



1.—American troops parade in Paris on Independence day. 2.—Djemal Pasha, Enver Pasha and Talaat Bey, leaders of the Turkish government during the war, condemned to death by a Turkish court-martial. 3.—General Haig securing Major General Squires, U. S. A.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Peace Treaty and League of Nations Stir Up Lively Debate in the Senate.

SHANTUNG AWARD SCORED

Charge is Made That Gift of Chinese Province is Price of Japan's Signature—Warning of Peril of War—What Shall Be Done With Mexico?—Daylight Law Saved by President.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. Many people have thought that the mere signing of the treaty with Germany marks the ending of the world peril. The situation today is still serious. The world's statesmanship will be sorely tried in the next few years.

The peace conference has been history's greatest instance of a united world statesmanship directing the moral and material resources of the world's family of nations. To allow the spirit behind it to disintegrate at this moment of emergency, when united action is imperative, would be fatal to all the hopes of permanent peace with which we entered the war.

The treaty is, of course, not all that we had hoped for. Too many conflicting interests were involved. Nearly every one will find in it weaknesses, both of omission and commission.

These are the words of Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state. They sound like both fact and sense. Therefore they are welcome to these gossip-tarry days.

Admitting that the League of Nations is the hope of the world, is it one that America can accept in justice to herself? That is what the United States senate is trying to find out. It is the question of the hour. So many shades of individual opinion are held among the senators that acceptance or rejection can hardly be said to be a party question.

The situation respecting the league covenant is simply this: There must be effective reservations. These reservations must safeguard the sovereignty of the United States in every particular; must guarantee the Monroe doctrine beyond the shadow of a doubt; must either eliminate article 10 entirely or so modify it that our own congress shall be morally as well as legally free after a specified period to decide when and where and to what extent our soldiers shall be employed; must retain our full control of immigration, tariff and all other purely domestic policies, and must provide full right to withdraw hindrance or conditions of any kind, upon giving suitable notice.

It is up to the administration to decide whether it will or will not accept these essential guarantees of

American independence, which would unquestionably be promptly accepted by the other nations.

Curiously enough these several questions—distinctly American and therefore presumably of the highest importance to this country—have temporarily been lost sight of in a burst of senatorial indignation over the action of the peace conference by which Shantung—probably China's richest province, with 36,000,000 people, the birthplace of Confucius—is given to Japan.

President Wilson presented the treaty to the senate July 10. He said that the treaty was nothing less than a world settlement and it was not possible for him in his address to summarize it; he would attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose. He offered to be at the service of the senate or the foreign relations committee. He did not mention the Shantung provision, or the Monroe doctrine, or our obligations under article X. Typical expressions of opinion regarding his address follow:

"The address," said Senator Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, "is magnificent, able, eloquent and inspiring. The reasons presented for the ratification of the treaty, including the League of Nations, were strong, cogent and unanswerable."

"Soothing, mellifluous and uninforming," was the comment of Senator McCormick, Illinois. Taking its stand on President Wilson's principle of "open covenants openly arrived at," the senate committee on foreign relations to consider the peace treaty met Monday. Senator Johnson, California, brought forward a resolution embodying a demand for data of every character relating to the treaty and its formulation. It called for the suppressed plan for a League of Nations submitted to the peace conference by President Wilson, which the president admits was rejected in favor of the British plan, and also called for the stenographic reports of the peace negotiations. It was adopted Tuesday by the committee.

Tuesday, after a heated debate, the senate, without a record vote, adopted Senator Lodge's resolution calling on President Wilson to submit to the senate the text of the secret treaty negotiated last year by Japan and Germany and all other data showing overtures made by the mikado's government to the central powers during the war.

Throughout the debate the fighting revolved about the Shantung incident. Senator Lodge, Republican leader, charged that the Shantung peninsula was "the purchase price for Japan's signature to the League of Nations covenant." Senator Moses of New Hampshire, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee, called it a "bribe," and Senator Norris of Nebraska, Republican, denounced it as "an outrage" and "a betrayal."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska undertook to defend Japan's right to Shantung, but Senator Williams of Mississippi, Democratic member of the foreign relations committee, frankly admitted that if President Wilson had not yielded in the Shantung affair Japan would have broken off from the allies and negotiated a separate treaty with Germany. Realizing the close relations between Senator Williams and the White House, senators attached much importance to the Mississippi member's statement that Japan would never give up Shantung again without a war.

