

HOUSE WOULD CUT DOWN POWER OF ONE STATE BOARD

By Stout's Amendment Board of Equalization Will Not Overturn Valuations Placed on Property by Officials.

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—Representative McLaughlin was vindicated in the house when a necessary amendment to which he called attention Saturday, and which met with considerable opposition then, was adopted Monday morning.

Saturday McLaughlin stated that the section of the code relating to the State Board of Equalization was so broad that it empowered that body to send one of its janitors to any county in the state and there overturn any valuations the local boards of assessment would make on real and personal property. He contended that the provisions of the section of the code dealing with this feature was altogether too dangerous.

Monday morning, recognizing the truth of the McLaughlin statement, Representative Stout introduced an amendment curing the defect and which limits the State Board of Equalization going under the local boards with mandatory powers to arbitrarily revise valuations.

The motion to engross for third reading was voted upon unanimously. The bill carries an appropriation of \$5,000.

In the afternoon amendments were made to the code bill which substituted House Roll 298, the state highway districts. The laws relating to the creation of the State Dental board and for the examination and registration of dental surgeons, as passed in 1913 and 1915, were substituted for the matter contained in the printed bill.

During the consideration of the code bill Representative Purcell, arising to a question of person privilege, asked that the house not consider House Rolls 510 and 511, bills relating to the State Board of Agriculture, and enlarging its powers, by the creation of the office of deputy commissioner of agriculture, with a salary of \$3,600 a year, in connection with the code. He explained that the bill was introduced at the request of the State Board of Agriculture, a nonpartisan body, and he understood the code bill to be a partisan measure, pledged by the republican platform.

Act on Soldier Settlement Bill. The consideration of the code bill was the special order, but when Representative Ellis Good moved that consideration of House Roll 583, the soldiers' settlement bill, introduced by the governor, be taken up, there was faint objection to the interruption.

He explained that if the bill were to pass this week, it would have to be sent back to the senate immediately, adding that the bill was one which would permit the state of Nebraska to co-operate with the federal government, other states of the union, and with corporate and private enterprises to reclaim lands, by irrigation or drainage, and to embark in such enterprises as would enable the returned soldiers to settle on lands and to obtain employment.

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OVERTHROW RED GOVERNMENT IN BUDAPEST RIOT

Bela Kun, Hungarian Minister, Reported Assassinated in Revolt Against the Communists.

Vienna, April 7.—(Havas.)—The Hungarian communist government in Budapest has been overthrown, according to rumors current in official circles, the newspapers say.

Bela Kun, the foreign minister, is reported to have been assassinated. The reports do not say whether the attempted revolution in Budapest was organized by the socialists or the bourgeoisie parties.

Nuremberg, Bavaria, April 7.—(Via Copenhagen.)—The Bavarian national conference of social democrats here has voted, 42 to 8, against the introduction of a soviet republic in Bavaria.

Peasants Menace Munich. Berlin, April 7.—(By Associated Press.)—There has been no definite news here concerning the situation in Munich since the reports were received of the early exciting occurrences. From such news as has reached Berlin, however, it seems probable that a soviet government has not yet been proclaimed in any way that can be regarded as official or binding.

The proponents of the plan met with strong opposition in two quarters. The Bavarian Diet, it is true, can hardly meet Tuesday, as had been the program, because it is not assured of the support of the troops in Munich (who were reported in Munich dispatches Saturday to have expressed sympathy with the soviet cause, but to have declared their intention to maintain neutrality, although they would not protect the building, which is armed with machine guns).

The proponents of the soviet idea, however, met with great opposition on the part of the bourgeoisie, on the one hand, and the peasants on the other hand. The peasants hold the trump card in their control of the supply of foodstuffs, which they have declared they would refuse to deliver in case a soviet government were proclaimed.

Germany was winning the war, the rear admiral stated, when he arrived in England the day after the United States became a belligerent. Teuton interference with the allied shipping he added, was a serious problem, solved only when conference of the British, American and allied commands worked out and put into practice the system of protecting the vital ships which prevailed until the cessation of hostilities.

When Eberstein was chosen by Ringer, Dempsey was put back as assistant chief, in which position he had formerly served eight months. Ringer explained that he wanted Dempsey to serve as assistant chief until he should have held that position one year and thus be eligible for the retirement pension of that rank.

"I expected Dempsey would have retired last February 1," was the only way in which Ringer would commit himself on the subject yesterday.

Dempsey was appointed as patrolman July 28, 1887 and was promoted to the position of sergeant April 1, 1901; captain, November 15, 1910; assistant chief, July 26, 1917; chief, April 1, 1918; assistant chief again, October 1, 1918. Since last October Dempsey has been working in Chief Eberstein's office. His work has been as utility man without any well-defined duties.

REAR ADMIRAL SIMS TELLS OF SECRET VOYAGE

That's how I seem to remember them," Sail From New York.

The admiral and his aide sailed from the port of New York March 26, 1917, on the steamship New York he said. No one on the vessel recognized them, and they passed the time as ordinary voyagers without feeling any unusual fear of their identities being revealed.

