

**NEBRASKA  
HAPPENINGS CONDENSED  
TO A FEW LINES**

Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the business portion of Lakeside, Sheridan county. The opera house, printing office and several other business establishments were consumed by the flames. The city has no water system and the bucket brigade and workmen at a potash plant goes the credit for saving the town from complete destruction. The loss is placed at \$150,000.

The centennial celebration of the first white settlement in Nebraska is to be held at Fort Calhoun, September 20, On Sept. 20, 1819, Colonel Atkinson, with 800 officers and men of the Sixth Infantry, landed from two steamboats just north of the present site of Fort Calhoun. The State Historical society will take a leading part in the affair.

In issuing the call for a special session of the legislature, Governor McKelvie included nothing save the passage of a joint resolution ratifying the national woman suffrage amendment, and appropriation of expense of the session.

The State Board of Control will require teachers at all state institutions to take a two weeks' short course in the psychology of abnormal children, to be given at the Beatrice institute for feeble-minded early this fall.

Feeling against Mexicans working in the packing houses at Nebraska City is said to be extremely bitter. The other night placards were placed over the city which read: "If you are a Mexican, leave the city."

There are still many automobile owners in the state who have not secured 1919 licenses, according to State Engineer Johnson, who has sent out notice to all sheriffs in the state to round up the delinquents.

Addison Wait, for some time adjutant of the soldiers' home at Grand Island, has been promoted to commandant of that institution and Rev. J. W. Walls of Valparaiso, has been appointed adjutant.

The special election held at Blue Springs to select a site for the new school building to be erected at that place showed that a majority of the voters desired to have the structure on the old site.

The State Board of Equalization has ordered Secretary W. H. Osborn to investigate the reason why returns from seventy-seven counties of Nebraska show a \$1,000,000 decline in bank assessments over a year ago.

Lincoln county is to have a new \$200,000 court house at North Platte. Citizens of the county at a special election, voted for a direct levy of 5 mills to raise the necessary fund.

Automobile drivers in the state are warned to be aware of the new automobile law, which prohibits an automobile to be driven with a dealer's number for personal use.

Saunders county, by voluntary subscriptions, has collected the county's share, \$20,000, for a state aid bridge across the Platte river at Yutan.

Joseph Rutherford Nelson, who established the first newspaper in Gage county at Beatrice, in 1868, died at his home at Cashmere, Wash.

The price of hogs is again soaring on the South Omaha market. Stockmen predict that \$23.50 per hundred will be reached before long.

Nebraska will be represented at the hearing at Washington, August 11, of the problems confronting electric railways of the country.

Several sportsmen around Lincoln have been rounded up lately by deputy game wardens and fined quite heavily for illegal fishing.

President Wilson has been invited to visit Omaha when he makes a tour of the country, speaking in behalf of the league of nations.

The five-mill court house levy which was voted on in Richardson county at a special election, carried by four votes.

Utah is suffering to a considerable extent from drouth, according to reports reaching Nebraska county agents.

An 80 acre farm near Lyons was sold the other day for \$450 per acre, a new top price for Burt county land.

A number of prominent Dodge county citizens have taken steps to organize a league to enforce peace.

City firemen of Lincoln and some other city employes have been granted a substantial increase in wages.

The Omaha lodge of the Fraternal Order of Elks is talking of building a new home.

A cloudburst flooded Ravenna and sent a river of water down the main street a few days ago. Many basements were filled and much damage done. The town was flooded three weeks ago, the first time in the history of Ravenna.

After more than two months' investigation of the shooting and killing of Mrs. Mary Shafer of Minden, County Attorney McPhely filed a charge of matricide against John G. Shafer, the woman's son. The alleged murder occurred on April 28, 1919.

The first real pure food show ever attempted in Omaha will be held in the city auditorium the week of October 25 to November 1. It is expected to be one of the greatest affairs of the kind ever held in the state.

A movement for the repeal of the daylight saving law that promises to become national in its scope has been started by a group of Omaha mothers and welfare workers who contend that the measure is a detriment to the health and happiness of the children of the United States.

Lieutenant Governor **BUTOW** is being endorsed for the candidacy of national commander of the Sons of Veterans in letters received at the office of Frank Mills, at Lincoln, divisional commander for Nebraska, from individual officers and organizations of the order. The commander will be selected at the national encampment at Columbus, O., in September.

The Nebraska Farmers' Union at the annual convention at Omaha voted to construct a terminal grain elevator in the state metropolis and to procure a seat on the Omaha Grain Exchange. The executive committee of the association will meet some time this fall to effect a state-wide organization of Farmers' Union co-operative elevators.

