

SOLDIERS TAKE TOWN IN IRELAND

British Troops Capture Frontier Station After Heavy Fighting.

TO COMPLY WITH DEMANDS

Compliance With Demands of Commission, is Considered Satisfactory.

Belfast.—Military forces have captured Pettigo and took republican prisoners, as well as a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

One account says that after a heavy bombardment the British troops stormed Pettigo in the afternoon. A hot machine gun fire was poured on the attacking forces, but the only casualty was an automobile driver, who was shot dead.

The commander of the Irish republican army and his staff are reported to have been captured.

A semi-official version of the fighting is quoted by the Belfast Telegram which says:

"The military entered Pettigo shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and was fired on by the republicans. The artillery came into action, and the republicans are believed to have suffered fairly heavy losses. The military have consolidated the positions."

Promises to Comply.

Paris.—The disquieting prospect that France would bring further pressure to bear on Germany with the extension of her military occupation is regarded as eliminated by the German reply to the reparations commission. It promises to comply with the conditions imposed by the proviso that Germany must have aid in the form of a foreign loan.

The commission had insisted upon unconditional compliance, but the question of the loan is considered a detail that will be arranged without complications.

Extends Training Camp Dates.

Omaha.—In order to allow all who desire to take advantage of the citizens military training camp for Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas men, to be conducted at Fort Des Moines during August, word has been received by Major A. D. Davis at army headquarters, in charge of enrollments, that the date for the reception of applicants has been extended to June 15. Sixty-seven men will compose Omaha's quota, and Nebraska will be allowed 1,000. No previous military experience is necessary and there is no obligation for subsequent service. All expenses will be paid by the government. Uniforms housing and railroad fare will be furnished.

Representative Kinkaid Improving.

Washington.—With the marked improvement for the better in his health, Representative Kinkaid has been back to his office for the past few days, reading for the first time the many letters and telegrams from his district received during his illness urging him to reconsider his determination to get out of the race. As a result he is seriously considering making a new filing in the primary, his original filing having been withdrawn by him at the time his illness was most serious.

Governor Visits Park Sites.

Lincoln.—Governor McKelvie has returned from a tour of possible state park sites in northwestern Nebraska with the state park board created by the last legislature. The board visited and viewed prospective park sites at Broken Bow, Crawford, Agate, Harrison, Chadron and Valentine.

Harbin in Control of Mutineers.

Peking.—Manchurian mutiny against General Chang, the anti-government leader, is spreading. The garrison at Harbin has joined the mutiny and declared in favor of General Wu, and Harbin is in control of the mutineers.

Premier Given Free Hand.

Paris.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 484 to 100, gave Premier Poincare a free hand to continue to direct the foreign policy of France along the lines he has pursued since he assumed power.

Chicago Building Improving.

Chicago.—Business has not been so brisk here in years as at the present time. The citizens' committee reports it has placed 3,000 building trades mechanics this month, bringing the total up to 12,000.

Land Bank Reduces Rate.

Omaha.—Interest rate to borrowers at the Federal Land Bank has been reduced from 6 per cent per annum to 5½ per cent, effective June 1, according to an announcement by D. P. Hogan, president.

Chinese President Resigns.

Peking.—President Hsu Shih-Chang tendered his resignation at an extraordinary session of the cabinet. He was urged to withhold it until the parliament convenes at Peking. If a vacancy occurs before a new president takes office, Acting Premier Chow Tsi-Chi will act.

Reparations Officially Accepted.

Paris.—Germany's conditional acceptance of the allied reparations commission's terms has been officially announced.

VOTE ADVANCE IN PRICES

Railroads Have Begun a Campaign to Prevent Accidents at Track Crossings.

Washington.—Declaring that coal producers who are here in preparation for a conference with Secretary Hoover on coal prices, held a preliminary meeting and agreed upon a price program calling for a minimum of \$3 a ton at the mines, representatives of retail dealers' associations will file protests with the department of commerce head against official approval being given any such figure.

