

FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

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

Nebraska soldier and sailor delegates to the convention of the American Legion at St. Louis, expressed themselves as well pleased with the meeting, especially its refusal to receive delegates from the soldiers and sailors council, known as an I. W. W. organization, and the stand taken for deportation of conscientious objectors.

A representative of the recent legislature poured out his bitter feeling over the proposed referendum on the governor's code bill to friends at Lincoln the other day and said he was about mad enough to start a referendum on the new capitol bill.

People in all parts of Nebraska are sending petitions to Washington addressed to President Wilson, asking for a pardon for Louis Gibson of Ansley, who is serving a two years' sentence in a French prison for sleeping while on duty.

The War department at Washington announced that Lieutenant Clifford F. Phillips, before the war an attorney of Falls City, died in a hospital at Archangel, from wounds received on the Omega front in Russia.

Over 100 hail losses were reported to the state hail insurance board during a single day last week. About 75 per cent of these losses were from Phelps county, while the remainder came from Dawson and Butler.

J. W. Fagan, former superintendent of the Geneva Industrial School, who was sentenced to a year in prison for administering a drug to an inmate of the institution, has appealed the case to the state supreme court.

The Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company has filed application with the Nebraska railway commission for an increase in rates in sixty-four of its 111 exchanges in the South Platte district.

Omaha has subscribed to Liberty Loan bonds and to all other war activities the sum of \$57,107,998, an average of about \$275 for each man, woman and child in the city.

The Gage county board of supervisors has awarded the contract for the Beatrice-Fairbury aid paving. About twenty-nine miles of paving is included in the new district.

Memorial services in honor of Major A. D. Fetterman, who died while with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, were held at Hyannis.

Wilbur boasts of having about the fastest ball team in Nebraska, and is prepared to prove its contention to amateur teams in the state.

With the exception of one or two sections in the state winter wheat in Nebraska is in the pink of condition, according to crop experts.

The Scotia school district, which embraces about 50 sections of land, is planning a new school building to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The Omaha Federal Land bank loaned \$11,000,000 this spring, breaking all previous records, according to President R. P. Hogan.

C. H. Roper of Lincoln was re-elected president of the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver highway, at the O. L. D. convention at Holdrege.

North Bend will pave eight blocks in the business section of town, the city council having voted to make the improvement.

A special election will be held at Sidney June 2 to vote \$40,000 worth of bonds to be used to erect a modern grade school building.

Eight or ten units of the Eighty-ninth division of the American army sailed from Brest, France, during the past week.

Supervisors of Cass and Otoe counties have contracted for 31 miles of federal aid road to be built in the two counties.

Two Omaha contractors decided a tie bid on a \$53,000 Fremont-Cereso road building project by the toss of a coin.

In Lancaster county a petition for a \$300,000 road paving bond issue is being circulated exclusively among the farmers.

Members of the Farmers' Union of Keith county have pledged \$15,000 for the construction of an elevator at Ogallala.

Hamilton county farm land has advanced in price about \$25 per acre during the past six months.

A movement is on foot to build a Memorial building at Center in honor of Knox county's soldiers.

Platte Center, this state, is getting the reputation of being the most patriotic town in the United States, because of its splendid showing in furnishing men for the war; in the five Liberty Loan drives and other war activities.

The executive committee of the Nebraska State Teachers' association is already making plans for the state meeting of the association to be held in Omaha in November. They expect to expend more than \$4,000 on the program for the convention.

A movement is on foot to pave the Lincoln Highway from Fremont to the Douglas county line, a distance of about eight miles.

Evelyn Mulrooney, 7 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Mulrooney, died from burns received while playing about a bonfire near the family home at Norfolk.

Citizens of Newman Grove are arranging for a reception for returned soldiers of the district. The affair will take place June 5, the day having been set aside as a holiday so everyone may attend.

John Stevens of Beaver will head the state A. O. U. W. for another year, having been re-elected grand master warden at the election held in Lincoln. An attempt to move headquarters from Grand Island to Lincoln lost by a small margin.

Unable to gain satisfactory promises of a branch Burlington line from Benkelman, Dundas county, to Champion, farmers of the district are planning to raise the money and build the road themselves. It is estimated that the project would cost about \$500,000.

Letters for Nebraska soldiers landing in New York should be mailed to Nebraska Headquarters, New York City, and should carry the man's rank, name of his company, full name of the organization as well as the division, according to word received by Governor McKelvie.

Jefferson county gets twenty miles of federal state road, extending from the east near Harbine, extending west through Jansen to Fairbury. This road calls for an expenditure of approximately \$40,000, work to begin prior to June 15 this year.

