

1—Italian soldiers reconstructing railways in the Trentino destroyed during the war. 2—General Mangin, commander of the French army of occupation, reviewing his troops in Sangerhausen, Germany. 3—Australian troops passing Australia house in London on Anzac day.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Terms for Austria Are Prepared by the Allied Delegates at Paris.

GERMANS STILL PROTESTING

Ebert and Scheidemann Insist Treaty Must Not Be Signed, and Allies Get Ready for Further Action
—Kelchak Plans to Crush Soviet Armies.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The allied peace delegates at Paris were occupied last week mainly in preparing to hand out to Austria what is coming to her, and in listening to the walls, official and unofficial, of the Germans over the treaty that awaits their signature.

Austria's delegates, headed by Chancellor Karl Renner, were received and housed at St. Germain. They were treated with a good deal more cordiality than were the Germans at Versailles, and were given quarters in pleasant villas that overlook the Seine valley and Paris, with no high fences or sentries to restrict their movements. In return, the Austrians appeared in good humor and hopeful of lenient treatment, and seemed to appreciate the good nature displayed by the cosmopolitan crowd of journalists and others that met them. Chancellor Renner spoke in German but explained that this was because he was unable to speak French, his courtesy in this contrasting with the behavior of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau at Versailles. In responding to the greetings of the allies' representatives he said: "I hope I may go away with as joyful a heart as I bring." Other members of the delegation intimated, none too strongly, that they would not be able to sign the treaty unless it provided for the union of German Bohemia and German Tyrol with Germany. It is assumed they will accept the pact even if that annexation is not permitted.

In some ways the treaty with Austria, it is said, will be like that with Germany. Austria is to lose her entire navy, according to the reports, and there is little doubt that when her new boundaries are delimited she will find that her southern frontier is pushed back so far that Italy will have not only the Trentino and Trieste, but also all the strategic passes and heights in the Alps which the Italians say are necessary to their future security. This is in accordance with the secret treaty of London. In the matter of reparation Austria of course will be required to pay certain sums, but these will be small in comparison with those demanded from the Germans. The clauses concerning waterways are much like those in the German treaty. The breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian empire has resulted in reducing Austria to a rather small fourth rate power without direct access to the sea, and it is the aim of at least some of the allied nations to keep her in that condition. By herself she is comparatively harmless; united with Germany, she would help largely to make up a nation that might again threaten the peace of the world.

Von Brockdorff-Rantzau and his colleagues on the German delegation, together with their numerous experts, have been as busy as bees formulating objections to the German treaty. Several of these were transmitted to the allies last week and most of them were rather summarily answered, and dismissed. These formal objections were considered mere preliminary skirmishes, and meanwhile the Germans were preparing elaborate counter-proposals. These, it is said, would contain two dominant diplomatic features—an exaltation of the league of nations idea, and a vigorous demand that there be a "pure application" of Wilson's fourteen points. The latter is designed to win favor in America and to create a breach between the

Americans and their allies. A strong play also will be made to secure the sympathy of Socialists all over the world for what the Hun leaders call the German Socialist state.

One of the most seriously taken of the German objections was to the treaty terms concerning labor reforms, and with it was sent a draft of an international agreement on labor law. To this the allies replied at length, showing that the treaty fully covered all the points raised and that its provisions were more satisfactory than those in the German proposition, wherefore the allied and associated governments are "of the opinion that their decisions give satisfaction to the anxiety which the German delegate professes for social justice and insure the realization of reforms which the working classes have more than ever a right to expect after the cruel trial to which the world has been subjected during the last five years."

Yet another German note dealt with the economic aspect of the peace terms, declaring that if enforced they would bring death to "many millions of people in Germany, all the more quickly as the nation's health is already broken by the blockade."

While these diplomatic exchanges were going on, President Ebert, Chancellor Scheidemann and others were inflaming the German people with violent denunciations of the treaty and declarations that Germany never would submit to it. All of them harped on the alleged abandonment of the fourteen points by the allies, and President Wilson was bitterly attacked as a traitor to mankind and a weakling who has betrayed the trust that had been reposed in him by the people of Germany. President Ebert told his applauding hearers that he feared an outbreak of "psychic furor teutonius" within a few days and that the wrath of the soul of the people when it reached the boiling point would know no bounds as a result of the deep disappointment and anger born of fury and just indignation.

