



1—Colors of the famous First division that was led in parade by General Pershing in New York. 2—First public market opened in the square of Arras, France, amid the ruins. 3—State troops with machine gun in action against mobs during a race riot in Knoxville, Tenn.

### NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

#### Peace Treaty Reported to the Senate for Ratification With Alterations.

#### MINORITY REPORT ALSO MADE

#### President Wilson's Harsh Words Against Opponents Call Forth Replies—Treaty With Austria Is Signed—Fatal Strike Riots in Hammond and Boston.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Whether or not it wins to the cause of the treaty any supporters, President Wilson's tour already has had one important result. It has induced the senate committee on foreign relations to release its grip on the pact and report it to the senate for action. So the fight over the treaty is now transferred to the floor of the upper house. How long final action there will be delayed no man can tell.

The majority report of the committee, representing the views of Chairman Lodge and the other radical opponents of the treaty and League of Nations—the last especially—recommends the ratification of the treaty with four important reservations, and also it recommends the amendments then mentioned. These amendments and reservations alike, says the report, "are governed by a single purpose, and that is to guard American rights and American sovereignty, the invasion of which would stimulate breaches of faith, encourage conflicts, and generate wars."

That the adoption of amendments would necessitate the reassembling of the peace conference is denied in the report, since the conference probably will be in session for six months more, and it is also asserted that the German delegates could easily be brought back to Paris, and that, as Germany is not a member of the league, she need not be consulted about changes in the covenant. Blame for delay is shifted from the committee to the peace conference itself, and the statement often made by the advocates of unreserved ratification, that trade cannot be resumed until such action is taken, is characterized as a "mere delusion."

The report sarcastically calls attention to the fact that Premier Lloyd George in recent important speeches failed to point out that acceptance of the league covenant by Great Britain had relieved the social, political and economic troubles of that country and had not suggested that prompt action on the treaty by the American senate would immediately lower the price of beef. As for the fears that other nations may not accept American amendments, the report says: "That is one thing that certainly will not happen. . . . The other nations will take as on our own terms, for without us their league is a wreck and all their gains from a victorious peace are imperiled."

Senator Hitchcock presented the report of the minority of the committee, signed by the Democratic members with the exception of Senator Shields of Tennessee, who had declared himself in favor of the Lodge reservations. This report was no whit behind that of the majority in forcefulness of language and argument, and declared that refusal to ratify the treaty as it stands would mean the sacrifice by the United States of all concessions obtained from Germany under a dictated peace, would leave the industrial world in ferment, the financial world in doubt and commerce halted. Concerning the proposed amendments the report said: "We see no reason to discuss their character at length. In our opinion they have no merit, but whether they be good, bad or indifferent their adoption by the senate can have no possible effect except to defeat the participation of the United States in the treaty. None of them could by any possibility be accepted by even the great nations associated with the United States in the war, and none of

them could by any possibility be dictated to Germany. To adopt any one of them, therefore, is equivalent to rejecting the treaty."

The report sets forth some of the concessions from Germany which, it says, America would sacrifice. Most of these are acceptances by Germany of action already taken by the United States and which the most ardent advocate of the treaty would not suggest that the United States would reconsider even if Germany withheld its assent. The really important point brought out in this connection was that unless we are a party to the treaty we will have no membership on the reparations commission, which for years to come will have enormous control over the trade and commerce of Germany with other nations.

President Wilson, moving steadily toward the Pacific coast, is striking telling blows in behalf of the treaty and is meeting with enthusiastic receptions everywhere. His admirers, however, cannot fail to regret that he is descending to rather undignified abuse of those who oppose his policies, and that he resorts to specious argument in appealing to special interests, as when he told the farmers of North Dakota that if the treaty were not ratified Europe would not buy their wheat.

Mr. Wilson's harsh words against his opponents called forth instant response from Senator Kenyon in the senate and from Senators Borah, Johnson and McCormick, who opened the speaking tour of the reservationists in Chicago. The president had called the senators who demand reservations in the treaty "contemptible quitters," and Kenyon heatedly declared the "most contemptible quitters in the history of the world were those who assembled with high ideals at the Paris conference and permitted Japan to take over Shantung."

