

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

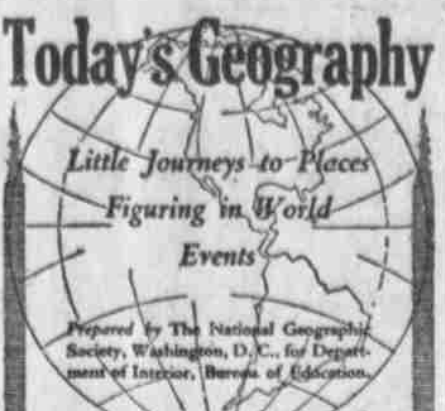
OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

The M. E. church at Exeter has just closed a very successful revival. Fred Blackburn, a negro, has confessed to police that he had robbed 20 homes in Omaha recently. Twelve members of the university basketball team have gone to Urbana, Ill., where they will meet Illinois in a series of contests. A Whitman ranch owner, who wanted to get home in a hurry, paid an airplane taxi \$500 to take him from Omaha to that place. Hogs are on the upgrade at the South Omaha stock yards and quite a number of Nebraska farmers shipped loads last week that brought top prices. Grief-stricken, following the tragic death of his sweetheart in Omaha a few weeks ago, Francis Alexander killed himself with a rifle at his home in Hayes Center. Jose Sanchez, Burlington round-house employe, was shot and killed at McCook by Pete Lopez, section laborer, following Sanchez refusal to loan him money during a poker game. The majority of Nebraska farms are still occupied by their owners. The figures for last year are: Number of farms occupied by owners, 66,426; number occupied by tenants, 52,907. George Jensen, an 8-year-old Omaha boy, was fatally injured when he collided with a speeding automobile while coasting, dying a few hours afterward. Nebraska railroads have agreed to provide transportation to delegates to the annual congress of the Farmers' union, to be held in Omaha from January 11 to 14, for one and one-half fare. Miss Selma Anderson, formerly registrar of the University of Omaha, left last week for Guntur, India, where she will be a missionary of the church at the Lutheran mission station, school and college. Building costs in Omaha will be reduced 30 to 40 per cent in the spring, according to an article in the house organ of the Home Builders, by W. Boyd Jones, head of the construction department. Amos Thomas, Omaha attorney, who was a lieutenant-colonel overseas during the world war, has been appointed by Governor McKelvie to command the First regiment, Nebraska National Guard, ranking as colonel. Nurses who lost their personal belongings in the fire which gutted the nurses' dormitory at the University hospital at Omaha, will be reimbursed, according to Frank W. Judson, member of the board of regents. A grip belonging to Mrs. Ida Adamson of Beatrice, containing about \$700 in notes, was stolen from the Burlington station at that place shortly after Mrs. Adamson alighted from a train on her return from a trip in Iowa. Walter Cron, a farm hand from Tekamah, was found lying unconscious, his face, hands and feet frozen, near the railroad tracks in Omaha. Police believe that the man was overcome by the cold as he was wandering near the railroad track. Buffalo county has made formal application for state aid to construct a new bridge across the Platte river near Kearney, to cost \$100,000. The river is now spanned by a series of five wooden bridges, all old and in danger of being carried away by ice or high water. T. F. McNamara of Granite Pass, Ore., has written Secretary of State Amsberry to inquire if Nebraska offers a bonus for discovery of coal mines within its state. Mr. McNamara says that he knows of a place where he can locate coal and will demonstrate that it is all right. Mr. Amsberry has written him that the state will pay a bonus of \$4,000 for a vein of coal 26 inches thick and \$5,000 for one 36 inches thick, but it must be close enough to the surface of the earth to be mined successfully. United States Judge T. C. Munger entered an order last week declaring the American Potash company a bankrupt. In its answer the company admitted that it is insolvent as claimed by the three creditors who filed a petition in court. Sam Waugh of Lincoln has been appointed receiver for the company. The Julius Schmidt grocery store in Elkhorn was entered by burglars Sunday night, the thieves escaping with \$100 in merchandise. The Red Willow county Red Cross society has decided to give \$500 from its fund for the near east relief. The local organization does not expect to put on any drive for funds for this purpose. The Farmers' Elevator at Peru was completely destroyed by fire with 2,000 bushels of corn and oats, and other supplies such as flour, and feed. The loss was complete, only the books from the office being saved from the flames. The Sutton city council, on recommendation of Mayor Scott, has given notice to all daylight workers, employed by the city, that their pay will be cut to 40 cents an hour on and after January first. This is a reduction of 30 per cent. The 550 inmates of the state prison were tendered a big Christmas "reed" by Warden Fenton. The menu consisted of baked chicken, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, bread and butter, coffee, celery, pickles, cookies, pumpkin pie, lemon cake, apples, oranges, candy and cigars. The holiday spirit permeated the institution.

