



1—View of Susak, a section of Flume that is wholly Slavic and is separated from the Italian part of the city by a canal. 2—Company of German frontier troops in action near Riga. 3—Senator P. C. Knox, who presented in the senate a resolution designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty.



NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

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

Governor McKelvie has received notice from Secretary of the Navy Daniels that there are 1,311 memorial tablets at the Washington navy yard, made from metal recovered from the wreck of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor. Those eligible to purchase them are municipalities, military or naval associations or societies and former officers of the Maine or their heirs. They cost \$5 each.

Louis D. Gibson, Custer county soldier, who was sentenced to two years in a military prison in France for being found asleep on duty after five days' constant service in the front lines, and who was pardoned and given an honorable discharge by the government, was accorded a tremendous welcome when he returned to his home and friends at Ansley.

As a result of the condemnation of the old school building at Blue Springs by the state fire warden, the board of education has called a special election to be held July 1 to vote bonds in the sum of \$50,000 to be used in the erection of a new building.

A Nebraska man, Captain D. R. Raymond of Crawford, finished first in the elimination preliminaries for the pistol team to represent the United States in the inter-allied small arms competition at Le Mans, France.

A contract has been let by Seward, York and Hamilton counties for the grading of the S. Y. A. road from Seward to Aurora at a cost of \$107,541.12, there being forty-nine miles of road to be graded in the three counties.

It is estimated that over 4,000 persons from over the state attended the Nebraska Stock Growers convention at Gordon. The meeting was by far the most interesting and successful ever held by the association.

Lincoln county farm land is changing hands now-a-days for prices ranging all the way from \$150 to \$175 and in some cases \$200 an acre. Not many years ago land in the county could be had almost for the asking.

F. L. Hilton, for the past forty years in the newspaper business at Blair, died last week at a hospital in Omaha. He was 76 years old and edited the Blair Enterprise up until the end came.

Five hundred persons attending the Gage county farmers' union picnic at Beatrice, coincided with State President Gustafson when he urged farmers to co-operate against bolshevism and I. W. W. lawlessness.

So much confusion was caused at North Platte when the old time was put in use that it was thought advisable to continue the daylight saving plan until the old order of things is again in vogue.

Collections at the county treasurer's office at North Platte for the past month were \$94,000, which was the largest sum of taxes collected since the opening of the office.

The Wyoming-Nebraska Telephone company, which operates particularly in northwestern Nebraska, has asked the state railway commission for permission to increase its rates.

Petitions have been filed with the city clerk at Red Cloud for the paving of several streets of the city, while others are being circulated for the paving of additional districts.

Washington reports indicate that repeal of the daylight saving law will be brought about but will not become effective until the clocks are changed the first of October.

Recent rains have washed off a good deal of rust on wheat in Fillmore county and a good crop is looked for if favorable weather continues.

A movement is on foot to pave five and a half miles of road in Exeter precinct joining the O. L. D. highway with the main street of the town.

Bound copies of the daily senate journal of the 1919 session of the legislature are ready for distribution, according to state house reports.

A good deal of corn will have to be replanted in the vicinity of Superior, having been washed out by the overflowing of the Republican river.

Several alfalfa fields and a few corn fields in Richardson county have been badly damaged by the army worm.

The assessed valuation of Lancaster county property for 1919 is nearly a million dollars above that of 1918.

Wet weather has resulted in the loss of considerable newly-cut grass and alfalfa in Cuming county.

Several townships in Cuming county are agitating the question of establishing township high schools.

Seven hundred delegates were present and fifty-seven counties were represented at the State Sunday School convention at York.

In the vicinity of Plainview there has been but a single week of good growing weather since planting time, and farmers are in a pessimistic mood over crop prospects.

Robert W. Devoe of Lincoln was elected chairman of the republican state committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. D. Beach.

Three members of the family of C. F. Green of Aurora were instantly killed and two others were seriously injured when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a U. P. passenger train near Kearney. The remarkable fact of the accident is that the auto crashed into the fast-moving train. Mrs. Green and two children, age 9 and 12, were killed, while Mr. Green and a daughter were hurt. It is supposed Green lost control of his car.