The position taken by the government heads is supported by all factions except the Independent Socialists—Haase's crowd—who, while declaring the treaty oppressive, advise that it be signed. This may be explained by the probability that if the treaty is signed the present government will be forced to give way to one made up of Independent Socialists.

The protests of the Germans against the pact and their harping on the fourteen points also were endorsed by a convention of Socialists in Paris and by the Women's International Conference for Permanent Peace, in session at Zurich. The resolution adopted by the women was proposed by Mrs. Philip Snowden of England and seconded by Miss Jeannette Rankin, former member of congress from Montana.

Despite protests, denunciations and wailing, it was still the opinion of the well-informed in Paris that the Germans would sign the treaty before the expiration of the period of grace allowed them. The possibility that they would persist in their refusal, however, has been amply provided for and the plans of the allies in that contingency are complete. Marshal Foch already has been sent to the Rhine-land by the council of four to take such military action as may be necessary and the council also has made its plans for the immediate re-imposition of the blockade on Germany. At Coblenz General Pershing said the American army of occupation was ready to do its part, whatever that might be.

Another thing that occupied the attention of the allied foreign minister was arrangement for maintaining order in Schleswig after the Germans evacuate that territory. Probably all the allied naval force, in which the United States, Great Britain and France will join, will be stationed at Flensburg and several battalions of infantry landed to police the country.

Negotiations between the Italian delegation and the other allies over the settlement of the Adriatic dispute were still in progress when this was written. "In progress," however, may be misleading, for they did not seem to be getting ahead much. The Italians were said to be yielding as to

some of the clauses of the London treaty, but President Wilson, according to reports, was as adamant in regard to Fiume. Anyhow, the plan to internationalize that port for several years had not proved acceptable. The Italians have landed large military forces at Sebenico and Zara, ports on the Dalmatian coast between Fiume and Spalato. Appeals are made by the Italians to America not to assume the role of an oppressor of "millions of Italians desiring to reunite with their mother country," and at the same time America and all things American are being reviled throughout Italy.

Premier Paderewski, returning from Paris to Warsaw, was greeted first by an attempt on his life by two bolsheviks and then by a mammoth demonstration by his fellow countrymen, who are grateful for his efforts at the peace conference. The Poles are highly pleased by the placing of the free city of Danzig under their control instead of that of Germany, though they wanted to be granted the port outright. The Silesian boundary settlement also suits them, but not the Silesians, who are said to be planning an armed revolt against annexation to Poland and asking aid from Germany. The Poles and the Ukrainians are said to have agreed to quit fighting each other, though later reports told of a defeat of the former by the latter in the vicinity of Lemberg.

In eastern Russia Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk government, is making plans for a great advance designed to establish communication with the Archangel forces on the north and those of General Denekine on the south and to effectually crush the soviet armies. As a starter he has captured Samara, an important city. He says he will move in the direction of Moscow and that the capture of that bolshevik capital will be his chief aim. What he asks from the allies is armament, munitions, material and clothing. After his final victory, he declares, a national assembly will be called to which he will hand over his authority. The bolsheviks have met further defeats at the hands of Petlura's Ukrainians, and revolts against their rule have broken out in the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov and Poltava. Tchitcherin, bolshevik foreign minister, has announced that the bolsheviks will not consent to stop hostilities as a condition of the provisioning of Russia by neutrals, and the anti-bolshevik leaders declare that this plan, proposed by Doctor Nansen, is no solution of the Russian question.

China is still holding out on the peace treaty because of the Shantung clause, and her delegates recently received warnings from the people of that territory that they would sign the pact at the peril of their lives.

Roumania also has joined those nations that have a grievance. Her delegates threaten to bolt the peace conference unless the decision of the council of ten to divide Banat between Roumania and Serbia is modified. Roumania's record since the outbreak of the war has not been such as to entitle her to the special consideration of any nation or group of nations.

