

TRAVEL TO FRANCE  
WILL BE RESTRICTED.

Washington, June 28.—Tourist travel to France from this country will not be permitted before next year, the State department announced. Business men will be permitted to send agents to any European country following the signing of the peace treaty, but restrictions as to the return trip will continue in force because of the needs of space for soldiers and civilian war department employees. Measures to prevent undue travel to Great Britain also will be continued as transportation and economic conditions in Great Britain still are far from normal.

SQUARE DEAL ESSENTIAL,  
THOMAS EDISON SAYS.

New York, June 28.—(By Universal Service.)—Everyone, employer or employee must practice the square deal or be out of step with the times, declared Thomas A. Edison, in a message received at the fifth annual banquet of Edison phonograph dealers held at the Hotel Commodore.

"This new relationship," said Mr. Edison, referring to the square deal, "cannot be legislated into existence. It will spring from the conscience and patriotism of the people. The time is coming when we must employ and disloyal employee will share equal odium in the esteem of society at large."

PETITE YVONNE WEDS  
EIGHT YOUNG SOLDIERS.

New York, June 28.—(By Universal Service.)—Petite Yvonne of Paris, whose last name is not known, loved the doughboys of the 39th division so that she married eight of them. Now Yvonne, sparkling brown eyes and all, languishes in a French jail. Private Elliott Brown of Atlanta, who returned on the troopship Regina D'Italia, told of having been walking with two doughboy companions in Paris, when another doughboy appeared.

Through his arm was hooked that of Yvonne. He paused and introduced her as his wife. Brown's two companions gasped, for each of them thought he alone held the key to her heart, having, as they stated, visited the minister with her. Brown was not one of Yvonne's victims.

The French authorities were apprised of the girl's marriages and when she was arrested she confessed to eight.

SOCIETY FAVORITE  
THROWN FROM HORSE.

Chicago, June 28.—(By Universal Service.)—Miss Loretta Hines, society favorite at the South Shore Country club horse show, suffered a fracture of the left shoulder when her mount, King Style, one of the blue ribbon winners, became frightened and reared while being ridden out of the track.

The accident was in view of hundreds of spectators and the show was halted while the girl was lifted from the track. She bore her suffering bravely and explained her mount had been frightened by the blast of a trumpet.

MIXES WITH GOSPEL  
JAZZ AND VAUDEVILLE.

Long Island City, N. Y., June 28.—If the people want life, I am going to mix it with the gospel and then they will come to church every Sunday," said Rev. Charles Nelson, pastor of the Grace chapel of the United Christian church, today.

Last Sunday Mr. Nelson introduced a jazz band in a vaudeville show as part of his Sunday service. As a result he found his chapel taxed by three times its capacity. In a statement today, he promised to double the size of his auditorium and put on "something new."

STOWAWAY FROM FRANCE  
SAYS HE'S AN AMERICAN.

New York, June 28.—John Le Maire, a 14-year-old stowaway on the Aeolus arriving here, said he was born in New Haven, Conn. He was turned over to immigration authorities. Young Le Maire said he lived with his father, an architect, on Linden avenue in Salt Lake City until April, 1912.

"My parents left Utah when some of father's friends in France wrote him that business was good there," he said. "We went to live in Chateau Thierry in May, 1912. In July, 1915, a shell knocked over my father, killing my father and mother and wounding me in the left leg. Some friends of my folks took care of me and sent me to school, and I stayed there until last November, when I went with some friends to the United States engineers. When I found they were going to sail on the Aeolus I smuggled myself aboard, because I wanted to get to the United States."

BORED BRIDE TAKES NOVEL  
ALONG ON AERO TRIP.

London, June 28.—(By Universal Service.)—The altitude record for bored brides is held by the wife of Robert Hamilton. The young woman, who hails from Chorleywood, stepped from the church, where she had just been married, into an airplane, and with R. S. Park as pilot took a 200-mile spin in the skies.

But get this, Annabelle: She carried, besides her bridal bouquet, a novel to read on the way!

EX-KAISER WONT STAND  
TRIAL, HIS SON STATES.

Wieringen, Holland, June 28.—(By Universal Service.)—Ex-Kaiser Frederick William was visiting his father at Amerongen when he was reported to have fled to Germany.