The Grand Island police force uncovered a still in active operation in the former Gold Cure institute at that place, which went out of business soon after the state went dry. Nebraska Federation of Retailers will hold a meeting at Omaha, January 24-28. The association embraces dealers in shoes, furniture, dry goods, clothing and groceries. A guarantee fund of \$10,000 has been pledged by Lincoln citizens for the purchase and distribution of coal to worthy people who are out of work or are unable to purchase fuel just at present. The Plattsmouth city council has decided that the contract recently made with the lighting company at that place was not valid, according to law, as the deciding vote was cast by the mayor. Stock shippers from Wyoming and other western states say that prices in the South Omaha market are much better than those of other places to which they have made shipments recently. Frank W. Atkins, state representative-elect from Gage county, has tendered his resignation as deputy sheriff to the board of supervisors and E. C. Salisbury has been named as his successor. After a thorough discussion of more than two hours, the State Bar association decided not to adopt a resolution to incorporate by a vote of 54 to 32. This is the fourth time the association has defeated the move. More than one thousand young women at the University of Nebraska are taking physical training to improve their health, or studying infant care, cooking, baking, sewing, laundering and other home-making arts. Nine months old Herman Strzlewicz, a South Omaha product, weighs forty-two pounds and walks and talks. He weighed eleven and one-half pounds at birth, and is said to be a perfect physical specimen of boyhood. A heavy run of hogs showed up at South Omaha last Tuesday, about 13,500 head, and prices suffered one of the worst breaks of the season, 50¢ @ 60¢. Tops brought \$9.65 and bulk of the trading was at \$9.25 @ 9.00. Investigation shows that Dr. Charles E. Hershman, well known Alliance professional and business man, who died suddenly in his office while treating a patient, was killed by an electric shock from his newly installed X-ray machine. After an official count, Postmaster Daniel announced that from December 20 to 24, inclusive, this year, the parcel post department at Omaha handled 10,504 bags of mail, as compared with 4,644 bags in the same period of 1910—an increase of 128 per cent. Eastern cement manufacturers who have had men scouring Kansas and Nebraska, and who recently spent over \$13,000 in making tests in Jefferson county, have expressed interest in their find of three distinct kinds of clay formation near Wymore in Gage county. Frank Kuta, an 11 year old boy, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by an older brother, while playing soldier at their home at Columbus. Mrs. Lena Jones of Wisner hanged herself with a sheet from a bed in her room at a sanitarium in Denver, where she was undergoing treatment. A tentative victory has been won in the fight for lower freight rates on carload shipments of dead rabbits from Nebraska and Kansas to Chicago and eastern markets. Although shipped as meat, the rabbits have been classified as game, and a high freight rate has been charged. The welfare committee of the Woman's club supplied a number of poor families of Tecumseh with Christmas cheer. A big dinner was taken to each, including chickens, fresh and canned vegetables, fruits, candies and nuts. Also there was a distribution of clothing, bedding and some fuel. Gage county farmers who have leased 48,000 acres of land to the Nebraska Oil and Gas Development company now propose to operate the company themselves. At a recent meeting it was voted to offer to take over the active management, permitting the company to retain one-third of the leases in case oil is found. Reduced railroad rates have been obtained for the farmers' meetings at Lincoln January 3 to 7. A special rate of one and one-half fare will be allowed all farmers, their wives and members of their families attending the meetings. Full fare will be charged for the trip to Lincoln and one-half fare for the trip home. A certificate should be obtained with the first purchase. The presentation of this certificate will entitle the holder to half fare returning home. The annual meetings at Lincoln of the Nebraska farmers' organizations, scheduled for January 3 to 7, probably represent the greatest single gathering in America of men and women interested in agriculture. Between 5,000 and 10,000 persons annually attend these meetings. Twenty or more organizations or societies, some of them more than a half century old, hold sessions from two to four days in length. Martin Harman, a convict, pleaded guilty before a Lincoln court to taking part in a holdup on December 8 while he was outside the penitentiary as a trusty. A total of \$8,746.79 cash from Douglas county for American relief for children in central Europe has been reported by State Chairman Wattles. Out-state gifts of \$2,441.67 make a total of \$11,188.46 cash to date. The quota for Nebraska is \$330,000. Bent, old and crippled, Hans Anderson, an old toy-maker, and an inmate of the Douglas county poor farm since 1885, has mailed a \$5 bill to G. W. Wattles, state chairman of the European Relief council, for the use of starving children of Europe. The amount represented his entire Christmas profits on sales.

