



1—Railroad bridge near Ufa, Russia, which was blown up by the bolsheviks, cutting the town off from the outside world. 2—German 15-inch shells about to be exploded by the reclamation and demolition men of the American field ammunition force. 3—Giant French searchlight on the Rhine facing the historic village of Well-nich and the famous old Mouse castle.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### Hungary in Grip of Bolshevism and Other Parts of Central Europe in Ferment.

### PEACE DELEGATES STARTLED

Speed Up Work on the Treaty, Which Germans Say They Will Not Sign—League of Nations Covenant Being Amended.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Matters in Europe last week moved swiftly toward a climax. Bolshevism was gathering itself for its greatest efforts, and made a start in that way that alarmed the civilized world. It fastened its clutches on Hungary, or at least on the government and on Budapest, the capital, and soviet rule was established in place of the republic that was headed by Count Karolyi. Revolution broke out in Galicia, starting in the oil districts; a soviet government was set up, the Lemberg soviet declared a general strike, and Polish troops sent to combat the revolution joined in the movement. Bessarabia was proclaimed a republic and its directorate began military operations against Roumania's army, defeating a part of it. The Bessarabian movement undoubtedly was directed by the Russian bolsheviks and supported by the Ukrainians, the idea being to establish communication between Moscow and Budapest by breaking through Roumania. Efforts to turn Czechoslovakia and German Austria over to the bolsheviks have been so far unsuccessful.

Frank critics of the peace conference lay the blame for much of this on those idealists who undertook to remodel the entire world and bring about the millennium at once instead of first making peace and permitting the belligerent nations to resume the ordered activities of civilized existence. That the gentlemen gathered in Paris have recognized their error is apparent in their present haste to complete the peace treaty and have it signed. They will, according to reports at the time of writing, include in the treaty a formal statement concerning the league of nations, because Germany will be required by the treaty to surrender her colonies to mandatories of the proposed league, but it is not unlikely that the adoption of the full constitution of the league will be deferred. The first treaty, which was being considered last by Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, it was said, was sufficiently firm in its terms to insure a lasting peace, would simplify the international food problem and pave the way for industrial and financial reconstruction. The principal aims of the proposals under consideration were: (1) To insure ample security for the future protection of France, especially on her eastern frontier; (2) to establish a strong Italy, with a formidable northern barrier against aggression; (3) to create a strong Poland; (4) to found a league of nations pledged, on material as well as moral grounds, to the preservation of world peace.

The "big four," as they are called in Paris, were said to have decided to make peace with all four of the enemy nations at once. This plan presents some difficulties, one of the least of which is the fact that the United States never was at war with Turkey and Bulgaria. Most troublesome will be the fair assessment of the pre-war debts of those two nations and of Austria-Hungary among the various provinces, and the fixing of the boundaries they must accept.

It is believed Germany's new boundaries have been virtually fixed by the peace delegates, though no announcement has been made. A financial commission has been working fast to settle the reappointment of Germany's public debt, the question of

German state property in territories to be ceded by the peace treaty and the order in which the obligations of Germany shall be imposed. As for the reparation to be demanded of the Huns, the economic experts have found the amount of damage inflicted by the Germans was between \$35,000,000,000 and \$45,000,000,000, but as this is beyond the ability of Germany to pay, the sum is being scaled down and probably will be less than \$30,000,000,000.

If the treaty with Germany is such as it is supposed to be, Germany will refuse to sign it. Anyhow, that is what the press and many of the leaders say. Doctor Dernburg of unsavory memory, declares the German people will not accept a treaty of peace that is not inspired by impartiality, justice and a spirit of reconciliation and that does not contain a league of nations into which Germany is admitted with full rights. Doctor Schiffer, minister of finance, says he has taken a solemn oath that the government will not surrender one inch of German territory. The Prussian national assembly has voted against the relinquishment of any of the Rhine territory, especially the Saar basin. All over the country meetings are being held, organized by Foreign Secretary Brockdorff-Rantzau, to protest against an "enslaving peace." This movement, in which all factions are joining, is being used to reawaken the national spirit, and the threat of spreading bolshevism if the demands of the German people are not met is being used by the leaders to intimidate the inter-allied peace delegates. The latter, however, do not seem especially worried, evidently taking it for granted that Germany will have to accept any treaty they formulate. If the Germans do submit to bolshevism, it will be of their own free will, and mainly in spite and not because they prefer that form of "government."