In an interview the prince said: "My father will never submit to trial; he would die first."

"I am going to Germany as soon as peace is declared and shall live on my estate in Silesia."

The prince refused to discuss the war, but declared that the people of East Prussia and Silesia would never accept Polish rule. He predicted great trouble to the league of nations.

WILSON NOT TO SUSPEND LAW  
CABLE TO WHITE HOUSE SAYS;  
HAS NO POWER TO RAISE BAN

Must Wait Until "Termination of the Demobilization of the Troops and I Cannot Say That That Has Been Accomplished," President States in Message—Will Act Later.

Washington, June 28.—President Wilson has decided he cannot legally lift the wartime prohibition ban before the country goes dry at midnight Monday, but he expects to do so as soon as thereafter as his power has been made clear by the completion of demobilization.

In a cablegram made public at the White House the president said he was convinced, after consultation with his legal advisers, that he had no authority to act at this time.

"When demobilization is terminated," he continued, "my power to act without congressional action will be exercised."

The message expressed no opinion as to the authority of the president when he raises the ban, to make his action applicable only to beer and wine.

Tumulty's Statement.

Secretary Tumulty gave out the following statement: The secretary to the president at the White House tonight made public the following cable from the president with reference to wartime prohibition:

I am convinced that the attorney general is right in advising me that I have no legal power at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the president, it shall be unlawful, etc.

This law does not specify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace but with the termination of the demobilization of the troops and I cannot say that has been accomplished. My information from the War department is that there is still 1,000,000 men in the service under the emergency call. It is clear, therefore, that the failure of congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of the 20th of May, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of November 21, 1918, so far as it applies to wines and beer, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time.

When demobilization is terminated, my power to act without congressional action will be exercised.

WOODROW WILSON.  
No Liquor Will Be Sold.

Refusal of President Wilson to act at this time means that the long arm of the wartime law will reach out quietly at midnight Monday and close the door of every liquor establishment on American soil.

Next in public interest to announcement of the president's attitude comes the question—how soon will the army be demobilized? There is a strong belief in some quarters tonight that this date would not be long delayed, in view of the signing of the treaty, the action of congress in reducing the size of the army and the effort of the government to bring back all troops from abroad as speedily as it is humanely possible.

The president's emphatic announcement as to what he would do when demobilization "is terminated" was exactly in line with the opinion of members of the house judiciary committee expressed heretofore—that it did not require congressional action to authorize him to declare wartime prohibition ended.

May Operate Again Soon.

This may come, it was pointed out, much sooner than most people imagine and there were predictions that saloons in cities where the sale of liquor now is permitted (Continued on Page Two, Column Five).

Appropriate \$400,000 for U. S. Employment Service

Washington, June 28.—Controversy over continuing the United States employment service was settled by adoption, without debate or a record vote, of an amendment appropriating \$400,000 for the service. The house made no appropriation for the work and the senate amendment was the result of private conferences between senators and is subject to approval by the house.

Admiral Who Ordered  
Ships Sunk Hit With Egg

London, June 28.—A dispatch to the Central News from Oswestry, Shropshire, says Admiral Von Reuter, commander of the German fleet sunk in Sepa Flow, was recognized when he fled at a local bank. He was struck in the face with a rotten egg and was otherwise assaulted.

Texas Legislature Ratifies  
Woman Suffrage Amendment

Austin, Tex., June 28.—The legislature of Texas today completed ratification of the amendment to the federal constitution granting suffrage to women.

Postpone Berger Hearing.

Washington, June 26.—Hearings by the special house committee appointed to investigate the eligibility of Victor Berger, Representative-elect from Washington, were postponed from July 7 to July 21, in order to give Mr. Berger's attorney time to prepare evidence.

CHICAGO IS READY  
TO BID GOOD-BYE  
TO KING ALCOHOL

Every Inch of Space in Loop Cafes Reserved for Mourners Ready to Bury Barleycorn.

DRINK CURE HOSPITALS  
EXPECT BUSINESS BOOM

Bryan and Billy Sunday Invited to Tend Bar at \$2,000 Per Week.

Chicago, June 28.—Old King Alcohol will stagger out of Chicago early Tuesday morning to the waning groans of jazz bands, after what is expected to be the biggest carnival night in the city's history.