The conference was called for a discussion with bituminous coal operators with a view of preventing an advance in prices during the strike.

A delegation headed by L. W. Ferguson, president of the Chicago Coal Merchants' association, will present a formal protest against any such price program being agreed upon.

Campaign to Prevent Accidents.

Washington, D. C.—Endorsed by President Harding, a campaign against grade crossing accidents has begun on all the railroads of the United States and Canada and will continue for four months under the auspices of the American Railway association.

"The complete success of such an effort would mean the saving of thousands of lives, the prevention of many more thousands of injuries and incidentally the prevention of a great property loss," the president wrote.

Accidents at highway grade crossings have been increasing alarmingly in the last few years, according to records of the Interstate Commerce commission. In 1921 there were 1,762 fatal accidents of this sort and 4,818 persons were injured. The great majority of the accidents involved automobiles. The slogan of the campaign will be "cross crossings cautious."

Eludes Crowd of 2,000 at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Brown, ex-convict and alleged maniac, who held two Omaha women in chains for thirty-six hours, escaped from Mrs. Violet Dingman, who fought with him for a block and a half, held off another man and a woman with a gun, eluded a crowd of 2,000 people and is still being sought by Lincoln police. While his pursuers were milling around in the street below, Brown climbed the stairs in the alley to a rooming house and held up a man with two guns, forcing him to fry him some bacon and eggs. Brown rested there three hours and then left, police learned later.

Dedicate Lincoln Memorial.

Washington, D. C.—A nation's tribute to its dead reached its climax Tuesday with the dedication of the memorial erected beside the Potomac to Abraham Lincoln. A former president headed the commission, which has lavished its energy on making this stone emblematic of American's gratitude worthy of the man whose memory it will perpetuate for Americans always. The president in person accepted the work in the nation's name.

Say Measure Will Save \$400,000,000.

Chicago, Ill.—Trade experts roughly calculate that about \$400,000,000 a year will be knocked off the rail transportation bill of America by the recommendation at Washington for a horizontal cut of 10 per cent in freight rates. Merchants, manufacturers and bankers regard it as a sure accelerator. The saving in carrying tolls is expected to increase buying, which in turn will stimulate industry and diminish unemployment.

Prohibitionists Will Put Up Ticket.

Lincoln, Neb.—At a meeting here of the executive committee of the Nebraska prohibition party it was voted to put a state ticket in the field. The committee, however, decided to endorse men of other parties if they pronounce themselves in favor of the prohibition law, "provided they have other qualifications that will entitle them to prohibition support." It was decided to hold a state convention at Lincoln July 18.

Iowa Cloud Burst Causes Damage.

Burlington, Ia.—A cloudburst flooded Burlington's manufacturing and jobbing district, washing out sewers, tearing up paving and causing damage amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Last of Lincoln's Pall Bearers.

Omaha, N. Y.—Benoni Wood, last surviving member of President Lincoln's pall bearers, died here at the age of 83.

Want Civilian Government.

Brownville, Texas.—Promotion of a civilian, preferably Francisco De La Barra, a former member of the late President Diaz' cabinet, to the presidency of Mexico is the object of the latest revolutionary movement in the southern republic.

To Re-establish Land Offices.

Washington, D. C.—The bill providing for the re-establishment of the federal land offices at Alliance and Broken Bow, Neb., has passed by the senate.

Lincoln, Neb.—One of the largest

and heaviest fruit crops experienced in Nebraska for a number of years is in prospect this year, chiefly due to favorable climatic conditions, the high vitality of trees, the almost complete failure of last year's crop and the light crop of 1920, according to information received by the federal bureau of markets and crop estimates. Together with these conclusions, reached in reports from state and government agents, the prospect is more favorably enhanced by the fact that the crop virtually is assured.

What Is Left of Troy



The Ruins of Troy.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

Within "the Zone of the Straits"—the strip of land bordering the Dardanelles, the Bosphorus and the Aegean sea, whose international control is likely to be altered somewhat by revision of the treaty of Sevres—lies the subject of one of the world's greatest epics: Troy, where two "nations" fought for the fair Helen.