At the request of Nebraska members of congress, Secretary of War Baker has taken an interest in the case of Louis Gibson of Custer county, who was sent to prison in France for sleeping on post after several days' fatiguing duty.

Plans for the consolidation of the Blue Springs and Wymore school districts are being discussed by the school boards of the two towns. A building to cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be erected, if the scheme goes through.

Five thousand dollars' damage was done at Lexington as the result of a terrific hail storm that swept over the district. After the storm the ground was covered with four inches of hail stones.

The Dodge county branch of the American Legion has launched an attack on ten wealthy Fremonters, nearly all retired farmers, for failure to subscribe to the Victory loan.

The 341st machine gun battalion made up almost exclusively of Nebraskans will be one of the last units of the 89th division to sail from Brest according to Washington advices.

Dr. R. P. Hammon, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Kearney, died at Pasadena, Cal. He was widely known and admired throughout the southern part of Nebraska.

United States Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, has been asked to join ex-President Taft, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and others, in a speaking tour for the league of nations.

Business and homes throughout Buffalo county have established the old time. The movement was started by the farm bureau and endorsed by the county supervisors.

This state is represented in the trans-Atlantic seaplane flight undertaken by Uncle Sam, by Lloyd R. Moore, of Grand Island, boatswain in N-C-3.

A syndicate has been formed and plans already made for constructing a \$1,750,000 building at Omaha to house the Douglas County Medical association.

An oil company is starting in to drill a prospect hole in the vicinity of Potter. Hopes that oil will eventually be found in the district are very good.

Six hundred delegates of Eastern Star chapters in Nebraska, representing 32,485 lodge members, attended the annual convention at Lincoln.

A special election is to be held in Douglas county next month to vote on a \$3,000,000 bond issue to pave the county roads.

Crete is planning to pave the Lincoln-Crete-Dorchester road—now the O. L. D.—east of Crete to meet the proposed paving from Lincoln.

For the past two or three weeks there has been a persistent rumor in western Nebraska that oil has been found in the Banner county oil well.

Plans are being made to give Nebraska soldiers of the 89th division public receptions at Omaha and Lincoln.

Appropriations made by the last legislature will amount to \$15,714,440.82, according to figures given out by State Auditor Marsh.

Alliance Eagles have plans nearly completed for their new home. The new structure will be one of the finest of the kind in the state.

Paving will soon commence in Crete, preliminaries having been finished for district No. One.

A farm of 200 acres, six miles southeast of Minden, sold the other day for a consideration of \$32,150, \$115 an acre.

Winter wheat in Nebraska is expected to yield on an average of 20.2 bushels to the acre.

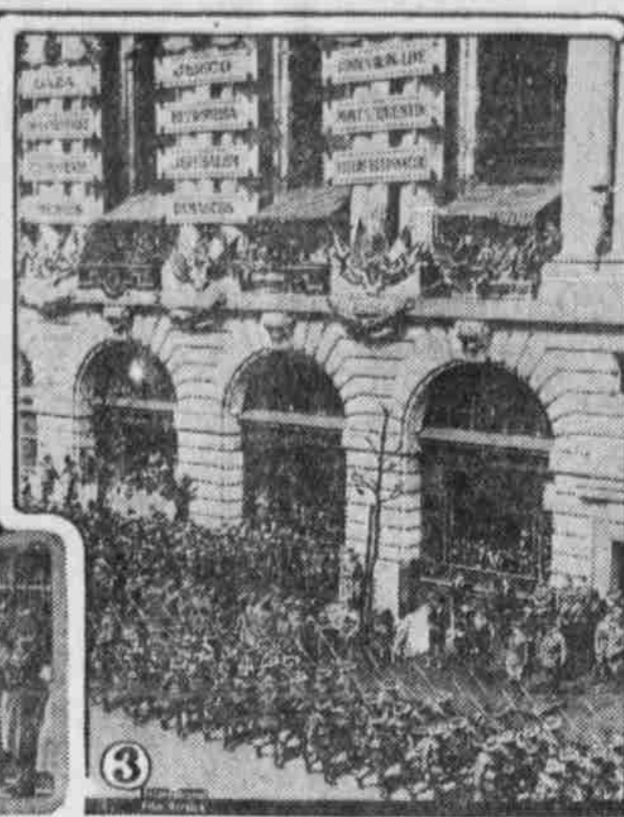
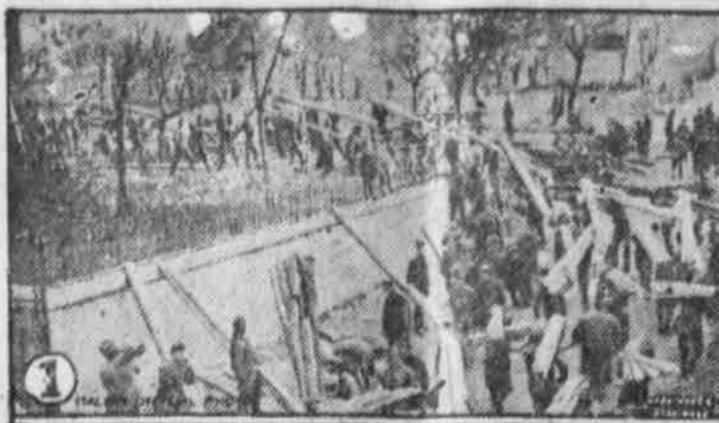
Reports from Washington indicate that Nebraska will get one-third of its army truck allotment for good roads work within the next thirty days. The one-third allotment will mean 100 trucks for the Nebraska good roads program.