As the result of the unprecedented increase in the value of farm land in Nebraska, all county commissioners have been ordered by Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings Swanson to re-appraise state-owned lands for leasing purposes. Much of this land has not been appraised for over ten to twelve years. There are over 2,500,000 acres of this land in the state and it is leased on a basis of 6 per cent of the appraised value.

Among the death notices reaching the state vital statistics department at Lincoln during the past week, was a certificate announcing the death at Napier, Boyd county, of George Sutherland, 112 years of age, one of Nebraska's oldest citizens.

The North Platte central labor union has leased the Knights of Pythias hall for five years and will use it as a labor temple. All local unions and labor organizations will meet there until the erection of a new temple.

Nebraska architects will plan the new \$5,000,000 capitol building, to be constructed at Lincoln. Governor McKelvie stated after a recent meeting of the new state capitol commission. Contracts may be let within six months, he said.

Governor McKelvie is asking members of the legislature for an expression of opinion on the calling of a special session of the legislature for the ratification of the national suffrage constitutional amendment.

The recent hail storm that swept a large farming community in southern Buffalo county is said to have damaged crops to a considerable extent, some farmers reporting an 80 per cent loss in the stricken area.

People of Buffalo county are now seriously considering the question of erecting a new court house at Kearney. The present court house is not only poorly located, but has deteriorated until it is almost obsolete.

Grand Master Stevens of the A. O. U. W. was transported from his home at Beaver City to Grand Island by his son, Wade, in an airplane, covering the distance of 120 miles in about one hour and a half.

According to W. W. Burr, agronomist and crop expert at the State Farm, near Lincoln, the red rust plague in wheat fields is general over the entire state, except the arid western portion.

Colon's new Catholic church now under construction will be dedicated in about six weeks. The edifice will be one of the finest in the state and will cost when completed approximately \$40,000.

In the course of one week's time the price of hogs at the South Omaha market increased an even dollar, reaching \$21 per hundred, and consequently all previous high records were shattered.

The farmers of DeWitt vicinity report that the wheat is being damaged by rust from the excessive rains, and a considerable amount of corn will have to be replanted.

During the past few weeks something like \$10,000 in fines have been collected in the state from autoists who have persisted in using 1918 numbers on their cars.

The highest price ever paid for land in Cedar county was involved in the sale of 40 acres near the edge of Laurel, \$475 per acre being realized for the tract.

Rev. Ernest V. Shayler of Seattle, Wash., has accepted the call to the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska to succeed Bishop Williams who died recently.

Lincoln voters are to pass upon a \$2,300,000 bond proposition at a special election for the purpose of constructing several new school buildings.

The Humboldt band is aiding a committee of boosters in their campaign for the removal of the county seat from Falls City to Humboldt.

Paul T. Barnes a native of Sioux county, was fined extremely heavy the other day for killing two antelopes in his home county.

The board of education of Beemer has decided to secure the Smith-Hughes over for the high school.

A movement is on foot at West Point to organize a branch of the American Legion.

A 110 acre farm near Cedar Bluffs was sold the other day for the record price of \$325 an acre.

Land values are mounting skyward in Hitchcock county, a tract of 160 acres near Palisade selling the other day for \$18,000.

The 1920 State Sunday School convention will be held at Scottsbluff. This decision was reached at the 51st annual meeting of the association at York last week.

The state banking board granted charters to state banks at Cedar Rapids, Elk Creek, Killgore, Lorenzo, Richfield and Huntman during the past few days.

A number of small bridges spanning streams that empty into the Platte above Louisville, were washed out by high water following one of the heaviest rains that ever visited the community. Crops in the lowlands were badly damaged.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

Copyright, 1919, by Western Newspaper Union

LESSON FOR JUNE 29 REVIEW: RESPONSE TO GOD'S LOVE.

SELECTION FOR READING—Phil. 1: 7-14. GOLDEN TEXT—I will praise thee, O Lord my God, with my whole heart.—Ps. 63:12. PRIMARY TOPIC—Showing Our Love to Our Heavenly Father—John 14:15. JUNIOR TOPIC—Some Things We Have Learned About God—John 3:16. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The Marks of a Christian. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Some Fundamentals of Faith and Practice.