Johnson also took this as his text and to the noisy delight of a huge Chicago audience undertook to show that it was President Wilson who was the quitter, in that he had gone across the sea with high ideals of open covenants, freedom of the seas, removal of economic barriers, reduction of armaments and self-determination for all peoples, and had come home with just what was handed to him.

Senator Norris of Nebraska took a whack at the president in a speech in the senate, bitterly attacking the expenditures of the peace delegation. He said Mr. Wilson "spent money in Paris like a drunken sailor," called attention to the payment of \$150,000 to Bernard Baruch as a special adviser, and added: "Besides engaging an expensive retinue of 1,500 people as advisers whose advice he did not take, the president had a glass roof put over the George Washington and took musicians from the Hotel Biltmore in New York to play for him while he was going over to Europe."

Dr. Karl Renner, on behalf of Austria, signed the peace treaty with that new party country, but the signatures of Roumania and Czechoslovakia were withheld for the present. Roumania objects to the clauses guaranteeing equal civil rights to Jews and other religious and racial minorities, and the Serbians were waiting for the formation of a new cabinet at Belgrade. There was no indication of hard feelings between the allied representatives and Doctor Renner at the ceremony, and the latter accepted the treaty with the hope that before long Austria would be given easier terms and perhaps the right of self-determination and permission to unite with the German republic.

Germany, in reply to the peace conference's objection to the article in the new German constitution providing for Austrian representation in the reichsrath, said the article would remain ineffective. The conference answered that this was not enough, that the article must be expunged; but this second warning was not expressed so forcibly as had been intended, owing to the objection of Mr. Polk. However, Germany cannot but yield. The government in Berlin evidently expects a new Spartacist uprising in the near future, for the Noske guards have been making secret preparations, and guns have been placed at bridges and other strategic points. This "revolution" had

been scheduled for October but probably the date has been advanced.

The latest news from Russia, which, however, comes from bolshevist sources, is that 12,000 of Admiral Kolchak's men have been captured by the reds and the surrender of the remainder of his southern army is expected. In northern Russia the situation of the anti-bolshevists is desperate. The Americans have left and the British are rapidly completing their evacuation of the Archangel region. A delegation from the municipal and zemstvo organizations of that district has reached London and made a pathetic appeal against the withdrawal of allied help.

The Roumanians, at last reports, had not yet withdrawn their troops from Hungary and their actions and language continue to be defiant of the allies. They claim to be acting as a barrier to the waves of bolshevism that threaten to flow over Hungary from the east. The Serbians, it is reported, are growing very bitter against Roumania and are talking war and moving up their artillery to the frontier. An interesting story comes from Vienna of the arrest in Prague of the leaders in a monarchist plot that is believed to include Austria and Hungary and with which the Archduke Joseph party is said to be allied. It is rumored the intention was to put former Emperor Charles back on the throne.

General Pershing's return to the United States was the occasion of a tremendous demonstration in New York, lasting over three days and culminating in an impressive parade of the First division, "first to enter the war and last to leave," led by the gallant commander in chief. When Pershing landed at Hoboken he was presented by Secretary Baker with his commission as general, and on Thursday, September 18, he will be received by both houses of congress in joint session and will be told formally how much the country appreciates his distinguished services in accomplishing a great task with all credit to the American nation.

The industrial sky was pretty dark last week, and indeed storms broke at several points. In Hammond, Ind., the striking employees of the Pressed Steel Car works engaged in rioting and three of them were killed by the state troops and police. Then the members of the police force of Boston, who had joined a labor union in defiance of regulations went on strike, and immediately the disorderly elements of the city began pillaging stores, attacking women and indulging in other riotous demonstrations. The loyal police were unequal to the emergency and the mayor called for the assistance of the state militia. Several regiments were mobilized and went into action against the mobs, seven persons being killed in the fights. All other labor unions in the city threatened to go on strike in sympathy with the police. The firemen also said they would quit if the policemen asked it.

As Chairman Gary of the United States Steel corporation directorate was obdurate in his refusal to meet with the advisory committee of the steel workers, despite the efforts of President Wilson and others, the committee called a strike of all union employees of the corporation for Monday, September 22. The strike order will go into effect unless concessions satisfactory to the unions shall be made before that time by the corporation or President Wilson shall succeed in persuading the workers to postpone it. Through Secretary Tumulty, the president urged on Samuel Gompers the wisdom of putting off the strike until after the industrial conference that is to meet in Washington early next month. Mr. Gompers was in Dorchester, Mass., where he was called by the death of his father, and at the time of writing it was not known what would be his attitude in the matter.

