



1—British mine sweepers clearing the North sea of German mines. 2—American soldiers who were wounded in the St. Mihiel salient photographed on their arrival in New York. 3—Dr. Joseph Pernikoff, representative of the all-Russian government, who has just come to the United States.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

President Sails for France, But Does Not Tell Specifically What He Plans to Do.

WILL BE WARMLY WELCOMED

Trial of Former Kaiser for Murder Seems Assured—Liebknecht and Spartacus Group Fighting Ebert's Government for Control in Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
With the cheers of thousands of civilians and returning soldiers ringing in his ears, President Wilson sailed away for Europe on December 4, on his mission of world peace-making. As the good ship George Washington made its way out of New York harbor all the shore batteries and war vessels joined in the presidential salute and off quarantine the steamship met its convoy, the battleship Pennsylvania and five destroyers. It was a pleasant coincidence that the presidential party met several transports thronged with American troops just sent home from England and France.

Mr. Wilson, it was expected, would land at Brest about December 12 and proceed at once to Paris, where the residence of Prince Murat has been prepared for him. The other delegates and most of the rest of the large party will be housed in the Hotel Crillon.

The president is assured of a warm and even enthusiastic welcome in France, Great Britain and Italy. His arrival in Europe will be scarcely less welcome to the people of what were the central empires. The governments of those states, distracted and disheveled, look to Mr. Wilson to mollify the entente powers and obtain for them less rigorous peace terms than the crimes of the Teutons have deserved. Whether he will be able to accomplish this, or even will attempt it, remains to be seen. The president has not taken into his confidence the congress or the people of America, possibly because he could not guess, prior to conferences with the representatives of the entente nations, how far he might dare to go in the way of humanitarianism. They are willing and eager to confer with him on all matters and doubtless will defer to his judgment in many things, but they have their own very certain ideas as to the treatment that should be accorded the German nation and people.

One of these ideas is that the ex-kaiser must be put on trial for murder and, if found guilty—the "if" might as well be "when"—must be adequately punished. The best legal authorities of England and France agree that William can be extradited from Holland, and there is no doubt that in any event enough pressure could be brought to induce the Dutch to give him up. From the beginning of the war the English and French have determined that William should ultimately be brought to justice personally, and there is ample reason for the depression from which the deposed ruler is said to be suffering at Amerongen. The former crown prince, who, by the way, says he has not yet renounced his rights to the throne, may also be put on trial. He, in his Dutch retreat, has been telling how he and his father were forced into all their outrageous actions by the military clique and Bethmann-Holweg. He also tries to shift to others the blame for the terrific defeats his army sustained.

Another fixed intention of the entente powers is to compel Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. Her ability to make financial reparation for the damage her armies have done is undoubted. The measures to be adopted by the allies are yet unsettled. Germany's state-owned mineral, coal and potash deposits and railways alone are worth vastly more than the claims of the allies will amount to, and it is not unlikely that those will be seized. In money the country is almost as rich as it was before the war.

This question of reparation brings up the matter of a commercial boycott. Many authorities assert that the only way Germany can pay will be by obtaining raw materials from the countries she has been fighting and selling her products in their markets. Very likely the peace conference will declare against the boycott idea, but it will not be so easy to persuade the peoples of the allied nations to buy German-made goods. Most of them would prefer to see Germany reduced to the position she has earned for herself, to have such money as can be taken from her, and to let the rest of the financial reparation go by the board. Austria, too, is making the loud wall for raw materials and markets. Dr. Franz Klein, who will represent at the peace conference the so-called Austrian republic, provided he is admitted, is relying especially on America to be "fair" and to solve the troubles of the late empire so that all the republics can live in peace and prosperity. Some job!

Conditions in Germany are almost as uncertain as in Russia after the fall of Kerensky. Just who or what comprises the government it is hard to say. Premier Ebert and his moderate socialist colleagues are still the nominal rulers of Prussia, but Dr. Karl Liebknecht and his Spartacus group of socialists—the German equivalent of the bolsheviks—are vigorously fighting to get the upper hand. They are especially strong in Berlin, which is in a state of great disorder. It is reported that Liebknecht has 15,000 men well armed and is planning a terrorist revolution. He reviles Ebert for asking food from America, for since this is conditioned on the maintenance of order, it is "yielding to a capitalist effort to beat bolshevik aims." Liebknecht's organ, the Red Flag, demands the dismissal of officers and the choosing by soldiers of their leaders; the immediate arming of the revolutionary workmen and the disarming of all other organizations; the destruction of capitalism, the annulment of war loans and the socialization of all business.

The soldiers' and workmen's councils of Germany have demanded that the ex-kaiser be tried by a German tribunal, which would probably be the best he could hope for.