Farmers of Brown county are quite disappointed in their wheat crops. Early in the spring the outlook for a bumper crop was splendid, but the three weeks' dry spell in June greatly reduced the production. Prospects for a good corn crop in the county are fair.

Dr. F. M. Fling, professor of history at the University of Nebraska, who has been commissioned by the government to write a history of America's part in the world war, is now in Washington, gathering first-hand material on the senate's ratification of the peace treaty.

An electric company at Milford is constructing a line to Wilber down the Blue river. If enough subscribers for lights can be obtained the line will be run as far south as De Witt and Plymouth. Plymouth has long been without a lighting plant.

The recently formed branch of the American Legion at Hartington has been granted its charter, giving it the honor of being the fourth in the state to perfect its organization. Omaha, Lincoln and Fremont are the first three on the list.

The state prison board has refused a recommendation of pardon to George Davenport, who has served two years of his ten-year sentence from Clay county for an offense against a 10-year-old girl.

Plans for the new military department at the state university are being endangered, according to a rumor now current in university circles at Lincoln.

Fifty transient harvest hands were held up and robbed by four highwaymen while aboard a Burlington freight train near Sutton. Several of the men were thrown from the train by the thugs.

H. H. Wallingford of Fremont, who purchased the Ryler Mengel 120 acre farm near Nickerson, three weeks ago for \$325 per acre, sold the tract the other day for \$400 an acre, making a net profit of \$8,000.

County commissioners of Richardson county have decided to call an election for the relocation of the court house between Humboldt and Falls City, the election to be held Sept. 9.

The Nemaha County Agricultural society plans to construct a number of new buildings on the grounds at Auburn before the opening of the county fair in October.

Farmers of Nebraska who wish to buy stock from drouth stricken states of the west can secure information as to where it can be purchased from county agents.

The petitions being circulated at Omaha for the recall of Mayor Smith and three other commissioners, are being readily signed, it is said.

Wheat fields throughout Duell and other western counties are yielding splendidly. Many fields are running 25 bushels to the acre and some as high as 45.

A branch of the American Legion has been organized at Hemingford with 75 members. They plan to build a community club house.

Employees at all state institutions have been granted an increase in salary by the Nebraska Board of Control.

A contract has been let for marking the Goldenrod highway from Nebraska City to Oxford, a distance of 300 miles.

Harvest hands by the hundreds are daily leaving Nebraska for work in the wheat fields of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Corn in the vicinity of Beatrice was damaged to some extent by a violent hail storm that visited the district.

The city of Lincoln has inaugurated a movement to acquire the street railway lines of the capital.

Walthill is to have a community sales pavilion, which will seat about 700 people.

A movement is under way to transfer the Danish Lutheran college at Blair to Omaha.

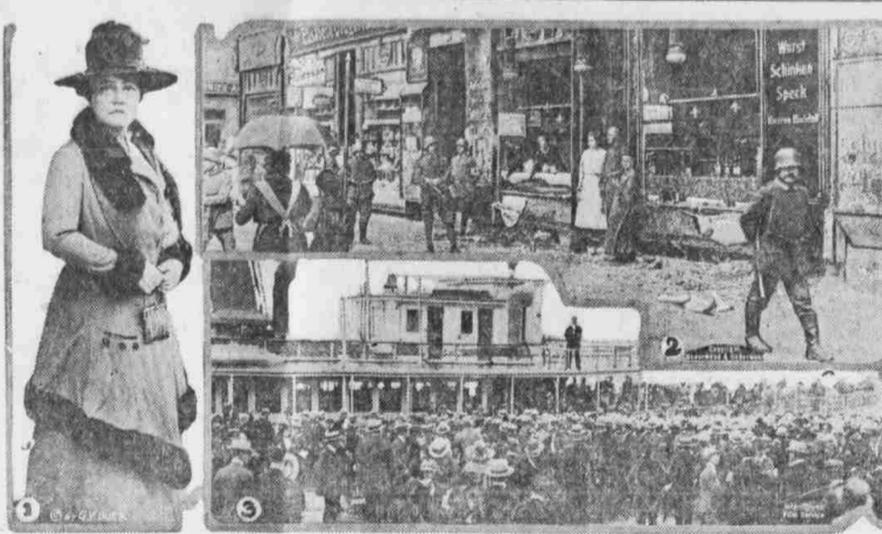
The new state law legalizing the sale of cigarettes in Nebraska is now in effect. Under its provisions it is unlawful to smoke cigarettes in public eating houses, to give one to a friend or to sell either cigarettes or tobacco to minors.