WORK OF LEGISLATURE

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE. Organized Labor Presents to the Governor Some of the Laws It Desires Enacted. Fifty labor leaders, representing all the organizations in the state, met with the governor and Frank A. Kennedy, head of the department of labor, and presented a number of items for recommendation to the legislature in the way of labor organization. First of all was a protest against any measure resembling the Kansas court of industrial relations. An increase in employers' liability compensation and laws making the owners of property liable as well as the employers of labor as in building construction were also recommended. A wide-open primary and the abolition of the party circle on the ballot were asked. Other propositions were: Priority for mechanics' liens over construction mortgages; eight-hour day as a basic work day for all employes of street railroads; amendment of the compensation law admitting those who work by wage, piece-work, commission or contract; repeal of wage garnishment law; proper housing for railway car repair men while engaged in their work; definitely fixed pay days; eight-hour pay day for state and municipal employes and re-enactment of the female labor law; a minimum wage for school teachers; development of state water power; laws to encourage cooperative organizations in banking, manufacturing, wholesaling and produce marketing; legislation that will give added freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of religion; the consolidation of all municipal, police and justice courts into one metropolitan court; state aid for ex-soldiers; abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; state ownership of sugar factories, packing houses and other industries which should be classed as public utilities; a state reformatory apart from the penitentiary; the placing of all state and municipal employes under civil service; free employment agencies under state control; elimination of rules of nationality in employment; one day's rest in seven; forcing corporation stock companies to pay tax on gross receipts; two hours off to vote; making issuance of check in payment of labor a misdemeanor when no funds are available to pay check; old age and disability pensions. The remainder of the suggestions concern the safety and health of the workers. Petitions are being circulated asking the legislature to pass measures abolishing capital punishment. A fund of \$7,008,604 will be needed to run the University of Nebraska during the next two years, according to the budget compiled by Phil Bross, secretary of finance in Governor McKelvie's code cabinet. Bross says \$1,000,000 will be required for new buildings. Present taxes would provide \$3,773,300 and other revenue \$1,871,000, leaving \$1,364,304 to be provided by higher taxation. Members of the legislature who have been dropping into town for the purpose of arranging to go into winter quarters are frankly concerned over the state of mind of their people on the subject of taxation. In most communities they have been obliged to meet the school teacher market in the last year or two, and the effect upon the tax bills has made conservative people emit wails of agony. Enrollment at the state normal school at Kearney, which during the last few years has steadily declined, is on the increase, according to the eighth biennial report of George E. Martin, president, to the state board of education and Governor McKelvie. The establishment of correspondence and study center courses have been especially popular during the last two months, the report shows. Consolidation of the various homes and institutions for aged veterans of wars and all ex-soldiers into one institution was the principal suggestion made by the committees of the American Legion, G. A. R. and all ex-service organizations, who met with Governor McKelvie in a pre-legislative conference. Aid and better care for disabled soldiers, a bill to legalize boxing and some provision for veterans of the late war, possibly in the nature of long-time loans by the state, were also discussed. Final figures by the state bureau of crop estimates show that Nebraska's total wheat crop in 1920 was 255,528,000 bushels an average of 33.8 bushels per acre. This was the largest crop in six years. At a conference concerning legislative matters held with Governor McKelvie at the executive mansion, chiropractors of the state discussed a change in the chiropractic law. The law as amended now requires three terms of nine months each. Several prominent members of the profession desire to have the law changed to three years of six months each. Attorney General Davis is of the opinion that the blue sky law, if retained, should be so modified that stock sales agents would have no license from the state, that the state bureau should be given power to pursue a "follow up" policy and exercise supervisory power over companies licensed to sell stock; that the state bureau ought to have power to go into district court and ask for the appointment of a receiver for companies that are mismanaged and there should be a drastic criminal statute dealing with directors of companies who mismanage affairs.



