



1—Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the former senator from Illinois, who has been given a medal of honor by the French government for her work for the French wounded. 2—Food shops in Berlin that were raided by a hungry mob. 3—Residents of Staten Island who were unable to get from Manhattan to their homes because of the strike of engine room men of the New York ferry boats.

**NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE IN NEBRASKA**

Louis Gibson, Ansley man, who was sentenced to serve a military sentence after having been tried and found guilty of sleeping on duty, arrived at his home at Ansley just recently. His sentence was commuted after Nebraska friends had taken to the war department the facts in his case and had demanded his release.

Two Seward chaps who were fined for illegal fishing the other day got it back at the game yard who "pinched" them by filing a complaint against the officer for running his auto without a tail light. The guardian of the law was assessed \$3.90. The fishermen paid a total of \$9.40.

Lack of water caused by the breaking of a float valve, which controlled a watering tank, caused the death of sixty head of thoroughbred Hereford cattle valued at \$25,000 in the herd of Benda brothers, near Osceola. The Bendas failed to visit the pasture for more than a week and did not discover the accident to the tank.

After heating his wife to death with a stove poker Fred Hockmeier, wealthy farmer of near Leigh, hung himself from the roof of a wagon-shed near the house where the murder was committed. The night prior to the tragedy the couple quarrelled about a calf getting on the lawn.

E. L. Krause, a Lincoln aviator, was killed and E. L. Willmoth, also of Lincoln, was seriously injured when an airplane occupied by the two men fell 200 feet near Fremont. They were making a flight from Lincoln to Fremont when the accident occurred.

An electric company at Milford is constructing a line to Wilber down the Blue River. If enough subscribers for lights can be obtained the line will be run as far south as De Witt and Plymouth. Plymouth has long been without a lighting plant.

Representatives of the highway departments of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri and Texas have joined hands and propose to work as a unit that will result in better roads in the states named.

State headquarters of the G. A. R. at Lincoln expects 1,000 people from Nebraska will journey to Columbus, Ohio, for the national encampment of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and allied organizations September 7 to 13.

Some sort of a hitch has occurred between the York and Hamilton county boards which may delay the completion of the S. Y. A. federal aid highway between Aurora and York until next year.

The Nebraska railway commission has authorized telephone companies to charge Burleson installation rates until a hearing October 15, when new state rates will be determined.

L. I. Fushie, state club leader, has announced that one entire barn at the Nebraska state fair will be given over to swine exhibits by members of boys and girls' clubs.

Wheat fields in the vicinity of Big Springs are yielding splendidly and some estimates figure the district will produce around 2,000,000 bushels.

Over 100 citizens of Hooper and vicinity have petitioned the county board to enlarge the bridge over the Elkhorn river near Hooper.

Nebraska will be represented at the hearing at Washington, August 11, of the problems confronting electric railroads of the country.

Gage county wheat fields are yielding better than had been expected. A good many fields are running twenty to thirty bushels to the acre.

President Wilson has been invited to visit Omaha when he makes a tour of the country, speaking in behalf of the league of nations.

Corn prices have soared over the \$2 mark at Omaha and grain exchange men say \$2.50 a bushel will be reached before long.

Governor McKelvie has accepted an invitation to speak at a conference of governors at Salt Lake City, August 18th.

An 80 acre farm near Lyons was sold the other day for \$450 per acre, a new top price for Burt county land. The five-mill court house levy which was voted on in Richardson county at a special election, carried by four votes.

Organization of a regiment of national guards to be known as the Eighth regiment, will soon be under way, according to Capt. H. C. Stein of Lincoln, U. S. disbursing officer.

The State Board of Control will require teachers at all state institutions to take a two weeks' short course in the psychology of abnormal children, to be given at the Beatrice institute for feeble-minded early this fall.

In issuing the call for a special session of the legislature, Governor McKelvie included nothing save the passage of a joint resolution ratifying the national woman suffrage amendment, and appropriation of expense of the session.

Saunders county, by voluntary subscriptions, has collected the county's share, \$20,000, for a state aid bridge across the Platte river at Yutan.

Automobile drivers in the state are warned to be aware of the new automobile law, which prohibits an automobile to be driven with a dealer's number for personal use.

