DUTCH REFUSE TO GIVE UP KAISER

Netherlands Government Sends Official Reply to Allies' Demand.

HONOR FORBIDS SURRENDER

Says Tradition Centuries Old Makes Holland Refuge for Vanquished in International Military Conflicts —Cannot Betray Faith Now.

The Hague, Jan. 26.—The official note of the Netherlands government in reply to the demand of the allies for the surrender of the ex-kaiser for trial is dated January 21 and reads:

"By a note verbal dated January 15, 1920, and handed to her majesty's envoy in Paris, the powers, referring to article 227 of the Versailles treaty, request the Netherlands government to deliver into their hands William of Hohenzollern, emperor of Germany, in order that he may be put on trial.

"In support of this request they observe that if the emperor had remained in Germany the German government would have been obliged, according to article 228 of the peace treaty, to hand him over.

"The powers, quoting as premeditated the violations of international treaties and the systematic ignoring of the most sacred rules of the law of nations in numerous acts committed during the war by the German authorities, trace the responsibility, or at least the moral responsibility for these acts back to the former emperor.

"They express the opinion that Holland would not fulfill her international duties if she refused to associate with them to the best of her ability in pursuing, or at least not impeding, the punishment of the crimes which have been committed.

"They draw attention to the special character of their request as having in view not a juridical accusation, but an act of high international politics, and they appeal to Holland's respect for right and her love of justice not to cover by her moral authority the violation committed by Germany of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations.

"Her majesty's government has the honor to observe forthwith that the obligations which might have resulted treaty of peace cannot prevail in or- for Germany under article 228 of the der to define the duties of Holland, which is not a party to this treaty. demand loans into one long-term obli-

"Her majesty's government, actuated on its side by imprescriptible reasons, cannot view the questions raised by the request of the powers otherwise than from the point of view of its own duties. It has been absolutely foreign to the origin of the war and has maintained, not without difficulty, its neutrality to the end.

"It finds itself therefore confronted with the facts of the war in a different position from that of the powers. It refuses energetically all suspicion of wishing to cover by its sovereign right and its moral authority violations of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations. But it cannot recognize an international duty associating nations (some words missing here) itself to the powers' act of high international politics.

"If in the future an international jurisdiction were created by the League of Nations competent to judge in a case of conflict on facts qualified as crimes punishable by statute preceding these facts, it rests with Holland to associate herself with this new system.

"Her majesty's government cannot in the present instance acknowledge any other duty than that imposed by the laws of the state and national tradition, the constitutional laws of the state based on universally recognized principles of law, and on honorable tradition centuries old, which has made of this country at all times a refuge for the vanquished in international conflicts.

"The Netherlands people, actuated by sentiments to which the world's history has done justice, cannot betray the faith of those who have confided themselves to the nation's free institutions.

"Her majesty's government would fain believe that the powers will recognize the soundness of these considerations which are above any personal appreciation and which moreover appears so peremptory that they cannot reasonably give rise to erroneous impressions as to Holland's attitude.

(Signed) "VAN KARNEBECK."

Detroit Philanthropist Dies.

San Francisco, Col., Jan. 26.—Dr. B. F. Brodie, physician and philanthropist of Detroit, Mich., died here.

Germans at Lille Go Home.

Lille, France, Jan. 24.—Repatriation of German prisoners from the Lille region has begun. Three thousand of these prisoners started for Germany. They took with them large quantities of eatables.

Recover $100,000 Stolen Goods.

New York, Jan. 24.—Property valued by the police at $100,000, that had been stolen from the homes of many wealthy New York families, was recovered after the capture of Charles Forst.

STILL WAITING FOR THE DOVE

SOCIALIST TRIAL ON

New York Assembly Body Probes Tenets of Socialism.

Hillquit Counsel for Defense Instructs Witnesses Not to Deliver Documents into Hands of Prosecutor.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The first witnesses testified in the investigation by the assembly judiciary committee of the loyalty of the five suspended socialist members of the lower house.