The Trojan walls, unvisited by the idle tourist, are still in evidence; those same walls that defied the onslaughts of Agamemnon and Menelaus, of Ajax, Nestor, Diomed, Ulysses and Achilles, to fall at last by stratagem. They remained as a ruined and abandoned stage minus its paraphernalia, whereon was played so many centuries ago an insignificant little drama compared with modern events; but it was a drama so big with human interest divinely told that the world has never known its equal.

To be sure, it was all in the telling; and what would Troy have been without its Homer? Still, as the theater of the world's greatest epic poem, it deserves a visit any year, every year. In the thoughts and emotions it re-creates and stimulates, in the aroused sense of indebtedness of all subsequent literature and art, it richly repays a visit. The classical student will leave it in a daze of meditation upon things more real to him than the actual things he has seen and touched.

In visiting the ruins of Troy, one sets out from the village of Dardanelles for a five hours' hot and dusty ride.

After a couple of hours' travel through the plain the road grows rougher and begins to ascend into hilly country. The traveler realizes that he should be nearing historic ground now and he glances around the horizon to see if he can identify Mt. Ida, and toward the sea for a first sight of Tenedos; but no, this is only common soil. Rounding the summit of the next rise one sees the road leading down into Eren Koul, a Turkish village, a convenient halting place for coffee. Then the road begins to wind through the village in a gradual descent until it makes a sudden jerky little turn into the open country, and behold! the plain of Troy; not the plain of the historic action, but the drainage area which includes Troy.

To the Hill of Ilium.

The road leads straight toward a ridge in the distance, "the Hill of Ilium," at the lower point of which will presently appear the ruins. It was down that identical ridge, or so one tells oneself that the angry god, Apollo, strode toward vengeance, while the arrows in the quiver on his shoulder clanged in ominous music.

Yonder the summit of Mt. Ida, where the gods in solemn conclave so often sat. Away over there, skirting the ridge of Ilium, is Simois' stream, or should be; but the bridge across it shows upon approach that modern Simois is no more than a creek. Worse than that; following its attenuated course, less than a mile downstream, one discovers that it ends in a morass instead of joining the Scamander as of yore. And the latter stream is scarcely less disappointing, for it is no more dignified in size or appearance. In fact, their sluggish currents united can scarcely boast of banks except at occasional intervals, for both streams are now only broad swales merging with the adjacent plain, with no continuous current toward the sea except in seasons of high water, if such are ever known.

Behold the ruins at last! A long, low ridge, some four or five miles in length, ends abruptly like a promontory projecting into the sea, above which it rises about 30 feet. The ridge is the so-called "Hill of Ilium," the sea is the floodplain of the Simois and Scamander, historically known as the plain of Troy, and the promontory, with its crown of ruins, is Troy itself. You walk around the ruins and make the surprising discovery that if the walking were good you could easily

do it in ten minutes. Astonishing! Is this all there was of Troy, and did this little stronghold withstand a nine years' siege and still remain unconquered by force? Impossible! The whole Hill of Ilium may have been fortified and to some extent populated; otherwise how was the garrison provisioned? Unpoetic details like these never troubled Homer, so why bother about them.

Unearthed by Schliemann.

Every student knows of the remarkable work of Schliemann in unearthing these ruins and establishing their identity as those of the veritable Troy of Homer; of the indefatigable zeal, the determined search for the location, the half-willing consent of the Turkish government, and the financial and physical obstacles to be overcome. But the work did begin at last, and the first walls to appear beneath the spade were strange walls, not those described by Homer, and the order was to dig deeper. Still further ruins of city after city were unearthed, till Homer's Troy, all that is left of it, was laid bare.

Only the antiquarian can see the significance of all these things as he scrambles up and down within and among these disordered piles of what once was masonry; but even an uninitiated tourist can see the difference between the rubble walls of a later date and the worthier structures which preceded them.

