

Table with weather forecast: Rain or snow Wednesday; colder west and central; Thursday unsettled, rain or snow, colder in east.

WOMAN NOMINATED BY MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 18.—For the first time in the history of Michigan politics a woman was today chosen candidate for a state elective office when Mrs. Dora H. Stockman of Lansing was nominated by the republican state convention here, one of the party's two candidates, for member of the state board of agriculture in the election April 7.

NEBRASKA BANNER STATE IN SAVINGS STAMP SALES

Washington, Feb. 18.—Nebraska's per capita sales of war savings stamps in 1918 were \$21.18 greater than those of any other state, the war savings organization reported today. The state's aggregate sales were \$27,450,000, Ohio, with \$26,244,000 aggregate sales, ranked first in volume, but second in per capita sales. South Dakota came third in per capita records, the District of Columbia fourth and Iowa fifth.

GIRL PICKETS CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT

Paterson, N. J., Feb. 18.—Thirty alleged I. W. W. agitators, four of them girls, were arrested here today charged with disorderly conduct in attempting to keep textile workers, most of whom have returned to the mills after the strike here, from continuing at work.

TROOPS IN ARCTIC ZONE IN GOOD HEALTH.

London, Feb. 18.—It has been learned from the latest arrivals from the Murman coast, says Reuters, that the allied troops of the North Russian expeditionary force are in good health and that the military authorities are doing everything to relieve the discomforts of the extreme cold, combined with the Arctic 20-hour night. The temperature was nearly 40 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, in January, and there were only from three to four hours of daylight during the month at Port Murmann, which is 200 miles within the Arctic circle.

FOOD PRICES BEGIN TO DROP IN ENGLAND

London, Feb. 18.—George H. Roberts, food controller, in a statement to newspaper men on the food situation today, said: "In the last three months, November 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, prices declined slightly in this country. This certainly is continuing and it may safely be anticipated that the next month will show an appreciable fall in food prices as a whole. "When circumstances permit the food controller is prepared to take action of food from control and to trust the competition instead of costs to reduce expense to the lowest."

ASK UNCLE SAM TO GO SLOWLY WITH PACKERS

Live Stock Men in Group Session See Danger of Punishing Producers With Bigger Men.

Two hundred live stock men, in group session at the Masonic Temple last night, warned the government to "go slow" in dealing with the country's big packers. This, perhaps, was the outstanding feature of the first day's sessions of the Transmississippi Congress.

"There is a great danger that the government, in its anxiety to punish the packers, will punish the producer—and the public—more than anyone else," said J. M. Wilson of McKinley, Wyo., president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' association.

The stockmen, at the close of the session, framed a resolution to go before the general congress Thursday urging the government to "correct" the packers by statute, and not by "boards, or commissions, or individuals."

The word "correct" was used throughout the resolutions, which were adopted unanimously. "Witness at Washington. Wilson was a witness in government hearings of the packers' situation. He said the house committee wanted to be fair, but that the senate committee was "anxious to give the packers the worst of it."

Wilson, and John G. Imboden of Decatur, Ill., both said the testimony of the packers at the hearings "absolutely refuted the findings" of the Federal Trade Commission.

Imboden spoke on "What the Cattle and Hog Feeders Need." He is president of the Illinois State Live Stock association.

Other speeches were made by Frank D. Tomson of Lincoln, editor of "The Shorthorn in America," and W. J. Carmichael, secretary of the National Swine Growers' association, of Chicago.

W. B. Tagg of Omaha presided at Tuesday night's meeting. "Cut in Wages Given Smelters in El Paso El Paso, Tex., Feb. 18.—A reduction of wages for employees of the El Paso smelting works, one of the American Smelting and Refining company's chain of smelters, was announced today. Employees receiving \$2.50 per day or more will be reduced 50 cents. Those receiving between \$2 and \$2.50 will be reduced to \$2. Laborers getting \$2 will receive \$1.75. The reduction is attributed to the condition of the copper market and is effective at once.