News of the declaration of war by the United States on April 6 reached them by the ship's wireless news service. It did not disturb them.

Entering Liverpool harbor on April 9, in a thick mist the steamer struck a mine and a hole was blown in one of her forward compartments, but the admiral and his aide were "not especially disturbed" by that, either.

There was no reception committee to meet them at the docks in Liverpool, Admiral Sims said. They went ashore unnoticed, "like anybody else." A special train was waiting in the Liverpool railroad yards, however, with Admiral Hope aboard, representing the British admiralty.

On April 13, at a luncheon in London, the U. S. ambassador made the formal announcement that Admiral Sims had arrived in the country. After that the admiral and his aide reappeared in their navy uniforms and abandoned the names of "Richardson and Robertson" for all time.

Commenting on "how he happened to be" the officers selected to go abroad, Admiral Sims said: "I was the logical selection for a number of reasons. I had been naval attaché at Paris from 1897 to 1900. I speak the French language. I had been to England about every winter from 1902 to 1909 to talk guns with British admiralty chiefs like Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Scott. I knew the British and French naval heads. And for three years I had been in command of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla on this side."

The existing tension led to many reports of decisive action which the American delegation was said to be about to take. These reports were more or less exaggerated, yet all seemed plausible in view of the president's determined attitude.

Some of the president's closest intimates had not been informed that the steamer George Washington had been sent for, while others were of the opinion that the summoning of the steamer would be accepted as an intimation by the allied leaders that delays must be brought to a speedy conclusion.

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When Dempsey was chief of police the salary was \$3,000. Eberstein's salary is \$4,000 a year.

PRESIDENT MAY LEAVE PARIS IN NEAR FUTURE

Has confined him also to his bed. A morning session of the council was, therefore, impossible.

It was then determined to have the council meet at Lloyd George's residence, so as to be near him, and here the session began at 3:30 this afternoon with Premier Clemenceau, Premier Orlando, Colonel House and all the financial experts present.

Reparations was again the chief issue and although settled in the main principle, a number of essential details still remained open.

One of the American experts summed up the situation as he entered the meeting, saying: "The chances are favorable to an agreement, but we have not agreed yet."

Spread Payment Over Years. The principles which seem to be settled are that reparation and restoration shall be in accordance with the president's seventh and eighth points, and the allies' reply to the president's note, and also that the actual damages and destruction shall be the main basis for estimating the damages and that the commission shall formulate categories or classes of these damages.

Payment is to be spread over a period of years, without a specific total being fixed and the initial payments probably will be required within the first two years.

At the close of the council's session it was stated that no agreement had been reached on reparations or other subjects, and that the discussion on reparations would be resumed tomorrow with President Wilson probably present.

The extreme tension was evidently a result of discussions and it is believed throughout the conference that another critical stage has been reached. One of the most responsible authorities associated with President Wilson said that he would not be surprised if American participation was brought to an early close if the delays over details were carried much further.

The differences still remaining on the subjects of frontiers and reparations are comparatively light, he added, and yet these slight differences are so persistently maintained as to threaten to create prolonged delays, which the president and American delegation are not willing to accept.

Principles at Stake. The president was described by one who saw him during the day as standing firm in his determination to make no further concessions. He insists that the principles which were definitely agreed upon at the time of the armistice are at stake.

There is little doubt that the president's stand has been made known to the other members of the council but since his illness he has not personally conferred with any of them, excepting Colonel House.

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SENATE AGAINST FOREIGN TONGUE IN SOME SCHOOLS

Upper Branch of Legislature Approves Conference Report on Byrum Parochial School Bill.

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The Nebraska senate Monday afternoon approved the conference committee report on H. R. 246, the Byrum bill, prohibiting the use of foreign languages in courses of instruction in the parochial schools.

The senate's action puts an end to one of the bitterest fights of the session, as the house had already adopted the conferee's report. The bill now goes to the governor for his signature. Sears and Tanner of Omaha were the only members in the senate to vote against the report.

Governor McKelvie introduced two bills in the senate, one of which smooths out the tangle, in allowing the soldiers to vote for delegates for the constitutional convention. Under the old soldier voting law, a month's time was allowed for the return of the ballots after election day. The convention is to assemble December 2, while the election is held November 3. The bill cuts down the time for the return of the ballots to two weeks.

S. F. No. 263, the second bill, gives the governor power to appoint any number of persons to assist in enforcing the law covering the theft, purchase or concealing of stolen automobiles. It also empowers county officers to call on the governor to furnish officers to enforce prohibition.

These bills were repassed by the senate:

H. R. 246—Providing for a child welfare bureau.

H. R. 476—Appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of additional land for the home for dependent children.

H. R. 376—Appropriating \$2,952,800 for the maintenance of and expenses of the State Board of Control and providing a method of accounting.