That the sugar industry in western Nebraska is making rapid forward strides is proven by the fact that over 17,000 more acres in the state are planted in sugar beets this year than in 1918. The preliminary estimate is 60,000 acres.

A. Lohr of the Diller vicinity reports that his 125 acres of wheat averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. This is one of the best yields reported in the vicinity.

A total of 6,745,000 acres of Nebraska soil is planted in corn this year, compared to 6,945,000 in 1918. The condition of the crop July 15 was 88 per cent.

The several hundred Wyoming farmers who came to this state to help in the harvest, were a big factor in relieving the labor shortage in western Nebraska.



1—Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the former senator from Illinois, who has been given a medal of honor by the French government for her work for the French wounded. 2—Food shops in Berlin that were raided by a hungry mob. 3—Residents of Staten Island who were unable to get from Manhattan to their homes because of the strike of engine room men of the New York ferry boats.

**NEWS REVIEW OF  
CURRENT EVENTS**

**Mr. Taft's Plan of Interpretive Reservations May Solve the Treaty Problem.**

**LIKED BY MANY SENATORS**

**President Wilson Rebuffed by Foreign Relations Committee—Austria Gets Her Peace Terms—News From Russia Not Cheerful—More Trouble With Mexico.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

William H. Taft, actuated by the two worthy motives of trying to aid in the speedy stabilizing of world peace and of averting possible disaster to his party in the next presidential elections made a notable contribution last week toward the ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant by the senate. In letters to Republican National Chairman Hays he suggested a way in which he thought this might be brought about with the votes of those Republican senators who are friendly to the league but are doubtful concerning certain of its articles. Mr. Taft's plan is that the treaty be ratified with "interpretive reservations" that would satisfy the consciences of those senators and that would be acceptable to the administration. These, not being amendments or flat reservations, would not necessitate the recommissioning of the pact to a peace conference.

Making it clear that he favors ratification of the treaty as it stands, to be amended later by the league if necessary, Mr. Taft declares it to be "the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies, personal, partisan and political, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform." He admits that there are reasonable and sincere criticisms made against the league and believes these must be satisfied in order to obtain the nineteen Republican votes necessary to ratification. This he seeks to do with his suggested reservations, which cover most of the articles criticized but ignore the Shantung feature. This latter, he asserts, has been deliberately exaggerated.

Mr. Hays looked with favor on Mr. Taft's plan, and in Washington many Republican senators were said to be so impressed with its value that they already were at work on a program of interpretive reservations. President Wilson had been aware of the Taft suggestions for several days, but his attitude toward them was not stated. The administration senators, however, were said to be still determined to attempt to force unreserved ratification.

Mr. Wilson, though suffering from a slight attack of illness, kept up his work in behalf of the treaty, cutting into conference at the White House a number of the opposing senators. Most of these asserted that the president had not been able to change their views or intentions by his arguments and explanations, and the debate in the senate did not indicate that he had converted any of them. It is only fair to assume that few of these senators are governed by anything but patriotism and honesty in taking the attitude they do, but it is hard to see anything but partisanship in such action as that of the majority of the committee on foreign relations the other day. The president, in the interest of business, asked for authority to appoint provisionally an American member of the interallied commission on reparations pending action on the treaty. This the committee refused, adopting instead Senator Knox's resolution declaring:

"That it is the judgment of the committee that until the treaty is ratified no power exists, either in the president or congress, to execute any provision of the proposed treaty, either provisionally or otherwise."

And yet, only three weeks ago Senator Knox declared that the treaty of peace will apply to the United States when ratified by three other powers,

"whether we shall actually have ratified or not, because peace will then be a fact."

The president may go ahead anyhow and name the member of the reparations commission, and it was reported that Bernard Baruch is to be his selection.

Some of the senators, and perhaps a great many other people, do not agree with Mr. Taft that the Shantung affair has been exaggerated. Mr. Wilson is said to have explained to certain of his callers that the other peace makers, entangled in secret treaties, left to him the settlement of that annoying matter and that it was necessary to yield so much to Japan in order to assure her joining the League of Nations. It was believed he might now bring some pressure to bear to persuade Japan to declare formally her intention to return the province to China within a short period of time. That, of course, would do much to silence the criticism against the clause. The Japanese, however, are not displaying a very compliant spirit lately. They have vigorously denied the story that the Shantung settlement was in exchange for the Japanese withdrawal of the racial equality clause from the league covenant, and the intimation is plain that they will renew later their demand for the inclusion of such a clause. Also there is open opposition in Japan to participating in the international tribunal to try the former kaiser, based on the assertion that such action would have a bad effect on the Japanese people.