Committee counsel began presentation of evidence after Chairman Louis M. Martin had denied an application by Morris Hillquit chief counsel for the defense, to introduce certain "admissions of fact" which he said would serve to clear the issues and save calling of a large array of witnesses.

Objection was taken by John B. Stanchfield, committee counsel, on the ground that his side considered itself able to select what evidence it thought necessary to establish the desired facts.

As soon as former Secretary Gerber had been sworn, Mr. Stanchfield obtained from him a copy of the constitutional platform of the socialist party in 1917, which was introduced in evidence without objection by the defense.

Mr. Stanchfield also introduced in evidence the state constitution of the socialist party, from which he read excerpts, including one providing that candidates for public office should, on receiving nomination, leave their resignations with the party to insure their fulfilling party demands.

Then the by-laws of the New York county socialist organization were introduced.

Hillquit instructed socialist witnesses who had been summoned by the state, not to deliver documents into the hands of the attorneys for the state.

Chairman Martin ruled that the attorneys for the state had the right to demand that witnesses surrender all documents desired by the committee and be given an opportunity to look them over before presenting them as evidence.

REFUSES TO CENSURE SIMS

United States Senate Votes 30 to 33 Against Resolution to Punish Admiral for Revelations.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The senate by a vote of 30 to 33 refused to censure Admiral Sims for his revelations before the senate medal awards investigating committee. A resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana, scoring Admiral Sims for his charges on the ground that they revealed confidential orders of the navy department, was defeated. The vote was strictly along party lines, the Democrats supporting and the Republicans opposing the resolution. The vote was taken without debate.

ALBANIA QUAKE KILLS SCORE

Victims Are Buried in the Ruins of Their Homes in the Region of Janina.

Vienna, Jan. 24.—News has been received here that 20 persons were killed by an earthquake in southern Albania. The victims were buried in the ruins of their homes in a village which was partly destroyed in the region of Janina.

Ten Million for Navy Men.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The house passed a bill granting pay increases of from 30 to 50 per cent to petty officers and enlisted men of the navy. The bill will add about $10,000,000 to the navy pay roll.

Jugo-Slavia Women Vote.

Belgrade, Jan. 26.—Women administering property in their own right will be permitted to vote at the first national election in Jugo-Slavia next month, according to an announcement made by the cabinet.

"FLU" IS SPREADING

Two Thousand More Cases in Chicago in One Day.

Plague Reported From All Sections of Illinois—Death Rate Is Extremely Low This Year.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—War to the limit on landlords and agents who fail to provide their tenants with sufficient heat was forecast by Health Commissioner Robertson in his campaign against the influenza, which continues to spread throughout the city.

For the thirty-two hours ending at 5 p. m. Wednesday 2,008 new cases of influenza and 281 new cases of pneumonia were reported, with sixty-one influenza deaths and twenty-one from pneumonia.

The epidemic in Illinois, which so far has been confined to the northern counties, threatens to spread throughout the state. Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, director of the department of public health at Springfield, urged health authorities to prepare to combat the disease.

Reports received by state health authorities showed the disease making its appearance in several communities which heretofore had not been affected. Thirty-two cases were reported from East St. Louis, together with seven cases of pneumonia and one death. Other reports from downstate included Chandlerville, Cass county, seven cases; Sidney, Champaign county, four; Odell, Livingston county, twelve; Franklin, Morgan county, five; Chenoa, McLean county, three; Glenview, St. Clair county, nine, and Pekin, three. In Madison county twenty-four cases were reported.

"Indications are that the disease is spreading from northern Illinois centers, St. Louis and other points," said Dr. Drake. "It is probable that the disease will be general throughout the state. However, the spread is not so rapid as a year ago."

CHECK REDS IN CAUCASUS

Heavy Losses Inflicted by General Denikine's Forces—Bolsheviki Advance Farther in Crimea.

London, Jan. 23.—The war office announces that on the center and left fronts of General Denikine's Caucasus army the bolsheviki have been forced back from the line of the Sal river astride the Tsaritsyn-Ekaterinodar railroad.

