



1—Handley Page "Berlin Bomber," with Rolls Royce engines, that is being set up in Newfoundland for a try at a transatlantic flight in June. 2—U. S. S. Westward Ho in the Kiel canal carrying food sent by the Polish national committee to the starving Poles and Jews. 3—Arrival of the transport Mount Vernon carrying the One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry, formerly the Second regiment I. N. G. of Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Given Another Week to Complete Their Protests Against the Treaty.

ALLIES CONCEDED NOTHING

Ironic Replies to Brockdorff-Rantzau's Notes—Displeased American Experts Resign—Wilson's Stand on Wartime Prohibition Arouses Storm—Sufrage Winning in Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Stalling and playing for time by handing in many voluminous protests and promising to produce many more, the German delegates to the peace conference succeeded last week in gaining an extension of time to May 29 for making their full reply to the treaty terms. To expedite the work Brockdorff-Rantzau asked leave for a special train to take printing presses and printers to Versailles.

Among the notes, he said, that are to be presented to the allies were those dealing with Alsace-Lorraine, with the occupied territories, with the extent and discharge of the reparations obligation undertaken by Germany, with labor laws, with German private property in enemy countries, and with territorial questions in the east.

The answers of the allies to the notes already submitted by the Germans could not have given the latter much encouragement as to results. When they complained of the taking of mines and nitrate beds they were told the treaty did not prevent their buying minerals and nitrates from other nations; when they objected to the loss of their mercantile shipping and the consequent loss of employment for their sailors, they were reminded that the allies were not thus nearly compensated for their losses due to submarine ravages; and when they said Germany would be unable to feed her population if deprived of agricultural lands, they were told the reduction of population through the loss of territory left her fewer mouths to feed, and the Germans could easily obtain agricultural products from other countries.

The attitude of the allied delegates is that their countries have suffered far too much already, and it is the turn of Germany, and they assert the German people cannot shirk the responsibility for the war because of a partial and perhaps nominal change in their form of government and in its personalities. Such, indeed, was the substance of the reply of the council of four to the German note regarding reparations, in which the Hun delegates declared Germany would not admit responsibility. They were told it was too late to take such a position and that it was impossible to disassociate responsibility from reparation. Having asserted the German people would not have undertaken a war of aggression, they are reminded that they approved of Secretary Lansing's note of November 5, 1918, in which it was stated that the obligation to make reparation "arises out of Germany's aggression by land, sea and air." The Germans asked that the report of the commission on responsibility be communicated to them; this was peremptorily refused.

limit." However, the Germans choose to remember rather his former stand, and on that and the Fourteen Points, they base most of their objections to the treaty terms. Those points are especially emphasized in the statement issued last week by the Scheidemann cabinet which says Germany cannot possibly accept the treaty as formulated.

What the Germans really will do about the treaty is still the subject of much speculation. Opinion in Paris that they ultimately will sign is unchanged, and is supported by advices from Berlin to the effect that a powerful party is growing there in favor of submitting to the allies and gaining peace that will permit the resumption of business. In this the Independent Socialists are joined by bankers, merchants and many others, who say that anything would be preferable to bolshevism. In Washington it is believed that the Ebert government may retire temporarily in order to let a dummy government approve the treaty. The dummies thereupon would be ousted by public opinion and the Ebert crowd could return, but the treaty would have been signed.

It may be that final ratification of the treaty will be delayed by the action of the United States senate, which has begun debate on the league of nations covenant. Some Republican leaders wish to notify the peace conference formally that the covenant must be amended and should be separated from the peace treaty of which it is now an integral part. It is certain, too, that the peace terms will be scrutinized at length by the senate. Senator Hitchcock and other supporters of the government are convinced that both the treaty and the league covenant will be ratified by the senate.

An interesting fact concerning the peace negotiations has just developed. A number of the experts attached to the American delegation have resigned, declaring the treaty is unacceptable to them in many respects. They were taken over to gather historical, racial and other data, and they assert that the mass of information they handed in has not been used or even read by the delegates. They more than intimate that the framing of the peace treaty degenerated quickly into a process of bargaining and that Mr. Wilson was compelled to surrender his ideals, one after another, in order to put across his main idea of a league of nations. According to these maledictors, the settlement of the Saar basin, Danzig, Shantung and other problems was all wrong, and they evidently have no confidence that the Italian middle will be cleared up properly and justly.

What shall be done with Turkey? was a question that occupied the attention of the council of four last week. President Wilson acting rather in an advisory capacity since America was not at war with the Porte. Some of the delegates wish the sultan to be removed to a small territory in Asia Minor and Constantinople turned over to the United States under mandate. The Indian delegates, however, fear that to force the sultan to quit Constantinople would cause great trouble in the Mohammedan world, and therefore the British prefer that he be left there but with only spiritual powers. Though it seems to be accepted that America shall be the mandatory for Armenia, it is not at all certain that the American people would be willing to take charge of the Turkish capital.