Addison Wait, for some time adjutant of the soldiers' home at Grand Island, has been promoted to commandant of that institution and Rev. J. W. Waits of Valparaiso, has been appointed adjutant.

Reports reaching State Superintendent of Schools Clemmons at Lincoln indicate that many sections of Nebraska will experience a shortage of school teachers this fall. The shortage of teachers is said to be due to better pay offered in other lines of work.

The state fair management has secured as an attraction at the 1919 exhibition Lieutenant Omer Locklear, the flyer who leaps from one airplane to another while several thousand feet in the air, crawls all over the plane when in motion and who does a lot of other stunts.

Representatives of all telephone companies doing business in Nebraska are called to meet at the office of the state railway commission in Lincoln, October 15, to show cause if they object to the commission putting in force installation, move and change-of-name charges to be applied generally.

Dry ranges in the west are given as the cause of the breaking of two records for cattle receipts at the South Omaha live stock market during the past week. The high mark for a single day was 29,783.

E. E. Stauffer, president of Midland college, has returned to Fremont from Philadelphia, where he obtained the official sanction of Lutherans of America to the transfer of the college from Atchison to Fremont.

Members of the Tribe of Ben Hur, fraternal organization, are in a campaign to have the western headquarters of the order established in Omaha, where a new \$500,000 home will be erected.

Sam Maxwell of near Fremont harvested \$1,500 worth of potatoes from a patch a little less than five acres in size. The big yield was due to treatment of the seed and spraying the vines, he claims.

Although wheat is reaching the Omaha market at the rate of 500,000 to 600,000 bushels a day, railroad freight officials are of the opinion that there will be no congestion at the terminal. Funeral services for Lt. Charles Lamborn, Nebraska flyer, killed while employed as a government air mail carrier when he fell 6,000 feet near Dix Run, Pa., were held at Minden.

The United States army transport train traveling from Washington, D. C., to San Francisco crossed the Missouri at Omaha on a pontoon bridge constructed by its own engineers.

The top price for Dodge county land was reached the other day when a 120-acre tract near Fremont sold for \$475 per acre. Three years ago the same farm sold for \$200 an acre.

Twenty Nebraska broom manufacturers have requested the state board of control to abolish the penitentiary broom plant, which they claim is ruining their business.

Orchardists of southeastern Nebraska claim the apple crop this year will more than double that of 1918. The yield is expected to be about 60 per cent normal.

Fremont, Ord and Central City are the latest Nebraska cities to inaugurate a movement to buy an airplane to make daily flights over the city.

Nearly \$4,000 dropped into the treasury of Richardson county when Sheriff McNulty sold four automobiles taken from booze runners.

Nebraska's prospects for a bumper corn crop are still excellent despite the hot, dry weather, according to crop experts.

A contract has been let for marking the Goldenrod highway from Nebraska City to Oxford, a distance of 300 miles.

Harvest hands by the hundreds are daily leaving Nebraska for work in the wheat fields of Minnesota and South Dakota.

Fremont is soon to have another daily newspaper. It is to be established by the Fremont Publishing Co.

Actual construction will begin on Red Cloud's new \$50,000 auditorium and sales pavilion in a few days.

Workmen are busy at Wahoo making preparations to lay a total of about forty blocks of paving.

The city of Lincoln has inaugurated a movement to acquire the street railway lines of the capital.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Cornhusker highway through Saunders county.

But one week is left for candidates to the constitutional convention to get their petitions filed.

Omaha expects to have air mail service from the east the latter part of next October.

Waithill is to have a community sales pavilion, which will seat about 700 people.

A movement is under way to transfer the Danish Lutheran college at Blair to Omaha.

Laurel has let a contract for 20,000 yards of paving to cost about \$82,000.

The state prison board has refused a recommendation of pardon to George Davenport, who has served two years of his ten-year sentence from Clay county for an offense against a 10-year-old girl.

Dr. F. M. Fling, professor of history at the University of Nebraska, who has been commissioned by the government to write a history of America's part in the world war, is now in Washington, gathering first-hand material on the senate's ratification of the peace treaty.

The recently formed branch of the American Legion at Hartington has been granted its charter, giving it the honor of being the fourth in the state to perfect its organization. Omaha, Lincoln and Fremont are the first three on the list.

