

## FROM ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MAJESTIC STATE

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

A gray worm about an inch long has appeared in alfalfa fields in the southeastern part of the state, and is stripping all of the foliage from the plants. Old settlers say they resemble the army worm of 1870, which did so much damage. It is claimed that more than one-half of the alfalfa fields in the vicinity of Nebraska City have been destroyed, and the worms are taking to the foliage of other plants.

The coming Nebraska Press association social gathering and excursion are expected to surpass anything of a like nature ever attempted by the organization. August 4 the editors will congregate at Omaha for a big "blowout," after which a trip through the state and into Wyoming will be taken, followed by a three days' meeting at Gering.

Twenty acres comprising the Assmussen property north of Fremont and adjoining the tract proposed for Midland college's new buildings, were purchased by the Eastern Star order of Nebraska, as a site for a new \$150,000 hospital, which will be built in connection with the Masonic orphanage development of the Masonic tract to the south.

Wages to be paid harvest hands in Nebraska were fixed for the coming season at 50 cents per hour and board for shoeers and plowers and 65 cents per hour for stackers, at a meeting of representatives of several farm organizations at Lincoln. It was also decided that 10 hours should be considered a day's work.

Preparations are being made in Morrill county for handling the largest crop in the history of the county. Elevators have doubled their capacities, and are adding every modern convenience for speedy handling of grain.

The Bellevue college, located at Bellevue, Douglas county, which for nearly forty years was an institution for advanced academic instruction to both sexes, will be converted into a military training school for boys.

F. L. Hilton, for the past forty years in the newspaper business at Blair, died last week at a hospital in Omaha. He was 76 years old and edited the Blair Enterprise up until the end came.

Mrs. Ellen D. Harn, 90, of Kenasaw, Nebraska's oldest suffragist, has called upon Governor McKelvie to summon the legislature in extra session to ratify the federal constitutional amendment.

Five hundred persons attending the Gage county farmers' union picnic at Beatrice, coincided with State President Gustafson when he urged farmers to co-operate against bolshevism and I. W. W. lawlessness.

So much confusion was caused at North Platte when the old time was put in use that it was thought advisable to continue the daylight saving plan until the old order of things is again in vogue.

Collections at the county treasurer's office at North Platte for the past month were \$94,000, which was the largest sum of taxes collected since the opening of the office.

The Wyoming-Nebraska Telephone company, which operates particularly in northwestern Nebraska, has asked the state railway commission for permission to increase its rates.

Petitions have been filed with the city clerk at Red Cloud for the paving of several streets of the city, while others are being circulated for the paving of additional districts.

Governor McKelvie has reappointed Dan Morris of Kearney as a member of the State Normal board for a term of five years, beginning June 24, this year.

Bound copies of the daily senate journal of the 1919 session of the legislature are ready for distribution, according to state house reports.

A good deal of corn will have to be replanted in the vicinity of Superior, having been washed out by the overflowing of the Republican river.

Seven hundred delegates were present and fifty-seven counties were represented at the State Sunday School convention at York.

Several alfalfa fields and a few corn fields in Richardson county have been badly damaged by the army worm.

The assessed valuation of Lancaster county property for 1919 is nearly a million dollars above that of 1918.

Wet weather has resulted in the loss of considerable newly-cut grass and alfalfa in Cuming county.

The production of candy in Nebraska in 1918 was worth \$8,000,000, or eight times as much as that manufactured in the state in 1915. Prohibition is given as the reason for the big increase.

The special committee from Fremont met stiff opposition at Atchison, Kan., when trustees of the Midland Lutheran college decided the removal question. Transfer of the Atchison school to Fremont will be made during the summer in time to open the fall term, September 1.

That South Platte farm land is greatly in demand is proved by the fact that an Adams real estate man reports that during the past five weeks he has sold 60 quarter sections in Gage and Lancaster counties, averaging from \$150 to \$300 an acre.

Gasoline prices have been advanced in Nebraska 2 cents a gallon. The advance is due principally to Nebraska's new law making gasoline sold in the state conform to army and navy specifications. Dealers say under the new law they are compelled to furnish a superior quality

As the result of the unprecedented increase in the value of farm land in Nebraska, all county commissioners have been ordered by Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Swanson to re-appraise state-owned lands for leasing purposes. Much of this land has not been appraised for from ten to twelve years. There are over 2,500,000 acres of this land in the state and it is leased on a basis of 6 per cent of the appraised value.