Further west the bolsheviki have made repeated attempts to cross the Don east of Rostov and have succeeded in establishing small bridgeheads on the left bank at two places.

To the west of Rostov their attempts to cross have been repulsed with heavy losses. The red cavalry here lost 12 guns, 100 machine guns and many prisoners.

On the Crimea front the bolsheviki are approaching Esthumses, Chongar and Perekop.

EIGHT U. S. TARS DIE AT SEA

Small Boat From Northern Pacific Overturned in Aiding Passengers on the Powhatan.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 23.—Eight lives were lost when a boat from the United States transport Northern Pacific overturned in an attempt to transfer passengers from the disabled United States transport Powhatan, according to officers of the steamship Bardic, which arrived here.

Bill to Curb Strikes.

Topeka, Jan., Jan. 26.—Both houses of the legislature passed the industrial court bill as reported by the conference committee. The industrial court is given power to protect the public against strikes in essential industries.

Murderers Win Strike.

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The 29 murderers in the death house here have struck for better food, it was learned from Maj. Lewis Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, and the daily menu is to be improved.

YANKS BATTLE SIBERIAN RUSS

American Troops Engage in Skirmishes Along Suchan Mine Railway.

DEFEAT SEMENOFF'S MEN

Two Yanks and Five Russians Killed —Americans Capture Slav General, Six Other Officers and 48 Men—Attack Unprovoked.

Washington, Jan. 24.—As a result of a clash between a detachment of American soldiers and Semenoff forces on January 10 near Posolsakya, one general, six officers and 48 men of the Russian forces were captured and still are held, the war department was advised by Major General Graves, commander of the Siberian expedition.

General Graves described the attack as entirely unprovoked.

The American casualties were one man killed, one man dead of wounds and one severely wounded, while five Russians were killed and one severely wounded.

The opposing forces were manning armored trains. General Graves said the Russians attacked 38 Americans, who fought off the Russians and then in turn attacked. The Russian car and its crew were captured.

General Graves expressed the opinion that the matter could be "adjusted peacefully with Semenoff, who could not have been responsible."

Vladivostok, Jan. 24.—Factional fighting has broken out throughout Siberia.

American forces are withdrawing from along the Suchan mine railway and are reported to have been engaged in skirmishes with Siberian partisans.

A detachment of Colonel Morrow's regiment, which was preparing to move out from the Baikal district, was forced to intervene in factional disturbances, according to a report from the Czecho staff.

The only Americans now remaining in the danger zone, where disorders are prevalent, are those belonging to Colonel Morrow's regiment.

London, Jan. 24.—Admiral Kolchak is believed to be under arrest at Verknie-Udinsk, a small town 240 miles west of Irkutsk.

Cossack chiefs and garrison commanders under the direct supervision of General Horvath in eastern Siberia have been notified by General Semenoff of the new regime the latter has set up.

RUSS WELCOME U. S. REDS

Exiles Are Fed and Given Homes on Arrival in Soviet Russia—Will Be Put to Work.

Terijoki, Finland, Jan. 22.—Russians who were deported from the United States were given what might be termed an official reception just outside this village Monday.

In the crowd that greeted Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman and their "comrades" was M. Zorien, member of the all-soviets executive committee, who, after a brief conference with Berkman, agreed to permit the whole party to enter bolshevik Russia.

"There is no question but that they will be welcomed in Russia," said M. Zorien. "We will give them work according to their professions and trades, but first we must provide them with comfortable homes and feed them well."

MARTIAL LAW IN ITALY

Troops Patrol Cities as Railroad Workers Go on General Strike—Machine Guns in Stations.

Rome, Jan. 23.—Military forces, as a result of the general railway strike, occupied the central railway station in this city at midnight by order of the minister of transportation. In spite of the strike most of the regular trains left here, only express being canceled.

All railroad lines in Italy are being guarded by troops, who are under instructions to fire upon any one suspected of attempting to interfere with traffic.

Improvement was reported in some of the affected sections of the country.

