

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

The Nebraska supreme court sustained the finding of the Merrick county district court in the suit of Charles Wooster and others against the Union Pacific to recover the 100 feet of right-of-way on each side of its main line through the state. The decision stated that according to the evidence the railroad company has clear title to the entire 400 feet of its right-of-way, granted in 1862, no proof of abandonment of any portion having been shown.

Arrangements have been made to have an army observation balloon stationed above the Western league baseball grounds at Omaha, May 5, the opening day of the season, for the purpose of sending broadcast over the Missouri Valley district reports by wireless telephone of the game between Omaha and Tulsa, Okla. All cities in the circuit have arranged to receive the messages.

Two lots on which to build a hospital to be known as the Warren Memorial hospital, and \$10,000 for the erection of the building, were willed the city of Friend by the late Norman E. Warren. The will also gives the Salvation Army, the American Red Cross and the Methodist church of Friend the sum of \$1,000 each.

Eph Johnson, farmer near Uehling, has sent to the soil survey department of the state university samples of fire clay taken from his farm for decision as to the prospects in commercial development. Two acres of farm land have a sub-soil of the clay, declared to be of excellent fire-resisting quality and great tensile strength.

The total cost of the Hiram Johnson campaign in Nebraska was \$1,672, according to a statement filed by the Johnson campaign manager, in the office of the secretary of state at Lincoln.

Failure of government sanction to the proposed Todd-Stevens balloon expedition to signal Mars, will delay the experiment, it is said. The flight was to have been made at Fort Omaha last week.

What is believed by police to be the skeleton of the son of Robert Shultz of Grand Island, who disappeared last October, was found in a haystack near Superior. There were two bullet holes in the skull.

The overall club movement has reached Nebraska and organizations have been perfected at Omaha, Lincoln, Fremont, Norfolk and a number of other places over the state.

While Governor McKelvie was in Beatrice last week he discovered a deed to a half-mile of the south jetty of the harbor at Galveston, Tex. It is owned by the State of Nebraska.

Return of Wyoming cattle and sheep from Nebraska ranges, where they have been feeding during the winter, has already begun, according to reports from O'Neill.

Herbert S. Daniel, attorney, has been appointed acting postmaster of Omaha, succeeding Charles E. Fanning, who died just recently.

It cost a Lovell man \$85 in fines when he was found with fourteen muskrat skins in his possession unlawfully.

Real estate transfers in Stanton county for March were \$5,033,249.50, the average price being \$200 per acre.

The Ulysses band of 25 pieces has been reorganized and weekly concerts throughout the summer will be held.

Plans are being made to remodel the First National Bank building at Auburn at a cost of \$150,000.

All high school students at Norfolk are members of the newly organized Overall and Denton clubs.

Preparations are complete for the grand opening of the new Besse auditorium at Red Cloud.

All North Platte dance halls now operate under license issued by the Welfare Board.

The Knights of Columbus of McCook plan to erect a new home to cost about \$25,000.

Motion pictures have been introduced into the First Presbyterian church at St. Paul.

Work has begun on the Scottsbluff-Kimball state and federal aid highway.

Six miles of water extension in the city of Fremont has been recommended to the city council. The estimated cost is \$68,000.

Lieutenant Governor Barrows sustained a fractured rib and other injuries when he tripped over a stake at Lincoln.

Five loads of fine Holt county steers, raised by Thomas Crowe of northeast Holt, were sold recently on the Omaha market and exported on the hoof to Holland. These cattle were grass fed and ranked up with the cornfed stuff of Iowa and eastern Nebraska.

Work on the \$250,000 paving contract at David City was begun last week.

Frank Taylor of Tecumseh, a retired farmer, has made a canvass of sixteen sections of land, 10,240 acres, just east of Tecumseh, as to man power, which clearly shows the boys are leaving the country. On the 16 sections of land are 36 men over 35 years of age, and a few of them are considerably older; 12 men from 21 to 35 years of age, and but 7 boys from 15 to 21 years of age. Mr. Taylor says when he lived in this territory there could easily be counted about 50 boys.

Crawford and all of Sioux county is "oil mad," according to reports. A strong flow of gas was struck in an oil well drilled in the downtown district of Crawford last week, and water and mud shot up 75 feet for half an hour. The gas was lighted and considerable difficulty experienced putting out the fire and capping the well. Several companies are organizing for purposes of putting down oil wells in the district and a decided upward trend in land values has taken place.