Continued fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians gave the delegates added trouble, for the Ukrainians, who were losing ground in Galicia, complained bitterly, blaming the "insane policy of the allies in supporting the Poles." Paderewski apparently cannot compel his countrymen to cease hostilities, and the council of four took under consideration the wisdom of giving further support to any people who refuse to obey orders from the conference. Jews throughout the world also have been aroused against the Poles by reports of bloody pogroms in which thousands of their race have been slain, and mass-meetings of protest were held last week in the larger American cities. The leaders of the

Poles deny the accuracy of the stories and point to the fact that their relief organization is supplying food and clothing to Jew and gentile alike.

Recent news from the near East says Lenine and Trotzky have established airplane communication with the Hungarian communists and are urging Bela Kun to hold out at all costs, promising aid as soon as they get possession of Roumania. The Red army, it is asserted, has orders to burn Budapest and scatter it too hard pressed. Meanwhile an anti-communist government has been set up at Arad, Hungary, and the belief that it has the backing of the allies is confirmed by the arrival there of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey for the purpose of directing a new movement against Budapest. Lenine is quoted as declaring he will make class warfare until capitalism is destroyed and the whole world is one in brotherhood.

Admiral Kolchak has been notified that the allies will recognize the government at Omsk as soon as it is firmly established and a constituent assembly is formed, and he has replied that he is striving hopefully toward that end. It is said only 50,000 of the Czech-Slovak troops who went to Russia are left, and these are making their way to their homes in Bohemia.

The international woman's congress at Zurich, after registering its opposition to the peace treaty, has adopted a resolution declaring that the women of the world will go on strike the moment another war starts, whether or not it is ordered by the league of nations.

President Wilson's message cabled from Paris and read to congress assembled in extraordinary session, made various recommendations for domestic legislation, most of which had been anticipated by the caucus program of the Republicans, who control both houses. These include the question of labor, the revision of taxes, the stimulating of foreign trade, the return of telegraph and telephone lines to their owners, the settlement of the railroad question and the adoption of woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson added the advice that the war-time prohibition law, which goes into effect July 1, be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to beers and wines. For a day or so the "wets" were jubilant over this part of the message, but the "drys" promptly declared their intention to prevent any such action as the president recommended, and took steps to put into effect the measure as it stands. Temperance and church bodies all over the country joined in denunciation of Mr. Wilson for what they termed surrender to the enemy. Sheppard of Texas, introducing in the senate a bill providing means for enforcement of the law, said he knew of no senator brave enough to introduce a bill repealing the measure, and in any event such an attempt would be certainly defeated. He attributed the president's attitude to representations made to him of widespread unrest among labor as to enforcement of the law.

The suffragists are about to reap the reward of their years of strenuous effort. The house last week passed a resolution for a suffrage amendment to the Constitution, and there seems to be no doubt that the senate will take similar action, for enough votes are pledged. The vote in the house was 304 to 88, most of the opposition coming from the Southern Democrats.

Spectacular success and tragic failure marked the week's doings in aerial navigation. Three American navy seaplanes, after making the flight to Newfoundland, sailed away for the Azores along a course dotted with navy vessels. One reached its destination safely, one was lost near the islands, though the crew was rescued, and the third, after landing on the water, "taxied" 205 miles to its port—a wonderful achievement. The successful plane was prepared for further flight to Portugal and thence to England. Pilot Hawker and Navigator Grieve, in their Sopwith plane, undertook their long-planned flight direct from Newfoundland to Ireland, and met the fate of so many pioneers. They never reached land, and just what befell them probably will be forever a mystery.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

In spite of the fact that Buffalo county supervisors refused to set aside funds for the exhibit of its products at the State Fair this fall, the county will be represented—a Kenney business man having agreed to stand the responsibility of raising the "necessary" to finance the venture.

According to reports reaching the State Agricultural department at Lincoln, farmers in a great many counties of the state are not raising the normal number of pigs this year. Cool weather, which caused heavy losses from pneumonia, and high prices of grain are said to be responsible.

Three Donne college students, Francis Walkin, Royal McDonald and Evelyn Masek, were drowned in the Blue river at Crete when a canoe in which they were riding capsized as the occupants were changing seats.

Suffrage leaders at Washington count only three U. S. senators west of the Mississippi as being opposed to the Anthony amendment. They are Hitchcock of this state, Reed of Missouri and Borah of Idaho.

The attorney general of Nebraska has ruled that members of the state legislature are not eligible to seats in the constitutional convention unless they resign their membership in the former body.