Farmers of Brown county are quite disappointed in their wheat crops. Early in the spring the outlook for a bumper crop was splendid, but the three weeks' dry spell in June greatly reduced the production. Prospects for a good corn crop in the county are fair.

**ISSUE PRIMARY CALL**

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR  
FIXES DATE AT SEPT. 16

**FOR CONVENTION DELEGATES**

Primaries Must Choose Twice the Number to Be Elected to Convention

Lincoln.—Nonpartisan primary election to be held September 16th for the purpose of nominating delegates for the constitutional convention is called in a proclamation by the Governor. The elections are to be held only in those representative districts where the number of persons nominated by nominating petitions equals or exceeds three times the number to be elected from these districts.

At the primary, twice the number of persons to be elected are to be chosen from those nominated by the nominating petitions.

Following is the governor's proclamation:

Lincoln, July 30, 1919.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in accordance with a section of chapter 196 of the session laws of the legislature of Nebraska for 1919, I, Samuel R. McKelvie, governor of the state of Nebraska, hereby direct and proclaim that a nonpartisan primary election be held throughout the state, in the several representative districts wherein the number of persons nominated by nominating petitions equals or exceeds three times the number to be elected delegates to the constitutional convention from such district, as provided by said chapter 196. Said nonpartisan primary election to be held at the usual voting places in the several representative districts on the third Tuesday after the third Monday in September, 1919. At such primary, twice the number of persons to be elected delegates shall be chosen from those nominated by nominating petitions, and those so chosen shall be deemed nominated for delegates.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, this 15th day of July, 1919.

SAMUEL R. MCKELVIE,  
Governor.

**Murderer Denied Writ**

Lincoln.—Judge Stewart of the district court Wednesday morning heard arguments on the application of Alton B. Cole for a writ of habeas corpus. Cole is now in the penitentiary under death sentence imposed by the district court of Howard county after he had withdrawn his plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty of murder in the first degree in having slain Mrs. Lulu Vogt. The writ was denied by Judge Stewart.

It was the contention of J. M. Priest, attorney for Cole, that the judgment of the Howard county court was void for the reason that the statute was not complied with. He insisted that when a plea of guilty is entered in a case of this kind the judge is required to take testimony to determine the degree of homicide of which the accused is guilty and in this case this procedure was not followed. The court instructed the jury to find the defendant guilty on his plea and to fix the penalty at either life imprisonment or death.

The state was represented by Assistant Attorney General George W. Ayres, who contended that the trial judge had complied with all the statutes in imposing the sentence on Cole.

**New Suffrage Officers**

Lincoln.—The following officers were elected for the state suffrage association at the convention session July 30 at the First Christian church here:

Mrs. C. H. Dietrich, Hastings, president; Mrs. Frank A. Harrison, Lincoln, first vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Sumney, Omaha, second vice-president; Miss May Gund, Lincoln, recording secretary; Miss Mary Williams, Kanesaw, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Josie Dietz, Broken Bow, treasurer; Mrs. E. E. Bell, Lincoln, first auditor; Miss Edith Tobitt, Omaha, second auditor.

**Presbyterian Special Funds**

Stony Brook, N. Y.—A special endowment fund of \$2,000,000 for Presbyterian colleges in the United States and another of \$1,000,000 for aged and disabled pastors will be included in next year's budget of the Presbyterian New Era conference. The full amount of the budget has not yet been determined, but it is expected to exceed \$13,000,000.

Washington.—A bill directing the postmaster general to establish and operate air mail service between New York and San Francisco was introduced by Representative Kahn, of California.

**Offers Land for Hospital**

Washington.—Passage of a bill authorizing the free conveyance of not more than 640 acres of mountainous or forest lands owned by the government to any benevolent or fraternal organization for sanitarium purposes, provided the institution would not be operated for profit was recommended by the house public lands committee. Representative Baker, California, said many western organizations were interested.

**NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

**Mr. Taft's Plan of Interpretive Reservations May Solve the Treaty Problem.**

**LIKED BY MANY SENATORS**

President Wilson Rebuffed by Foreign Relations Committee—Austria Gets Her Peace Terms—News From Russia Not Cheerful—More Trouble With Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

William H. Taft, actuated by the two worthy motives of trying to aid in the speedy stabilizing of world peace and of averting possible disaster to his party in the next presidential elections made a notable contribution last week toward the ratification of the peace treaty and League of Nations covenant by the senate. In letters to Republican National Chairman Hays he suggested a way in which he thought this might be brought about with the votes of those Republican senators who are friendly to the league but are doubtful concerning certain of its articles. Mr. Taft's plan is that the treaty be ratified with "interpretive reservations" that would satisfy the consciences of those senators and that would be acceptable to the administration. These, not being amendments or flat reservations, would not necessitate the recommendation of the pact to a peace conference.

Making it clear that he favors ratification of the treaty as it stands, to be amended later by the league if necessary, Mr. Taft declares it to be "the part of statesmen to recognize the exigencies, personal, partisan and political, of a situation in seeking to achieve real progress and reform." He admits that there are reasonable and sincere criticisms made against the league and believes these must be satisfied in order to obtain the nineteen Republican votes necessary to ratification. This he seeks to do with his suggested reservations, which cover most of the articles criticised but ignore the Shantung feature. This latter, he asserts, has been deliberately exaggerated.

Mr. Hays looked with favor on Mr. Taft's plan, and in Washington many Republican senators were said to be so impressed with its value that they already were at work on a program of interpretive reservations. President Wilson had been aware of the Taft suggestions for several days, but his attitude toward them was not stated. The administration senators, however, were said to be still determined to attempt to force unreserved ratification.

Mr. Wilson, though suffering from a slight attack of illness, kept up his work in behalf of the treaty, calling into conference at the White House a number of the opposing senators. Most of these asserted that the president had not been able to change their views or intentions by his arguments and explanations, and the debate in the senate did not indicate that he had converted any of them. It is only fair to assume that few of these senators are governed by anything but patriotism and honesty in taking the attitude they do, but it is hard to see anything but partisanship in such action as that of the majority of the committee on foreign relations the other day. The president, in the interest of business, asked for authority to appoint provisionally an American member of the interallied commission on reparations pending action on the treaty. This the committee refused, adopting instead Senator Knox's resolution declaring:

"That it is the judgment of the committee that until the treaty is ratified no power exists, either in the president or congress, to execute any provision of the proposed treaty, either provisionally or otherwise."

And yet, only three weeks ago Senator Knox declared that the treaty of peace will apply to the United States when ratified by three other powers,

"whether we shall actually have ratified or not, because peace will then be a fact." The president may go ahead anyhow and name the member of the reparations commission, and it was reported that Bernard Baruch is to be his selection.

Some of the senators, and perhaps a great many other people, do not agree with Mr. Taft that the Shantung affair has been exaggerated. Mr. Wilson is said to have explained to certain of his callers that the other peace makers, entangled in secret treaties, left to him the settlement of that annoying matter and that it was necessary to yield so much to Japan in order to assure her joining the League of Nations. It was believed he might now bring some pressure to bear to persuade Japan to declare formally her intention to return the province to China within a short period of time. That, of course, would do much to silence the criticism against the clause. The Japanese, however, are not displaying a very compliant spirit lately. They have vigorously denied the story that the Shantung settlement was in exchange for the Japanese withdrawal of the racial equality clause from the league covenant, and the intimation is plain that they will renew later their demand for the inclusion of such a clause. Also there is open opposition in Japan to participating in the international tribunal to try the former kaiser, based on the assertion that such action would have a bad effect on the Japanese people.

The British parliament has ratified the peace treaty with Germany unanimously, and also has adopted the Anglo-French alliance bill.

Austria has been handed the peace treaty she must sign and of course is protesting—hopelessly—against the terms imposed. The reparations terms are similar to those in the German treaty, and the financial terms provide that the prewar debt shall be apportioned among the various former parts of the Austrian empire and the coinage and war bonds taken up by the new governments and redeemed as they see fit. The Austrian army is to be reduced to 30,000 men and she is to give up all her merchant shipping and fishing boats and 20 per cent of her river fleet. Large numbers of cattle also must be surrendered, as well as quantities of stuff stolen by the Hapsburgs. In the revised territorial terms is seen a possibility of future trouble, for Austria is to receive the Oderberg region of Hungary. The Hungarians are not likely to submit tamely to this and Bela Kun, if he is still in power there, may find in it a chance to keep his army from disintegrating by appealing to the national feeling.