Bible Conference Postponed.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—The mid-winter Bible conference and the conference of representatives of Bible schools and colleges of the United States and Canada, announced by the Moody Bible institute of Chicago, to be held February 2 to 6, inclusive, have been indefinitely postponed on account of the influenza epidemic.

Attack Italians in Egypt.

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 26.—Renewed disorders occurred at Tanta, 55 miles from Cairo. Rioters attacked an Italian patrol company with revolvers and bricks, killing a corporal and wounding two privates.

African Explorer Dies.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 26.—Richard L. Garner, African explorer and author, who some years ago announced that he had found several sounds approximating a monkey language, died at a hospital here.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION NOTES

Lincoln.—Only two proposals have been definitely acted upon by the state constitutional convention since it assembled December 1, 1919, and delegates are beginning to speculate about a date of adjournment. Up to the end of last week the convention had been in session 28 days. President A. J. Weaver is hopeful of getting through by about March 1, while most of the members think the session will last well into the month of March. The two measures settled by the constitution framers are of statewide importance. Provision has been made for the legislature to authorize verdicts in civil suits by five-sixths of the jurors. It has also been decided that a majority voting on the question of township organization shall be sufficient to carry it.

* * *

One of the hottest fights that will be staged on the floor of the convention will center on the proposition to remove the limit on the state debt, say leading members. The committee on public indebtedness is expected to bring in a very conservative report, and progressives in the convention are determined to try to force through a more liberal proposal. Progressives now are inclined to unite behind the Sughroue proposal, which provides a limit of 2 per cent of assessed valuations for the state debt, when contracted for nonrevenue producing enterprises, but to remove the limitation entirely if the debt is contracted for revenue producing enterprises. In all cases the proposal provides for a vote of the people.

* * *

Among the proposals reported by standing committees for indefinite postponement during the past week are: No. 36, which would strike out of the constitution provision against slavery or involuntary servitude; No. 58, which proposed to amend Section 7 to prevent issuance of search warrant except where there is probable cause for felony; 138, requiring jury trial for constructive contempt and verdict by nine jurors in civil cases. (This amendment was submitted by Bigelow of Douglas, labor delegate) and No. 8, which would strike out of the constitution state's retention of salt springs.

* * *

Suggestions of Governor McKelvie that the only executive elective officers of the state government should be the governor, the lieutenant governor and comptroller, taking the place of the state auditor and the state treasurer, have been embodied in a statement of eight clauses submitted in wirting to the convention. Governor McKelvie also gave out an eight-page printed pamphlet where research commissions and public officials from 16 states have endorsed the centralization of authority.

* * *

An amendment which does away with the statutory requirement for a full copy of a referred law to be attached to every petition when it is circulated for signatures has been adopted by the committee handling proposals bearing upon the section of the constitution, in addition to fixing a scale of reduced percentages for initiative and referendum petitions. This provision of the initiative and referendum law is now under attack in the supreme court of Nebraska, in the case involving the code referendum.

* * *

Upon recommendation of the educational committee the convention by big majorities killed Proposal No. 20 by Bryant, which provided compulsory education of all children in public school and Proposal No. 49 by Flansburg requiring the state board of assessment to levy a state tax for reimbursing the permanent school fund for losses incurred in the old Bartley defalcation and any future losses.

* * *

A subcommittee consisting of Delegates TePoel, Ferneau, Norval, Peterson and Pitzer has been named to redraft sections one to eight, article six, of the present Nebraska constitution, which provides for the organization and jurisdiction of courts. When ready it will be laid before the full judicial department committee for approval, and the new article as finally agreed upon, will then go to the convention.

* * *

Present indications are that salaries of most state officers, if not all of them, will be left by the convention for the legislature to fix.

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The educational committee has given Messrs. Seibeck and Pugsley time to redraft Proposal No. 152, known as the "schoolmasters code bill." The committee found it unacceptable in the present form.

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The convention in committee of the whole, rejected a resolution that would practically have instructed its committee to provide for election of state and county officials in years other than those in which a presidential election is held.