GREECE; NEW NATION OF AN ANCIENT PEOPLE.

The question of succession to the throne of King Alexander of Greece turned world interest once more to southeastern Europe. The changes Greece has undergone territorially and the part it has played in the wars and crises of its corner of the world, are discussed in the following bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society: "What is Greece? "In the light of the past the answer might well be tentative, for a definition of Greece's area at any time during the thousands of years of its history would have held good hardly for a quarter century; and in latter years, so swift have been the changes in the new Greece, each decade has seen the fixing of new boundaries. "Not until modern times—except during the momentary empire of Alexander—has 'Greece' meant a nation. In the Grecian Golden Age, as well as before and since, Greece was a house divided against itself. Its detailed history would mean the history of more than 150 separate states. And yet there was at all times some feeling of Hellenic nationality even though the rivalries among the various groups stood in the way of fusion into a single nation. "While Great Britain may be described as a land surrounded by seas, Greece may be said to be a sea surrounded by land. The Hellenes have always been a sea-faring folk, and more particularly the Aegean have been their own particular 'herring ponds.' The islands of the eastern Mediterranean became Greek territory in their entirety, and this was true also of the island-like Peloponnesus and some other portions of the Greek peninsula. But an equally important part of Greece—or better, of the land of the Hellenes—were the settlements made by its mariners on the shores of the mainland that hem in the Mediterranean. These settlements constituted an unbroken fringe of Hellas along the shores of Asia Minor, and scattered communities on the shores of Italy, in Sicily, even in northern Africa and what is now southern France. This was the loose 'Greece' or Hellas at its greatest—a domain of one people but of many states. "Greece gave the world its first League of Nations, the Delian league, organized in 477 B. C. by way of mutual protection against the 'external aggression' of Persia, which had a sort of Berlin-to-Bagdad ambition of its own in those days. Athens was the only 'principal power' in this league, and was the recognized leader of the organization. "Later came the hegemony of Athens by force, the paradoxical empire of a democracy, bereft even of the 'trappings of monarchy. At this period and under what may be termed the empire of Sparta and Thebes, a close approach to a Greek nation may be said to have existed; but in none of these eras were most of the territories peopled by Greeks included, and even large parts of the Greek peninsula itself were governed by other Hellenic states. For a brief period under Alexander the Great, Greece 'enched' the status of a nation, but it was a fusion forced by a virtual outsider and contained much territory inhabited by others than Greeks; and in the death of the great military genius the Hellenes separated again into numerous governmental units. "Greece, expanding from the city state, had comprised for a moment almost the whole civilized world; but the great dilation was followed by an equally great contraction. Greece fell under the rising power of Rome, and became a mere province in the western empire. "The military ability and power of the Greeks died under the Roman yoke; but when the Eastern empire was formed with Constantinople as its seat, Greek culture conquered where Greek arms could not, and Byzantium became in reality a great Greek state. Once more the territory that, by construction at least, can be regarded as Greece, spread outward until it held within its boundaries much of southeastern Europe. It is on reviving the glory of this period in Grecian history that Greek ambition, when it could live at all, has dwelt." MONGOLIA; SHE SEEKS TO THROW OFF YOKE OF CHINA. Mongolia, fighting along its eastern border to throw off the yoke of China once more, is one of the most interesting countries in the world today and also one of the most primitive, according to a communication to the National Geographic society, from Ethan C. Le Munyon. "The inhabitants in many ways resemble our own North American Indians," says he. "They have a written language, are blindly devoted to the Buddhist religion, and are very fanatical. The lamas, or Buddhist monks, are the curse of Mongolia, and are parasites living on the religious credulity of their lay brethren. Ev-

