

**NEBRASKA
HAPPENINGS CONDENSED
TO A FEW LINES**

The recent convention of the State Suffrage association, held at Lincoln, was the greatest in the history of the organization. It was decided at the meeting that hereafter efforts of the association will be centered upon the education of women voters along the lines of government politics. Mrs. C. H. Dietrick of Hastings was chosen president for the ensuing year.

The congregation of the St. Joseph's parish, near Nebraska City, celebrated a big event recently when notes aggregating \$40,000 were cancelled and burned in public. The money was used in the erection of the church, said to be the finest edifice in a country district in the state.

The United States army transcontinental motor truck train, composed of about seventy-five trucks and touring cars, and a crew of 250 men, passed through Nebraska last week, over the Lincoln Highway. Stops were made at Omaha, Grand Island, North Platte and several other places.

Women can vote for all elective officers in primary elections, including the constitutional convention primary, Sept. 16, under the partial suffrage act of 1917, according to C. A. Sorenson, author of the women's suffrage act.

A total of 24,000 persons from Adams and surrounding counties, including about 700 returned soldiers, attended a reunion of world-war, Spanish-American and Civil war veterans at Hastings. It was the banner affair of the kind for Hastings.

The rains of the past week came just in time to save crops and pastures from serious damage in many sections of Nebraska. Crop experts contend that the long dry spell did not damage corn to any extent.

One of the most hilarious sessions ever held in the senate chamber of the state house at Lincoln took place last week when the upper house of the state legislature unanimously ratified the national suffrage amendment.

Paving is being laid upon a number of streets at Geneva. If petitions, which have been presented to the city council, are favorably acted upon, forty additional blocks will be added to the first district.

Some sort of a hitch has occurred between the York and Hamilton county boards which may delay the completion of the S. Y. A. federal aid highway between Aurora and York until next year.

Wahoo expects a captured German cannon in recognition of Saunders county's war activities, according to a resolution recently introduced in congress by Representative McLaughlin.

Fremont barbers now charge 25 cents for a shave and 50 cents for a haircut. It is said Fremont is the last town of its size in the state to boost its barber prices to that figure.

The Nebraska railway commission has authorized telephone companies to charge Burleson installation rates until a hearing October 15, when new state rates will be determined.

Organization of a regiment of national guards to be known as the Eighth regiment, will soon be under way, according to Capt. H. C. Stein of Lincoln, U. S. disbursing officer.

L. I. Fushie, state club leader, has announced that one entire barn at the Nebraska state fair will be given over to swine exhibits by members of boys and girls' clubs.

Wheat fields in the vicinity of Big Springs are yielding splendidly and some estimates figure the district will produce around 2,000,000 bushels.

Announcement was made at the State Suffrage meeting at Lincoln that Nebraska women propose to form a non-partisan political organization.

Over 100 citizens of Hooper and vicinity have petitioned the county board to enlarge the bridge over the Elkhorn river near Hooper.

A company is to be organized at Fremont which will purchase an airplane to make flights daily over the district.

The primary election for selecting candidates to the Constitutional convention will be held on Tuesday, September 16.

September 24 to October 4 are the dates set for the Ak-Sar-Ben fall festival at Omaha.

Laurel has let a contract for 20,000 yards of paving to cost about \$82,000.

Estimates based on school census gives Omaha a population of 265,000 people.

State headquarters of the G. A. R. at Lincoln expects 1,000 people from Nebraska will journey to Columbus, Ohio, for the national encampment of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and allied organizations September 7 to 13.

The state fair management has secured an attraction at the 1919 exhibition Lieutenant Omer Locklear, the flyer who leaps from one airplane to another while several thousand feet in the air, crawls all over the plane when in motion and who does a lot of other stunts.

Representatives of the highway departments of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas have joined hands and propose to work as a unit that will result in better roads in the states named.

Two Seward chaps who were fined for illegal fishing the other day got it back at the game warren who "pinched" them by filing a complaint against the officer for running his auto without a tail light. The guardian of the law was assessed \$3.90. The fishermen paid a total of \$9.40.

The case of Anson B. Cole and Allen V. Grammer, both under a death sentence to be put into effect Sept. 16, for the murder of Mrs. Vogt, has been sent to the supreme court for the third time, following refusal of the district court of Lancaster county to grant a writ of habeas corpus filed for Cole by his attorneys.

The Lincoln street car company has been permitted to increase its fares from 5 to 6 cents in the city, and to 7 cents to suburbs by the federal court, which also issued a restraining order against the railway commission from interfering with the establishment of the new schedules.

With the turning over of the telegraph and telephone companies to their owners by the government on August 1st, word was received by the State Railway Commission at Lincoln that a new schedule of rates would go into effect.

Chancellor Avery of the University of Nebraska announced he had denied the application to admit to the University of Nebraska for technical training a number of students identified with the federal soviet republic of Russia.

W. E. Sharp, president of the American Potash company, announced that he has received an order for 154 carloads of Nebraska potash, valued at \$1,500,000. It is the largest sale of potash ever made in the United States.

Nebraska members of congress, especially Representatives Reavis and Jeffries, played a leading part in the debate in the house preceding the adoption of a resolution demanding that surplus army foodstuffs be sold to the public.

County commissioners of Hall county defied the new Nebraska law in refusing to appropriate funds for the county farm bureau upon the request to do so in the form of a petition by a number of farmers.

Although wheat is reaching the Omaha market at the rate of 300,000 to 500,000 bushels a day, railroad freight officials are of the opinion that there will be no congestion at the terminal.

Sixty Gage county veterans of the world war voted at a meeting at Beatrice to apply for a charter, preliminary to the organization of a part of the American Legion.

Mrs. Clara G. Quimby, of Colorado, has assumed her new duties as superintendent of the state industrial home for girls at Geneva. She succeeded Paul McAuley of Omaha.

Funeral services for Lt. Charles Lamborn, Nebraska flyer, killed while employed as a government air mail carrier when he fell 6,000 feet near Dix Run, Pa., were held at Minden.

The top price for Dodge county land was reached the other day when a 120-acre tract near Fremont sold for \$475 per acre. Three years ago the same farm sold for \$200 an acre.

A fast Burlington passenger train crashed into a herd of 43 cattle near O'Dell, Gage county, killing thirty-four of them. Several were pure-bred Herefords.

Twenty Nebraska broom manufacturers have requested the state board of control to abolish the penitentiary broom plant, which they claim is ruining their business.

Orchardists of southeastern Nebraska claim the apple crop this year will more than double that of 1918. The yield is expected to be about 60 per cent normal.

Pender has a new banking institution, the Farmers' and Merchants State bank. It is capitalized at \$50,000 and opened for business the first of the month.

Several farmers in Dodge county reported loss of stock from the recent hot period. One farmer reported the loss of a \$1,000 bull from sunstroke.

Farmers south of Superior report much excitement in the vicinity of the Standard Oil company's drilling, oil having been struck, they say.

The Arlington Telephone Co. has made application with the state railway commission for an increase of 25 cents on each telephone.

Nearly \$4,000 dropped into the treasury of Richardson county when Sheriff McNulty sold four automobiles taken from booze runners.

Fremont is soon to have another daily newspaper. It is to be established by the Fremont Publishing Co. Actual construction will begin on Red Cloud's new \$50,000 auditorium and sales pavilion in a few days.

Workmen are busy at Wahoo making preparations to lay a total of about forty blocks of paving.

Omaha expects to have air mail service from the east the latter part of next October.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Cornhusker highway through Saunders county.

Dry ranges in the west are given as the cause of the breaking of two records for cattle receipts at the South Omaha live stock market during the past week. The high mark for a single day was 29,783.

Reports reaching State Superintendent of Schools Clemmons at Lincoln indicate that many sections of Nebraska will experience a shortage of school teachers this fall. The shortage of teachers is said to be due to better pay offered in other lines of work.

E. L. Krause, a Lincoln aviator, was killed and E. L. Wilmoth, also of Lincoln, was seriously injured when an airplane occupied by the two men fell 200 feet near Fremont. They were making a flight from Lincoln to Fremont when the accident occurred.

After beating his wife to "death" with a stove poker Fred Hockmeyer, wealthy farmer of near Leigh, hung himself from the roof of a wagon-shed near the house where the murder was committed. The night prior to the tragedy the couple quarrelled about a calf getting on the lawn.



1—Colored man wounded in Chicago's race riots being escorted to safety by mounted policemen. 2—American color bearers marching at the head of the Yanks in the great Bastille-day parade in Paris. 3—Scene in Chicago during the street car strike when the people were forced to utilize all manner of conveyances.

**NEWS REVIEW OF
CURRENT EVENTS**

Nearly Two Score Are Killed in War Between Whites and Blacks in Chicago.

STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT

Street Car Men Strike at Same Time—Urgency of Action to Cut Living Cost Imposed on Government—Status of Peace Treaty Contest.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Race riots and strikes made Chicago the news center of the country for the week, and the news from it was sensational and plentiful. Starting in a trifling quarrel over the "color line" at a bathing beach, a real race war sprang up with startling suddenness and quickly spread throughout the South side of the city, where most of the negroes live, and thence to the downtown business district, with sporadic outbreaks in other regions. Before the authorities got the situation under control nearly two score persons had been killed and several hundred wounded. For several days the mayor insisted the police could restore order, but realization of his mistake was forced on him and he called on the governor for assistance from the state militia. Several regiments at once occupied the "black belt." However, the establishment of martial law was avoided and thus the city "saved its face."

There is no doubt that the casualty lists of the race war were kept down by the fact that the strike of the street car men was coincident with the riots. Not a surface or elevated car was running and it was comparatively easy for the authorities to keep out of the riot district the trouble and curiosity seekers. The strike, which had been impending for some time, was precipitated suddenly by the radical element in the car men's unions, a compromise offer of the companies, approved by the state and city authorities and the heads of the unions, being rejected. Though seriously hampered in getting to its work and in transacting business, the public took the situation good naturedly and made its way to the business district and home again with rather remarkable facility. All manner of motor vehicles were pressed into service and the steam roads exerted every effort to carry their many thousands of ex-passengers. The demand of the car men for a heavy increase in wages did not have general sympathy, for it meant a corresponding increase in the fares charged.

There have been many bitter complaints lately to the effect that the government was not doing what it might to reduce the cost of living by selling to consumers the immense surplus stores of food held by the war department. On Thursday the war department put on sale about 341,000 pounds of those foodstuffs, including canned vegetables, corned beef, bacon, roast beef, frozen meats and poultry. The marketing was done through local postmasters and mail carriers, who took orders from buyers, received the cash and delivered the goods. The prices obtained represented the cost to the government plus the postage. This sale was especially well patronized by the people of small towns and rural districts, and it was predicted that the supplies would be disposed of within a week.

Of course such a measure as this is only a "drop in the bucket, and it is being more and more forcibly impressed on the government that it must do something to make the cost of life's necessities square with the incomes of the people. The advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers took up the matter directly with the president, presenting to him a memorandum which he characterized as an "impressive document" and ordered made public. The board appealed to the president and cabinet for government action to increase the purchasing power of the dollar, failing in which, it said, the engineers would have to ask a further increase in wages. The memorandum asserted that the spirit of unrest existing among all classes, especially wage earners, was due "rationaly to the conscienceless profiteering by the great interests who have secured control of all the necessities of life." The engineers are wise enough to see and to admit that increasing the wages is but temporary relief so long as prices continue to soar.

Just before the engineers visited the White House Democratic National Chairman Cummings reported to the president on his political inspection trip over the country, telling Mr. Wilson of the growing importance of action to reduce the cost of living. What form that action will take, when it comes, cannot be conjectured even from the fact that official investigations of various kinds of alleged profiteering are under way or proposed. The immediate result of all this was a conference of cabinet members and heads of bureaus called by Attorney General Palmer for the purpose of discussing the situation and possible remedies. The government will seek to stop and punish profiteering, to determine the contributing causes for high prices and to devise remedies for immediate relief for the public.

The administration is gravely concerned over the manifest discontent of the American farmers, which comes just at a time when the official estimates of the nation's wheat crop have had to be greatly reduced. The farmers have been dissatisfied with the system of grading fixed by the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture, and now, as Chairman Barnes of the government grain corporation told the president, they are protesting against an order from the corporation fixing a schedule of discounts for the lower grades of wheat. This, they assert, deprives them of an unreasonably large part of the guaranteed price of \$2.26 per bushel, the amount received being in some instances as low as \$1.45 per bushel.

The Franco-American defense treaty was submitted to the senate, and at once became a subject of debate in the committee on foreign relations, along with the peace treaty. President Wilson, in asking its approval said he considered the treaty with Germany and the covenant of the League of Nations gave France full protection, but that he had been moved to the treaty by considerations of friendship and gratitude to France. Opposition senators protested that this pact violated the constitutional right of congress to make war, to which the president's supporters had the obvious retort that it created no precedent, similar action having been taken in numerous cases in the past. The foreign relations committee did an unusual if not unprecedented thing in holding public hearings on the peace treaty. Bernard Baruch was the first

witness and was questioned especially regarding the reparation and other financial clauses.

President Wilson postponed the start of his speaking tour of the country probably until August 15, and continued his efforts in Washington in behalf of the peace treaty and league covenant. He called in more senators to conference, both Democrats and Republicans, and appealed for unqualified ratification of the treaty especially on the ground that reservations or amendments would necessitate its re-submission to Germany, which he said would be humiliating to us. To Senator Fernald of Maine Mr. Wilson said he had assumed there were at least sixty senators who would take a world view of the situation.

"There are sixty men in the United States senate who take a world view of the situation," Senator Fernald replied. "Fortunately, they include in their view the best interests of the United States of America."

Other senators told the president that while they recognized the fact that reservations would cause delay, they considered the protection of American interests of greater importance than speedy ratification. There is no doubt that both sides to the controversy would be glad to find some dignified way out of it, but neither seems to have made any converts. The help which the administration expected in the way of a formal declaration by Japan that it would restore Shantung to China was not forthcoming and that grab clause remained a sore spot.

Official dispatches from Maj. J. C. Green, director of the American relief administration's work in Turkey, calls attention to the imminent peril of the remainder of the Armenian nation. The Turks have reorganized their army and they and the Tatars are advancing on the Armenians from three sides, cutting them off from all relief supplies and threatening their extermination. Unless military protection is afforded the Armenians at once, says Major Green, the disaster will be more terrible than the massacre in 1915. In Paris it is said the peace conference's hands are tied until America decides whether or not it will accept a mandate for Asia Minor.

Germany's commissioners named to attend to the delivery of live stock to the French and Belgians, and to the transfer of the Saar coal mines has arrived at Versailles and gone to work, and in other respects the Germans seem to be trying reluctantly to carry out the provisions of the treaty. But their army in Latvia remains obdurate and General Von der Goltz and other officers have become so insolent in their endeavors to prevent the Letts from establishing a stable government that the supreme council of the allies has ordered the immediate expulsion of the German troops from Latvia.

Austria was given until one o'clock in the afternoon of August 6 to consider the terms offered her. Her press and public men have declared the terms are impossible of acceptance, and on Thursday it was announced that the cabinet, headed by Dr. Karl Renner, had decided to resign. Though America was not at war with Bulgaria, it was decided that it should sign the treaty with that nation. This treaty was completed with the exception of some of the territorial clauses. All the Allies except America were in favor of awarding western Thrace to Greece. Undersecretary of State Polk, who has taken Secretary Lansing's place on the council, was taking an active part in the discussion of this matter.

TO SELL ARMY FOOD

GOVERNMENT TO DISPOSE OF HUGE SURPLUS STOCKS.

THIRTY CAR LOADS AT OMAHA

Commodities in First Class Condition and to Go Below Prevailing Prices. Retail in Lots Only.

Washington.—In the face of growing unrest over the high cost of living, as indicated by the spreading strike of railroad workers, many government agencies are making strenuous efforts to effect a return to normal price levels.

Immediate sale of all surplus foodstuffs purchased for the army, instead of only canned goods, was ordered by the War department. Millions of pounds of meats, beans, pumpkin, squash and other commodities will be offered to the public August 18, through the parcel post system. Purchasers will have to pay postage charges from the place of storage.

The sale, the War department said, "will be the largest direct sale to the American people ever attempted." The prices were stated to be "materially lower" than those prevailing in the commercial market and the food was described as being in excellent condition.

"All of the commodities," the statement continues, "were government inspected and prepared in accordance with army specifications."

The department said surplus property officers at Boston, New York, Baltimore, Newport News, Atlanta, Chicago, New Orleans, Fort Sam Houston, El Paso, Omaha and San Francisco have been directed to make the sales.

About thirty carloads of foodstuffs is now stored at the quartermaster's depot at Omaha, the supply being one of the largest in the country. New York is reported to have only fifteen carloads.

Provision is made for meeting the demand in towns where the charter restrictions prevent the purchase in the manner prescribed by the war department. In such cases the mayor or some commission may act as the agent.

Instead of car load lots of 30,000 pounds, sales may be made in as small lots as a single case or carton. The prices quoted to municipalities are the basic price of the department in offering the commodities for sale through the parcel post.

Prices for the food were quoted as follows:

Meats: Corned beef, No. 1 can, 30c; No. 2 can, 58c; 6 pounds can, \$2. Roast beef, No. 1 can, 29c; 1-pound can, 41c; 2-pound can, 66c; 6-pounds can, \$2.20. Corn beef hash, 1-pound can, 23c; 2-pound can, 40c. Bacon in crates, 34c per pound; in 12-pound tins, 36c per pound.

Vegetables: Baked beans, No. 1 can, 7c; No. 2 can, 13c; No. 3, 18c. Stringless beans, No. 2 can, 11c; No. 10 can, 48c. Corn, No. 2 can, 12c. Peas, No. 2 can, 11c. Tomatoes, No. 2 can, 11c; No. 2 1/2 can, 13c; No. 3 can, 15c; No. 10 can, 45c. Pumpkin, No. 2 can, 6c; No. 3 can, 9c; No. 10 can, 24c. Squash, No. 2 can, 6c.

The numbers of cans available for sale in each commodity range from 22,030,235 of the No. 3 cans of tomatoes to 1,025 cans No. 10 size of pumpkins. The largest amounts otherwise are 15,000,000 No. 1 cans and 19,000,000 No. 2 cans of corned beef, 12,000,000 each of the 1 and 2-pound cans of roast beef, 11,000,000 each of the and 2-pound cans of corned beef hash, 13,000,000 cans No. 3 size baked beans, 18,000,000 No. 2 cans of corn, 10,000,000 pounds of crated bacon, and 6,000,000 of bacon in 12-pounds tins.

Bomb Outrage in West.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Revenge for the part he played in the prosecution of a group of dynamiters in the middle-west several years ago was assigned by the police here as the probable motive for an attempt on the life of Oscar Lawler, former assistant attorney general of the United States. Mr. Lawler's home was practically destroyed by a bomb and subsequent fire, and he and Mrs. Lawler both seriously burned and otherwise injured. The Lawler home was a large brick and frame structure in the fashionable Wilshire district, in the west part of the city.

Nebraska 14th to Ratify.

Lincoln, Neb.—Both houses of the Nebraska legislature unanimously ratified the proposed amendment to the federal constitution, giving the women of the country full suffrage. This action makes Nebraska the 14th state to ratify the amendment.

Beer Proves Unpopular.

New York.—Declaring that the public did not care for the brand of beer permitted under wartime prohibition, 155 New York liquor dealers have surrendered their licenses.

South Welcomes Negroes.

Nashville, Tenn.—"Come back home" is the word Tennessee sends to friendly negroes fleeing from Chicago because of race riots. Gov. Roberts said the negroes will be welcomed back by Tennessee.

217 Americans Slain in Mexico.

Washington, D. C.—Two hundred and seventeen American citizens have been killed in Mexico since the end of the regime of Porfirio Diaz on May 25, 1911, the senate was informed by Secretary Lansing.