With Hungary the case is different, and it may well be that that country's new soviet government will refuse to sign any treaty with the allies, if it survives. At the end of the week there were evidences that the allies were about to take decided action against the Hungarians. The French were urging that an army be sent to occupy territory between Russia and Hungary, and General Mangin was recalled from Mayence in this connection. Italian troops were reported to have occupied Pressburg, Hungary, only 35 miles from Vienna. Allied gunboats were hurriedly sent up the Danube for the purpose of protecting the French and British missions in Budapest. The members of those missions are believed to have escaped safely.

Bela Kun, as foreign minister, is bossing the bolshevik job in Budapest, and he and his associates are nationalizing everything and ordering the severest of penalties for any form of resistance. Count Karolyi is variously reported to be executed and in prison. The outbreak of the revolution in Hungary at this time is ascribed to the action of the French military mission in establishing a neutral zone between Roumania and Hungary in a way that led the Hungarians to believe their country was about to be dismembered. The Czechoslovaks, it was understood, went into action against the Hungarian bolsheviks at once, some of their troops having captured Raab, on the Danube, interrupting communication between Budapest and Vienna. Large Hungarian cannon factories are situated in Raab. The premier of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Karl Kramarsz, now in Paris, declares his country is too strong to yield to bolshevik temptations, though he admits it is in dangerous proximity. If bolshevism is victorious in Russia, he predicts that country will inevitably fall under German influence.

Here is a peculiar contradiction of opinions. For many months we have been assured that the one sure thing that would check the spread of the bolshevik poison, in Russia and elsewhere, was food; and consequently Mr. Hoover has been making strenuous efforts to feed central Europe. Now an enterprising newspaper correspondent who has been long in Russia and is at present in Petrograd,

writes that if the bolsheviks can bring food to the hungry people there they can retain their control; that if they fail there will be another revolution. Is it true, then, that hunger is the food on which bolshevism thrives? When the Hungarian revolutionists made overtures to the people of German Austria, the latter replied they could not adopt bolshevism because they were dependent on the allies for their food—the inference being that if they were not thus dependent they also would set up a soviet government.

Another contradiction is to be found in the stories that come of conditions in Russia. American commissioners, and most of the press reports, have led us to believe that there was little to be found there but murder, anarchy, riot and starvation. Agents of the French government returning from Russia report that wholesale massacres have ceased generally, that order prevails and industries are being resumed. It is said that even the railroads are returning to something like normal service, trains being run between Moscow and Petrograd on scheduled time. Conservative influences are making themselves manifest in every direction in Russia, it is said, and officials in power appear to realize the necessity of recognizing individual rights to property in order to maintain their authority.

A bolshevik commissioner told the correspondent mentioned above that if the allies would withdraw their support from those who are opposing the soviet government the civil war would end in thirty days, the granaries of Siberia would be opened, the army demobilized, the factories started again and the present want and misery ended.

Dispatches from Paris indicate that the allied peace delegates are slowly changing their opinion concerning the Russian situation, though not in the least minimizing the threat of bolshevism to the rest of the world. Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, told the French chamber of deputies that the policy of the allies in Russia was not "war" but a "pacifying" policy and designed to save Russia from the grip of Germany.

The league of nations commission, with President Wilson in the chair, completed its consideration of the covenant of the league Wednesday night. It was turned over to a drafting committee which was to go over it carefully and return it to the commission for final consideration before it was reported to the executive committee of the peace conference. Many proposed amendments to the original plan were considered, including seven suggested by Charles E. Hughes and those drafted by former President Taft. It was understood that Mr. Wilson had deferred the presentation of amendments safeguarding the Monroe doctrine and exempting domestic questions from the league's jurisdiction. No amendment has been incorporated that specifically meets the demands of Japan for recognition of the equality of nationals.

Among the amendments adopted was one providing that the offices of the league are open to women as well as to men, and one permitting the withdrawal of a member on two years' notice, but not until such member has filled its international obligations.

The industrial situation in Great Britain has been greatly alleviated by the report of the committee appointed by the industrial conference that met last February, consisting of thirty employers and thirty trades unionists. The committee recommends that a legal maximum working week of 48 hours be established, that systematic overtime be discouraged and that legal time wage rates of universal applicability be fixed. To meet the problem of unemployment and the care of the unemployed, it suggests state development of new industries, the raising of the age limit for child labor, more generous sick benefits and old age pensions. A national industrial council of 400, and a standing committee of 50 are proposed. It is believed this plan, possibly with modifications, will be adopted by the government.

## NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

Occurrences Over the Cornhusker State Chronicled in Paragraph Form for the Busy Reader.

In an effort to stop the importation of contraband liquor into Nebraska, Gus Myers, chief law enforcement officer, has placed guards at practically every interstate road of importance along the eastern and southern border of the state. Night after night, no matter what the weather, his agents stand guard in lonely ravines leading from remote ferries or boat landings and at road intersections along the well defined "booze routes."

A Socha, a South Omaha packing house workman, whose fellow employees played a joke on him by inserting the nozzle of a compressed air tank, with eighty pounds pressure to the square inch, into his body and releasing the lever, died from the effects. The men who played the joke on the victim are under arrest and will be tried for manslaughter.

The Clay Center Commercial club met the other day to consider plans for erecting a modern hotel in the town. Clay Center is badly in need of a modern hotel building and the citizens now propose to buy enough stock to induce some reliable hotel company to come into the town and erect a first-class building.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska announced that he has been advised through the state department that in return for food to Germany the United States is to receive potash in part payment. There was no indication of the quantity of potash to be sent nor when the first shipment would arrive.

A stock company at Deshler has taken over 174 residence lots and 163 business lots in the south part of the city as the first step toward making a Greater Deshler. The company has been incorporated for \$2,000,000, forty per cent paid up.

William H. Pitzer of Nebraska City made arrangements for acquiring a block of ground in the heart of the city, and will present it to the board of education, to be used for school athletic and recreational purposes for all time to come.

About sixteen thousand Nebraska members of the Modern Woodmen of America are affected by the fifty per cent rate increase voted by the head camp of the order after a three days' stormy session at Chicago.

A society of 100 young men has been formed at Fairbury to aid the Commercial club and other organizations in bettering the city. The new organization is known as "The Fairbury Boosters' Club."

The Farmers' Co-operative union at Deshler will build a new \$20,000 creamery and cold storage plant 50x30, two stories high, with basement. It is planned to have it in operation by August 1.

The Lutheran congregation of Rev. Kuehnert, on Loseke Creek, near Leigh, will erect a new church building in the spring, the same to cost somewhere between \$60,000 and \$75,000.

Potato growers of Box Butte county are to make an effort this year to prove that the county is better adapted to the raising of spuds than any district in the United States.

A number of homes at Fremont are quarantined with Spanish influenza, and precautions are being taken by health authorities to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Published reports that the department of agriculture will carry out the guaranteed \$2.26 wheat price on the 1919 crop were denied by agricultural officials at Washington.

The "grove-half-acre of sorghum" campaign, which started in Fillmore county last year, to help meet the sugar shortage, will be pushed with vigor again this summer.

Democrats of Havelock have named Miss Rachel Conway, a clerk in the railroad shops, as candidate for city treasurer.

The new flare-up of Spanish influenza at Gothenburg is causing great uneasiness in the city and surrounding country.

Hooper is to receive electric current from the Fremont lighting plant, a contract having already been agreed upon.

It is reported that influenza is quite prevalent in a number of Platte county towns, especially Leigh and Humphrey.

The State Railway commission has authorized increased telephone rates for Dodge county.

Fred Eyemer, Lincoln, and B. C. Enyart, Tekamah, were elected delegates to the sovereign camp meeting of the Woodmen of the World at the state head camp meeting at Hastings. Columbus was chosen for the next biennial meeting.

Buffalo county farmers are clamoring for help, sending in daily requests to County Agent Stewart for assistance in solving their labor problem. Mr. Stewart states farmers are offering a salary of \$50 and upwards and living expenses for hired help.

The Arnold Methodist church has reached its century quota of \$10,750, it being the first church in the Nebraska conference to go over the top.

Gage county bankers have already arranged to take \$800,000 in treasury certificates for the Victory loan drive, and may later boost it to \$1,500,000.

The state of Nebraska contributed a mammoth beautiful wreath to the court of honor in front of the New York City public library during a recent parade as a tribute to fallen heroes. The wreath was laid by Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Huse, formerly of Norfolk.

When Anson Cole, condemned to die in the electric chair for the murder of Mrs. Lulu Vogt of Howard county on July 4, 1917, was notified that the state supreme court had refused Allan V. Grammer a new trial and that both he and Grammer must die, he made a new confession that Grammer had nothing to do with Mrs. Vogt's death, according to prison officials.

Since Governor McKelvie's inception into office January 6, a total of \$22,151.72 has been expended for the enforcement of the state prohibition law. Indications are that expenditures will increase when the various liquor enforcement laws introduced in the present legislature are in force.

C. W. Watson of Lincoln, state leader of boys' and girls' clubs for the extension department of the University of Nebraska the last year, has been made state supervisor of agricultural education by the state board of vocational education, of which Governor McKelvie is chairman.

Moses G. Stoff of Lawrence, purchased sixty acres of farm land of W. W. McDonald, near Shelton, for a consideration of \$18,000 or \$300 per acre. This is the highest price ever paid for farm land in the vicinity and it is believed to be a record price for Buffalo county land.

Two Lincoln capitalists have bought more than 1,800 acres of land lying northeast of Grand Island to be developed into a sugar beet ranch and watered by an extensive system of irrigation wells. The land cost about a quarter million dollars.

The United States supreme court has been called upon to decide the controversy between the First National Bank of Aurora, and the tax collectors of Hamilton county over the question whether liberty bonds can be taxed.

With the lifting of the embargo on hogs big runs of stock are leaving north Nebraska for market. Almost 300 cars of stock passed through Norfolk one day last week in three hours' time.

An aviation school has been organized at Seward, Hangars and an air-drome will be built, as Seward is on the air line from Omaha to Denver and from Galveston to Winnipeg.

Considerable opposition to the daylight saving law is manifest around Albion. Ministers of the city have agreed to ignore the practice in so far as church services are concerned.

Farmers and merchants of Friend have started a movement to erect an auditorium in the city which will be a credit to the progressive reputation of the community.

Leases have been taken on a number of farms near Beatrice by two representatives of a large oil company. Drilling for oil on the leased ground will begin soon.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that the Nebraska Red Cross base hospital No. 49 is at a French port, awaiting to embark for the United States.

The Nebraska supreme court handed down a decision to the effect that the First National bank of Aurora cannot deduct liberty bonds from its assessable property.

Bank deposits in Nebraska increased from \$186,080,005 in 1910 to \$457,647,382 in 1918, according to figures compiled by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce.

Spring work is opening up in Butler county with a shortage of farm labor, despite the fact that farmers are offering \$50 per month and up for hired men.

The Jefferson County Live Stock association has purchased 27 acres of land near Fairbury and will erect thereon a permanent home for the association.

Nebraska City will hold a special election April 29 to vote new sewer bonds for the south side of the city. The estimated cost of the sewer is \$52,000.

The new price for hay at the South Omaha stock yards is \$40 a ton. Up to the past few days, and for months past, the price has been \$35 a ton for prairie hay.

Arrangements are being made to put in a concrete swimming pool 50x100 feet on the Thayer county fair grounds at Deshler to cost \$2,500.

Arrangements have been completed for the North Platte automobile show, which will be held April 10 to 12 inclusive.

Federal road building in Nuckolls county has already started. A large force of men are at work near Nelson.