The nation-wide telegraphers' strike called last week was not very keenly felt throughout Nebraska, according to reports, especially in the smaller cities. A number of operators at Omaha and Lincoln obeyed the strike summons, but heads of the two big companies in the cities say that little difficulty has been encountered.

A movement is on foot to pave five and a half miles of road in Exeter precinct joining the O. L. D. highway with the main street of the town. Proposed plans call for brick paving at an estimated cost of \$40,000 a mile, half of the expense to be covered by the state and national fund for highways.

Farmers in every section of Nebraska, with the exception of a few districts in the northwestern part of the state, are complaining because of too much moisture. In the eastern part of the state the rainfall up to June 14 was but three inches above normal.

A number of small bridges spanning streams that empty into the Platte above Louisville, were washed out by high water following one of the heaviest rains that ever visited the community. Crops in the lowlands were badly damaged.

Among the death notices reaching the state vital statistics department at Lincoln during the past week, was a certificate announcing the death at Napier, Boyd county, of George Sutherland, 112 years of age, one of Nebraska's oldest citizens.

Professor Chase of the engineering department of the University of Nebraska, estimates that prohibition increased the output of soft drinks in this state from \$1,000,000 in 1915 to \$11,000,000 in 1918.

Grand Master Stevens of the A. O. U. W. was transported from his home at Beaver City to Grand Island by his son, Wade, in an airplane, covering the distance of 120 miles in about one hour and a half.

Governor McKelvie is asking members of the legislature for an expression of opinion on the calling of a special session of the legislature for the ratification of the national suffrage constitutional amendment.

According to W. W. Burr, agronomist and crop expert at the State Farm, near Lincoln, the red rust plague in wheat fields is general over the entire state, except the arid western portion.

Troops from Europe are being unloaded at New York by the thousands daily. One day last week 16 ships docked, landing 18,000 men, many of whom were Nebraska boys.

In the vicinity of Plainview there has been but a single week of good growing weather since planting time, and farmers are in a pessimistic mood over crop prospects.

The 1920 State Sunday School convention will be held at Scottsbluff. This decision was reached at the 51st annual meeting of the association at York last week.

A new school building will be erected in South Beatrice this summer to take the place of the Belvidere school, which was built about 25 years ago.

The state banking board granted charters to state banks at Cedar Rapids, Elk Creek, Killgore, Lorenzo, Richfield and Huntman during the past few days.

Robert W. Devore of Lincoln was elected chairman of the republican state committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. D. Beach.

Dead cattle were scattered over more than a mile of roadbed when a Burlington train crashed into a large herd near Table Rock the other day.

The largest number of vouchers ever issued in a single month by the state auditor were the 6,139 issued during May for a total of \$721,881.10.

Strikes are again prevalent at Omaha. Boiler makers of the city are out and some 1,000 or more teamsters struck last week for higher wages.

Land values are mounting skyward in Hitchcock county, a tract of 100 acres near Fallsdale selling the other day for \$16,000.

The board of education of Beemer has decided to secure the Smith-Hughes over for the high school.

Preparations are being made at Omaha for the State Golf tournament to be held in the city July 7.

A five-acre tract has been set aside at the State Farm, near Lincoln, for the purpose of carrying on an experiment in poultry raising.

High school students at Hastings defaced and damaged cement walks, outside walls and doors of the senior high school building with paint. The "class of 1920" was one inscription which it has been found impossible to erase without permanent damage to the building. Scandalous allusion to high school faculty members was among the lettering.

Judge E. E. Good in district court at Aurora, annulled the alleged consolidation of school district Nos. 63 and 13 because of illegal votes cast at the election. The election carried by a vote of fourteen to thirteen.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska is making an effort to have 21,000 acres of land withdrawn in Cherry county years ago as a so-called forest reserve, opened up for returned soldiers of Nebraska. He maintains it would help solve the living problem which is confronting them upon their return from war.