Figures compiled by the state agricultural department shows that Nebraska had 1,039,000 horses on farms of the state the first of 1919, despite the fact that thousands were taken during the past four years for war purposes.

A new dormitory to cost about \$80,000 is to be built at Kimball to house rural pupils of the county while attending high school.

The state serum plant at the University Farm, near Lincoln, is now ready to distribute anti-hog cholera serum. It will be sold to farmers at cost.

A new potash company, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, has been organized in Lincoln under the name of the American Potash company. The new company has two plants in the western part of the state.



1—Italian soldiers reconstructing railways in the Trentino destroyed during the war. 2—General Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation, reviewing his troops in Sangerhausen, Germany. 3—Australian troops passing Australia house in London on Anzac day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Terms for Austria Are Prepared by the Allied Delegates at Paris.

GERMANS STILL PROTESTING

Ebert and Scheidemann Insist Treaty Must Not Be Signed, and Allies Get Ready for Further Action — Kolchak Plans to Crush Soviet Armies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The allied peace delegates at Paris were occupied last week mainly in preparing to hand out to Austria what is coming to her, and in listening to the walls, official and unofficial, of the Germans over the treaty that awaits their signature.

Austria's delegates, headed by Chancellor Karl Renner, were received and housed at St. Germain. They were treated with a good deal more cordiality than were the Germans at Versailles, and were given quarters in pleasant villas that overlook the Seine valley and Paris, with no high fences or sentries to restrict their movements.

In return, the Austrians appeared in good humor and hopeful of lenient treatment, and seemed to appreciate the good nature displayed by the cosmopolitan crowd of journalists and others that met them. Chancellor Renner spoke in German but explained that this was because he was unable to speak French, his courtesy in this contrasting with the behavior of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles.

In responding to the greetings of the allies' representatives he said: "I hope I may go away with as joyful a heart as I bring." Other members of the delegation intimated, none too strongly, that they would not be able to sign the treaty unless it provided for the union of German Bohemia and German Tyrol with Germany.

It is assumed they will accept the pact even if that annexation is not permitted.

In some ways the treaty with Austria, it is said, will be like that with Germany. Austria is to lose her entire navy, according to the reports, and there is little doubt that when her new boundaries are delimited she will find that her southern frontier is pushed back so far that Italy will have not only the Trentino and Trieste, but also all the strategic passes and heights in the Alps which the Italians say are necessary to their future security. This is in accordance with the secret treaty of London.

In the matter of reparations Austria of course will be required to pay certain sums, but these will be small in comparison with those demanded from the Germans. The clauses concerning waterways are much like those in the German treaty. The breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian empire has resulted in reducing Austria to a rather small fourth rate power without direct access to the sea, and it is the aim of at least some of the allied nations to keep her in that condition.

By herself she is comparatively harmless; united with Germany, she would help largely to make up a nation that might again threaten the peace of the world.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the German delegation, together with their numerous experts, have been as busy as bees formulating objections to the German treaty. Several of these were transmitted to the allies last week and most of them were rather summarily answered, and dismissed. These formal objections were considered mere preliminary skirmishes, and meanwhile the Germans were preparing elaborate counter-proposals. These, it is said, would contain two dominant diplomatic features—an exaltation of the league of nations idea, and a vigorous demand that there be a "pure application" of Wilson's fourteen points. The latter is designed to win favor in America and to create a breach between the

Americans and their allies. A strong play also will be made to secure the sympathy of Socialists all over the world for what the Hun leaders call the German Socialist state.