The British parliament has ratified the peace treaty with Germany unanimously, and also has adopted the Anglo-French alliance bill.

Austria has been handed the peace treaty she must sign and of course is protesting—hopelessly—against the terms imposed. The reparations terms are similar to those in the German treaty, and the financial terms provide that the prewar debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of the Austrian empire and the coinage and war bonds taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit. The Austrian army is to be reduced to 30,000 men and she is to give up all her merchant shipping and fishing boats and 20 per cent of her river fleet. Large numbers of cattle also must be surrendered, as well as quantities of stuff stolen by the Hapsburgs. In the revised territorial terms is seen a possibility of future trouble, for Austria is to receive the Oderberg region of Hungary. The Hungarians are not likely to submit tamely to this and Ben Kun, if he is still in power there, may find in it a chance to keep his army from disintegrating by appealing to the national feeling.

Conflicting stories concerning Bela Kun have been coming from Vienna. One had it that the communist leader had been deposed by a triumvirate and that "terror troops" were in control of Budapest. Another and later dispatch showed he was still in the saddle.

The tangled mess known as the Russian situation has no very promising aspects of late. The British commander in North Russia reports that the Russian volunteer troops that have been co-operating with him have melted and joined the bolsheviks; General Denikin has been suffering reverses at the hands of Trotsky's army and Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, does not seem to be getting anywhere. Lenine has offered to cede Bessarabia to Romania if the latter country will prohibit Kolchak's supporters from crossing its frontier. This may amount to nothing, as Romania already holds possession of Bessarabia. In eastern Galicia, where the Ukrainians and Poles are fighting for the territory, the Poles have captured the important city of Tarnopol. Delayed dispatches from Vladivostok tell of a successful excursion in the Suchan valley district by an American military column which cleared out bands of bolsheviks at a cost of two men killed and eleven wounded. The bolsheviks in Siberia have released all their American prisoners, five in number.

The peace conference is now attending to Bulgaria. The delegates from that country arrived in Paris from Sofia Friday and were quartered at the

suburb of Neuilly. The French troops have been taking care of Bulgaria lately and when the other day some of them were attacked by Bulgarians a French regiment occupied Sofia and disbanded the local garrison.

Sweden is expected to make a loud wail over the report of the Baltic commission of the peace conference. It recommends that the Aland Islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, which Sweden has claimed, be neutralized under the guaranty of the League of Nations. The Swedes are not in high favor with the allies and any protest they may make is not likely to be considered.

Our relations with Mexico seemed to be approaching the well-known climax, as they have been intermittently for years. Senators and representatives from the border states clamor for intervention, more Americans are killed or kidnapped or robbed by Mexicans, interested European nations become more and more exasperated by the chaotic conditions below the Rio Grande, but the administration keeps its own counsel, giving no intimation of its intentions, if it has any. Among the recent outrages to be reported were an attack by armed Mexicans on a boatload of sailors from the U. S. ship Cheyenne near Tampico and the robbery of about \$10,000 from the Puerto Lobos station of the Atlantic Refining company. Some trifles were stolen from the sailors and the Mexican government says it was their own fault because they disregarded warnings and went into rebel territory. Most of the other outrages the Carranza officials try weakly to explain away.

Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, appeared before a house committee and said that, although hundreds of Americans had been killed in Mexico in the last few years, and 50 since February, 1917, he had never heard of the prosecution or conviction of any Mexican for the murder of an American. He thinks, however, that nothing would be gained by withdrawal of our recognition of the Carranza government and lifting of the embargo on arms.

Word was brought from Chihuahua City to El Paso that Villa and General Angeles had disbanded their forces until September and were going to Japan to obtain arms and ammunition for a renewal of their revolution.

The city of Washington was greatly upset early in the week by mob riots that amounted to a race war. Whites, angered by alleged attacks on women by colored men, made indiscriminate warfare on the negroes, and the latter retaliated in kind. Several persons, including two policemen, were killed.

After long and wearisome debate, the house of representatives passed the prohibition enforcement bill by a vote of 287 to 100. Nearly all the rigid restrictions insisted on by the radical drys were retained, but individuals are permitted to have liquor in their homes for their own consumption. The measure is now in the senate and may be changed in important particulars.