ery third man in Mongolia is a lama. "The highlands of Mongolia vary in altitude from 3,000 to 5,500 feet. There are many mountain ranges, and in very few places is the country level for any considerable distance. The word Gobi means a 'barren or desolate plain.' Vegetation is absent on the Gobi desert, with the exception of a few grasses, so that argol (or dried camel dung) is the only fuel used. It is collected and stored in large quantities for use during the winter. "Water is scarce, a few wells along the caravan route furnishing the entire supply. During the winter and spring the camel is the only animal that can cross the desert and subsist on dried-up grasses. At this season of the year blocks of ice are carried for water supply, and at other seasons, two large tubs are carried on each camel, used for this purpose, one tub on each side of the camel. "The Mongol is a great meat eater, living in some cases entirely on mutton. In comparing other foods, he will ask if they are as good as mutton. It is not uncommon for a Mongol to consume ten pounds of this meat at one sitting. He puts mutton fat in his tea, which is prepared with milk from the brick tea (poorest grade pressed in bricks), and of this he drinks enormous quantities; 30 cups per day is not an uncommon amount for an adult. There are no regular hours for eating; the native eats when opportunity offers. Game is not common near Urga, but many varieties are found in the mountains, though hunting on Bogda O (Buddha's Mountain) is prohibited." ANATOLIA AWAKE FROM SLEEP OF AGES. Anatolia, which in Greek means a rising, is literally living up to its name. The leaven which during the past two or three years has been working such drastic changes in countries in Europe and Asia, recently threw this portion of Asia Minor in a ferment. Anatolia, which lies between the Black and Mediterranean seas and touches Armenia on the east and Syria on the south, is the home of some 7,000,000 Turks. Even though Mohammedan Turks, these people have suffered almost as much at the hands of their own governing officials as have the subject Greeks and Armenians. The original Turks in this area are descendants of tribes which have drifted in from Central Asia, but into Anatolia's crucible have poured streams from many sources—Turans, Persians, Armenians and Greeks, warrior tribes, nomads and merchants, many of whom have lost their names and traditions. In fact, most of the earth's animate creatures have at some time passed over it. The molten products of the centuries are nomads, who often change a wandering life into one of agriculture, living in houses built of bricks of clay dried in the sun. The principal wealth of Anatolia lies in its agriculture. Portions of the land are easily worked and fertile, the tract from the Sea of Marmora to Trebizond being particularly rich. Other parts are rocky or are interspersed with salt tracts. Due to the paucity of a population numbering scarcely twenty-two persons to the square mile, and to the fact that the inhabitants are imbued deeply with the fatalism and unshakable Mohammedianism, which to the American mind seems about 90 per cent laziness, two-thirds of the tillable area is covered with sprigs and useless weeds. When the natives bestir themselves and raise the common grains, grapes and olives, cotton, tobacco and poppy seeds which the land is capable of producing, there are not yet sufficient transportation facilities to take care of the harvests. The Germans saw the possibilities of these regions and were planning, when they shipped railroad ties, steam tractors and agricultural machinery into the country, practical steps toward the realization of their dream. Now travelers from the Near East tell us that "soon the locomotive, the motor truck, and the airplane will open up Anatolia in a new way, binding it to the world commercially, politically, and geographically, as the historic bridge land between East and West." SAN MARINO IS LIVING PROOF THAT PEACE ENDURES. Founded by a man whose parting prayer was that it never should increase its territory by violence, San Marino emerges upon the map of the new Europe, from which empires are disappearing and new nations are outlined. With Germany crippled and laid low by an exactly opposite ambition, San Marino remains as an enduring monument to her ideal. This tiny nation, "our littlest ally," is described by Alice Robe in a communication to the National Geographic society, as follows: "The position of San Marino, 13 miles from Rimini, is singular. This little republic, whose greatest length is nine miles, is completely surrounded by Italy, who respects its autonomy, as have rulers of the past with a few fleeting exceptions, since the pious Dalmatian stonecutter left the mountain to his followers, 'free from every other man.' "That this little republic, which today has 11,000 inhabitants and an area of 38 square miles, has maintained its independence, its ideal of liberty, in the midst of strife and bloodshed, of changing social conditions, for sixteen centuries, adds dignity to the unwavering belief of the