There was joy in Chicago over the ending of the long tie-up in the building industry. The carpenters, whose refusal to work for less than \$1 an hour caused the trouble, agreed to return to their jobs for the 92½ cents an hour offered by the contractors, until next May, when there will be a readjustment. The settlement permitted the resumption of building projects involving many millions of dollars.

### CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Walter Briggs, Norval Clark and Peter Pratt, three Seward county boys who led all boys as judges at the state fair, will make up the judging team to represent Nebraska at the Sioux City Interstate fair and three Omaha girls who won highest honors as a canning demonstration team at the state fair will constitute the canning team. The stock judging and canning teams will compete for honors with eleven other states.

According to W. H. Campbell of Mullen, district agricultural agent, representing the agricultural department of the University of Nebraska, many thousand cattle from the drought-stricken areas of Montana, Wyoming and Colorado are finding both pasture and winter range in western Nebraska.

Four practical short courses will be given by the university college of agriculture at Lincoln this winter for the express benefit of Nebraska farmers. Any one may enter any of the courses in tractors, trucks, automobiles, and farm shop, any Monday, beginning September 29.

A year ago the State College of Agriculture, near Lincoln, purchased a Hampshire boar for \$80. Just the other day the same hog was sold for \$1,000, it being the third animal the college has sold in the last two years for \$1,000 or more.

The state bureau of markets and marketing estimates Nebraska's corn crop at 71 per cent normal, based on Sept. 1 conditions. This would indicate a yield of 172,402,000 bushels, compared to 125,086,000 bushels in 1918.

Lincoln citizens and organizations are making preparations for the coming visit of General Pershing, who was a resident of Lincoln for a number of years. The date of arrival is not definitely fixed.

Otto Zumwinkle of Utica has been made private secretary to Governor McKelvie to succeed Phil Bross of Lincoln, who was advanced to the position of secretary of finance, created by the code bill.

Women were entertained at the Ak-Sar-Ben den, at Omaha during Merchants market week for the first time outside of a coronation ball, since the organization was founded twenty five years ago.

Nebraska's football team started training for the 1919 season last week with about 100 candidate for places on the first squad. The opening game will take place at Iowa City, Oct. 4.

A total of 28,000 head of sheep and 74,000 head of cattle were received at the South Omaha stock yards last Monday, breaking all previous records for a single day.

Commission men are said to be offering farmers in the northwestern part of the state having average yields \$100 an acre in the field for their potato crop.

Reports from Washington indicate that the Nebraska potato industry will not be affected in the least by the importation of a cheap product from Europe.

The state banking bureau has received application for charter from the Bank of Dix, Kimball county. The bank is incorporated for \$15,000.

A convention of the Nebraska Farmers' Co-operative Grain and Live Stock association will be held at Omaha from November 18 to 20.

Filley, Rockford and Virginia in Gage county plan to build a transmission electric line from the Holmesville plant for lighting the towns.

Business men of Nebraska City have organized a company having for its purpose the building of an up-to-date hotel in the city.

Railroad crop reports place Nebraska's potato crop at 6,500,000 bushels, about half a normal yield.

The 1919 sugar beet yield in Nebraska is expected to be the greatest in the state's history.

Gage county farmers report that the ground is so dry that fall plowing is almost impossible.

Work has begun on the paving of a number of the streets of Mullen.

South Omaha packers predict that retail prices of meat will be decidedly lower in the immediate future.

An effort is being made to have Cardinal Mercier, Belgium's famous prelate, who arrived in this country a few days ago, to visit Omaha and other Nebraska cities.

A controversy of 20 years' standing between the north and south side of Columbus was settled by the voting of \$150,000 bonds for a site and a new court house. The site will be two blocks south of the Union Pacific station.

Shelton has an unprecedented scarcity of homes with no immediate prospects of improvement in the situation in sight.