The plans for the trial and punishment of the former kaiser are not going smoothly. They contemplate the assumption of the role of complainant by some one of the allied nations, and it was presumed Belgium would so act. But Belgium, perhaps because it is a kingdom, declines, and no other has yet volunteered. Holland has not decided to surrender William for trial, the Dutch government contending that at present the question concerns only Germany and the entente.

One of the most impressive ceremonies incident to the war was the reception by the British of the remains of Edith Cavell, the nurse the Germans murdered in Belgium, and the public funeral services in Westminster abbey. High officials and representatives of foreign governments attended, as well as a great throng of citizens, and the streets around the abbey were filled with an immense throng of those who sought to do reverent homage to the brave woman.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

Highest honors in the twelfth annual debate of the State High School Debating League, held at the State University, at Lincoln, went to Howard Vose of the South Omaha High School. George Turner of Fairbury won second place. Ernest Bean of Beatrice took third place. Miss Vera Baker of Broken Bow and Miss Helen Holliday of McCook, William Confort of Alliance, Ambrose McGannon of Albia and Miss Vera Fetteroff of Wayne were the other contestants, each representing one of the eight districts to decide the state championship.

Citizens of Franklin are up in arms over the refusal of the Burlington railroad to comply with the State Railway Commission's order for the building of a better depot, which was made in 1916 and afterward suspended by agreement during the war.

A ladies' auxiliary to the Nebraska Sons of Veterans, made up of the wives and daughters of the Sons of Veterans, has been organized at Lincoln, it being the first such organization in the state. It will be known as Auxiliary No. 1.

J. W. Fagan, former bandmaster at the Geneva Industrial School, who was sentenced to a year in prison for administering a drug to an inmate of the institution, has appealed the case to the state supreme court.

At a meeting of editors held at Lincoln last week, arrangements were made for the mid-summer excursion of the Nebraska Press association this year. The excursion will leave Lincoln August 4.

The Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph company has filed application with the Nebraska railway commission for an increase in rates in sixty-four of its 111 exchanges in the South Platte district.

The state board of equalization denied the request of several Nebraska banks for permission to deduct interest on Liberty bonds, and interest on time deposits from their capital stock.

The state highways commissioner has sent out notices to the sheriffs of every Nebraska county, requesting them to round up automobile drivers still using a 1918 license tag.

As the result of an increase in rate granted the telephone company at Fremont by the state railway commission, many citizens are talking of having their phones removed.

Steps have been taken to establish plants at Bayard, Minatare, Scotts Bluff, Mitchell and Morrill, for the purpose of making a preparation to exterminate grasshoppers.

The Omaha Federal Land bank loaned \$11,000,000 this spring, breaking all previous records, according to President R. P. Hogan.

C. H. Roper of Lincoln was re-elected president of the Omaha-Lincoln-Des Moines highway, at the O. L. D. convention at Holdrege.

North Bend will pave eight blocks in the business section of town, the city council having voted to make the improvement.

A special election will be held at Sidney June 2 to vote \$40,000 worth of bonds to be used to erect a modern grade school building.

Supervisors of Cass and Otoe counties have contracted for 31 miles of federal aid road to be built in the two counties.

In Lancaster county a petition for a \$3,000,000 road paving bond issue is being circulated exclusively among the farmers.

Lincoln High school won first place, Cambridge second, York third and Omaha fourth, at the state track meet at Lincoln.

Two Cuming county farms, near West Point, were sold the other day for \$281.25 and \$350 per acre, respectively.

Plans are being made to give Nebraska soldiers of the 89th division public receptions at Omaha and Lincoln.

A movement is on foot to build a Memorial building at Center in honor of Knox county's soldiers.

The Northwestern railroad yards at Chadron are to be increased in size about 50 per cent this year.

People of Lincoln are planning a big welcome to the boys from overseas some time next month.

Work on the laying of forty blocks of paving at Wahoo is expected to begin in about six weeks.

Jefferson county gets twenty miles of federal state road, entering from the east near Harbine, extending west through Jansen to Fairbury. This road calls for an expenditure of approximately \$40,000, work to begin prior to June 15 this year.

People in all parts of Nebraska are sending petitions to Washington addressed to President Wilson, asking for a pardon for Louis Gibson of Ansley, who is serving a two years' sentence in a French prison for sleeping while on duty.