One of the most seriously taken of the German objections was to the treaty terms concerning labor reforms, and with it was sent a draft of an international agreement on labor law. To this the allies replied at length, showing that the treaty fully covered all the points raised and that its provisions were more satisfactory than those in the German proposition, wherefore the allied and associated governments are "of the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegate professes for social justice and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

Yet another German note dealt with the economic aspect of the peace terms, declaring that if enforced they would bring death to "many millions of people in Germany, all the more quickly as the nation's health is already broken by the blockade."

While these diplomatic exchanges were going on, President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann and others were inflaming the German people with violent denunciations of the treaty and declarations that Germany never would submit to it. All of them harped on the alleged abandonment of the fourteen points by the allies, and President Wilson was bitterly attacked as a traitor to mankind and a weakling who has betrayed the trust that had been reposed in him by the people of Germany. President Ebert told his applauding hearers that he feared an outbreak of "psychic furor teutonius" within a few days and that the wrath of the soul of the people when it reached the boiling point would know no bounds as a result of the deep disappointment and anger born of fury and just indignation.

The position taken by the government heads is supported by all factions except the Independent Socialists—Haase's crowd—who, while declaring the treaty oppressive, advise that it be signed. This may be explained by the probability that if the treaty is signed the present government will be forced to give way to one made up of Independent Socialists.

The protests of the Germans against the pact and their harping on the fourteen points also were indorsed by a convention of Socialists in Paris and by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace, in session at Zurich. The resolution adopted by the women was proposed by Mrs. Philip Snowden of England and seconded by Miss Jennette Rankin, former member of congress from Montana.

Despite protests, denunciations and walling, it was still the opinion of the well-informed in Paris, that the Germans would sign the treaty before the expiration of the period of grace allowed them. The possibility that they would persist in their refusal, however, has been amply provided for and the plans of the allies in that contingency are complete. Marshal Foch already has been sent to the Rhineland by the council of four to take such military action as may be necessary and the council also has made its plans for the immediate re-occupation of the blockade on Germany. At Coblenz General Pershing said the American army of occupation was ready to do its part, whatever that might be.

Another thing that occupied the attention of the allied foreign minister was arrangement for maintaining order in Schleswig after the Germans evacuate that territory. Probably all the allied naval force, in which the United States, Great Britain and France will join, will be stationed at Flensburg and several battalions of infantry landed to police the country.

Negotiations between the Italian delegation and the other allies over the settlement of the Adriatic dispute were still in progress when this was written. "In progress," however, may be misleading, for they did not seem to be getting ahead much. The Italians were said to be yielding as to

some of the clauses of the London treaty, but President Wilson, according to reports, was as adamant in regard to Flume. Anyhow, the plan to internationalize that port for several years had not proved acceptable. The Italians have landed large military forces at Sebenico and Zara, ports on the Dalmatian coast between Flume and Spalato. Appeals are made by the Italians to America not to assume the role of an oppressor of "millions of Italians desiring to reunite with their mother country," and at the same time America and all things American are being reviled throughout Italy.

Premier Paderewski, returning from Paris to Warsaw, was greeted first by an attempt on his life by two bolsheviks and then by a mammoth demonstration by his fellow countrymen, who are grateful for his efforts at the peace conference. The Poles are highly pleased by the placing of the free city of Danzig under their control instead of that of Germany, though they wanted to be granted the port outright. The Silesian boundary settlement also suits them, but not the Silesians, who are said to be planning an armed revolt against annexation to Poland and asking aid from Germany. The Poles and the Ukrainians are said to have agreed to quit fighting each other, though later reports told of a defeat of the former by the latter in the vicinity of Lemberg.

In eastern Russia Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, is making plans for a great advance designed to establish communication with the Archangel forces on the north and those of General Denekine on the south and to effectually crush the soviet armies. As a starter he has captured Samara, an important city. He says he will move in the direction of Moscow and that the capture of that bolshevik capital will be his chief aim. What he asks from the allies is armament, munitions, material and clothing. After his final victory, he declares, a national assembly will be called to which he will hand over his authority. The bolsheviks have met further defeats at the hands of Petlura's Ukrainians, and revolts against their rule have broken out in the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov and Poltava.

Telitcher, bolshevik foreign minister, has announced that the bolsheviks will not consent to stop hostilities as a condition of the provisioning of Russia by neutrals, and the anti-bolshevik leaders declare that this plan, proposed by Doctor Nansen, is no solution of the Russian question.