trusting ones in the never-ceasing protection of the saintly founder. "In the life of the republic today the influence of the Dalmatian saint is strongly reflected. For a country to maintain the characteristics of its primitive founder is a social phenomenon of which possibly San Marino alone can boast. "During the days of Christian persecutions, in the middle of the Fourth century, Marino and Leo, two stonecutters of Arbe, Dalmatia, crossed the Adriatic and came to Rimini. Their reason, says tradition, was to aid Christians, condemned by pagan rulers, to reconstruct the walls of that city. "The walls of Rimini having been finished, Leo and Marino looked longingly upon the solitude of the two mountains. As the hermits of the Thebaid, who flourished at this same period, they sought peace and solitude in those impenetrable heights. Hewing a bed from the rock and cultivating a little garden, Marino found all his material wants supplied. This rough bed and site of the garden are pointed out today by reverent peasants. A few slaves followed their former over-seers in order to practice, undisturbed, their Christian faith. "Marino's desire was to found a free society, based upon liberty, justice, simplicity, charity, virtue, and, above all, of love of peace. When the good man came to die he called his followers about him and bequeathed to them his mountain, 'free from every other man.' His parting prayer was that they never seek enlargement of territory by violent means. War, though a painful necessity for those pining in self-defense, was an unforgivable crime in those who caused it. Begging his followers to remain true to the faith and to live in perfect accord, freemen all, he passed away, little dreaming that in the Twentieth century his little community would stand, a monument to his peaceful teachings and simple form of government, in the midst of a war-torn world." MADE FAMOUS BY NOAH; WANTED U. S. TO MAKE IT FREE. One of the states which asked the United States to be its mandatory is Nakhichevan. If you have not heard of Nakhichevan, first consult Genesis 8:4, for the district in question lies at the foot of Mt. Ararat, and the town of Nakhichevan contains the alleged graveyard of Noah. The builder of the Ark, local tradition affirms, went down into the land that sought the wing of the United States. There he is said to have died of thirst in the parched plain after his ark had broken up on the snowy peak of the world's most famous mountain. The Nakhichevan district, inhabited by Tartars, is bounded on the north by the Armenian district of Erivan. Along the south flows the Arax river, which is the subject of many an Armenian song and which here forms the boundary between Asiatic Russia and Persia. In the hills to the northeast is Shusha, a strong Armenian center, where the Armenians held out against a circle of foes in the summer of 1918. When Russia's power in the Caucasus declined and the soldiers flowed back from the former Russian front in Turkey through the Nakhichevan district, the traditional hatred between the Armenians of the Erivan district and the Mohammedan Tartars broke out. This closed the carriage road to Tabriz and later closed the railway. At great risk several members of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, with headquarters at Erivan, went to Tabriz and brought back several million roubles in a train that was so crowded with retreating Russian soldiers that one of the committee members, unpolstered with hundreds of thousands of roubles, was forced to sleep on the roof of the car in a temperature near zero. Within a week the railway service was stopped by Armenian-Tartar fighting. The uprising of the Nakhichevan Tartars was ill timed. German propagandists had placarded the district with posters exhorting these Tartars, who are related to the Turks and are of the same religion, to arise against the Armenians, whom the retreating Russians had left to their own devices. This they did. But the Armenians had spent the winter in raising an army to take over the former Russian front and about 25,000 of these volunteers were assembled in Erivan. When the writer crossed the Igdir plain, where Armenians are starving today, these much persecuted people were having their innings and the smoke from a score of burning Tartar villages could be seen. Tartars with arms were allowed to live if they surrendered their guns, and women and children were not touched, but their villages were looted and burned by the Armenians. This was in March, 1919. All the Tartars retreated to the Nakhichevan district where they formed a majority of the population. There they have remained. Hatred between them and the Armenians is strong. The whole problem is made difficult by the diversity of the population. In the mountain villages the Kurds are most numerous. A strong hand will be necessary to control these several tribes. The Kurds have been forced to be butchers by the Turks, who gave them guns as their only tools, and who kept agriculture and education from them. Their condition was as bad for a time as that of the Armenians, and along the Turko-Russian boundary scores of Kurds were to be seen with only one garment and barefoot at an altitude of seven thousand feet, in March.