The Scotts blower district, which embraces about 50 sections of land, is planning a new school building to cost from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The Gage county board of supervisors has awarded the contract for the Beatrice-Fairbury aid paving. About twenty-nine miles of paving is included in the new district.

The War department at Washington announced that Lieutenant Clifford F. Phillips, before the war an attorney of Falls City, died in a hospital at Archangel, from wounds received on the Omeqa front in Russia.

Land Commissioner Swanson has started a campaign in northern and western Nebraska for the reappraisal of state school lands. There are about 2,000,000 acres of school land in the state. Cherry county alone has 235,000, Wheeler county 17,800, Greeley, 8,400, Pierce 6,000, Dawson 7,000, Chase 3,100, Boone 2,700 and many other counties from 2,000 down to a few hundred.

Two United States army officers, Lt. McKay and Sgt. Bentson, flew from Belleville, Ill., to the G. A. R. encampment at York, a distance of 350 miles, in a Curtis airplane. The landing of the aviators created quite a sensation among the veterans.

Shortly after the special session of the 60th congress convened at Washington, two Nebraska congressmen, Andrews of the Fifth district and Reavis of the First district, submitted resolutions asking for the repeal of the daylight law.

The thirty-sixth annual encampment of the G. A. R. in connection with other auxiliary organizations held at York last week was one of the most interesting and well attended affairs of the kind ever held in Nebraska.

All members of the Nebraska delegation were in their seats when congress met in extraordinary session, Senator Hitchcock, a hold-over, being the only democrat among the eight members from this state.

The aggregate assessed valuation of all railroads in Nebraska is placed at \$284,159,985 by the State Board of Equalization and Assessments, a reduction of about \$100,000 in comparison with a year ago.

A public hearing will be held in Lincoln June 4 before the State Railway commission to establish a basis on which the Nebraska Telephone Co. may charge farm customers for extension lines.

The 341st machine gun battalion made up almost exclusively of Nebraskans will be one of the last units of the 89th division to sail from Brest according to Washington advices.

Dr. R. P. Hammon, formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Kearney, died at Pasadena, Cal. He was widely known and admired throughout the southern part of Nebraska.

United States Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, has been asked to join ex-President Taft, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and others, in a speaking tour for the league of nations.

Farmers of this state will harvest 4,496,000 acres of wild and tame hay combined this year. The crop is expected to be the greatest in the history of Nebraska.

This state is represented in the trans-Atlantic seaplane flight undertaken by Uncle Sam, by Lloyd R. Moore, of Grand Island, boatswain in N-C-3.

A movement is on foot to pave the eleven blocks of roadway from the State Normal school at Chadron to the Northwestern railroad station in the city.

A syndicate has been formed and plans already made for constructing a \$1,750,000 building at Omaha to house the Douglas County Medical association.

Nebraska will produce twice the amount of winter wheat this year that it did in 1918, latest estimates placing the yield at 70,700,000 bushels.

Despite the fact that pastures are the finest ever known in the state, hay is selling for \$45 a ton in many districts, and hard to get at that.

Automobiles seem to cut no figure with the high price of horses. A team sold at a farm sale in Cuming county a few days ago for \$675.

Over 5,000 delegates are expected to attend the state convention of the Nebraska branch, League to Enforce Peace, at Omaha, May 31.

In connection with the big race meet at Alliance, for a purse of \$5,000, July 2, 3 and 4, a soldiers and sailors reunion will be held.

The state fair management has purchased a large herd of sheep, which are to be turned loose in the state fair grounds at Lincoln.

A special election is to be held in Douglas county next month to vote on a \$3,000,000 bond issue to pave the county roads.

Crete is planning to pave the Lincoln-Crete-Dorchester road—now the O. L. D.—east of Crete to meet the proposed paving from Lincoln.

Appropriations made by the last legislature will amount to \$15,714,440.82, according to figures given out by State Auditor Marsh.

Paving will soon commence in Crete, preliminaries having been finished for district No. One.

Schuyler city dads have decided to purchase a new motor-driven fire truck.