1—View of Susak, a section of Platte that is wholly Slavic and is separated from the Italian part of the city by a canal. 2—Company of German frontier troops in action near Riga. 3—Senator P. C. Knox, who presented in the senate a resolution designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Senate Has a Joyous Week With Peace Treaty, Getting Best of Mr. Wilson.

### OBTAINS COPY OF THE PACT

### Knox Starts Fight to Divorce It From League of Nations Covenant—Huns Given Five Days to Sign—Austria Going Bolshevik.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States senate had a gala week. It "put one over" on President Wilson by obtaining a copy of the peace treaty for which it had vainly asked the chief executive; it investigated a so-called leak of the treaty, to the avowed satisfaction of the different factions; and it started proceedings designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant from the peace pact. So a lovely time was had by all.

When a correspondent of a Chicago paper handed his copy of the treaty, which he had just brought from Europe, to the foreign relations committee, Senator Borah promptly presented it to the senate with the statement that copies were in general circulation in European countries and the request that it be printed in the Congressional Record as a senate document. Unanimous consent being refused, the printing was ordered by a vote of 47 to 24. There ensued a lively debate in which Senator Hitchcock, minority leader, accused the majority of playing Germany's game by making the treaty public, since up to then the German government was the only one that had taken such action and that it did it for the purpose of getting better terms. Norris, Smith, Brandegee, Ashurst, Poindexter and others made indignant rejoinders. It was a pretty scrap while it lasted, but the administration supporters were beaten to a standstill and the government printers were put to work on the job. By the next morning every congressman was in possession of a copy of the treaty as it stood when it was handed to the Germans.

The satisfaction of the majority may have been lessened by the admitted fact that they learned little from the full copy which the official summary had not already told them. In view of this, and of the undeniable fact that copies of the treaty have been plentiful in Europe for some weeks, it is hard to see in what way the possession of the document by congress will hamper the work of the peace conference or why President Wilson was so insistent on keeping it from America. The London press, commenting on the affair, lamented that parliament also had not insisted on having the full text of the treaty.

The foreign relations committee's investigation of the alleged "leak" of the treaty text into the hands of financiers of New York was interesting but brief. Elihu Root appeared voluntarily and said he showed to Senator Lodge the copy the latter had examined. It was given him by Henry P. Davison of Morgan & Co. Mr. Davison testified that it was given to him by Thomas W. Lamont, also a Morgan partner now representing the treasury in Paris, and that he obtained it because he, as chairman of the International Red Cross league, was especially interested in the financial terms, and also because, as an international banker, he was deeply concerned in probable plans to mobilize the financial and industrial interests of this country to put Europe on its feet again. J. P. Morgan and Frank Vanderlip said they never had seen copies of the document.

Mr. Root was questioned at length concerning the ethics of the affair, from his point of view. He resented the idea that he was in possession of "stolen property" and said he thought Mr. Davison was entitled to have the

treaty and was actuated by no ulterior motives. He asserted that the American people were entitled to what the German people and certain individuals in New York had already obtained, and he mildly criticized the president's "lack of tact and management" in keeping the treaty from the senate.

There did not seem to be much more that the committee could learn. Senator Borah said the inquiry had vindicated his charge that Wall street had the treaty and had shown that Wall street is interested in the league of nations because it is to be "chiefly a great international and financial combine. Senator Hitchcock claimed to be equally satisfied because, he said, it had been demonstrated that there was no basis for the insinuation of impropriety on the part of the president and the American peace delegation.

Into the midst of all this ruction Senator Knox projected his plan to compel the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty and thus to permit their separate consideration by the senate. His resolution, as reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee, would virtually serve notice on the peace conference that unless it divorces the two documents the senate will do it. The plan of the opposition leaders is to ratify the terms of peace with Germany without delay and to subject the league covenant to extended deliberation and possibly to a national referendum. This, of course, opens up the real fight on the league of nations and a stormy and long debate is expected. Senators who had not intended to speak on the league until the pact was formally presented for ratification are now hastily preparing their addresses. The supporters of the league said they would make a hard fight to prevent a vote on the Knox resolution until after the peace treaty has been signed by the Germans.