By a majority of about 2,000 in a total vote of about 10,000, Richardson county defeated the project to remove the county seat from Falls City to Humboldt. The election marked the end of a bitter fight. The court house at Falls City burned to the ground last May, and agitation was at once begun for removal of the county seat to Humboldt. A 5-mill levy was recently voted to rebuild the structure.

The 1919 football schedule of the Nebraska University, just given out, is as follows: October 4, Iowa at Iowa City; October 11, Minnesota at Minneapolis; October 18, Notre Dame at Lincoln; October 25, Oklahoma at Omaha; November 1, Ames at Lincoln; November 8, Missouri at Columbia; November 15, Kansas at Lincoln; November 22, Syracuse at Lincoln.

A syndicate of eastern capitalists has taken over the Farmers Clay Products company plants at Tekamah, and reports are that the largest and most modern brick and tile plant in the west will be erected near the site of the present factories next spring.

The new electric light plant at Mullen is nearing completion and citizens of the town are looking forward to a more efficient lighting system than it has ever had. The old plant, which was privately owned, burned down last winter.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed the lumber-yard of Nye-Schneider-Fowler company, and completely gutted the Northwestern railroad station at Hastings. The loss at the lumber yard is estimated at \$80,000 and the railroad station at \$10,000.

By a vote of two to one delegates to the Methodist Episcopal conference at University Place, a Lincoln suburb, defeated a proposal to establish new boundaries for the conference, so as to apportion a larger number of delegates to the western Nebraska meeting.

Victor E. Wilson, who resigned from the Nebraska railway commission, will enter the practice of commercial laws in Lincoln after October 1, when his resignation becomes effective.

Rumors in the northwestern part of the state are to the effect that the Hord potash plant which was destroyed by fire at Lakeside will not be rebuilt, due to the uncertain condition of the markets.

Hog prices at the South Omaha market dropped more than \$3 a hundred during the past week. Bottom price, \$15 a hundred, was the lowest on the market in the past two years.

The plant of the American Potash company at Antioch, one of the largest in western Nebraska, resumed operations after having been closed nearly a year.

From Washington comes the report that the government equalization board has arranged to have 10,000 tons of sugar shipped into Nebraska to relieve the present shortage.

Enrollment in public school throughout the state this fall far exceeds that of a year ago. In some cities and towns the increase in attendance exceeds 10 per cent.

A new school building, an addition to the electric plant and a new municipal ice plant are improvements contemplated for Plainview in the immediate future.

Lincoln has been receiving but one fourth its normal supply of sugar during the past few weeks. A good many other towns in the state are in the same boat.

The State Railway Commission has ruled that airplanes used in carrying passengers are common carriers and are under its jurisdiction as to rates and service.

Members of the faculty of the Midland college at Fremont anticipate a very successful school year. The college opened Sept. 10 with an enrollment of 350.

Warren Pershing, 10-year-old son of General Pershing, is back at home in Lincoln, after having spent two months overseas with his illustrious father.

The annual convention of the State Association of County Commissioners, Supervisors and County Clerks will be held at Omaha December 2 to 4.

A Minnesota non-partisan league leader, H. E. Gaston, has brought suit against the Lincoln Daily Star for libel. He asks for \$50,000 damages.

The postoffice at Tate, Pawnee county, has been ordered discontinued because no one can be found who wishes to serve as postmaster.

With the opening of the school term last Wednesday the Nebraska University began the 51st year of its existence.

Guide signs for tourists over the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver highway across Nebraska have been renewed.

The Beatrice volunteer fire department recently celebrated the burning of the mortgage on its building.

Blue Springs' new school building, a contract for which has just been let, will cost \$51,151.

A movement is on foot to erect a building at Aurora, suitable for use as an auditorium.

Nebraska's oat crops is estimated at 74,387,000 bushels compared to 56,188,000 last year.

Continued agitation against the high cost of living and cessation of the eastern demand are given as the chief causes for sensational decreases in hog and cattle prices at South Omaha and other big markets.

Because of an outbreak of pneumonia among swine exhibited at the state fair orders have been given by the state live stock bureau that animals sold during the fair must not be delivered for three weeks.

President C. J. Miles of the former Nebraska state base ball league is making an effort to form a league for 1920 with teams at Beatrice, Lincoln, Fairbury, Norfolk, Columbus, Hastings and York.