Unable to gain satisfactory promises of a branch Burlington line from Benkelman, Dundey county, to Champion, farmers of the district are planning to raise the money and build the road themselves. It is estimated that the project would cost about \$500,000.

Plans for the consolidation of the Blue Springs and Wymore school districts are being discussed by the school boards of the two towns, a building to cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000 will be erected, if the scheme goes through.

Memorial services in honor of Major A. D. Fetterman, who died while with the American Army of Occupation in Germany, were held at Hyannis.

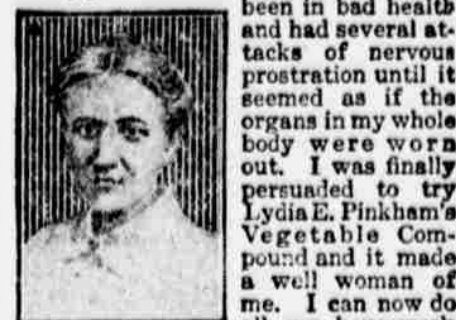
The Dodge county branch of the American Legion has launched an attack on ten wealthy Fremonters, nearly all retired farmers, for failure to subscribe to the Victory loan.

Over 100 hail losses were reported to the state hail insurance board during a single day last week. About 75 per cent of these losses were from Phelps county, while the remainder came from Dawson and Butler.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have



been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my household

and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."—Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headache, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

THE PAXTON HOTEL

Omaha, NEBRASKA EUROPEAN PLAN Rooms from \$1.00 up single, 75 cents up double. CAFE PRICES REASONABLE

NOT QUITE TO HIS TASTE

Hunter Liked Bear, All Right, but That Particular One Was Not Done Enough.

Benkins once joined a bear-hunting expedition. During the hunt, as he

was resting by the side of a rock and talking with another hunter he began swanking heavily.

"If there's anything I dote on it's bear. A slice of bear steak nicely done is just perfect," he said.

"Well," said his companion looking up, "I'm hanged if there isn't a bear now!"

The man who "doted on bear" looked up, saw an immense grizzly on the top of the rock, gave a yell and leaped into the woods and disappeared. His companion soon overtook him and said to the fugitive as he came up:

"I thought you liked bear?"

"Well, I do," said the runaway; "but that one wasn't done enough."

—London Tit-Bits.

GOODBY, WOMEN'S TROUBLES

The tortures and discomforts of weak, lame and aching back, swollen feet and limbs, weakness, dizziness, nausea, as a rule have their origin in kidney trouble, not "female complaints."

These general symptoms of kidney and bladder disease are well known—so is the remedy.

Next time you feel a twinge of pain in the back or are troubled with headache, indigestion, insomnia, irritation in the bladder or pain in the loins and lower abdomen, you will find quick and sure relief in GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This old and tried remedy for kidney trouble and allied derangements has stood the test for hundreds of years. It does the work. Pains and troubles vanish and new life and health will come as you continue their use.

When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported from the laboratories at Haarlem, Holland. Do not accept a substitute. In sealed boxes, three sizes.—Adv.

Build Nests Like an Oven.

Do you know how the oven bird got its name? Well, it was because its nest built among the leaves or pine needles on the ground is arched of pine an oven-like appearance, says the American Forestry association, Washington, which is encouraging bird conservation through bird-house building contests among school children and is conducting a national campaign. You do not see the oven bird sitting on the topmost twig of a tree like some other members of the featherly tribe, but he sticks close to the ground, mounting to the lower branches of a tree only to sing or to scold an intruder. The song of the oven bird somewhat resembles the word "teacher."

A Derogatory Critic.

"What is that tune the band is playing?" inquired the visitor from abroad.

"Johnny, Get Your Gun! Don't you approve of it?"

"Oh, yes. Every nation must be the judge of its own literature. I have no doubt it is very excellent poetry. But isn't it rather reckless advice?"

Not in Installments.

"Is he rich?"

"Very. He paid his income tax in full."

Naturally.

"Is your husband's desire to be an aviator a trial to you?"

"Indeed, it is a sour affliction."

Your Eyes

A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Soothing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids;

"Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will give you confidence in your eyes. Murine for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. It is Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago