

NEBRASKA HAPPENINGS CONDENSED TO A FEW LINES

The apportionment of school funds to the different counties of the state has been completed at the office of State Superintendent Clemmons and shows that 382,994 school children will receive a total of \$571,355, or about \$1.19 per pupil. This will give Douglas county \$51,805.11; Lancaster, \$27,495; Custer, \$13,091.93; Buffalo, \$10,408.37; Gage, \$13,294.31; Knox, \$10,145.71; Platte, \$10,525.77. All other counties receive less than \$10,000, Hooker receiving the least, \$550.

During a conference at the state house at Lincoln between Governor McKelvie and J. R. Johnson, head of the non-partisan league in Nebraska, in reference to the recent description of a league meeting at Beatrice, the governor is said to have promised to use all power at his command to punish persons who break up public meetings and officers who refuse to arrest disturbers.

Prosecutions are expected to result from a riot at Keneasaw, which was precipitated by accusations made against some boys by members of the Hays Amusement Co., which was closing a several days' engagement in the town. None of the disturbers, who are said to have pelted the performers with eggs and handled some of them pretty rough, are residents of the city.

Women of Nebraska cannot vote at the primary elections to choose candidates for the constitutional convention, according to Attorney General Davis. He announced this ruling in a letter to the new president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage association, Mrs. C. H. Dietrich of Hastings.

State Law Enforcement Agent Hyers claims he has evidence to show that the Indian reservation across the South Dakota line from western Nebraska is used as a "fence" for automobiles stolen from Omaha, Sioux City, Lincoln and other Nebraska cities.

State Superintendent Clemmons has called a conference of representatives for the purpose of re-districting the state for consolidation, district organization to be held in Lincoln. Under the law passed by the legislature, each county is entitled to two delegates.

Several head of cattle have already died in Boyd county from anthrax and the disease has appeared among herds in both Cedar and Knox counties, according to reports reaching the state veterinarian's office at Lincoln.

Applications of fifty telephone companies in Nebraska for permission to increase rates are now before the state railway commission. The commission has heard a number of these cases and has them under advisement.

Nebraskans of Bohemian descent have begun a campaign to get food, medicine, money and clothing to help the suffering people of the newly-formed republic of Czechoslovakia.

Several buildings were wrecked, a number of head of cattle killed and other minor damage done by a cyclone that swept over an area of six miles, northwest of Grand Island.

Mountain Giant, a bear which cost the owner \$5,000 last spring, was killed in a fight with another bear at the farm of Meyer Bros. & Parkert, near Hooper.

The State Board of Educational Funds has awarded one potash and mineral lease in Cheyenne county, four in Garden, three in Sheridan and 11 in Sioux.

Virtually every section of Nebraska received good rains during the past week. Schuyler had a near-cloud-burst, five inches of rain falling in a single day.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Cornhusker highway between Wahoo and Fremont. The covering of the route with gravel has already begun.

The Beatrice Canning company will not put up any sweet corn this year because of the poor crop in the district.

Grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to corn fields along side of alfalfa and small grain stubble in Nuckolls county.

Work on an annex to the Meadow Grove high school, which will be used for a gymnasium, has been started.

A post of the American Legion, a world war veterans' organization, has been perfected at Morrill.

Preliminary work for the laying of forty blocks of paving at Wahoo is virtually completed.

The Pilgrim Congregational church of Cortland is erecting a new \$30,000 church edifice.

An effort is being made to enlarge the facilities of the Auburn municipal light plant so it can furnish commercial light and power.

U. G. Powell, who has been rate expert for the state railway commission since its organization twelve years ago, has handed in his resignation to take effect September 1.

C. A. Fulmer, state director of federal vocational aid, was elected president of the Nebraska conference of the Epworth league at the state convention at Lincoln.

Based on August 1 conditions the State Board of Agriculture estimates that Nebraska's 1919 corn production will total 174,850,000 bushels. Last year's crop totaled 123,086,000 bushels.

The State Board of Agriculture estimated that the total production of winter wheat in Nebraska this year at 40,000,000 bushels, as compared to 33,470,000 in 1918; spring wheat, 7,240,000 as against 9,003,000 bushels last year, and all wheat, 56,240,000 bushels as compared with 43,141,000 bushels in 1918.