H. R. 377—Appropriating \$25,000 for a committee at New York for the welcome of returning Nebraska soldiers.

S. P. 246—Providing for county roads to be built to and from consolidated rural schools teaching 10 or more grades.

H. R. 316—County board may issue a special tax to liquidate indebtedness against the district or to pay outstanding road warrants.

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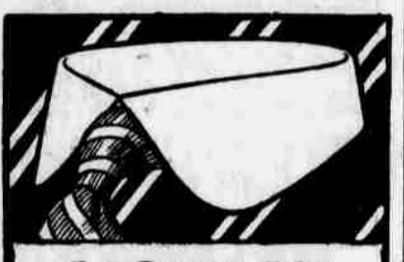
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Traffic Officer Heald Injured by Automobilist

Traffic Officer William Heald, 3333 Corby street, was run down yesterday afternoon by an automobile truck driven by F. A. Rousch of Carson, Ia. Heald suffered three broken ribs and severe bruises. He was removed to Lord Lister hospital. Rousch was arrested and held in jail in default of \$500 cash bond or \$1,000 signed bond.

Heald gave Rousch a signal to proceed across the intersection of Fourteenth and Douglas street from the north and then he faced east. Rousch, according to witnesses, was watching a street flusher in operation and drove straight into the officer.



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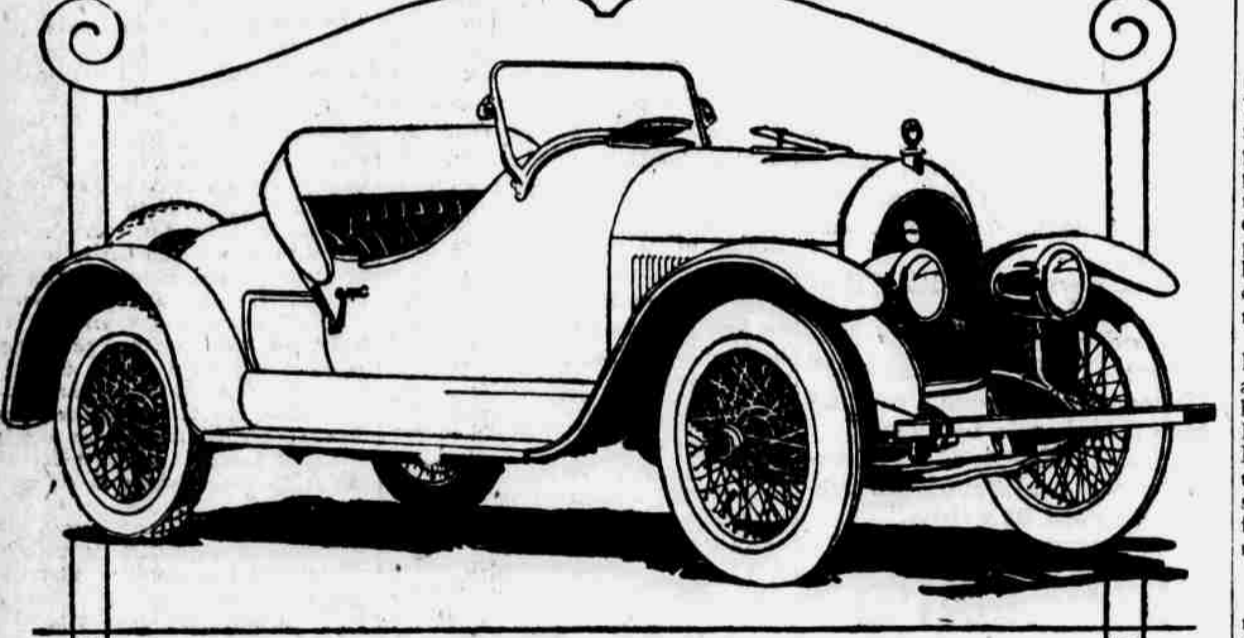
Harte of Douglas County Is Given Coffee Percolator

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—(Special.)—Representative Harte, Douglas county, was the recipient of a silver coffee percolator in the house this afternoon as a wedding gift.

Harry Foster acted as master of ceremonies, and Mr. Harte responded with a brief talk.

Investigation of Board of Control Finishes Work

Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—(Special.)—The joint senate and house committee investigating the Board of Control closed its hearings this afternoon, going over evidence which it has taken. It announced that Tuesday its findings would be made public.



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HAS DEMPSEY QUIT JOB OR NOT? THAT'S QUESTION

(Continued from Page One.)
1918. Eberstein had been in the United States secret service and had not been identified with the Omaha police department. Eberstein's appointment by the city council was not unanimous. There were many expressions that Dempsey's long experience in the department should have warranted his retention as chief of police regardless of a new administration in the city hall.

When Eberstein was chosen by Ringer, Dempsey was put back as assistant chief, in which position he had formerly served eight months. Ringer explained that he wanted Dempsey to serve as assistant chief until he should have held that position one year and thus be eligible for the retirement pension of that rank.

Dempsey's Official Record. "I expected Dempsey would have retired last February 1," was the only way in which Ringer would commit himself on the subject yesterday.

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