"If that's the challenge we might as well settle it now," said Senator Borah of Idaho, Republican.

Thursday was marked by lively senate proceedings. Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, called upon the league supporters to join him in securing a referendum. Senator Sherman, Republican, Illinois, made an address warning the danger of war with Japan and pointing out that such a war would be "Great Britain's opportunity to regain commercial and financial supremacy from us." The senate adopted Senator Borah's resolution demanding the text of the United States protest at Paris against the Shantung award.

President Wilson, seeing the league making no headway, and receiving no invitation to appear before the foreign relations committee, began issuing invitations to Republican senators to

visit him at the White House to discuss the treaty. Senator McCumber, North Dakota, an outstanding supporter of the treaty and the league, was the first caller Thursday. Senator Colt, Rhode Island, was the second.

What shall be done with Mexico? This question almost rivals the League of Nations in interest. Nobody seems ready with a complete program, but official Washington is guessing that something will be done soon. Reports come from abroad that the administration is pledged to intervention. This is officially denied. Wednesday Mrs. John W. Correll, whose tragic experience is well known, arrived in Washington with her fatherless son. She hopes to meet the president. A list of 179 Americans murdered in Mexico since 1915 was made public by the National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. Mrs. Correll said she was leading the ghosts of the 500 Americans who had been murdered in Mexico since 1910.

The exclusion of Mexico from the League of Nations was based upon the ground that it had been unable to give proof of intention to observe international obligations. Aside from the murder of foreigners—human life is cheap these days—money matters will probably force action. Americans have about \$655,000,000 invested in Mexico; Great Britain about \$670,000,000; France about \$285,000,000; Spain, Holland and other countries about \$285,000,000.

Great Britain and France hold the United States responsible for the Mexican situation, under the Monroe doctrine and under the policy pursued since 1910. They want Mexico put in position so that this property will not be confiscated and payment will be resumed on national and other debts.

In short, every indication points to a probable intervention by the United States, acting as mandatory for the League of Nations. The alternative—which is unthinkable—is that foreign nations will be allowed to intervene, in spite of the Monroe doctrine.

President Wilson has vetoed the agricultural appropriation bill, giving as his reason the fact that included in it was a section repealing the daylight saving law. Debates in congress indicate that the farmers were all against the law, and bombarded congress, while the rest of the country favored the law—and did nothing to support it. Aside from the actual merit of the law, students of government approve the veto on the ground that legislation of this kind is vicious. Legislation by rider is never necessary, and is favored only by legislators who want to avoid responsibility. The house failed to pass the bill over the veto.

Proceedings in congress seem to indicate that the present "dry" spell will be prolonged and unrelieved. There are several preliminaries to the termination of war-time prohibition—and they all take time. First the treaty must be ratified. Then peace must be proclaimed. Finally complete demobilization of the army must be achieved. Apparently the length of the dry spell depends largely upon how Germany and other countries behave.

Don't think for a moment that the high cost of living is not receiving its share of attention these days. The federal trade commission has reported an approaching domination by the packers of all important foods in the United States. The department of justice has begun the investigation of a "\$100,000,000 food combine" among the canners. Several resolutions have been introduced in the house within the week calling for congressional investigation into prices and the cost of living. People who moved out rather than submit to an increase in rent, have found all the furniture storage warehouses full, with waiting lists. In 47 leading cities in 27 states 80 per cent of all the household storage space is occupied. And finally, "the apex of our woe, it now costs more to save our dough"—which is to say that at least one bank has raised the price of safety deposit boxes 50 cents a year.

In the meantime, if anyone lacks exciting reading, the newspapers are full of every possible variety and size of strike, with more in prospect.

ALL OVER THE STATE

Nebraska News Gathered from All Sections and Boiled Down to the Facts for Busy Readers.