There are walls, too, which show the marks of a mighty conflagration, and these, it is opined, are the same whence Aeneas

"Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear"

on that last terrible night of destruction. One instinctively looks for the gap in the wall through which the wooden horse was introduced, but he looks in vain. Earthenware cisterns of some 20 gallons capacity, for holding oil or wine, were built into the walls, while bits of iridescent glass, pieces of pottery, cobbles and clay were filled in around them.

Wall of Priam Still Stands.

But there is still left one precious bit of Homeric architecture, if the archaeologists are correct, raising its crown as high as any of the walls of subsequent date. It is part of a bastion facing toward the Hill of Ilium and known as the "Wall of Priam." It was meant to stand throughout the ages, whoever was its builder, and one ardently wishes to give the credit for its construction to those times. It is a noble wall, well pointed, well laid, well preserved, capable yet of withstanding such assaults as when

"Ajax strives some stone's vast weight to throw."

From its corner overlooking the plain of Simois an outside stairway descends toward the river, possibly a later feature. Could this have been the corner of the wall where stood the venerable Father Priam brought the beautiful Helen in order to show her the enemy, her own countrymen and kindred, on the plain below; where he pointed out the leaders, naming them individually?—"and there is Menelaus, thy former husband." It may well have been the same, and romance at least will have it so.

Scattered about are bits of sculptured marble, the remains perhaps of Roman or Alexandrine occupation. Off in the dreamy distance lies Tenedos—sinister Tenedos, not discernible except in the clearest weather—and by the shore near where the Dardanelles meets the sea, whence Thetis might at any moment arise, is a tumulus known as the tomb of Achilles, and nearby another, the tomb of Patroclus.

The excavations at Troy have revealed that no less than nine layers exist upon which at various times during the past 5,000 years, human habitations have been built.

STATE EXPENSES HAVE INCREASED

Cost of Operating Three Times Greater Than Ever Before Shown.

CARING FOR THE DISABLED

Thirty Thousand Ex-Service Men Now Receiving Treatment From Government.

Washington.—The Department of Commerce has issued a census report showing the cost of government for the state of Nebraska for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1920. The total amounted to \$14,087,257, which was a per capita cost of \$10.83. In 1917 the per capita cost was \$4.77, and in 1914, \$3.78, the totals for these years being \$6,956,507 and \$4,879,442, respectively. The per capita costs for 1920 consisted of expenses of general departments, \$8.47; and for outlays, \$2.36.

The total revenue receipts in 1920 were \$14,471,702, or \$11.12 per capita. For the fiscal year the per capita excess of revenue receipts over governmental costs, was, therefore, \$0.29. Property and special taxes constitute the greater part of the revenue.

Caring for Sick and Disabled.

Washington.—More than \$2,000,000,000 has been spent by the United States so far in caring for sick and disabled veterans of the world war.

This country expects to spend \$500,000,000 annually for many years to come in caring for and training the veterans.

There now are 33,050 under federal care in the hospitals, and it is not expected the "peak load" of the sick will be reached until 1926, when the number, it is estimated, will reach 35,000.

One hundred and eight thousand ex-service men now are receiving vocational training, their education being paid for by the government and their dependents receiving allowances.

In addition to the foregoing facts, obtained from the official records of the United States veterans' bureau, it is estimated the soldiers' bonus for ex-service men who have not been disabled and incapacitated for civilian employment will cost the United States eventually in excess of \$4,000,000,000.

To Open Water Lanes of World.

Washington, D. C.—The department has formally announced it has taken the first step towards making the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterways project a successful achievement. It has opened negotiations with the British ambassador at Washington looking to the making of a treaty with Britain and Canada for the purpose of making it possible to dig the ditch and give the middle western section access to the water lanes of the world.

Approve Amended Bonus Bill.

Washington.—The house soldier's bonus bill, amended in several important particulars, but with the much discussed bank loan provision retained, was approved by the senate finance committee by a vote of 9 to 4. Chairman McCumber proposes to report the measure to the senate within a few days, and said he hoped to get action on it before the passage of the tariff bill.