Conflicting stories concerning Bela Kun have been coming from Vienna. One had it that the communist leader had been deposed by a triumvirate and that "terror troops" were in control of Budapest. Another and later dispatch showed he was still in the saddle.

The tangled mess known as the Russian situation has no very promising aspects of late. The British commander in North Russia reports that the Russian volunteer troops that have been co-operating with him have mutinied and joined the bolsheviks; General Denikine has been suffering reverses at the hands of Trotsky's army and Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omak government, does not seem to be getting anywhere. Lenine has offered to cede Bessarabia to Roumania if the latter country will prohibit Kolchak's supporters from crossing its frontier. This may amount to nothing, as Roumania already holds possession of Bessarabia. In eastern Galicia, where the Ukrainians and Poles are fighting for the territory, the Poles have captured the important city of Tarnopol. Delayed dispatches from Vladivostok tell of a successful excursion in the Suchan valley district by an American military column which cleared out bands of bolsheviks at a cost of two men killed and eleven wounded. The bolsheviks in Siberia have released all their American prisoners, five in number.

The peace conference is now attending to Bulgaria. The delegates from that country arrived in Paris from Sofia Friday and were quartered at the

suburb of Neuilly. The French troops have been taking care of Bulgaria lately and when the other day some of them were attacked by Bulgarians a French regiment occupied Sofia and disarmed the local garrison.

Sweden is expected to make a loud wall over the report of the Baltic commission of the peace conference. It recommends that the Aland islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, which Sweden has claimed, be neutralized under the guaranty of the League of Nations. The Swedes are not in high favor with the allies and any protest they may make is not likely to be considered.

Our relations with Mexico seemed to be approaching the well-known climax, as they have been intermittently for years. Senators and representatives from the border states clamor for intervention, more Americans are killed or kidnaped or robbed by Mexicans, interested European nations become more and more exasperated by the chaotic conditions below the Rio Grande, but the administration keeps its own councils, giving no intimation of its intentions, if it has any. Among the recent outrages to be reported were an attack by armed Mexicans on a boatload of sailors from the U. S. ship Cheyenne near Tampico and the robbery of about \$10,000 from the Puerto Lobos station of the Atlantic Refining company. Some trifles were stolen from the sailors and the Mexican government says it was their own fault because they disregarded warnings and went into rebel territory. Most of the other outrages the Carranza officials try weakly to explain away.

Henry P. Fletcher, ambassador to Mexico, appeared before a house committee and said that, although hundreds of Americans had been killed in Mexico in the last few years, and 50 since February, 1917, he had never heard of the prosecution or conviction of any Mexican for the murder of an American. He thinks, however, that nothing would be gained by withdrawal of our recognition of the Carranza government and lifting of the embargo on arms.

Word was brought from Chihuahua City to El Paso that Villa and General Angeles had disbanded their forces until September and were going to Japan to obtain arms and ammunition for a renewal of their revolution.

The city of Washington was greatly upset early in the week by mob riots that amounted to a race war. Whites, angered by alleged attacks on women by colored men, made indiscriminate warfare on the negroes, and the latter retaliated in kind. Several persons, including two policemen, were killed.

After long and wearisome debate, the house of representatives passed the prohibition enforcement bill by a vote of 287 to 100. Nearly all the rigid restrictions insisted on by the radical dries were retained, but individuals are permitted to have liquor in their homes for their own consumption. The measure is now in the senate and may be changed in important particulars.

The chief counsel for the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, in reply to numerous inquiries, has issued a statement concerning the status of the fight against the constitutional amendment. He says the right of referendum on acts of the legislature exists in 15 states. Petitions for referendum have been filed in seven of these and are being circulated in the others. If the people in ten of these states reverse the action of the legislatures the prohibition amendment will be void, since it must be ratified by 36 states and 45 have taken that action. The validity of the amendment also will be attacked on constitutional grounds before the United States Supreme court in the fall.

All the world was started and shocked by the unique airship disaster in Chicago. A dirigible balloon was making experimental flights over the loop district of the city when it burst into flames and fell through the roof of one of the largest banks. Ten employees of the bank and three men who were in the car of the balloon were killed and more than a score were injured. The cause of the accident was a mystery.