A number of farmers' unions in the vicinity of Grand Island have formed a co-operative elevator association, known as the Farmers' co-operative and educational union of Grand Island.

A movement is on foot at McCook to construct a new, up-to-date hotel. McCook has long needed a modern hostelry and it is now thought the right men are behind the project to make it a go.

The actual value of railroad property in Nebraska, for taxation purposes, has been fixed by the state board of equalization at \$284,150,985, which is the same as a year ago.

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.

Citizens of Burwell are not waiting for cheaper building material to begin construction work. Already permits have been issued this spring for projects costing around \$50,000.

The Omaha Flying company, the second aerial navigation firm to be organized in Nebraska since the war, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state.

Every town and district in Cedar county oversubscribed their quotas in the Victory loan campaign. This, it is believed, is a record unequalled by any county in Nebraska.

A detailed roll call on the adoption of the woman suffrage resolution in the lower house of congress last week showed every Nebraska member voted in favor of it.

Dr. Brewster of Beaver City made two successful flights in his airplane during the past week to visit patients, one to Herndon, Kans., and one to McCook.

A movement to erect a public building in Box Butte county as a memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the district is gaining favor rapidly in the county.

The names of about 150 wealthy Platte county men who failed to take their quotas of victory bonds are to be furnished the government.

A Community club has been organized at Wahoo. Any resident of Saunders county is eligible to join the new organization.

Plans are being perfected for paving approximately fifty miles of the Lincoln Highway in eastern Nebraska.

A special election for a \$3,000,000 good roads bond issue will be held in Douglas county June 24.

Supervisors of Gage county are considering a proposition to construct a new county hospital.

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

The state Sunday school convention will meet in York June 10-12.

Another Nebraska soldier, Emil Buckendahl of Pierce, has been decorated for extraordinary heroism in the war. He is now with the A. E. F., and has just been presented with a distinguished service cross by General Pershing.

NEBRASKA OFFICE CARES FOR TWO FRENCH ORPHANS.



Lieutenant Burdette Kirkendall of Omaha, now a member of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, is being the good Samaritan to these two French orphans, Jeanne, 10 years old, and her brother, under the name of the Fatherless Children of France association. The movement has already gained considerable headway in Nebraska and the state headquarters at 140 North 25th street, Omaha, is receiving inquiries regularly from persons of prominence who desire to aid the thousands of parentless tots in war-torn France.

The first complete statement covering Red Cross activities in Nebraska, issued by State Chairman Judson, shows that the Red Cross of Nebraska had 585,156 members in 1918, or approximately 49 per cent of the population of the state; it raised nearly three times its quota in the second war fund drive; it disbursed \$101,640 in local activities; it furnished 1,373 nurses for war work; and it sent 9,974,631 articles through the state inspection warehouse at Omaha.

Corporal J. A. Johnson of West Point, who just returned from overseas service, wearing the Croix de Guerre, is believed to be the only Cumming county soldier to have been decorated for extraordinary bravery.

Despite the fact that a number of wealthy Gage county citizens failed to take their quota of victory notes the county went "over the top." The quota was \$1,015,450, and subscriptions were \$1,075,000.

A special train to take 500 Nebraska G. A. R. veterans to the national encampment in Columbus, O., September 8, at a rate of 1 cent a mile has been promised by the federal railroad administration.

Nebraska's 1919 wheat crop, forecasted to be worth \$150,000,000 or more, will be allowed to move only by the permit system, according to a bulletin received by the state railway commission.

Three thousand citizens attending a Memorial service in the Methodist church at Tekamah, arose in protest against the action of President Wilson in urging repeal of the war-time prohibition act.

Miss Laura Roehrkasse, 20, of Lincoln, was killed and her sister, Gertrude, was seriously injured when an automobile in which the sisters and six others were riding, turned turtle near Lincoln.

The program of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical association which will be held at York June 17, 18, 19, has been completed.

The Community club of Ogallala is putting forth every effort to make the fourth annual round-up to be held in the city July 3, 4 and 5 the greatest on record.

Work has commenced on the foundation of a new city hall for Sidney. The building, when completed, will be one of the finest in western Nebraska.

A splendid program has been prepared for the annual convention of the Nebraska Bankers' association at Omaha, June 11 and 12.

According to estimates Gage county's wheat crop will average about twenty bushels an acre or a total of around 2,500,000 bushels.

Box Butte county oversubscribed its Victory Loan quota and completed a war record of one hundred per cent perfect.

A community building equipped with a gymnasium, hall for entertainments and other essential features is to be built at Adams.

A bond proposition to build a county high school building at Chappell was defeated by 19 votes at a special election.

The new American State Bank at Loup City commenced business with a public reception to citizens of the city.

A good roads association has been organized in Polk county. It started off with a membership of 100.