Miners Reject Proposal.

New York.—A proposal that President Harding be asked to appoint a tribunal to settle the anthracite coal strike, submitted by the operators before the joint subcommittee on wage contract negotiations was rejected by the miners.

Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, declined to state what grounds the proposition was turned down except to declare it "objectionable."

France Not to Attend Conference.

Paris.—Premier Poincare will recommend to the chamber of deputies that France abstain from attending the conference at The Hague on Russian affairs unless it is well established in advance that the conference is to discuss economic questions alone and that the discussion will take place between experts as distinguished from diplomats.

New Issue of Certificates.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Mellon has offered for subscription an issue of six months 3½ per cent treasury certificates to the amount of about \$200,000,000. The new issue will be dated July 1, maturing December 15, and carry the usual tax exemptions.

Explosion Injures Factory Workers.

Vienna.—Ten persons are known to have been killed and at least 60 injured in an explosion in an ammunition factory at Blumau, near Vienna.

Labor Shortage Imminent.

Washington, D. C.—Unemployment in the United States has virtually reached the vanishing point. Within ten months more than 2,000,000 men have been put to work. Reports to the department of labor tell of labor shortages in four in a dozen branches of activity—the building trades, the lumber industry, the automotive industry and farm labor. Other trades, notably the iron and steel industries, have notified the government that they anticipate a shortage of labor within the next few months.

CAN NOW WALK AS WELL AS EVER

Esteemed Lincoln Resident Declares Tanlac Has Made a Clean Sweep of Her Rheumatism and Other Troubles.

"I couldn't believe all they said about Tanlac until I tried it myself, and now I never doubt what I read about it," said Mrs. Anna B. Crawford, 2500 N. 23rd St., Lincoln, Neb., wife of a well-known retired business man. "I got into a badly run-down condition," she continued, "and suffered greatly from indigestion. I had headache for days at a time, slept poorly and woke up mornings so weak and dizzy I could hardly get up. Then rheumatism set in and made walking difficult and I could scarcely use my arms for the pain."

"But Tanlac has made a clean sweep of my troubles, brought back my appetite and enabled me to gain much weight. It is a pleasure to make a statement in praise of this great medicine."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

When a woman acquires a job lot of trinkets she begins to speak of her jewels.

The use of soft coal will make laundry work heavier this winter. Red Cross Ball Blue will help to remove that grimy look. At all grocers—Advertisement.

If the doctor laughs at your pain, you can almost smile yourself.

COULD HARDLY STAND AT TIMES

Hips, Back and Legs Would Have That Tired Ache

Everett, Washington.—"For several years I have had trouble with the lowest part of my back and my hips and my legs would ache with that tired ache. I could hardly stand on my feet at times. I was always able to do my work although I did not feel good. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and having heard several praise it I decided to try it. I feel first-rate at the present time. It has done wonders for me and I keep it in the house right along. I always recommend it to others who are sick and ailing."—Mrs. J. M. SIBBERT, 4032 High St., Everett, Washington.

To do any kind of work, or to play for that matter, is next to impossible if you are suffering from some form of female trouble. It may cause your back or your legs to ache, it may make you nervous and irritable. You may be able to keep up and around, but you do not feel good.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a medicine for women. It is especially adapted to relieve the cause of the trouble and then these annoying pains, aches and "no good" feelings disappear.

It has done this for many, many women; why not give it a fair trial—now.

"Vaseline" Carbolated Petroleum Jelly

is an effective, antiseptic first-aid dressing for cuts, wounds and insect bites. It helps prevent infection.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated) State Street New York



No Soap Better For Your Skin Than Cuticura

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Constipation Relieved Without the Use of Laxatives

Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe. When you are constipated, there is not enough lubricant produced by your system to keep the food waste soft. Doctors prescribe Nujol because its action is so close to this natural lubricant. Try it today.

Nujol For Constipation