The chief counsel for the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, in reply to numerous inquiries, has issued a statement concerning the status of the fight against the constitutional amendment. He says the right of referendum on acts of the legislature exists in 15 states. Petitions for referendum have been filed in seven of these and are being circulated in the others. If the people in ten of these states reverse the action of the legislatures the prohibition amendment will be void, since it must be ratified by 36 states and 45 have taken that action. The validity of the amendment also will be attacked on constitutional grounds before the United States Supreme court in the fall.

All the world was startled and shocked by the unique airship disaster in Chicago. A dirigible balloon was making experimental flights over the loop district of the city when it burst into flames and fell through the roof of one of the largest banks. Ten employees of the bank and three men who were in the car of the balloon were killed and more than a score were injured. The cause of the accident was a mystery.

**BAR ARMS TO MEXICO**

**TROUBLE CAUSES WILSON TO PROCLAIM EMBARGO.**

**TEXAN URGES INTERVENTION**

**United States Ambassador Making Effort to Protect Americans in Southern Republic.**

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has issued a proclamation declaring arms may not be exported into Mexico. The proclamation said there exists in Mexico "such conditions of domestic violence" as were specified in congressional acts forbidding export of arms to that country. Recent developments in the Mexican situation can be summarized as follows:

Redoubling of the efforts of the government to prevent smuggling of arms across the border and a warning by the president to citizens that violation of the anti-smuggling law would be rigorously prosecuted.

An address in the house by Representative Hudspeth, democrat, Texas, urging withdrawal of the recognition of the Carranza government and military occupation of Mexico by American forces until a stable government has been established.

Dispatch of messages to members of the Mexican senate and house by Henry P. Fletcher, American ambassador to Mexico, asking their co-operation towards securing more efficient and adequate protection of American lives in the southern republic.

Receipt of advices by the State department that Phillip Thompson, 14-year-old son of an American citizen, had been kidnaped by bandits from his father's ranch thirty miles from Mexico City and was being held for 1,500 pesos ransom.

Reports of a new outbreak of anti-American propaganda by Mexican newspapers, especially those recognized as Carranza organs, in Mexico City. Officials believe the kidnaping of young Thompson is a direct result of the inflammation of public opinion by this propaganda.

Issuing of a statement by the Mexican embassy declaring that Mexico has a stable government, although bandits are at large in some districts and reminding the American people that it was several years after the civil war before order was fully restored throughout the south.

**Say Kaiser Never Abdicated.**

Berlin.—Peace overtures to Germany by Great Britain and France were made through the Vatican in August, 1917. Matthias Erzberger, vice premier and minister of finance, declared in the German national assembly. He said Germany rejected these overtures.

The collapse of Germany, Minister Erzberger ascribed to "madness of military authorities." Shortly after this announcement pan-German newspapers came out with a long article exposing occurrences in connection with the outbreak of the German revolution last November, including a struggle taking place at German great headquarters at Spa, November 9, lasting nearly 24 hours, to induce Emperor William to abdicate. Material is adduced to show that Prince Maximilian of Baden, then imperial chancellor, finally took the initiative and gave to the Wolff bureau an official statement that the emperor had abdicated as emperor and king of Prussia, although it is averred he had done neither and has never renounced the throne of Prussia.

**Forest Fires Still Burning.**

Spokane, Wash.—Encouraging reports from crews fighting fires in northern Idaho forests have been received here. There have been 183 fires in the national fires in Montana and northern Idaho this year, of which 120 are still burning, according to figures given out by Glen A. Smith, assistant district forester. A total of 128,861 acres has been burned over and 280,000,000 feet of timber destroyed, according to Smith. Private property destroyed was valued at \$450,000 and the government's property loss was estimated at \$480,000. Lightning was said to have caused 30 per cent of the fires.

**Race Riots at Chicago.**

Chicago, Ill.—Serious rioting of whites and blacks in the negro district of Chicago, following some petty trouble at one of the city's bathing beaches, resulted in the death of two persons, both drowned, and the injury of more than a score, possibly fifty. In the skirmish both blacks and whites were wounded or injured by bullets, stones, clubs and other missiles. Fifty or more arrests were made and every available policeman was rushed into the black belt.

**Noted Comedian Injured.**

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Fred Stone, well known comedian and former cowboy, was injured when a steer he had just "bulldozed" turned on him at the annual Frontier days celebration.

**May Not Try Bill in London.**

London.—It is possible that former Emperor William may not be tried in London, according to an announcement made in the house of lords by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, government leader in the upper house.