Officials of the local plant of the American Smelting and Refining company state that they have received no reports of a reduction of wages here. Wages range from \$2 to \$5 a day and nearly all the furnaces are in operation, officials state. The local plant is affected in no way by the market, as set, officials declare.

BIG ARMY PROVISION STRICKEN FROM BILL

House Passes Appropriations for Next Fiscal Year With Restriction to Maximum Force of 175,000.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Legislation providing for a temporary military establishment of about 540,000 officers and men during the fiscal year beginning next July 1 was eliminated from the annual appropriation bill tonight in the house after passage of the senate bill for resumption of voluntary enlistments in the peace time army, which would be restricted to the maximum of 175,000 men authorized in the National Defense act of 1916.

The senate measure now goes to conference and will become effective upon its approval by President Wilson. The army bill also was adopted by the house without a record vote and now goes to the senate with its completion there at this session regarded by many leaders as the final act of the war department for the 12 months after June 30.

Demobilization Provided for. It was explained by members of the house that the senate bill did not affect the present wartime army, which under the selective service act must be demobilized within four months after peace is formally declared by presidential proclamation. Decision of the house to consider the senate measure was by a vote of 172 to 162.

Chairman Dent by objection of the house military committee, had asked for a rule to make the temporary army legislation in the regular appropriation bill in order, but the rules committee took no formal action on the request. Instead, it voted 7 to 5, to report a resolution giving the senate measure the right of way. Ten republicans joined with 162 democrats in voting for the resolution in the house after a sharp debate.

Before adopting the senate bill, the house amended it so as to provide that recruits should be enrolled in the regular army for only one year without further service in the reserve. Their pay was fixed by another amendment at \$30 a month, the wartime basis in the army.

Republicans Register Protest. Republican Leader Mann, in explaining the votes of 155 republicans against adopting the rule to consider the senate bill, said opposition was not against the bill, but was a protest against the failure to consider a temporary program that would enable the quicker return of troops from Europe. The recruiting bill itself finally was adopted without a dissenting vote.

"If the democrats," said Mr. Mann, "refuse to let the house consider legislation that will bring drafted men home, the responsibility is with the democrats. The responsibility for such a condition will be with a democratic administration under legislation of the democratic majority and against which republicans protested."

Mr. Mann's declaration brought sharp retorts from the democratic side. Representative Humphreys of Mississippi declared that "democrats can make boys in France believe we are trying to keep them there."

His declaration for a small army was vigorously applauded by the democrats, as was also his assertion that the soldiers should not be held abroad for police duty.

Discharged Soldier Robbed of Pay While Asleep on Train. Less than four hours after Private William B. Finelle, Denver, wearing gold chevrons for wounds received at Verdun and in the Argonne forest, was discharged at Camp Dodge he was robbed of his full pay, amounting to \$200 while he was asleep in a smoking car. Finelle did not discover his loss until he reached Omaha late last night. Remembering that a "pal" got off the train at Council Bluffs, Finelle made a dash through the gates at the Union station to catch a street car across the river in vague hopes of finding the thief. He told his tale to Policeman Djask.

Taft Will Return to Yale University Next Fall. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 18.—William Howard Taft will return to Yale university next fall as Kent professor of law, it was announced at the university today. Speed Naval Building. Washington, Feb. 18.—All of the 16 capital ships already authorized for the navy will be under construction on the ways within a year, Rear Admiral Taylor, chief of construction, today informed the senate naval affairs committee during consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

Author of New Capitol Bill Proudest Man in Nebraska

Representative Grant S. Mears, Pioneer of State and Real Booster; Sees Measure Go to Victory.



GRANT S. MEARS

From a Staff Correspondent. Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 18.—About the proudest man in Lincoln today, is Grant S. Mears, author of the new capitol bill, carrying an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the erection of a monumental structure to house the legislature and the executive officers of the commonwealth.

Mr. Mears is a resident of Wayne, Neb., where he is a real estate dealer and a regular booster. He is a real pioneer, coming to that part of the state before the advent of the railroad, telegraphs and other modern institutions.