Farmers and stockmen jurors, for the last few years used to the luxury of big cars for getting to town had to mount their branches to attend the Garfield county session of district court at Burwell. The heavy rains and snows in the section making the roads and trails too soft for auto traffic, and the jurors attended court on horseback.

St. Paul has received a battery of artillery from the government. It consists of four howitzers of late model. They will be parked in the court house square, around the soldiers' and sailors' monument recently erected.

A community library for Wheeler county has been organized at Erickson, books from the private libraries of county residents being donated in sufficient numbers to start the library off with a large number of volumes.

The department of public works will start out three gangs of prisoners from the state penitentiary for road work, next week. The men will be assigned to work at Tecumseh, in Seward county, and at Table Rock.

Judge L. A. Flansburg of Lincoln, who the late Judge A. J. Cornish of the Nebraska supreme court had asked to have succeed him before his death, has been appointed to fill the vacancy by Governor McKelvie.

Erickson will join with the farmers and ranchmen of Wheeler county in one big community or commercial club to work for the bettering of conditions in the county.

According to a decision of the Nebraska supreme court, the rights of the individual to keep a supply of liquor in his home does not include rights to renew or replenish the stock.

Many families living in the south part of Norfolk were driven from their homes last week when the Elkhorn river overflowed and inundated a large area of the city.

Two Oshkosh men, caught with 59 muskrat skins in their possession in violation of the state game law, were fined \$319.50 and the skins taken from them.

Seven tennis courts are being laid out in Fremont to accommodate a business men's association, high school association and Midland college association.

Dramatic action has been taken at West Point to suppress the punch boards and slot machines, which have become too prevalent in the city of late.

In a fight over the location of the new county court house between Columbus and Platte Center, Columbus was selected by a majority of 1,500.

On May 11 voters of Scottsbluff will pass on a proposition to bond the city to the sum of \$100,000 for the purpose of constructing new school buildings.

The State Railway Commission has granted the Union Pacific permission to charge three cents per 100 pounds for storage of hay in transit.

Snow blockades prevented an election being held at Mullen April 20, messengers being unable to deliver supplies to the polling places.

Dr. Calvin H. French of New York has accepted the presidency of Hastings college to succeed R. B. Crone, who resigned recently.

The congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Fremont has decided to build a new church to cost \$90,000.

The state supreme court upheld the issuance of \$822,000 bonds for repair to the Douglas county courthouse valid.

The Farmers' union of Inman vicinity has incorporated for \$25,000 and will conduct a general store at Inman.

Lincoln voters at the recent election gave the lighting bond issue 1,000 majority.

A school of political instruction for women voters of both parties has been opened in Fremont.

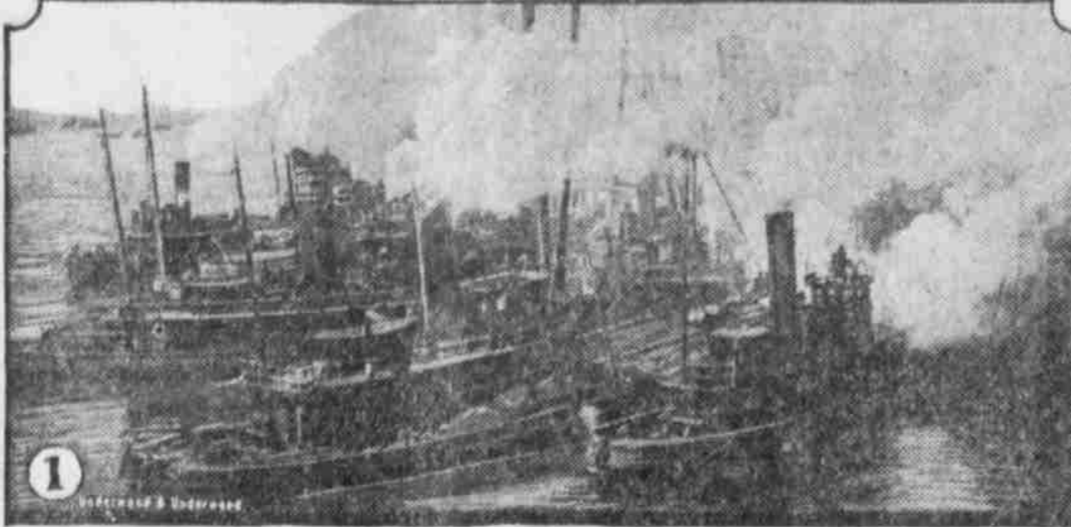
Judge A. L. Cornish of Lincoln, 64, member of the Nebraska supreme court and widely known throughout this state, dropped dead at the Commercial club rooms at Lincoln.