The method of review will largely be determined by the grade of the school. The primary teacher can use the material which shows love to the Heavenly Father; the junior teacher, that which teaches about God; the intermediate teacher, the marks of a Christian; the senior and adult teacher, the fundamentals of faith and practice. As illustrative of the method for the senior and adult, note the following:

Lesson I. God who was before all things is the cause of all things. The universe came into being by the will and act of the divine personality. Man himself is a creation of God, not an evolution. All things continue to be by the preserving power of God. This great being is the Father of all who believe on Jesus Christ. We should give him our undivided affection and trust him for food and raiment.

Lesson II. Jesus, the Son of God and Israel's Messiah, is the lamb who bore our sins. Out of God's love he was given, and "whoever believeth on him shall not perish, but have everlasting life."

Lesson III. Jesus Christ rose from the dead. His resurrection guarantees: 1. The integrity of the Scriptures I Cor. 15:20. 2. The reality of the divine person (Rom. 1:4). 3. The sufficiency of Christ's atoning sacrifice (Rom. 4:25). 4. Life and immortality of the believer (I Cor. 15:20).

Lesson IV. On the day of Pentecost the Holy Spirit was poured out upon the disciples, baptizing them into the one body of which Christ is the head. The gift of the Spirit peculiarly qualified the disciples to be his witnesses.

Lesson V. God created man in his likeness and image and placed him at the head of creation.

Lesson VI. Through the fall of Adam sin has passed upon all men, bringing death, physical and spiritual, and sorrow in its train.

Lesson VII. Lost men are saved absolutely by God's grace. His grace means his kindness toward men through Jesus Christ.

Lesson VIII. At the preaching of Jonah the people of Nineveh repented. Because of their repentance God's wrath was turned aside. Those who repent of their sins and cry to God for mercy through Jesus Christ shall be saved.

Lesson IX. It is only through faith that man can please God. Through faith the mightiest victories have been wrought. The grand exemplar upon whom faith can rest is Jesus Christ.

Lesson X. The grand incentive to obedience is love to God. Calling Christ Lord will not answer for disobedience to his will. Hearing and doing his teachings is building upon the solid rock. Such building can never be destroyed by flood or storm.

Lesson XI. The right motive in praying is not to attract man's attention, but to have fellowship with God. God is pleased with persistency in prayer.

Lesson XII. The greatest of the Holy Spirit's gifts is love—the love of God shed abroad in our hearts. Love is not a mere sentiment or emotion, but a mighty dynamic which transforms the life, expressing itself in practical service to men. It abides forever.

Lesson XIII. The habit of absenting one's self from the Sunday services of the church is one that some seem to acquire very easily. It is a habit to be shunned. Sometimes it is occasioned by sickness; often some small excuse, some grudge against a member, some resentment at a fellow member's fault, is the occasion. Jesus will be there, even if an unworthy member is present. Jesus may be present especially to meet and forgive that unworthy member; and who are we that we should judge a brother or a sister?

Lesson XIV. Charity and Denial. Brother men, one act of charity will teach us more of the love of God than a thousand sermons—one denial, than whole volumes of the wisest writers on theology.—F. W. Robertson.

Lesson XV. Grandest Thing on Earth. There is not a man or woman, however poor they may be, but have it in their power, by the grace of God, to leave behind them the grandest thing on earth, character; and their children might rise up after them and thank God that their mother was a pious woman, or their father a pious man.—N. Macleod.

Lesson XVI. Transcends All Substance. God's will in the present moment is the daily bread which transcends all substance.—Madame Swetchine.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Senate Has a Joyous Week With Peace Treaty, Getting Best of Mr. Wilson.

OBTAINS COPY OF THE PACT

Knox Starts Fight to Divorce It From League of Nations Covenant—Huns Given Five Days to Sign—Austria Going Bolshevik.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States senate had a gala week. It "put one over" on President Wilson by obtaining a copy of the peace treaty for which it had vainly asked the chief executive; it investigated a so-called leak of the treaty, to the favored satisfaction of the different factions; and it started proceedings designed to force the separation of the league of nations covenant from the peace pact. So a lovely time was had by all.

When a correspondent of a Chicago paper handed his copy of the treaty, which he had just brought from Europe, to the foreign relations committee, Senator Borah promptly presented it to the senate with the statement that copies were in general circulation in European countries and the request that it be printed in the Congressional Record as a senate document. Unanimous consent being refused, the printing was ordered by a vote of 47 to 24. There ensued a lively debate in which Senator Hitchcock, minority leader, accused the majority of playing Germany's game by making the treaty public, since up to then the German government was the only one that had taken such action and that it did it for the purpose of getting better terms. Norris, Smith, Brandegee, Ashurst, Poindexter and others made indignant rejoinder. It was a pretty scrap while it lasted, but the administration supporters were beaten to a standstill and the government printers were put to work on the job. By the next morning every congressman was in possession of a copy of the treaty as it stood when it was handed to the Germans.

The satisfaction of the majority may have been lessened by the admitted fact that they learned little from the full copy which the official summary had not already told them. In view of this, and of the undoubted fact that copies of the treaty have been plentiful in Europe for some weeks, it is hard to see in what way the possession of the document by congress will hamper the work of the peace conference or why President Wilson was so insistent on keeping it from America. The London press, commenting on the affair, lamented that parliament also had not insisted on having the full text of the treaty.

The foreign relations committee's investigation of the alleged "leak" of the treaty text into the hands of financiers of New York was interesting but brief. Elihu Root appeared voluntarily and said he showed to Senator Lodge the copy the latter had examined. It was given him by Henry P. Davison of Morgan & Co. Mr. Davison testified that it was given to him by Thomas W. Lamont, also a Morgan partner now representing the treasury in Paris, and that he obtained it because he, as chairman of the International Red Cross league, was especially interested in the financial terms, and also because, as an international banker, he was deeply concerned in probable plans to mobilize the financial and industrial interests of this country to put Europe on its feet again. J. P. Morgan and Frank Vanderlip said they never had seen copies of the document.

Mr. Root was questioned at length concerning the ethics of the affair, from his point of view. He resented the idea that he was in possession of "stolen property" and said he thought Mr. Davison was entitled to have the

treaty and was actuated by no ulterior motives. He asserted that the American people were entitled to what the German people and certain individuals in New York had already obtained, and he mildly criticized the president's "lack of tact and management" in keeping the treaty from the senate.

There did not seem to be much more that the committee could learn. Senator Borah said the inquiry had vindicated his charge that Wall street had the treaty and had shown that Wall street is interested in the league of nations because it is to be "chiefly a great international and financial combine. Senator Hitchcock claimed to be equally satisfied because, he said, it had been demonstrated that there was no basis for the insinuation of impropriety on the part of the president and the American peace delegation.

Into the midst of all this ruction Senator Knox projected his plan to compel the separation of the league of nations covenant and the peace treaty and thus to permit their separate consideration by the senate. His resolution, as reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee, would virtually serve notice on the peace conference that unless it divorces the two documents the senate will do it. The plan of the opposition leaders is to ratify the terms of peace with Germany without delay and to subject the league covenant to extended deliberation and possibly to a national referendum. This, of course, opens up the real fight on the league of nations and a stormy and long debate is expected. Senators who had not intended to speak on the league until the pact was formally presented for ratification are now hastily preparing their addresses. The supporters of the league said they would make a hard fight to prevent a vote on the Knox resolution until after the peace treaty has been signed by the Germans.

The signing of the treaty, or the refusal to sign it, will not be long delayed now. The reply of the allies to the German counter-proposals was handed to the Hun delegates and they were told their final decision must be made within five days, or by June 19. Several relatively small concessions were made by the council of four. It agreed to a plebiscite in Upper Silesia, subject to certain clearly defined conditions. While refusing to fix the definite sum Germany must pay, it requires the reparations commission to do this within four months of the signing of the treaty. In most other respects the pact was left unchanged, but explanations were added to meet the objection that the financial commission was vexatious, inquisitorial and infringed Germany's rights to conduct her own financial affairs. Germany's request for a mandate for her former colonies was refused, and it was understood that her demand for immediate admission to the league of nations met a like fate, owing mainly to the strenuous objection of Clemenceau.