He is now serving his third term in the house and at one time won on record against a capitol appropriation bill on the ground that the time was not opportune. He invited several members to sign his bill and before he was through had added 28 signatures to the bill. He heard that Tracewell and Jacobson had a companion bill and he had all pool together on House Bill No. 3, and when it was completed there were 30 names as sponsors.

One of the proud claims that the author of the bill truthfully makes is that in obtaining passage of his bill there were no promises or trades made, and there was no log rolling of any character.

Ground to Hope for Early Peace Given to Huns

This Was Only Word of Cheer Erzberger Gave Assembly as Result of Negotiations With Foch.

Weimar, Feb. 18.—(By Associated Press)—The German cabinet voted early Sunday morning to reject the allied terms for the renewal of the armistice and take the chances of an allied military advance being ordered. After consultation with the party leaders, however, the decision was changed and on Sunday night orders were issued that the armistice be signed.

It appears that the government considered one of the allied conditions as capable of being construed to mean that the allies, if they found it necessary, might occupy all Germany, and the cabinet is declared to have felt that ultimately there would be such an occupation and that it might be as well to bring things to a crisis now, rather than sign an agreement which it considered degrading in its terms.

Erzberger Reports to Assembly. Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice delegation, was noticeably wrought up and laboring under a strain, when he reported to the assembly the full details of the negotiations. As he read the terms, the house listened in almost agonized silence. The slightest stir of noise brought angry hisses; the assembly never has been quite so still.

The members of the house stirred uneasily as he finished and stopped for breath. Before continuing his explanation Herr Erzberger interjected: "It is my wish that you may never have the fateful hours I have had. We on the commission have had to bear untold responsibility."

He then referred to the unfortunate, well-nigh fatal delay in the arrival of the terms at Weimar and went into details on Marshal Foch's ultimatum, which he said he was assured was framed with unqualified approval of President Wilson. Herr Erzberger told of his efforts to secure modifications, but said Marshal (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

EISNER REGIME IN BAVARIA IS FACING CRISIS

Munich and Nuremberg Recruit Garrisons to Oppose Premier and His Spartan Followers.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The Bavarian government of Premier Eisner is facing a serious internal situation, say dispatches received here. The Munich correspondent of the Lokai Anzeiger says garrisons in Munich and Nuremberg are recruiting troops to oppose Eisner, his Spartan and independent socialist followers and the soldiers' council.

The Munich soldiers' council has issued a demand that recruiting be stopped and that the Bavarian war minister be made subject to its executive committee.

Eisner Favors Soviet. The same report declares the Spartans, temporarily in control at Nuremberg, will be thrown out by troops brought from the outside if necessary.

A Munich dispatch to the Vorwarts says a solution of the government crisis cannot be delayed longer. A parade in Munich on Sunday headed by Eisner was behind banners demanding introduction of a soviet government, a world revolution and dictatorship by the proletariat.

At a meeting later Dr. Levien, a Russian bolshevik, who was recently arrested and whose release was compelled by the Munich Spartans, demanded that members of the ministry opposing Eisner be thrown out and a soviet republic instituted.

Spartans Gather at Muhlheim. Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—Berlin dispatches say Spartans have stopped all work in newspaper offices at Muhlheim and by force kept newspaper staffs from going to the offices. Armed Spartans are reaching Muhlheim from Essen, Dusseldorf and other places, and Muhlheim is regarded as the center of the Spartans movement.

A strong party of Spartans went to the village of Hervestoedter, where, it is reported, they repulsed the government troops.

OPENING OF THE KIEL ARMISTICE CONDITION

Forts on Helgoland and Canal Must Be Demolished and Interned German Warships Destroyed.

London, Feb. 18.—(British Wireless Service)—The final armistice conditions which the supreme council is considering will be made public before the end of the month according to various newspapers, and they will include among the naval conditions the demolition of the forts of Helgoland and the Kiel canal, the surrender for purposes of destruction of German warships now interned, and the opening of the Kiel canal for civil transports.