The signing of the treaty, or the refusal to sign it, will not be long delayed now. The reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals was handed to the Hun delegates and they were told their final decision must be made within five days, or by June 19. Several relatively small concessions were made by the council of four. It agreed to a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, subject to certain clearly defined conditions. While refusing to fix the definite sum Germany must pay, it requires the reparations commission to do this within four months of the signing of the treaty. In most other respects the pact was left unchanged, but explanations were added to meet the objection that the financial commission was vexatious, inquisitorial and infringed Germany's rights to conduct her own financial affairs. Germany's request for a mandate for her former colonies was refused, and it was understood that her demand for immediate admission to the league of nations met a like fate, owing mainly to the strenuous objection of Clemenceau.

Turkey's peace delegation arrived in Paris and, without being officially received, was sent to Vaucresson, in the suburbs. Its status is rather misty, for no one seemed to know whether or not the entente allies would consider it necessary to make a formal peace with the disrupted Turkish empire. The Turks went to Paris on their own suggestion, and at least it was understood that they were not plenipotentiaries but consultants. It is felt in Paris that the partition of Turkey is an accomplished fact, since Constantinople is controlled by Great Britain and France, while Asiatic Turkey is completely in the hands of the Italians, Greeks and British.

The Austro-Hungarian situation took on added complications last week. Government circles in London received the information that a communist republic was to be proclaimed in Austria at once, with good prospects of being successful, since, according to the well-informed, the Austrian army is fully 40 per cent bolshevik. It was predicted the Austrian communists would quickly align themselves with those of Hungary, and this was the

more serious because the latter have been scoring notable victories over the Czechs and Roumanians. The peace conference in Paris were forced to take especial notice of this condition and the council of four decided that the boundaries between Hungary and Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia must be fixed speedily and Bela Kun told to what lines he must withdraw his forces unless he wished the great powers to interfere with an army.

Bolshevik successes in other regions caused uneasiness in conference circles. Admiral Kolchak suffered several rather severe reverses at the hands of the soviet troops of Russia and the interruption of the Esthonian advance on Petrograd strengthened the bolshevik hold on Moscow. In the former western provinces of Russia the Germans were accused of hampering the operations of the opponents of bolshevism. Questioned by the allies, they replied they were merely carrying out the orders of the armistice commission to withdraw their forces from Lithuania and Latvia north of a certain line. The Esthonians, however, insist that the Germans are fighting them in the region of Riga and that when they went to the assistance of the Letts the Huns attacked them. In northern Russia the campaign of the allies directed at Petrograd made progress, much aid being rendered by American launches on Lake Onega. American troops guarding the railway in the vicinity of Vladivostok have come into conflict several times with bolshevik forces that tried to tear up the tracks and burn bridges.

On Thursday the council of four, now become a council of five by the addition of Baron Makino of Japan, sent to Admiral Kolchak assurances that the allies would furnish the Omsk government with munitions and supplies.

To return to Germany: The leaders of affairs there still insisted last week that the peace treaty could not and must not be signed. There appears to be a marked revival of sentiment in favor of the former kaiser, and it is even reported that an organization is being formed for the purpose of bringing him back and restoring him to power. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the national liberal party, has warned the allies that they must not demand the surrender of Wilhelm and says his indictment will mean the overthrow of the republic. All of which probably is more interesting than important.

But there are many evidences that the Germans are preparing for eventualities in case they do not sign the treaty. Most recent of these is the information that they are systematically and rapidly withdrawing all material from the regions immediately to the east of the zones of occupation and from the probable pathways the allies would follow if further advance into Germany were ordered. The insolence of the Huns, in the occupied territory and elsewhere, is increasing and results in frequent clashes with the allied soldiers, some of which have been attended with fatalities.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh, emissaries of the Irish-American societies, finally succeeded in obtaining a brief interview with President Wilson in Paris and laid before him the claims of the representatives of "free Ireland" to be heard by the peace conference. They asked Mr. Wilson what he was going to do in view of the pro-Irish resolution adopted by the senate, and according to the statement of the emissaries he replied that "the American commissioners could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the peace conference, but that he himself and others had done, and would continue to do, unofficially what they could do in the interest of Ireland; that the American commission had not yet taken up the senate resolution requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for De Valera, Griffith and Plunkett."

The general strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in the United States at first looked like a fizzle, but took on a more serious aspect when the railway operators' organization ordered its members to accept no commercial messages for the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies. Konenkamp, head of the Commercial operators, said their fight was directed mainly against Postmaster General Burleson.

## FLYERS SPAN OCEAN

DARING BRITISH AIRMEN MAKE FIRST NON-STOP FLIGHT.

## TRIP MADE IN BOMBING PLANE

Enterprise Described by Aviators As Being Crowded With Dangerous Experiences. Fog Worst Enemy.

London, June 17.—The final goal of all the ambitions which flying men have ventured to dream since the Wright brothers first rose from the earth in a heavier-than-air machine was realized Sunday morning when the young British officers, Captain John Alcock and Lieutenant Arthur Brown landed on the Irish coast after the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic.

Their voyage was a straight away flight, achieved in sixteen hours and twelve minutes—from Newfoundland to Clifden, Ireland, more than 1,900 miles.

The brief and modest description which comes from the aviators at Clifden tells of an adventurous and amazingly hazardous enterprise. Fog and mists hung over the north Atlantic and the Vickers-Vimy biplane climbed and dove, struggling to extricate herself from the folds of the airplane's worst enemy.

It rose to 11,000 feet, swooped down almost to the surface of the sea, and at times the two navigators found themselves flying upside down only ten feet above the water.

When the aviators landed near the Clifden wireless station, the wireless staff rushed to their aid. They found Brown dazed and Alcock temporarily deafened by the force of the impact caused by the landing on a bog.

The machine in which the daring aviators accomplished the feat, is one of a type built to bomb Berlin.

Captain Alcock, the pilot, was born in Manchester in 1892; became interested in aviation in his early days and has been a pilot since 1912. He became an instructor in the naval flying corps at the outbreak of the war. As commander of a bombing squadron in long distance raids over Turkey he won the distinguished service order.

Lieutenant Brown was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but his parents are Americans, his father being a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and his mother of Pittsburg, Pa. Young Brown registered as an American citizen on coming of age.

### Allies Ready If Foe Balks.

Paris, June 17.—Germany must accept the peace treaty by June 21 or be crushed. If she refuses to sign by that time the allies will begin their advance the following day, and the economic blockade will be clamped down. Every detail of the military and economic campaign against Germany, if she refuses to sign, has been perfected. It is reported that the Belgian attorney general has posted official notices citing Wilhelm Hohenzollern, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and General Opher to appear before the Brussels court of appeals, October 14, and answer to charges of crimes committed in Belgium during German occupation.

### Yanks Attack Villa Rebels.

El Paso, Tex., June 17.—Following the killing of one artilleryman of the Eighty-second artillery, the serious wounding of another by Mexican snipers, General Erwin ordered twenty-five expert riflemen to that point to return the snipers' fire. An unknown woman was shot and instantly killed four blocks from the Rio Grande on the American side of the border. This was the first fatality on the American side, following the attack on Juarez by rebels under the direct command of Francisco Villa.

### Auto Runs Into Train.

Kearney, Neb., June 17.—Three persons were instantly killed and two others injured, probably fatally, near Elm Creek Saturday afternoon when E. C. Green, of Aurora, lost control of the car which he was driving, running into a Union Pacific passenger train. The remarkable fact of the accident is that the train did not hit the car, but the car hit the side of the train after the engine had passed the crossing.

### Fears Effects of Dry Nation.

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Organized labor, bringing to congress Saturday in a public demonstration its protest against prohibition of beer and wine, gave warning that the tranquility of the working classes might be seriously menaced by enforcement of the wartime prohibition law.

### Burleson Grants Concessions.

Washington, June 17.—The threatened strike of Electrical Workers has been called off as the result of the issuance of orders by Postmaster General Burleson granting employees of telephone companies the right to bargain collectively.

### Bonus for Holding Wheat.

New York, June 17.—To preserve a natural flow of wheat from the farm, periodical premium covering storage charges will be added to the basic price at various guarantee markets, according to an announcement here by Julius W. Barnes, United States wheat director.

### Bonus for Holding Wheat.

These premiums will not be introduced during July, when basic prices prevailing for the last year will remain in effect. For each succeeding month, premiums will be announced thirty days in advance.