Turkey's peace delegation arrived in Paris and, without being officially received, was sent to Vaucresson, in the suburbs. Its status is rather misty, for no one seemed to know whether or not the entente allies would consider it necessary to make a formal peace with the disrupted Turkish empire. The Turks went to Paris on their own suggestion, and at least it was understood that they were not plenipotentiaries but consultants. It is felt in Paris that the partition of Turkey is an accomplished fact, since Constantinople is controlled by Great Britain and France, while Asiatic Turkey is completely in the hands of the Italians, Greeks and British.

The Austro-Hungarian situation took on added complications last week. Government circles in London received the information that a communist republic was to be proclaimed in Austria at once, with good prospects of being successful, since, according to the well informed, the Austrian army is fully 40 per cent bolshevik. It was predicted the Austrian communists would quickly align themselves with those of Hungary, and this was the

more serious because the latter have been scoring notable victories over the Czechs and Rumanians. The peace conferees in Paris were forced to take especial notice of this condition and the council of four decided that the boundaries between Hungary and Rumania and Czechoslovakia must be fixed speedily and Bela Kun told to what lines he must withdraw his forces unless he wished the great powers to interfere with an army.

Bolshevik successes in other regions caused uneasiness in conference circles. Admiral Kolchak suffered several rather severe reverses at the hands of the soviet troops of Russia and the interruption of the Estonian advance on Petrograd strengthened the bolshevik hold on Moscow. In the former western provinces of Russia the Germans were accused of hampering the operations of the opponents of bolshevism. Questioned by the allies, they replied they were merely carrying out the orders of the armistice commission to withdraw their forces from Lithuania and Latvia north of a certain line. The Estonians, however, insist that the Germans are fighting them in the region of Riga and that when they went to the assistance of the Letts the Huns attacked them. In northern Russia the campaign of the allies directed at Petrograd made progress, much aid being rendered by American launches on Lake Omega. American troops guarding the railway in the vicinity of Vladivostok have come into conflict several times with bolshevik forces that tried to tear up the tracks and burn bridges.

On Thursday the council of four, now become a council of five by the addition of Baron Makino of Japan, sent to Admiral Kolchak assurances that the allies would furnish the Omsk government with munitions and supplies.

To return to Germany: The leader of affairs there still insisted last week that the peace treaty could not and must not be signed. There appears to be a marked revival of sentiment in favor of the former kaiser, and it is even reported that an organization is being formed for the purpose of bringing him back and restoring him to power. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the national liberal party, has warned the allies that they must not demand the surrender of Wilhelm and says his indictment will mean the overthrow of the republic. All of which probably is more interesting than important.

But there are many evidences that the Germans are preparing for eventualities in case they do not sign the treaty. Most recent of these is the information that they are systematically and rapidly withdrawing all material from the regions immediately to the east of the zones of occupation and from the probable pathways the allies would follow if further advance into Germany were ordered. The insolvency of the Huns, in the occupied territory and elsewhere, is increasing and results in frequent clashes with the allied soldiers, some of which have been attended with fatalities.

Messrs. Dunne and Walsh, emissaries of the Irish-American societies, finally succeeded in obtaining a brief interview with President Wilson in Paris and laid before him the claims of the representatives of "free Ireland" to be heard by the peace conference. They asked Mr. Wilson what he was going to do in view of the pro-Irish resolution adopted by the senate, and according to the statement of the emissaries he replied that "the American commissioners could not take up the case of Ireland officially with the peace conference, but that he himself and others had done, and would continue to do, unofficially what they could do in the interest of Ireland; that the American commission had not yet taken up the senate resolution requesting them to use their efforts to secure a hearing for De Valera, Griffith and Plunkett."

The general strike of the Commercial Telegraphers' union in the United States at first looked like a fizzle, but took on a more serious aspect when the railway operators' organization ordered its members to accept no commercial messages for the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies. Konenkamp, head of the Commercial operators, said their fight was directed mainly against Postmaster General Burleson.

Strikes are again prevalent at Omaha. Boiler makers of the city are out and some 1,000 or more teamsters struck last week for higher wages.

A gray worm about an inch long has appeared in alfalfa fields in the southeastern part of the state, and is stripping all of the foliage from the plants. Old settlers say they resemble the army worm of 1870, which did so much damage. It is claimed that more than one-half of the alfalfa fields in the vicinity of Nebraska City have been destroyed, and the worms are taking to the foliage of other plants.