It is stated that Germany will be left with a fleet large enough for defensive purposes. Island Immense Bomb Proof. The naval correspondent of the Daily Mail, writing of the strong fortifications on the island of Helgoland, says:

"The summit of the island is one immense bomb proof, and the batteries are so placed as to be invisible from the sea. The heavy guns there—11-inch and 12-inch weapons—probably were reinforced during the war by 15-inch guns. The guns are mounted in steel turrets of great thickness. All the batteries and observation posts are connected by subterranean passages, and the roads leading up to them run along galleries which are shell proof.

"The guns are mounted after the usual fashion so as to give them an immense range, probably from 10 to 12 1/2 sea miles. To enable the island to stand the concussion of their discharge and resistance directed against it, 6,000,000 pounds of concrete have been poured before 1910 and, subsequently, other large sums were allotted.

Destruction Difficult Task. "The immense sea-lance sheds are said to have been of the disappearing type, which could be lowered as a protection against long range naval weapons with all the usual equipment of a naval base. The fortifications presumably will be blown up, but their destruction will be no easy business. They are of armored concrete and steel, and a very large quantity of explosives will be required.

"The fortifications at either entrance to the Kiel canal are of immense strength and are lavishly supplied with the heaviest guns in steel turrets."

Hindenburg Resents Terms. London, Feb. 18.—Advices received from Berlin by way of Basel today are to the effect that the Pan-German military party, headed by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, bitterly resents the new clauses in the armistice, especially those limiting the control of ammunition factories and the demand that Germany pay the expenses of the allied armies of occupation on the Rhine.

These conditions, it is complained, will throw out of work thousands of German officers, from generals downward, while the army of 500,000 volunteers, reported by the German press to have been organized must be disbanded.

The advices add that indignation against Matthias Erzberger on the part of the military authorities is increasing.

SPEAKERS ADVISE DELEGATES FUTURE BRIGHT WITH PROMISE

Must Demand Square Deal In Way of Freight Rates For the Mississippi Valley

Has Greater Producing Power Than Any Other Region in Country; Urges Development of Waterways and North and South Railroads; Need More Ships.

A. C. Carpenter of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' bureau of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, and J. P. Smetanka, special representative of the Czecho-Slovak information bureau, Washington, D. C., were speakers last night at the general session of the Transmississippi Readjustment congress. Judge V. H. Stone of Lander, Wyo., presided.

Mr. Carpenter brought a hopeful message of the re-development of waterway transportation for the valley commerce. He bespoke a sympathetic interest for the first annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Waterways association at Chicago on April 23.

In that connection he said: "We must demand and obtain a square deal from our government, first in the matter of freight rate adjustments by water and rail so that our low resistance and short haul north and south channels of transportation to our natural ports on the gulf, can be used; next, we must demand and obtain from the United States Shipping board enough steamships to give us access to all of the world markets we desire to reach."

Opportunity to Shape Affairs. "To you men of the Mississippi valley the reconstruction period brings an obligation and an opportunity to shape your affairs so as to give the nation all that this rich valley can yield, to enable it to meet the extraordinary calls that will be made," said Mr. Carpenter in the foreword of his address.

He stated that the Mississippi valley embraces 40 per cent of the area, more than 50 per cent of the population, and more than 70 per cent of the raw materials produced in the United States proper.

"The bulk of the national resources of soil, of mines, of forests, and of waterways lie within its boundaries. Consequently the larger part of the national substance must be drawn from it," he said.

Seek Foreign Trade. "It must also seek foreign trade," he added, "this time in finished products as well as in raw materials. To do this successfully it must develop its opportunity by reducing its transportation to an economic basis, by utilizing channels of low natural resistance. This means that its access to the sea must be had by using the waterways and its easy grade north and south railroad.

He explained that half a century ago the commerce of the valley was moved by boats up and down the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The advent of east and west railroads, acting in the interest of the Atlantic seaboard, changed the situation. Mr. Carpenter insisted that the time and opportunity are ripe to break up this transportation control and to give the valley access to its natural ports on the gulf.

He related that under the conditions referred to, the Atlantic seaboard gained wealth and power at a faster rate than the Mississippi valley and today possesses greater wealth and interest earning power than any other region on earth.