In many parts of Germany there is swift reaction against the bolshevik movement, and it threatens to grow into a counter-revolution, with the possible restoration of the monarchy. This is fostered by many officers and supported by certain units of the army. That it will go far seems quite unlikely. The soldiers and workmen generally, however, seem disposed to support the Ebert government rather than the Spartacus group.

The late leaders of Germany and Austria are quarreling among themselves concerning who was responsible for starting the war, and the present leaders are demanding that this question be settled by an inquiry and the guilty ones punished. How much chance there is of a fair investigation is revealed by the fact, just brought to light, that the German foreign office burned all the documents in the archives that might place the responsibility for the war on the German government. It is interesting to note that Doctor Solf has proposed that a neutral commission inquire into the origin of the war.

The allied armies of occupation continue their march into German territory and are meeting with no resistance and little trouble of any kind. The Germans are not keeping up to schedule in complying with the armistice terms, but say this is impossible in some instances. For instance, they cannot gather the required number of locomotives, and the airplanes called for are being given up where they are instead of being collected and surrendered in a bunch. The last of the Hun submarines have been turned over to the allied fleet and the Germany navy, whose personnel was denounced by

Admiral Beatty as beneath contempt, is now no more.

General Dickman's American army has its headquarters at Treves, and from it reports come that flatly contradict the idea that the Germans are short of food and clothing. The people in the occupied districts are studiously indifferent to the invaders or openly eager to keep up their trade. The French and British have been moving forward in their zones with little incident.

Among the loot already recovered from the Germans is the \$60,000,000 taken from the Russian treasury. The Huns also have returned a rich art collection that was stolen from St. Quentin, and other paintings taken from Valenciennes.

The all-Russian government at Omsk appears to be gaining in stability, but the bolsheviks have not let up in their trouble-making. An irruption of Reds into Esthonia has alarmed the government there, murdering, burning and plundering being unhampered. Livonia also has been invaded by them. A call for help by sea was sent out, and a few days ago a British fleet arrived at Lihau. The vessels probably will proceed to Revel and land men to stop the slaughter. The bolshevik authorities in western Russia have turned back 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany, and it was reported that the men had seized four ships at Danzig which the British Red Cross had obtained from Germany for the housing of prisoners.

The Ukrainians and the Poles decline to stop fighting. They are chasing each other back and forth in territory which both claim, and it is difficult to say which has the advantage. Recently the Poles occupied Brast-Litovsk, the town where Germany negotiated the peace treaties with Russia and the Ukraine.

Before President Wilson left the country he delivered his address to congress reassembled for the short session. He paid glowing tribute to the forces of America, military and civilian, which helped win the war, and said he was going across to interpret his ideas of world peace because he considered that was his bounden duty. But he did not give any specific information as to his plans, nor did he so much as mention his colleagues on the peace delegation. In dealing with domestic matters, the president said he was convinced it would be wrong to turn the railroads back to private ownership under present conditions, but that unless congress solved the question in the near future he would relinquish the roads. Other matters that he asked congress to act upon quickly were the revenue bill, the navy building plan and woman suffrage. Secretary Daniels' plan for the navy is for steady and rapid increase of the fleet, for which he asks about \$434,000,000. The estimates submitted to congress by Secretary Baker provide for a regular army of approximately 500,000, but certain items are included that leave the question of the strength of the army open until after the conclusion of peace.

The American troops already are coming back from Europe, the first to arrive, except for the wounded, being the aviation units that were training in England.

As was expected, the president appointed Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury. He has been chairman of the house committee on banking and currency and his selection for the cabinet position meets with general approval.

While the rest of the world is turning to the ways of peace, Chile and Peru are preparing for war. The ancient quarrel over the provinces of Tacna and Arica has been revived, the people have been insulting and provoking each other and the situation is critical. The armies of the two countries have been ordered to mobilize, and unless wiser counsels prevail hostilities will follow before long. The United States has no intention of intervening in the squabble, but a number of our warships have been dispatched to Valparaiso to protect American interests.

MEETINGS CALLED OFF

Organized Agriculture Program Abandoned Because of the Prevailing Epidemic in State.

The organized agriculture meetings scheduled to be held at Lincoln next month and which, under ordinary circumstances, would be attended by from 3,000 to 4,000 farmers, have been called off by the executive committee of the organization because of the influenza epidemic and partly on account of the prospects that scarlet fever may become prevalent in the near future. The winter fruit and flower show and other exhibitions usually held in connection with the meetings will likewise be abandoned. January 20 to 25, inclusive, were the dates set for the annual meetings.