Miss Susannah Thomen, pioneer of Blue Springs, is dead.

Grand Island has let a contract for one and one-half miles of paving.

The business men of Hastings have formed a retail merchants association.

One fifty-acre field of wheat in Gage county yielded better than twenty-five bushels an acre.

Twenty-five families from the vicinity of Hemlingford are touring the Yellowstone park by auto.

Hastings will hold a home-coming celebration July 30 for Adams county veterans of the world war.

Increase of rates asked for by the Moorefield Farm and Branch Telephone company have been granted.

Fremont Baptists have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the First Baptist church at that place.

Webster county threshermen have agreed on a price of 12 cents for wheat, 6 cents for oats and 7 cents for barley.

Rev. L. J. Powell, for the past eleven years pastor of the Grace Lutheran church at West Point, has been called to Washington, Ill.

An aeroplane, piloted by Lieut. Lloyd Thompson of the Grand Island Aero company, was wrecked while making a landing at Kearney.

Rev. Father Gratin, for two years pastor of the St. Bonaventure's church, Columbus, has been assigned to special work at Indianapolis.

Municipal ownership of the Lincoln Traction company is likely to be submitted to the voters at the constitutional convention primary.

The Blue river has been at such low tide, because of the continued dry weather, that at many places fish are taken from the stream by hand.

Following the arrest of John Bosteder, an express company employe at Fremont, a search of his room yielded \$1,600 worth of stolen goods.

Political campaigning by airplane to prevent the rival town of Falls City from securing a new court house has been decided upon by Humboldt citizens.

Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas will be the speaker at the first banquet of the Roosevelt Republican club of Nebraska in Lincoln on the evening of July 31.

Contracts for paving districts Nos. 4 and 5 in Columbus have been let; approximately sixty blocks are in the two districts. Work will commence immediately.

The board of pardons has recommended that no clemency be shown George Davenport, convicted from Clay county of criminal relations with a ten year old girl.

E. A. Fricke of Alliance has been appointed state bank examiner to succeed J. H. Donnelly of Plattsmouth, recently appointed secretary of the blue sky department.

Houses in several blocks owned by the state university, Lincoln, are being rapidly wrecked in preparation for the continuation of the university's building program.

Governor McKelvie has announced that he has no intention of forcing the code bill pending litigation in the courts to determine the legality of the referendum petition.

The Surprise Telephone company asks authorization to establish rates of \$1.50 on farm lines and \$1.25 on town residence two-party lines at both Surprise and Rising City.

Jim Busby was instantly killed and C. F. Meyers was seriously injured when the car in which they were driving turned turtle north of Minatare. Both men live in Scottsbluff.

Omaha is to have a 20-story bank and office building if the present plans of the American Bank Building company materialize. Estimated cost of construction will be \$2,000,000.

J. W. Grisinger of Bellwood was instantly killed by having his head crushed between the noor of an elevator and the ceiling of the second floor of the Brandeis building, Omaha.

A special train load of harvest hands from the drought-stricken districts of Montana were imported into Cheyenne county by the Sidney Commercial club and put to work gathering the 4,000,000 bushel wheat crop.

Officers of the Omaha street railway employes' union have laid before the assistant general manager a statement of demands including a wage increase of from 41-46 cents an hour to one of 65-75 cents.

Many sheriffs out in the state are cashing in on the property confiscated under the liquor law; especially automobiles. The property is sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds turned over to the state.

The state veterinarian's office has a report showing that seventeen 2-year-old heifers in a bunch of twenty-three shipped from a farm near Bladen to the Kansas City market, were found to be badly infected with tuberculosis, after they had been slaughtered. The fact that so many young animals were diseased indicated that the premises must be full of the tubercular germs, and that other live stock, as well as human beings, are in danger of contracting it. Another case is reported from Merna, where ninety-nine steers were shipped to Omaha and sixty-three of them proved to be tubercular.

Thirty-three counties in Nebraska have permitted banks to violate the law this year by deducting liberty bonds, bad debts and other items from their capital stock assessment. County boards will be directed to correct the errors.

After many vexatious delays the newly completed plant of the Ashland Ice & Cold Storage company has begun the manufacture of ice. A load of the first product was immediately dispatched to Greenwood where an ice famine was on.

Roy Phillips of Denver and Charles Mull of Grand Island, returned soldiers, are being held at Green River, Wyo., on the charge of shooting and killing Gus Pappas and seriously wounding Peter Arapogonas, Greek restaurant owners at Rock Springs, Wyo.

The employes of the Farmers & Merchants Telephone company of Alma struck for higher pay which forced Manager Keester to make a hurry-up call on the state railway commission for an emergency order permitting him to raise the rates or all five of his exchanges.

The five mill court house levy which was voted on in Richardson county, carried by a majority of four votes. The county commissioners decided to call an election for the relocation of the court house between Humboldt and Falls City, the election to be held Sept. 9, 1919, on the petition of Humboldt.

Barney Miller, a drug clerk at Winside, entered a plea of guilty to a charge of blackmail and received the maximum fine of \$500. In addition he was required to return to Louie Needham of Winside \$1,000 which he had forced him to pay, also to pay Needham \$500 for attorney's fees and other expenses.

The board of supervisors of Platte county have selected a site for the new court house two blocks south of the Union Pacific depot. At a special election September 9, a proposition will be submitted to the voters for an issue of \$150,000 in bonds to be added to \$75,000 now in the treasury for the erection of the new building.

The supreme court has appointed three new members of the commission who will take office September 15: George W. Tibbets of Hastings, Judge W. C. Dorsey of Bloomington, and Frank A. Shotwell of Omaha. The retiring members of the commission are W. C. Parriott of Auburn, Grant G. Martin of Lincoln and F. O. McGirr of Beatrice.

Reports to the state railway commission by the railroads and the inspectors in the employ of the state indicate that the carriers are well fixed to take care of the grain movement, now beginning to swell in volume. The only disquieting note is that many of the cars now standing idle on side tracks are not well fitted to take care of grain shipments.

Increase of capital of the First National Bank of Bayard from \$25,000 to \$50,000 has been approved by the treasury department at Washington. George A. Parrish has been appointed postmaster at Belmar, vice Mary E. Stafford, resigned. Civil service examinations will be held August 23 for fourth class postmasters at Melberta, Gochner, Monowi and Weston.

The report of the state railway commission for the month of June shows that the blue sky department authorized the sale of more than three million dollars worth of stock by newly organized Nebraska companies. This brings the total authorized since the first of March to more than fifteen millions, which Nebraska people have the opportunity to contribute to enterprises projected.

Rev. J. Paul Reeves, who mysteriously disappeared in the winter of 1916, has been heard from in California. He has written his father, who is pastor of the Palmer Christian church, that he suffered a lapse of memory and had just recovered. Rev. Reeves was pastor of the Christian church at Morrowville, Kans., at the time of his disappearance and his father was then pastor of the Christian church at Stella.

Joseph Ruthford Nelson, founder of the Blue Valley Record, the first paper published in Gage county, died at his home in Cashmere, Wash. Mr. Nelson was associated with Nathaniel Howard in the publication of the Record in 1868. He crossed the plains in 1886 to the Colorado gold fields and returned to Beatrice two years later. Sustaining a total loss of property in the Galveston flood, he again returned to Beatrice. In 1910 he moved to Washington.

A \$150,000 fire at Lakeside practically consumed the business portion of the town. The fire, which was of unknown origin, started in a barn belonging to the Lakeside Mercantile company, and owing to the lack of fire-fighting facilities the flames swept the entire business section clean. The fire department of the Ford Potash company was instrumental in preventing the fire from spreading to the residence section which would have resulted in the destruction of practically the entire town.

The state railway commission has granted the Callaway Telephone company permission to increase its rates \$2 per month for local service after the metallic battery system is installed.

A moot constitutional convention, in which will be debated the principal questions likely to arise in the constitutional conventions of Nebraska and Illinois during the coming year, will probably be the principal feature of the annual meeting of the National Municipal league to be held at Cleveland, during the holiday season next December.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 3

CHRISTIAN WORSHIP.

LESSON TEXTS—Rev. 7:11; John 4:10, 19-24; Mat. 4:5; Heb. 10:19-25. GOLDEN TEXT—God is a spirit, and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.—John 4:24. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Mat. 4:10; Psalms 94 and 122. PRIMARY TOPIC—Children praising God (Mat. 21:35, 10). JUNIOR TOPIC—Worship in God's house (Luke 2:41-50). INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Why worship and how. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—The nature and value of true worship.

1. What is Worship? (Rev. 7:12).

It is the attitude of the soul toward God, which recognizes him as the Supreme Being of the universe and benevolently inclined toward his creatures. It is the outgiving of the affections toward him and the ascription of praise and adoration to him as the one from whom all blessings come, the one to whom all glory and honor should be given, the one who is all-wise and powerful.

11. Whom to Worship (Rev. 7:10-12). 1. God (vv. 11, 12, cf. Matt. 4:10). Since in him we live, move and have our being (Acts 17:28), and from him every good and perfect gift cometh (James 1:17), we should worship and adore him.

2. Jesus Christ the Lamb (v. 10). We should worship him because he is God and because he, in the incarnation, linked himself with humanity and on the cross made an atonement for us and is now our high priest, through whom we have access to God (Heb. 10:21).

111. Qualifications for Acceptable Worship (John 4:1-10, 19-24).

This is a fine example of personal evangelism. Christ "must needs go through Samaria" to find this poor, sinful woman. He skillfully disclosed his identity to her. He knew the deep need of her soul, even the inward unrest which was hers while practicing sin. He made the point of contact by that which was uppermost in her mind, namely, water, and passed from the water of earthly to the water of everlasting life which was in himself (v. 10). In order to worship God acceptably there must be—

1. Knowledge of Christ (v. 10). Must know him as a prophet from God (v. 10)—the one sent of God (Acts 7:37, cf. Deut. 18:15) to make known to lost men the way to God. Must know him as the Messiah—the one anointed of God to save lost men (John 4:42).

2. A new nature (vv. 23, 24). Only the regenerated can worship God in spirit. Jesus declared "that which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit" (John 3:6). "Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God" (John 3:3). The natural man has not the capacity to "see" God, therefore he cannot worship him. God is spirit, therefore only the one whose spirit has been quickened can enter into fellowship with him in worship.

3. A sanctified life (Heb. 10:22). The life is sanctified by the Spirit 1 Peter 1:2; through obedience to the Word of God (John 17:17).

4. Faith in God (Heb. 11:6, cf. 10:22). Pretended worship without vitalized faith is an abomination to God.

5. Men of every nation and kindred (Rev. 7:9). God is the God of all nations.

IV. Where to Worship.

1. In secret (Matt. 6:5, 6). The soul shut up with God, with the world and its cares shut out, really worships. Every Christian ought to have a secret chamber.

2. In the assembly (Heb. 10:24, 25). While the private prayer is of first importance, there is value in joint worship with fellow Christians which should not be overlooked. The actions of others are helpful in conducting a frame of mind for worship.

3. Everywhere (John 4:20-24). God is the Omnipresent Spirit, therefore wherever there is a person whose nature is spiritual he can worship. Christianity is unlike every other religion in that without ritual or temple the individual may worship God anywhere. John as truly worshipped God in Patmos as in the assembly at Ephesus, or Paul in the Roman prison as well as with the beloved saints at Philippi.

To Those Who Seek.

It profits little to know Christ himself after the flesh; but he gives his spirit to good men that searcheth the deep things of God.—John Smith.

How Can One Forget?

God living in us, and with us, and under us! How then can a man forget God?

The True Christian.

He that can apprehend and consider vice with all her baits and seeming pleasures, and yet abstain, and yet distinguish, and yet prefer that which is truly better, he is the true wayfarer Christian.—John Milton.

Finds More of God.

The deeper one digs in nature the more of God he finds.

Beauty Made by God.

How much more beauty God has made than human eyes can see.