Governor McKelvie has issued a proclamation naming Saturday, May 1, as "Americanization Day," that day having been chosen by the American Legion particularly because it has been chosen in former years as a day of demonstration by the radicals.

An American eagle with wingspread of six feet eight inches was shot in the Platte valley by W. M. Mateer, automobile salesman of Fremont.

Deshler has organized a ball team under the management of the Commercial club. The team is to be made up of local talent.

Bids on the \$250,000 bonds for the erection of a new high school building at West Point were considered too low by the school board and rejected. The erection of the building, however, is not being delayed by failure to sell the bonds.



1—Fighting a L...trous Fire in the Cargo Carrier Hatirried in New York harbor. 2—Conference of New Railroad Labor Board With Representatives of the Brotherhoods. 3—Representative W. D. Upshaw of Georgia.



CARRANZA REIGN TATTERING

Reports Reaching Washington Indicate Revolt is Sweeping—Ships to Protect Americans.

Washington, D. C.—The flame of revolt against Carranza is sweeping over Mexico with amazing rapidity, according to advices received here. Mexico City is threatened and it is believed to be only a question of days before Carranza will be compelled to fight to retain his hold on the capital or to flee.

United States army officials along the border are closely watching the situation, and every adequate precaution is being taken to protect American interests on this side of the international line.

The Chamber of Commerce at Douglas, Ariz., has appealed to the war department and General Joseph Dickman, commander of the southern department, asking that more troops be sent there to protect the city in case of an attack on Agua Prieta, Sonora, by Carranza troops.

Two warships from the Pacific fleet have been dispatched to Mexican waters to protect American citizens and interests at Mazatlan and Topolampco. This action was taken by the navy department after a request for protection had come from state representatives at these two Mexican Pacific ports.

BONUS TO BEET GROWERS.

Increased Profits Causes Company to Share With Producers.

Grand Island, Neb.—Beet sugar growers in this vicinity have received from the American Beet Sugar Co. a bonus of \$1 per ton for all beets raised by them during the past season. Letters accompanying the bonus state that there is a shortage of sugar. Sugar was recently advanced in price materially, which advance was due to the small supply and large demand, according to the company.

This increase in profits is to be shared with the producers, according to the letter, which states that the "sugar manufacturers feel justified in distributing" increased profits among its growers.

The gratuity is a direct result of the recent advance in the market price, according to the letter, and not to the shortage of the product.

MEET DEATH IN STORM.

Colorado Blizzard Cost Lives of Six and Some Persons Missing.

Denver, Colo.—At least six persons lost their lives in the blizzard which raged over Colorado April 17 and 18, and many others are reported missing. Three of the dead are sheep herders, and their herds perished with them. Nineteen other herds are missing and their herders are believed to be lost also.

The three herders whose bodies were found were all killed southeast of Trinidad. One of them, John Sandavall, was frozen to death while standing upright against a small sapling, seeking the poor protection from the storm offered by the tree.

Conditions in the storm-swept area are normal again. Practically all railroads have been cleared and are again running on schedule.

UPRISING SPREADS.

Revolt in Mexico Gains Momentum, According to Reports.

Agua Prieta, Sonora.—The revolutionary movement of Sonora against President Carranza is gaining ground rapidly, the military headquarters here reports.

General J. M. Pina, commander of the Sonora troops in this district announced General Francisco Urbalejo, with his Carranza force at Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, had revolted and would take the field for the Sonora movement. Urbalejo was reported to have 400 Yaqui Indians under his command. Reports of other Carranza troops in Chihuahua revolting also were received.

Appointed to Supreme Court.

Lincoln, Neb.—Governor McKelvie has appointed Judge Leonard A. Flansburg of Lincoln to fill the vacancy on the bench of the state supreme court caused by the sudden death of Judge Albert J. Cornish. Judge Flansburg was born at Alma, Neb., May 3, 1882.

Expel Outlaw Unions.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Charters of thirty-two locals of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen in all parts of the country have been revoked, due to participation in the insurgent railroad strike, W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, announced. The membership of these locals exceeds 10,000, Lee said. Many of the men affected by the revocation of charters did not strike and will be transferred to other locals, Lee said. Leaders of the railroad strike here will be arrested soon, it is said.

Lowen to Preside at Fries.

Chicago, Ill.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee, at a banquet here, was selected to preside as temporary chairman of the national convention at San Francisco, June 28, and deliver the keynote address.