China is still holding out on the peace treaty because of the Shantung clause, and her delegates recently received warnings from the people of that territory that they would sign the pact at the peril of their lives.

Roumania also has joined those nations that have a grievance. Her delegates threaten to bolt the peace conference unless the decision of the council of ten to divide Banat between Roumania and Serbia is modified. Roumania's record since the outbreak of the war has not been such as to entitle her to the special consideration of any nation or group of nations.

The plans for the trial and punishment of the former kaiser are not going smoothly. They contemplate the assumption of the role of complainant by some one of the allied nations, and it was presumed Belgium would so act. But Belgium, perhaps because it is a kingdom, declines, and no other has yet volunteered. Holland has not decided to surrender William for trial, the Dutch government contending that at present the question concerns only Germany and the entente.

One of the most impressive ceremonies incident to the war was the reception by the British of the remains of Edith Cavell, the nurse the Germans murdered in Belgium, and the public funeral services in Westminster abbey. High officials and representatives of foreign governments attended, as well as a great throng of citizens, and the streets around the abbey were filled with an immense throng of those who sought to do reverent homage to the brave woman.

ONE OF THREE LAND

TWO U. S. SEAPLANES FAIL IN TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

NC-4 REACHES AZORES SAFELY

NC-1 Picked Up at Sea a Wreck and NC-3 Missing—Washington Thrilled by Feat.

Washington, D. C., May 20.—An American seaplane, the NC-4, "Jinx boat" of Commander Towers' trans-Atlantic flying "Nancy" fleet, established a world's record in overseas flying, when she reached Horta, in the Azores islands, last Saturday. She had covered 2,200 miles of the flight from Rockaway to England.

All Washington was thrilled at the NC-4's feat. It surpassed the most radiant expectations of navy officials, and was the only one of the three seaplanes to make a landing. The NC-1 was forced down into the sea by a heavy fog off the coast of the Azores and the crew rescued by the steamship Iona. Forty hours after the start of the flight from Trepassy, Nev. Foundland, no trace had been found of the seaplane NS-3 and Commander John H. Towers and his crew of four men.

The NC-1, which was picked up by the Iona, was badly damaged. The lower planes were badly damaged, one pontoon was entirely carried away, the right wing was badly broken, the left wing ribs were damaged and the elevators were smashed.

The NC-4 led its sister ships practically all the way from Trepassy to Horta. Its official time for the flight was 15 hours and 13 minutes and the average speed was approximately 90 miles an hour. The performance of the plane was all the more satisfactory to officials here because of the fact that it suffered a series of mishaps on its voyage from Rockaway Beach, Long Island, to Trepassy bay.

Congress Convenes in Extra Session. Washington, D. C., May 19.—Attention of America and of the world is turned upon the new congress—the sixty-sixth in American history—which convened in extraordinary session today, called by President Wilson from Paris. The republicans have a majority of two in the senate and of about forty in the house. Work of congress throughout the session will be entwined with preparations for the 1920 presidential campaign. Immediate attention is expected to be given to the seven regular appropriation bills, including the large army and navy measures, which died in the republican filibuster last March.

Reception for 89th Boys. Lincoln, May 20.—Governor McKelvie and Adjutant General H. J. Paul will represent Nebraska at an informal reception to Nebraskans of the Eighty-ninth division, who begin arriving in New York from France, May 25.

The governor has invited all Nebraskans who can be in New York at that time to join the reception party which will proceed out to the ships in tugs as the transports come into quarantine.

Three Lads Drown in Reservoir. Council Bluffs, Ia., May 20.—Three boys, Frank Bishop, age 10, Willie Kilhardo, age 8, and Tracy Boot, age 13, of this city, were drowned late Saturday afternoon in the city reservoir. The three boys were seen sitting on the fence which surrounds the reservoir and one of them is reported to have fallen into the water, and instantly his two companions sprang into the water to save his life, and all three were drowned.

Italian Question Near Settlement. Paris, May 20.—The Italians have consented to establishment of Flume as a free port, as well as relinquishing their claims to a portion of the Istrian and Dalmatian mainlands, it has been learned authoritatively. Complete settlement had not yet been reached, however, as the Italians were said to be pressing their claim to certain Adriatic islands.

Stars and Stripes to Suspend. Paris, May 20.—The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary forces, will suspend publication June 13, it has been announced.

Aviators Break World Record. Arcadia, Fla., May 20.—Making 457 consecutive loops during a flight lasting one hour and 54 minutes, Lieutenants Ralph J. Johnson and Mark R. Woodard set a world's record at Carlstrom field here.