* * *

The convention refused to put any stumbling block in the way of booze-hounds by requiring search warrants accurately describing the person or thing sought before premises could be searched.

* * *

During the course of debate on the Anderson proposal last week, E. M. Pollard of Cass, presiding over the convention in committee of the whole, declared that unless more progress was made the convention would not adjourn in time to make room for the meeting of the next legislature.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by MARY GRAHAM BONNER

© by the Author.

THE OCELOTS.

"Let's go hunting," said O. Ocelot.

"All right," said O. O. Ocelot.

So they started off, their yellowish bodies and their black spots, their long tails and the stripes around their necks and backs making them look much like their distant cousins, the leopards.

"We have another name," said O. Ocelot.

"Have we?" said O. O. Ocelot. "It doesn't make much difference to me, for we can't eat another name."

"Not unless we should eat ourselves," said O. Ocelot, "and that would not do."

"No, that would not be pleasant," grinned O. O. Ocelot. "What is our other name, by the way?"

"We are also called the tiger cats," said O. Ocelot. "And if we should eat tiger cats we would be eating ocelots and that would be very foolish."

"Very," agreed O. O. Ocelot.

"Of course," said O. Ocelot, "we are sometimes like tigers, and we are sometimes like cats, and we are decidedly of the enormous cat family."

"Why do you say the enormous cat family?" asked O. O. Ocelot. "Cats aren't all enormous by any manner of means, and even then, the biggest members of the cat family aren't enormous, such as I've heard giraffes and elephants and camels were."

"That's so," said O. Ocelot, "but I wasn't speaking about the size of the different members of the family. I meant that there were a great many

"I Love the Night."

different cats and a great many of each special family, like the ordinary domestic cats, and the tiger family, and so forth.

"There aren't so many of us as there are of some of the others, because we only live in a few places, and they can find us all out sooner or later, probably."

"Don't they like us?" asked O. O. Ocelot.

"Well," said O. Ocelot, "they aren't so very fond of us. You see, we go after the poultry farms, and that makes them mad.

"We hunt at night, and so it is hard to get us, and that makes them mad. We will go great distances, too."

"Ah, yes, the night time is the time for hunting," said O. O. Ocelot. "And I will go any distance for a good meal and a good, satisfactory night, killing lots of creatures.

"How I do like birds, and rabbits, and mice, and rats of the wooded places.

"Then, too, I like snakes, I really love snakes."

"So do I," said O. Ocelot. "A good snake, a delicious, big one, is very fine for dinner, and then one can have it again for breakfast and for lunch and again for dinner."

"Haven't some of our relatives gone to zoos?" asked O. O. Ocelot.

"Yes, they have been caught and taken to the zoos, where they could be looked upon by boys and girls and men and women," said O. Ocelot.

"How have they taken to zoo life?"

"They've liked it, for, you know, we are rather bored if we are caught. We don't get as angry as folks might think."

"But let us be off," said O. O. Ocelot, "for I feel an empty place in my tummy which could be filled nicely by a piece of snake or a chicken or two. I would feel better after a meal."

"Yes," said O. Ocelot, "so would I. I must get my meals at night when all is dark, for I love the night time, and when it is bright and folks can see one, I like to hide away in the thick, dark woods, where I can't be seen, and where I can eat and sleep."

"We must be off," said O. O. Ocelot.

"Off for a night hunt," said O. Ocelot, "and may we meet only chickens and snakes and mice and rats, and no people! We don't mind if the chickens and snakes and mice and rats are found to be asleep, and we don't care if they don't speak to us when we speak to them. No, we're not going hunting for conversation or talking or chatting, no, no, indeed."

Father's Revolt.

The college-bred daughter reproved her father for dropping his "g's."

"Have I been droppin' them?" he asked innocently.

"There you go again, father—'droppin'.' And you say 'comin',' and 'goin' and 'eatin'.' It's humiliating."

"Daughter," said the old man, after a thoughtful pause, "may I drop the final 'g' in 'egg'?"