Wilson Signs Paper Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The bill designed to relieve the print paper shortage by making print paper under eight cents free of duty for two years was signed by President Wilson.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Allied Premiers Slice Pieces Off Turkey, But Do Not Know What to Do With Them.

DISAGREE ABOUT GERMANY.

French Don't Like Lloyd George's "Economic Pressure" Ideas—Administration Gets Two Slaps in State Primaries—Senator Johnson Wins in Nebraska.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

With President Wilson, and consequently the United States, represented only by an "observer" in the person of Ambassador Johnson, the allied supreme council in session at San Remo decided that Turkey should be sliced up to a considerable extent, and that Germany must observe the treaty terms. As general propositions that sounded all right, but when it came to the necessary details there was woful vagueness, so far as the correspondents could learn. Take the case of Turkey. The treaty with that country was substantially completed and the Turkish representatives notified to be in Paris on May 10 to accept it. The "big three" decided that seven big pieces should be severed from the sultan's empire—Armenia, Mesopotamia, Cilicia, Syria, Palestine, Georgia and Azerbaijan—but the future of these territories is left for the future to determine. No one of the nations of Europe so far has signified a willingness to accept a mandate for any part of Asia Minor, though several of them are determined to cling to ports and zones of influence. The League of Nations declined to take charge of Armenia because it has neither the money nor the means of action. The United States, on which the Armenians relied and which they still hope will come to their rescue, can do nothing at present. When Great Britain, France and Italy are able to act as a unit, or when the league of nations is able to function, the destiny of the small nations freed from the Turk may be settled. Meanwhile Turkey is merely required to relinquish sovereignty over them, as was the case with Austria and the regions along the Adriatic. The supreme council, it is said, will ask Sweden and Norway to help the Armenians to establish a free state, and from Amsterdam comes the news that the Dutch would be willing to take over that job. If necessary, Canada is willing to accept the mandate, Lord Curzon says.

Politely disregarding President Wilson's protest, the allied premiers have decided that the sultan shall be permitted to retain Constantinople, though the Dardanelles are to be internationalized and other precautions will be taken to render him harmless there. His territory will not extend far into Europe, for Adrianople and Kirk-Kilise are given to Greece, as is Gallipoli though it will be controlled by allied forces. The only outlet to the Aegean for Bulgaria will be Deleghatch, which will be governed by an international commission.

There are now in Turkey some 200,000 allied troops and Greece is in a position to send heavy reinforcements, so it is believed the Turks will do whatever the allies require.

In the matter of enforcing the treaty with Germany the discord among the allied premiers is especially marked. They all agree that the Germans must observe the terms of the pact, and have so notified Berlin. But what steps shall be taken in case the Germans are disobedient? There's the rub. Lloyd George insists that economic pressure, in the form of cutting off supplies of food and materials, will be sufficient, and in this he has had the support of Nitti. Millerand, on the other hand, asserts that military action, such as the French took recently in the matter of the Ruhr region, is the proper method and indeed the only method that will make the Germans

behave. Backed by the political press and public opinions of France, he says Germany must be compelled to carry out her pledges to the limit, and he does not believe she will do this unless she knows the penalty for evasion will be the military occupation of more German territory.

At this distance one is inclined to sympathize with the French view. Since it is perfectly easy for Germany to get food from the neighboring neutral countries with the enthusiastic cooperation of their merchants, and raw materials from the same and other sources, Lloyd George's pressure probably would be farcical in a measure. The Germans have not carried out the terms of disarmament, and now they are formally asking that they be permitted to retain an army of 200,000 with the entire general staff and corps of officers. They assert that this force is necessary to maintain order in the interior, and that, anyway, the army will not accept an order for its dissolution. The French, like many others, probably look with skepticism on the frequently recurring "revolutions" in Germany, and certainly they feel that the Germans are not to be trusted for a minute. The British view of the treaty of Versailles differs radically from that of the French, and if the Lloyd George government has its way that pact will before long be greatly modified in favor of the beaten foe. France is neither so forgiving nor so eager for trade that she wishes to restore Germany speedily to her old commercial status.

Despite existing differences and the hopes of Berlin, it is probable the allied premiers will come to an amicable understanding before long. Indeed that result may have been reached before this review reaches the reader. It is impossible to guess what will be the influence of President Wilson's views in the settlement of the pending problems.

The proclamation of an independent republic in Siberia east of Lake Balkal may serve to simplify conditions there, and it is believed it will be recognized by the soviet government at Moscow. In that case there would be left little excuse for further occupation of Siberian territory by the Japanese or any other foreign nation.