Postmaster General Burleson's revised schedule of installation and moving charges for telephones, made public by the state railway commission, materially reduces the charges which were put into effect by his order last September, shortly after the government took over the telephone system of the country. The new charges run from \$1.50 to \$3.50, according to the extent of the work necessary. Many complaints have reached the commission on the original order, but it is believed the new one will be more satisfactory. The one will be more satisfactory.

The State Council of Defense has formulated a plan whereby Nebraska soldiers are to be placed in steady employment when they are mustered out of the service. Agricultural employment will be looked after by county agents and the state labor commissioner.

The balance in the state treasury at the close of business November 29 was \$1,392,919.43, according to the monthly report of state treasurer Hall, as against a balance October 31 of \$1,517,590.18. The trust funds of the state invested are now shown to be \$10,574,572.85.

An abnormal number of automobile accidents have occurred in Omaha during the past few days. The smash-ups are due, police say, to the large number of autos used to transport people to and from work in the absence of street cars tied up by strikers.

Dewitt is again quarantined on account of a number of new cases of influenza. The quarantine extends to all amusements and such other meetings which are not considered of vital importance.

Strenuous efforts are being made in Kearney and adjoining counties to check the spreading of constable disease, which has already caused the death of a large number of cattle and horses.

A serious shortage of box cars on Nebraska lines of railroad is anticipated by the State Railway commission as the result of the lifting of the embargo against grain and hogs.

Thirty-four alumni, or former students of the University of Nebraska, have died in military service, according to a report from the alumni headquarters at Lincoln.

One-half as many autos were stolen in Omaha in November, 1918, as in November, 1917, and 78 per cent were recovered this year against 57 per cent the previous.

Two hundred and three residents of Lincoln died from influenza and its complications during October and November and the last two days of September.

Work has begun on the veterinary science building on the university farm campus at Lincoln. The general contract calls for an expenditure of about \$60,000.

As a means for preventing another outbreak of the "flu," temperature of all school children at Beatrice is being taken every morning.

All anti-jitney ordinances were repealed by the city commission at Omaha a few hours after the street car strike was called.

The Omaha Potash and Refining company, a \$1,000,000 company, has begun the erection of a \$500,000 potash plant at Lakeside.

The state food administration has announced that the permit system for the shipping of coarse grain has been discontinued.

Investigation made by experts at the college of agriculture at Lincoln show that sweet clover is rapidly becoming popular in this state as a pasture crop.

To dispel fears of Nebraska farmers that because of peace wheat crops would no longer be protected under the government guaranteed price, Charles T. Neal of the food administration grain corporation at Omaha issued a statement to the effect that the purchase of wheat would continue until June, 1920.

Midland college and the Acheson seminary, two large Lutheran educational institutions at Acheson, Kas., will be moved to Fremont, if the recommendation of the Nebraska synod, which convened in that city last week, is followed.

Boomer has again been forced to put the ban on public gatherings because of the "flu" epidemic. Considerable resentment is manifested in the town because the order includes churches, schools and picture shows and not pool halls and soft drink emporiums.

Governor-elect McKelvie has announced he will make the following appointments when he takes office: Private secretary, Phillip H. Bross, Wahoo; Chief Clerk, Arthur B. Cole, Aurora; Recorder, J. H. Presson, Omaha; Board of Control, commissioner, A. E. Allyn, Hastings; Fish and Game Commission, superintendent of hatcheries, W. J. O'Brien, South Bend; chief game warden, George E. Koster, Niobrara; assistant deputies, F. E. Mockett, Pine Camp; Ed V. Varner, Adams; Owen Jones, North Platte; Food, Drug and Dairy Commission, Leo Stuhr, Grand Island; assistant hotel commissioner, William M. Widener, Fire commissioner, E. D. Beach, Lincoln; assistant, W. D. Fisher, York; secretary, Eva V. Anderson, Havelock; Prohibition enforcement, chief state agent, Gus Myers, Lincoln; Irrigation and Highways, state engineer, George E. Johnson, Falls City.

Telephone companies are not under the jurisdiction of the State Railway commission, according to an answer filed in federal court at Lincoln by the Lincoln Telegraph and Telephone company to the injunction suit started by the commission, prohibiting the government from interfering with the authority of the commission in the control of rates in Nebraska.

Omaha street car strikers, by an almost unanimous vote, refused to submit their grievance with the traction company, which resulted in the complete tie-up of trolley car service in Omaha and Council Bluffs, to the United States war labor board for settlement.

The biggest irrigation project in the United States, to water 75,000 acres in western Nebraska in time for the 1920 crop, has been organized by the government at a cost of \$7,000,000. The project will embrace 155,000 acres, 80,000 of which is in eastern Wyoming.