The State Board of Health is sending Nebraska physicians copies of a circular letter from the national public health service, requesting the names of 100 doctors in this state, who are willing to serve under the direction of the state and federal bureaus in the event of another influenza epidemic this winter.

### IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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#### LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 28

#### REVIEW: JESUS OUR SAVIOUR AND KING, OR PARABLES OF THE KINGDOM.

The method of review should be determined by the grade of the class. For the Primary the review should center in the topic, "Jesus and the Children;" the Junior, "Choosing Jesus as Saviour;" Intermediate, "Accepting Christ's Program for Our Lives;" for the Senior and Adult grades the subject of the church, noting its membership, ordinances, worship, and service. A better way would be to study more fully the parables of the kingdom as set forth in Matthew 13:44-50.

#### I. The Parable of the Hid Treasure (v. 14).

The usual interpretation of this parable, making Christ the hid treasure for which a sinner must give up everything in order to buy his salvation, must be rejected for the following reasons: (1) Christ is not hidden in a field, but has been lifted up and made a spectacle to the world. (2) Nobody has ever been obliged to buy the world in order to get Christ. (3) Salvation cannot be purchased, for it is God's free and gracious gift. (4) No warrant is ever held out to a man to conceal his religion after it is obtained.

#### 1. The field. This is the world (v. 38). Fortunately this landmark has been made by Christ himself.

2. The treasure. In Psalm 135:4 we are told that Israel, the chosen people, is his treasure. The same truth is set forth in different places and ways (Deut. 7:6-8; 14:2; 26:18; 32:8, 9). When Christ uttered this parable the ten tribes were already concealed from human observation, and as to the rest of Israel it was a prophecy of that which was to follow. The kingdom as to its relation and bearing is now hidden. Christ was primarily sent to the Jews; for their sake the field was bought.

#### 3. The purchaser: the Son of God (John 3:16).

None but the Son of God had such resources to buy the world.

#### 4. The purchase price. This was the precious blood of the Son of God, which is worth infinitely more than silver and gold and the treasures of the earth (1 Peter 1:13, 19; Isa. 53).

#### II. The Parable of the Merchantman Seeking Goodly Pearls (vv. 45, 46).

1. The merchantman. He is actively engaged in search for pearls. In this search he discovers one pearl of great price. This merchantman is none other than Christ himself. The whole activity of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, since the fall of man, has been seeking those who are lost.

2. The purchasing price. The merchantman sold all—impoverished himself in order to buy the pearl. The poor lost sinner could not buy Christ. His salvation is without money and without price. Christ did impoverish himself, turned his back upon the heavenly glory (Phil. 2:6-8) to purchase the one pearl of great price by his own precious blood (Eph. 5:25; 1 Pet. 1:18, 19).

3. The pearl of great price. This is the church. The merchantman will find other pearls of value, but the peerless gem set above all others will be the church which he has purchased with his own blood.

#### III. The Parable of the Drag Net (vv. 47, 50).

This gives us a picture of the consummation of the kingdom. No one can mistake the meaning here. Note: 1. The sea. This word when used in a figurative sense denotes peoples and multitudes (Dan. 7:3, Rev. 17:15).

2. The drag net. The word "net" in the authorized version is properly translated "dragnet."

3. The net drawn to the shore when full.

4. The assortment made by the angels.

5. The destiny of the bad fish, or wicked men.

#### He Draws Hearts of Men.

On that day when our Lord Jesus Christ was lifted up, all sorts of people were drawn to him. There were those who loved him dearly at the foot of the Cross. There were scribes, and learned men, and aristocrats, and priests and common people. There were simple peasants from the country, shepherds from the hills, and a motley crowd from the city streets. There were Roman soldiers and Galilean pilgrims. It was a crowd representative of all the world's people, and today when he is lifted up even as of old, he draws to himself the hearts of men.

#### The Work That God Appoints.

I am not bound to make the world go right, but only to discover and to do with cheerful heart the work that God appoints.—Jean Ingelow.

#### Pass That Day in Peace.

You have only a day to pass on earth; so act as to pass that day in peace.—De Lamennais.

#### To Live in Peace.

Peace is the fruit of love; for to live in peace, we must learn to suffer many things.—De Lamennais.