Since President Wilson has made the peace treaty a main issue of the campaign, it must be admitted that he suffered two rather severe set-backs in the state primaries of last week. In Nebraska, William Jennings Bryan, advocate of reservations, was elected a delegate to the convention in San Francisco, despite the utmost endeavors of Senator Hitchcock and the administration forces to keep him at home. The prohibition question entered largely into the fight, for Bryan had declared his intention of putting a bone-dry plank in the Democratic platform and of routing the faction, led by Governor Edwards, which favors the modification of the prohibition legislation so that the use of mildly alcoholic drinks may be restored. Hitchcock had openly sided with the Edwards view. The Peersless One does not intend that his party shall side-step the matter. The result in Nebraska was affected by the action of vast numbers of women who, though not formerly active members of the Democratic party, registered as Democrats so as to vote for Bryan and dryness. Senator Hitchcock was given the state's preferential vote for the presidency, whatever that may be worth.

The other blow to the administration forces was delivered by the Democrats of Georgia, where support of the president and his peace treaty policy was the main issue. To be sure Attorney General Palmer, leading the Wilson contingent and standing for unconditional acceptance of the treaty, was victorious; but Senator Hoke Smith, supporter of ratification with reservations, and Tom Watson, opponent of the treaty and league covenant, together received a vote nearly twice that given Pabner. Watson led Palmer in the popular vote by several thousand. It seems the treaty as it stands is not really popular in Georgia, and the same is true in other parts of the south.

Senator Hiram Johnson, whose pre-convention campaign is making the other Republican aspirants sit up and

take notice, followed up his Michigan victory by capturing Nebraska. General Wood ran second for the state's preference and General Pershing was a rather poor third. It is said the Germans, who in the past have always supported Hitchcock, went into the Republican primaries almost solidly for Johnson, and that he also was given the Irish vote.

The Democratic national executive committee, in session in Chicago, selected Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the national committee, as temporary chairman and keynote speaker of the San Francisco convention. He was the choice of the administration and was chosen unanimously. E. G. Hoffman of Indiana, national vice chairman, will call the convention to order, and, of course, old Colonel Martin will be sergeant-at-arms, as usual. The Republican national committee will not name the temporary officers of the Chicago convention until next month, but already there is a strong movement to make former Senator Albert J. Beveridge temporary chairman and keynoter. It is believed Senators Lodge and Borah would with draw in favor of the Indiana man.

The new national board of railway labor at its first session adopted a rule of procedure that put the finishing touches to the "outlaw" strike of switchmen and that will serve to discourage similar demonstrations in the future. In effect, this rule is that the board will not consider complaints from any persons who at the time are impeding transportation. At once the bottom fell out of the strike, which was on the point of collapsing, any how. During the week the leaders of the switchmen tried to have the strike called off, but the men accused them of selling them out. Many of the latter quietly sought their old places. The others must now obtain re-employment as new hands, having forfeited their seniority rights. Traffic conditions in Chicago, New York and other centers were improved, but not yet entirely restored. Along the Jersey City water front 700 freight handlers who had been on strike returned to work, their demand for \$5 a day having been granted.

A serious fight took place at Butte Mont., between striking I. W. W. miners and a sheriff's posse, in which one man was killed and 14 wounded. Governor Stewart was so alarmed by this and resulting disturbances that he asked General Liggett, commanding the western department, for federal troops. A detachment of the Twenty-first infantry was sent from Fort Wright, Wash.

About a dozen of the states of Mexico are now declared to have joined the revolt against Carranza which started with the secession of Sonora. The bewhiskered president is not idle however, and his forces under General Pina were reported to be massing for an attack on the Sonora troops on the Chihuahua boundary. There has been fighting close to Mexico City. At the close of the week there were hopes that an agreement would be reached by the Sonora officials and a peace mission that was on its way from the capital, but the revolt has spread over so much territory that it seems likely only the retirement of Carranza will put an end to hostilities. The government at Washington is watching developments closely but has given no indication that it would take sides in the quarrel.

The overall craze that is sweeping over the United States, though it can have little direct economic value, is an interesting expression of popular anger against the clothing profiteers. In isolated cases it already has caused some reduction of prices, but in general it must be regarded as a worthy demonstration that is likely to be taken up by fanatics and distorted out of all reason.

We are still waiting to be told, authentically, how the cost of living can be lowered. The experts have been saying that increased production is the solution of the matter, but when one reads that American production is now on a basis of 40 per cent above domestic needs, and then looks at the prices demanded for all the necessities of life, one doesn't know what to think.