Producing Power. Continuing, he said: "But the valley possesses greater producing power than any other region and I am sure that it is the hope of this convention that it can find a way to accelerate the forces which are now at work to bring into action the real economies of soil, of climate, (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Harry A. Wheeler of Washington and J. Ogden Armour, Chicago, Deliver Key-note Addresses.

Two thousand men, among them, governors, mayors, city and state officials, business and professional men, farmers and laborers are gathered in Omaha for the Transmississippi Readjustment congress.

The brains of the West will confer on a constructive program of development and will create a machinery to carry out that program at Washington and elsewhere.

The congress opened in the morning with addresses of welcome by Mayor Ed P. Smith of Omaha and Governor S. R. McKelvie of Nebraska.

John W. Gamble, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Omaha, delivered an address on the purposes of the congress.

At the afternoon session the "key-note speech" was delivered by Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which organization co-operated in calling the Omaha congress.

J. Ogden Armour sent a message on "Getting Back to the Highway of Progress."

Names Clearance Committee. Francis A. Brogan, chairman of the executive committee of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, presided at the afternoon session.

President C. C. George of the congress announced the general clearance committee as follows: Francis A. Brogan, Omaha, chairman; J. M. Wilson, Wyoming; Prof. A. L. Haacker, Lincoln; O. G. Smith, Kearney; P. N. Meyers, St. Paul; J. E. Smith, St. Louis; George C. Boardman, San Francisco; E. M. Ammons, Denver; and William Wattis, Ogden, Utah.

At the evening session A. C. Carpenter of New Orleans spoke on inland waterways and J. P. Smetanka, special representative of the Czecho-Slovak nation, spoke on European export possibilities.

Hold Group Meetings. At the conclusion of the afternoon session the congress adjourned into group meetings devoted to agriculture, live stock, civic, highways, water power, manufacturing, grain exchanges, garment manufacturers, insurance, building industry, advertising and selling, milling, banking, poetry, lawyers, dairy products and farm implements.

Wednesday morning will be devoted exclusively to group meetings. The declarations which emanate from the group meetings will be in the hands of the clearance committee Wednesday noon and will be acted upon by the general congress Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Wheeler's subject was "Readjustment Problems of the Middle West," and his address was the "keynote" of the congress.

Wheeler Applauded. Mr. Wheeler was greeted with a rising welcome when he was introduced, and at the close of his speech addressed the audience once again in appreciation of the constructive thought which he expressed so clearly. He was applauded frequently during the progress of his address, particularly when he outlined his views on government control and private ownership of rail transportation lines. He struck a responsive chord when he declared that better service is obtainable under private ownership of railroad lines, and that there had been a sloughing of enthusiasm, ingenuity and initiative under government control. He said the country accepted the principle and practice of paternalism because of the war and he expressed the hope that this readjustment congress will decide on the measure of advantage and the measure of disadvantage, whatever it may be, of government ownership or control of railroad lines.

Entangling Alliances. He analyzed the far-reaching effects of a league of nations and added that this country, under present world conditions, must face more or less entangling alliances. He viewed these entanglements as having been brought out for a "mighty good cause."

What Is Love? Pointed Answers in The Bee's Contest

Contest section with questions and answers about love. Includes 'FINE PRIZES FOR BEST ANSWERS' and numbered questions like 'No. 24. Folks need a lot of loving in the morning...' and 'No. 15. The beginning of love is beauty...'.

Wednesday's General Sessions

- General sessions list: In Omaha Auditorium, Fifteenth and Howard streets; admission free; only those who have registered may vote. Morning. No general session. Reserved for group meetings. T. P. M. Address: "Responsibilities of Victory..."

Daniels Looking Into Charges of Bribery and Graft in Naval Service

New York, Feb. 18.—Arrests on charges of bribery and graft in the personnel of the Third naval district have been made, following an investigation ordered by Secretary Daniels, the New York Post says today. The Post quotes Secretary Daniels as saying that the investigation indicates "that money was paid for assignments and promotions in the service and discharges from the service."