Nebraska's sugar and potash will aggregate close to \$40,000,000 a year, and increased irrigated areas and an embargo on German potash means a further enlargement of these giant industries, according to State Publicity Director Will Maupin.

Barracks for the student army training corps at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln have cost the university \$70,000 to build and equip. They have been used two months. The government will reimburse the university for the cost.

Judge Isaac Powers, twice a state senator, one of the framers of the Nebraska constitution, once a member of the board of regents of the state university and formerly attorney general, died the other day at Norfolk.

The Great Western Sugar company factory at Gering has already shipped out more than 8,000,000 pounds of sugar made in the Gering factory this fall. The factory is averaging about 2,000 bags of sugar every twenty-four hours.

Despite the fact that the influenza situation at Tecumseh is no worse than in many other Nebraska towns, authorities in the city have decided to keep schools, churches, theaters and other public enterprises closed until January 1.

Issuing of \$1,000,000 bonds for the erection of a new High school of Commerce at Omaha has been approved by the federal capital issues committee at Washington. Work on the structure will probably begin next spring.

The board of regents of the University of Nebraska recommended that the reserve officers' training corps be reinstated at the state college at Lincoln following the demobilization of the S. A. T. C.

Quite a number of Buffalo county schools, particularly those in the northern part of the county, have been closed because of influenza.

Inactivity at the oil well prospect near Table Rock, leads people in the vicinity to believe that the enterprise is to be abandoned.

Four men taking military training at the state farm at Lincoln were found to be afflicted with scarlet fever.

Efforts are being made at Omaha to have Nebraska restored to the Illinois and Indiana coal zone.

Winter wheat in southeastern Nebraska looks better than ever before at this time of the year.

The Nebraska Retail Clothiers' association will meet in Omaha in convention February 11-13.

The Nebraska State Bankers' association annual convention, scheduled to be held at Omaha early this month, has been postponed again because of influenza.

It is understood in Lincoln that Governor Neville will submit the national prohibitory amendment to the legislature when it convenes next month in his retiring message. As both houses are pledged to ratify the amendment it is expected that it will be one of the first measures rushed through.

Because of the prevalence of influenza in Chase county a district court jury, summoned at Imperial, was discharged.

GOOD NEWS

A Lady in Texas Tells How She Regained and Keeps Her Health.

Every household should have at hand all the time a dependable remedy with which to fight catarrh and catarrhal conditions.

The experience of Mrs. M. E. Berkeley, No. 1322 27th St., Galveston, Tex., is not unique, but her letter does carry a vigorous "safety first" suggestion to every of the good Peruna has been to me. I have used it five years and have never found it other than satisfactory as a remedy for colds, catarrh, indigestion and many other ailments. I am never without Peruna.

Coughs, colds, catarrh, grip and influenza cannot safely be neglected. Any disease due to catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining, whether of the nasal passages, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder or other organs, is to be feared. Catarrh is always a menace to the general health and on account of its prevalence must be fought and fought hard all the time.

Thousands place their entire dependence upon the well known time-tried remedy, Peruna. Dr. Hartman began selling Peruna for catarrh forty-five years ago. Try Peruna first and avoid possible disappointment and expense.

Tablet or liquid form. Sold everywhere.

Large Back Scratcher.
A neighbor recently purchased three pigs and quartered them in his back yard. This is something of a novelty in this neighborhood and consequently very interesting to the children who spend a great deal of time watching them. The other night Daddy asked our four-year-old girl, "Well how are the pigs today?" She began to laugh and answered: "Oh, Daddy, one is such a funny pig. Whenever it has an itch it scratches itself with its house."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

How's This?
We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Some Difference.
"You want to charge me \$40 for this sergeant's uniform?" said the recently promoted soldier.
"Yes, sir," replied the dealer. "That is the price—\$40."

"But I know a corporal who bought a uniform from you last week for \$30." "Very likely, sir."

"But you advertised that your prices were uniform, did you not?" "Oh, no. I advertised that I had uniform prices."

"REALLY, NOW—"
"I can't take that. I must have Red Cross Ball Blue. I have used it for more than ten years. My white dresses, linens and lace curtains are snowy white and simply can't do without Red Cross Ball Blue. You will get it? All right, I'll wait."—Adv.

Just the Thing.
Patience—Haven't you got out your winter furs yet?
Patience—Oh, no. I'm not going to get 'em out.

"But you can't wear your summer furs all winter."
"Yes, I can. I'm going to spend the winter at Palm Beach."

Cure pimples, headache, bad breath by taking May Apple, Aloe, Jalap rolled into a tiny sugar pill called Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Adv.

Her Class.
"Is your daughter a sonnambulist?" "No, ma'am; she's a Presbyterian."

Fine teeth usually make broad grins.

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