Sherman county oversubscribed its quota in the Victory loan campaign by more than \$4,000.

At a special election at Grand Island a proposition to issue \$208,000 of bonds for two new junior high schools, an addition to the present high school, a new ward building and additions to two other ward buildings, carried by a large majority.

A movement is on foot by a private firm to build and operate an auditorium at Hastings to cost around \$50,000. There is a possibility that the city will submit a bond proposition to make the auditorium a municipal affair.

Columbus has decided to pave the Lincoln Highway eight miles east of the city limits.

Ole Hansen, a Dodge county farmer, has decided to retire and will move his farm home to Fremont, a distance of ten miles. He says houses are scarce and it is cheaper to move one than to build.

Two Episcopal clergymen from this state lost their lives in the war, or more proportionately than any other diocese in the United States. This fact was made known at the recent Episcopal conference at Omaha.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

LESSON FOR JUNE 8

Obedience.

LESSON TEXTS—Gen. 12:1-4; John 14:21-24; Matt. 7:18-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you.—John 15:14.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deut. 4:1-10; 1 Sam. 15:22-23; Matt. 5:19; Acts 4:19, 20; 1 John 2:3-6.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Our Love to God by Obedience.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Abraham's Obedience and His Rewards.

INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—When to Obey and How.

SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Obedience a Test of Discipleship.

I. A Notable Example of Obedience (Gen. 12:1-4).

At the command of God Abraham went out not knowing whither he went (Heb. 11:8). His was not the obedience of convenience or prudence. To separate from home and kindred and take up the life of a pilgrim was not easy. Abraham did not stop to ask why, or what he would get out of it. The obedience that asks why is not obedience at all.

II. The Motive of Obedience (John 14:21-24).

The grand incentive of obedience is love to God. The obedience that is the result of fear or the hope of reward is not true obedience, therefore has not the approval of God. Only the child who reverences his father and affectionately strives to obey him enjoys his loving favor. The obedience which springs out of a heart of love issues in a life of joy and friendship with God (John 15:10-14).

III. The Solemn Obligation of Obedience (Matt. 7:18-23).

1. Warnings against false prophets (vv. 15-20).

(1) Their real existence. Ever since God has had a people false prophets and teachers have appeared among them. This need not surprise us, for Christ predicted that such should be the case.

(2) Their nature (v. 15). (a) Hypocritical. The devil does his most successful work by masquerading as an angel of light (II Cor. 7:14, 15). His ministers appear in this way and turn people from the narrow to the broad way. (b) This is suggested by their being "ravening wolves." It is then the wolf is in sheep's clothing that he does his most destructive work. The enemies of Christ posing as his ministers are most destructive.

(3) The unfailing test (vv. 16-18). Their fruits. If one gives sufficient time for development the fruit can be discerned. Every tree bears its own kind of fruit. Nature is inexorable in her law as to this. You may search the universe in vain for an exception. It is equally true in the spiritual world. There is a vital connection between the faith of a heart and the fruit of a life. That which comes out in the conduct was first in the heart. A right heart is essential to right conduct. Give the false teachers sufficient time and observe closely and you will find that their lives will prove the teaching.

(4) Their end (v. 19). All false teachers shall finally be punished by being cast into the fire. Although God bears long he will see to it that this wickedness does not go on forever.

2. The dangers of empty profession (vv. 21-23).

Calling Christ "Lord" will not answer for disobedience to his will. One may even be a Sunday school teacher or preacher, and even perform many mighty works, as casting out devils and healing the sick and yet hear the awful declaration of Jesus Christ, "I never knew you," "depart from me."

3. The one and only safe way (vv. 24-29).

(1) Hear the sayings of Christ. To do this, one must prayerfully attend to reading the Word of God and meditate upon the same.

(2) Do what Christ commands. Hearing and doing the teachings of Christ is building upon solid rock. Such building can never be destroyed by flood and storm. Hearing and not doing Christ's sayings is building upon the sand which in time of the storm of God's wrath and judgment will be utterly destroyed. Obedience must follow hearing Christ.

The Need of God.

People are asking in these days of upheaval and chaos, "What is wrong with the world?" It needs God; it needs the religion of Jesus Christ and it needs that religion practically embodied in the lives of men. We see it in the lives of these men of the gospel. We need men like that multiplied many-fold in every church. We need men like that multiplied ten thousandfold in our land.

Rejoice!

O God, animate us to cheerfulness! May we have a joyful sense of our blessings, learn to look on the bright circumstances of our lot, and maintain a perpetual contentedness.—Channing.

Every Want Supplied.

Precious to us, O Lord, is the death of thy saints, which makes us heirs of so great a wealth; which leaves us furnished with so great variety of examples, that every want is abundantly supplied.—John Austin.