Suit for \$110,800 has been started in the district court at Fremont against the city of Scribner and Oscar Bleyhl and Henry Rathman, Scribner soft drink merchants, by Mrs. Barbara Janesovsky, father and husband, was killed in an automobile accident three weeks ago, while in a state of drunkenness, caused by drinking cider at the Bleyhl and Rathman establishment. Scribner officials are alleged to have been informed that the two defendants were selling intoxicating liquor.

An attempt to hold a non-partisan league meeting at Beatrice resulted in the formation of a mob estimated at 300, which broke up the gathering, mobbed and slugged several persons, one a league official, and threatened, it is said, to throw all the leaguers into the Blue river. The excitement lasted several hours and caused the leaguers to make a hasty exit from the city.

Whether \$2.26 is a fair price for wheat, or just what the price should be, with the growers getting a fair profit, will be determined by at least three county bureaus next year, Gage, Seward and Polk counties have obtained cost of production blanks from the University Department of Rural Economics and at least twenty-five farmers in each county will keep records.

Juvenile pig raisers of Nuckolls county to the number of thirty-one journeyed to Lincoln in automobiles and spent a day in sight-seeing. They were guests of Governor McKelvie for several hours and paid a lengthy visit to the state farm. The excursionists, all boys, are members of the county pig club.

Free range on the cut-over lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and a surplus of fall and winter range in Texas and New Mexico have decreased the demand for Nebraska aid in caring for stock of drought states, according to information reaching the agricultural college at Lincoln.

Five hundred Nebraskans are expected to journey to Columbus, Ohio, aboard the Sons of Veterans' special, which leaves Lincoln Sept. 7, to attend the G. A. R. encampment. The 1-cent per mile railroad fare, and the prospect of a big encampment seem to be the attraction.

Geo. Williams of Fairmont, legislator, has been made chief of the bureau of markets under the new state department of agriculture, created by the "code bill." This office, Governor McKelvie claims, has the authority to check profiteering.

The Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska announced the election of Fred W. Luehring, Princeton man, as director of the combined departments of athletics and physical education at an annual salary of \$4,300.

State Fire Inspector Meeker visited Beatrice and condemned twelve of the business blocks. Of 169 buildings inspected he found 90 per cent in bad shape.

Eighty sisters of the Franciscan order, who have been attending the normal training course at the St. Francis' academy, at Columbus, received certificates.

A five-day coursing meet is to be held at Beatrice beginning October 14. Greyhounds from 15 states, including famous entries from San Francisco, will be in the races, it is said.

Secretary Webber of the State Horticultural society, estimates this year's apple crop in Nebraska will be about the same as last year, 215,000 barrels.

Reports reaching the secretary of state at Lincoln indicate that about 250 candidates filed for the nomination to the constitutional convention.

Frank Gessel, 28, champion swimmer of Lincoln county, was drowned in a bathing pool at North Platte. He was seized with cramps.

A movement is on foot to change the Seward-Aurora-York automobile highway so that it will pass through Bradshaw and Hampton.

No primary will be held for candidates for the constitutional convention in Platte county, as only four men filed petitions.

The Board of Education of Blue Springs has adopted plans and specifications for a new school building to cost \$41,000.

All sheep receipts for a single day at the South Omaha market were broken last Wednesday when 53,000 head were unloaded.

York county has decided to employ a county engineer. The new official will commence work Sept. 1 at a salary of \$3,000 annually.

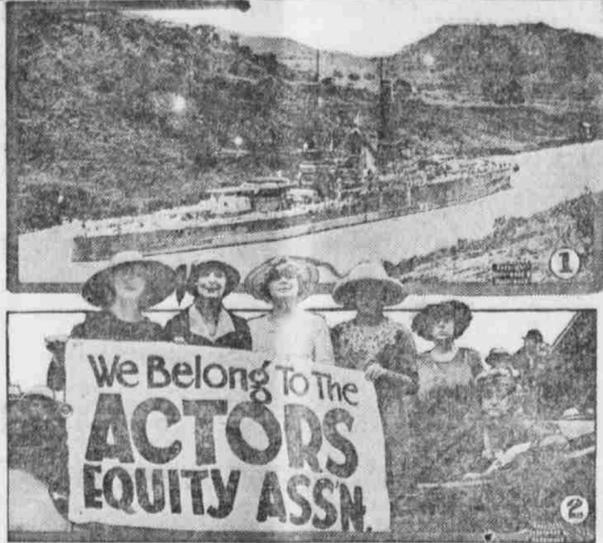
Wymore will hold a special election in the near future to vote on a proposition to issue bonds for a sewage system.

Kearney city school teachers have been given a flat increase in pay amounting to fifteen dollars for grades and ten dollars for high teachers monthly.

Fire, believed to have started from a candle in a Catholic church during services, virtually wiped out the entire business section of the village of Davy, 12 miles north of Lincoln. The church, two general stores, drug store, postoffice and telephone building were completely destroyed. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

State Engineer Johnson now has the approval of the federal government of a lease agreed upon by county officers and the Union Pacific railway regarding the use of railroad right of way as a site for a portion of the Lincoln highway in Nebraska.

The state board of control has ordered the discontinuance of the broom factory at the state penitentiary at Lincoln, following a protest from twenty-two broom manufacturers that the state was doing the work for less than half what it would cost by free labor.



1—U. S. S. Mississippi, one of the Pacific fleet, passing through the Gaillard cut of the Panama canal. 2—Actresses in New York who took part in the strike of the Actors' Equity association. 3—Nelson Morris, one of the "big five" packers whom the government charges with profiteering and violation of the food laws.



NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

All Government Forces Concentrating on Fight Against High Cost of Living.

FOODS IN STORAGE SEIZED

Test Case Against Alleged Sugar Hoarders—Labor Situation is Little Improved—Kolchak's Siberian Armies in Flight—Roumanians in Hungary Defy Allied Commission.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Spurred on by the welcome, if long-delayed action of the chief executive, all available forces of the federal government are devoting themselves to the task of reducing the cost of living, and they are receiving the enthusiastic co-operation of state and municipal bodies and officials all over the country.

Attorney General Palmer sent out instructions and authority to confiscate at once hoarded food stocks, and large quantities of foodstuffs in warehouses were seized in Chattanooga, Tampa, Jacksonville, Fla.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and other places. In every case, according to Mr. Palmer's instructions, the names of the hoarders and the amounts of food seized were made public, for it was thought the publicity would result in the immediate release of excessive amounts of foodstuffs that have been withheld from consumption. The attorney general centered his attention especially on Chicago, not only because it is the greatest food storage center of the world, but because he had learned the speculators there had been particularly and perniciously active. The Chicago packers, naturally, are the chief targets, because they are alleged to be in control of the cold-storage business, not only there but all over the country. This they deny. Senator McKelvie has introduced a bill for federal regulation of cold-storage plants and in supporting it he told of the vast amounts of poultry, eggs and butter in storage and of the apparent exorbitant profits made on those commodities by some middlemen. Louis Swift says he has been and is in favor of regulation of storage methods; and President Horn of the American Refrigerating association asserts his organization would not object to reasonable regulatory measures, but that most of the suggested plans are too drastic.

The government's fight against the sugar hoarders also centered in Chicago, and the first test case is that against the officials of the Central Sugar company who were arrested a week or more ago. Henry H. Holapp, head of the sugar distribution committee of the food administration, said the situation was serious, as canners and dealers were clamoring in vain for sugar. The railway shopmen's strike entered into this, as 20,000,000 pounds of sugar was delayed in California by lack of cars. Mr. Holapp said that in a few days the arrival of cane sugar from New Orleans and beet sugar from the West would flood the market.

The entire food crusade had its effect on retail prices, in some instances only slight and in others, notably potatoes, very marked. The federal agents intend to go after the retail grocers and butchers for profiteering, as well as after the bigger game, and before long the suffering consumer may get relief that will actually affect his bank roll.

In Boston a grand jury investigation elicited the rather surprising information that the American people demand shoes of high grade and high price and scorn the cheaper grades, of which the manufacturers say they have large stocks. In a way this is borne out by the statement of a Berlin paper that American shoe dealers are making strenuous efforts to find a suitable market for their goods in Germany.

The witnesses in Boston said their margin of profit was no larger than when shoes were selling at much lower prices, and that a decline might be expected, perhaps a year hence.

The British, too, are attacking the cost of living problem with vigor. The house of commons had before it a bill to curb profiteering, and after a hard fight the measure was amended so as to empower the board of trade, after an investigation, to fix wholesale and retail prices. Sir Auckland Geddes, minister of national service, said this would operate in cases where communities were likely to be bled by any combination, national or international, for the purpose of raising prices; and Andrew Bonar Law made it clear that the government had no intention of establishing a general system of price-fixing throughout the country.

Belgium is suffering, like most of the rest of the world, and the labor party there has suggested to the prime minister a series of measures to arrest the increasing prices of necessities, to encourage the home growing of food and to insure the equal distribution of imports. The party wants the government to fix the prices of foodstuffs and to control the prices of coal and clothing.

Paris was the scene of some lively scrapping last week between the food vendors in the markets and the price vigilance committees and would-be purchasers. The committees endeavored to prevent foodstuffs bought by the hotels and other large consumers from leaving the markets, asserting that the willingness of those buyers to pay any prices, however high, resulted in the raising of all prices. During the fighting many stalls and shops were looted.

The labor situation in the United States did not show marked improvement. In spite of all efforts to make them return to work, the striking railway shopmen in many localities were obdurate, and the officers of their international union were compelled to threaten them with expulsion from the union if they did not resume their labors. Then delegates representing 500,000 shopmen met in Chicago and voted to go back to work.

Before August 25 a general strike of steel workers throughout the country may be declared. The men have been taking a vote on the question in all the plants. They demand \$1 an hour, a 44-hour week and better working conditions. Such a strike will affect more than a million men.

As congress has not yet acted on the Plumb plan, the railway brotherhoods are waiting. Meanwhile the Plumb plan is getting some very hard knocks from industrial and railway experts, some of whom assert it would increase the cost of living. Charles Piez says the Plumb bill is about as bad as it could be made, adding: "As a shipper and citizen, I should like to be told what advantage or profit the public will get outside of the privilege of paying the yearly deficit." Mr. Plumb told the house committee on interstate commerce that he either had or could procure evidence proving that a systemized plundering of all the railroads has been conducted under the direction of the Morgan and Rockefeller banking interests.

More interesting than important was the strike of the members of the Actors' Equity association, which, starting in New York, spread to Chicago. A number of theaters in both cities were forced to close their doors. The actors demanded recognition of their association and various reforms in the conditions of working. The dispute was carried into court by injunction proceedings.

A situation arose at the Chicago stockyards which may teach union laborers a lesson in the matter of observing their contracts. Federal Judge Aeschuler, mediator, ruled that the employees who quit work during the recent rice riots had violated their pledge not to strike for one year and thus had lost their seniority rights. Union officials objected violently to this, but it seemed likely most of the packing house workers would abide by Judge Aeschuler's rulings, for the present at least.

In New York 1,200 interior decorators quit work; and representatives of 21 international building trades unions began planning for a national strike because of a dispute there between two unions of plasterers.

Considerable uneasiness, not to say anxiety, was caused in the capitals of the allied nations by the news that the Kolchak government of western Siberia was "on the run" if not quite collapsed. The bolshevik armies gained repeated victories over Kolchak's forces, and at last reports the latter were hastily moving eastward. The admiral's plight was laid to shortage of guns and ammunition, and large supplies of both were dispatched to him from the United States by way of the Pacific ocean. Whether they would reach him in time to save his troops from disaster was uncertain.

Better news came from both north and south Russia. On the Dvina a force of British and Russians destroyed six battalions of bolsheviks, taking 1,000 prisoners and many guns and advancing its front 32 miles. In Volhynia the Ukrainians have taken the railway center of Lutsk and the fortress of Dubno, and the bolsheviks also abandoned the important city of Vinnitza in the Ukraine. General Denikine's armies were making steady progress toward Odessa and at the northwest corner of the Black sea they were only 50 miles from a junction with the Rumanian forces.

The Roumanians who occupied Budapest were a stubborn lot and flatly refused to take orders from the allied commission there and get out again, declaring they would remain until a stable government was established. The peace council at Paris was a bit flabbergasted and feared that if Roumania were permitted to defy its orders, Germany and other enemy countries might be encouraged to do likewise. The Roumanians threatened that if they were forced to withdraw they would strip Hungary of everything portable, and indeed they are said to be doing that now. Their representatives in Budapest said the only policy for Hungary was union with Roumania under a Rumanian king. Antonesco, the Rumanian minister to Paris, says Roumania does not favor the installation of Archduke Joseph in power, considering him reactionary. The situation was strained but the peace council was hopeful of an amicable settlement.

According to an edict of the peace conference, Austria is to be known as the Republic of Austria, the word "German" being eliminated. There is a movement in Vienna to re-establish the monarchy, but the entire armed forces of the country, there and in other cities, are demanding that the republican form of government be retained.

After long delay, the British government has found a man to represent it in Washington, but only temporarily. Viscount Grey has agreed to fill the post of ambassador until a permanent appointment has been made, early next year. Great responsibility attaches to the position just now, for financial and treaty relations between the two countries must be readjusted. The London press predicts that he will have some difficulties, and the Daily News says his path will not be smoothed by the British government's "sustained refusal to make any approach to a solution of the Irish problem."

Presumably Viscount Grey will come over soon and will be in Washington when the prince of Wales visits our national capital. That young man landed in Newfoundland and is now making a triumphal tour of Canada.

The death of Andrew Carnegie removed one of the few survivors of an industrial age that has passed when men of vision made incredibly large fortunes in ways that were not considered reprehensible. His avowed desire to die a poor man was not realized, for though he gave away more than \$350,000,000, it is believed he left an estate worth nearly \$500,000,000.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

Henry Ford's libel suit against the Chicago Tribune resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, who was awarded nominal damages—6 cents. The trial of the case had lasted many weeks, affording pecuniary profit to a few persons and amusement to still fewer.

YANK FLYERS HELD

AMERICAN AVIATORS CAPTURED BY VILLA BANDITS.

OUTLAWS DEMAND BIG RANSOM

Men Had Been Missing Since August 10.—Threatened With Death if Military Efforts Made.

Marfa, Tex.—Word has finally been received from Lieutenants Paul H. Davis and Herald G. Peterson, American army aviators, who have been missing across the Mexican border since August 10. Letters direct from the missing flyers stated that they were being held by Villista Mexican bandits for \$15,000 ransom and were threatened with death unless it was paid. Another message received about the same time from a former Villa follower, now a member of the bandit band, stated that the American aviators would be killed if any evidence of military movements to search for them were seen on the American side of the border.

The demand for the ransom was at once reported to Major General Dickman, commander of the southern department. It was stated the messages from the aviators were sent to their relatives at Strathmore and Berkeley, Cal., and Hutchinson, Minn., as soon as received at Marfa. The text of their messages was not given out, but it was understood the aviators requested their relatives to urge the payment of the ransom.

Aviators Peterson and Davis are a part of the personnel of the Fort Bliss aviation corps, but were on detached duty with the Big Bend district military headquarters here at the time they disappeared. They left Marfa the morning of Aug. 10 for the usual patrol of the border, planning to follow the north bank of the Rio Grande to the end of the district.

It is believed they confused the Conchos river, which flows into the Rio Grande near Presidio, Tex., with the Rio Grande, and followed the course of this river into the interior of Mexico.

Presidio de Pinares, where the aviators were reported to have been captured is forty miles southwest of Marfa, on the Rio Grande. This is in the most rugged part of the Big Bend district, where the Rio Grande runs through a canyon for a part of the way. Many killings, raids and cattle thefts have occurred in the district around Presidio de Pinares, and American cavalry troops have crossed a number of times near there in following hot trails of bandits who have stolen cattle on the American side.

Farmers Issue Warning.

Washington, D. C.—Representatives of farmers' organizations who testified before the house and senate agriculture committees during the past week warned that unless present disturbed conditions resulting from profiteering "in goods and wages" and strikes were settled soon the country would face a far worse situation from the high cost of living next year than at present.

Farmers, they said, were preparing now for next year's crops and under present conditions they could not estimate what the probable market would be. Fear was expressed that there would be decreased production, both on this account and on account of President Wilson's statement in his message vetoing the repeal of the daylight saving law, placing industrial production ahead of farm output. It was also stated by the farmer delegates that next year's supply will be "materially reduced" unless congress repeals wartime control of food.

Treaty Must Stand As It Is.

Washington, D. C.—All efforts by democratic senators to gree with republicans on a program of reservations to the peace treaty have been abandoned as the result of word from President Wilson.

The president, in a talk with Senator Hitchcock, senate administration leader, strongly discouraged even discussion of reservations by democrats. He made it plain to Hitchcock that, in his opinion, the day for discussing reservations is a long way off. What democrats must concentrate their efforts on, in the president's opinion, Hitchcock said, is defeat of all proposals to amend the treaty.

Texas Democrats Split.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Two factions of Texas democrats, dissatisfied with the present party organization, met here and determined upon separate lines of endeavor.

Treaty Ratified in Full.

London.—King George has given his assent to the bill adopted by Parliament ratifying the German peace treaty. The act thus becomes law.

Britain to Suppress Sinn Feiners.

London.—The government announces that owing to increase in crime in County Clare, Ireland, it has been decided to suppress all Sinn Fein and kindred organizations in that county.

Broke Faith With Government.

Winnipeg, Man.—Eight alleged strike leaders have been refused freedom on bail. Justice Cameron charged they had broken faith with the government when previously released on bail.