A special election will be held at Columbus April 14 to vote on a \$120,000 school bond proposition.

Thirty cases of Spanish influenza and two deaths from the dreadful disease have been reported in Ord during the past few days.

A salary raise of 15 per cent has been ordered by the Board of Education for the teaching force of the Hastings public schools.

Special trains are to be run to Alliance from nearby cities to permit the people to witness the big aerial demonstration which is to be given there about the middle of April in behalf of the Victory loan.

The department convention of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's relief corps will be held in York, May 19, 20 and 21.

The Pickrell Live Stock association made a net profit of \$168,000 the past year. The association shipped 3,000 head of stock from Pickrell during the past twelve months.

All Nebraska Liberty Loan Workers who participate actively in the Victory Liberty Loan campaign will be awarded a Victory medal made from captured German cannon, by the government.

## LAND VALUE FIXED

Depends Altogether on Power of Giving Wealth.

That is Why the Fertile Acres of Western Canada, With Adjacent Markets, Are So Attractive to Settlers.

Throughout every portion of the Western Empire lands that are capable of producing are in great demand. We find that in the States of proved agricultural wealth, land prices have increased within the past three or four years to a degree that ten years ago would not have been thought to be possible. Land that sought buyers at \$100 an acre five years ago is changing hands at \$200 an acre. The secret of this does not lie altogether in the higher prices of farm products, for the expense of production has increased proportionately. The better methods of farming have had a good deal to do with it, and the knowledge that demands for farm products will be sufficiently great for a good many years to come to insure a continuation of the high prices that prevail at present. Then, again, improved machinery, the tractor and other means of economic power will tend to lessen the cost.

Governing land values, too, are climates, soil, moisture, settlement, railroads, markets. Without markets, no matter how much the other factors enter into it, the land is merely of speculative value.

It is not more than a third of a century since ninety per cent of the land in Western Canada, now occupied and tilled, and producing enough in one year to give a profit of from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre, was unoccupied or used as grazing land, and worth very little. These lands today are valuable, and are being sought by settlers who realize their present and future value. There is no portion of the world that is attracting the same attention. The soil may have improved in the past centuries with the fertilizing given it by nature; the climate has not changed, and the moisture may be considered the same. These are three of the essentials of good land. What they lacked a third of a century ago was markets—a fourth essential. These they have now. Thus provided, it is not to be wondered at that these millions of acres with their great wealth, which have so long been awaiting the awakening touch of mankind, are now to be found adding to the available wealth of the world. With the advent of railroads, throwing their great trunks of steel across the continent and over the surface of these boundless plains, spreading out their tentacles to remote parts, the world at large has begun to realize that here was a country possessing all the natural advantages claimed by older communities; that land here just as good or better, acre for acre, as their own could be had for almost the asking.

With the realization of the foregoing facts came the people, who found that a railway had preceded them and markets already existed for anything that they might care to raise. These markets have greatly expanded and, are capable of still greater expansion, and assure to the agriculturist the prevailing prices of the world. An assured market means added value to every acre of land in Western Canada, and the near future will see lands that are now selling at exceptionally low prices begin to increase in value, just as they have in Eastern Canada and the United States.—Advertisement.

Explaining a Phenomenon.  
"This report that Germans are hissing soldiers is something astonishing."  
"It is," replied Miss Vayenne. "Evidently the goose-step has gone to their heads."

## WHY DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND SWAMP-ROOT

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder medicine.

It is a physician's prescription. Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it should help you. No other kidney medicine has so many friends.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once. However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Inconsistent Action.  
"They gave him round after round of applause." "Well, that was only doing the square thing."

Watch Cuticura Improve Your Skin. On rising and retiring gently smear the face with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water. It is wonderful sometimes what Cuticura will do for poor complexion, dandruff, itching and red rough hands.—Adv.

Conditional.  
"Don't you date on a good hotel dinner?"  
"Yes, if it is a good table d'hote."

Respected, Billion Attacks, Indignation, are roused by taking MAY ARDIE. Also, Jailed made into Pleasant Felicity (Dr. Pieroni). Adv.

Never fool with a fool; he might fool you.