For days carpenters have been banging away, enlarging arenas of drinking emporiums for the midsummer New Year's eve; liquor enough to make all China goggle is on tap in the Loop, and everything else is in readiness, even to the famous cafe fountains where bold women are wont to go wading after the goldfish.

Popular hotels, cafes and wine rooms have been stormed by the drinking, dancing public for table reservations for Monday night; and, strangely enough, every room has been reserved for Tuesday morning at a large Chicago "drink cure" hospital.

"When Alcohol stinks out. Remorse will enter," said a representative of one drink-cure sanitarium. "Many persons have arranged for treatment beginning July 1, and we have made our plans for the overflow accordingly. Most of these patients have delayed treatment until after the first shock of a bone-dry Chicago."

The problems of the liquor-cure institution fade into the background when compared with those of the big cafe proprietor, who, after filling every possible inch of space with tables, is forced to turn away some of his oldest patrons because of the flood of earlier reservations that almost clogged the mails.

Enough Liquor For All.

"But there will be liquor for all, whether seated or standing," is the composite edict of the hotel and cafe men. Despite the 90,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bonded warehouses of the country, there will be enough liquor in decanters and on shelves of Chicago to supply all Americans, it is declared.

In most cases, however, retail stocks here have been kept down (Continued on Page Two, Column One).

Phi-Gamma Delta Heads  
Elected at Annual Conclave

Chicago, June 28.—Glen Miller, of Salt Lake City, was re-elected president of the Phi-Gamma Delta National Fraternity conclave. Horace Brightman, of New York, was chosen secretary and Karl Lemmerman, Cleveland, treasurer.

Canadians and British  
Fight at Working Camp

London, June 28.—(Via Montreal).—Serious street fighting occurred Friday at Woking, Surrey, between Canadian and British soldiers and civilians. The Canadians came from the camp at Whitley.

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SIGNED AND SEALED!



Bootleggers Expect to  
Continue Their "Trade" in  
Spite of War-time Dry Act

Enough Liquor Brought to Omaha in Past Few Weeks to Last at Least Six Months—Much Home-Made Beer Brewed—Bribing of Officers to Smuggle Contraband, Part of "Game," Law Violators Contend.

Omaha bootleggers are manifesting little apprehension at the prospect of the federal prohibition measure becoming effective next Tuesday. Neither are the patrons of contraband liquor vendors showing concern over the possibility of their supply of whisky being shut off.

With whisky at \$10 a quart, they expect the bootlegger to continue to pay his usual toll to the police and certain other officers they must fix, as in the past.

Much Liquor Imported.

During the last four weeks thousands of gallons of whisky have been brought to this city. It is estimated that never before in the history of Omaha have such great stores of liquor been conveyed here. Persons who are in close touch with the situation declare that not even

when licensed saloons were running full blast was there as much whisky stored in Omaha as there is today.

Huge consignments of the stuff continue to pour in from Missouri and other wet states every hour during the day and night, it is said, and the comparative small seizures by the police amount hardly to a drop in a bucket.

For months to come the retail bootleggers of Omaha believe they will be able to meet the demands of their customers from their stock on hand.

Expect to Continue Hauls.

The wholesale bootleggers and those who have been hauling whisky into this city also believe they will continue to transport their loads here from the great quantities still (Continued on Page Two, Column Six).

NAVY PERSONNEL  
FINALLY FIXED  
AT 170,000 MEN

Appropriation for Upkeep of Sea Forces Provides \$614,000,000.

Washington, June 28.—Agreement upon the naval appropriation bill, fixing the personnel for next year at 170,000 officers and men, with a proviso authorizing the president in case of an emergency to increase this number to 191,000, was reached by house and senate conferees.

The bill now provides an appropriation of \$614,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount voted by the house.

The conferees cut the senate appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the naval air service to \$25,000,000.

The bill now provides an appropriation of \$614,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 over the amount voted by the house.

New Portuguese Ministry.

Lisbon, June 28.—The composition of the new Portuguese ministry was announced today as follows: premier, Senhor Cardoso; minister of finance, Senhor Chaves; minister of war, Senhor Pores; minister of foreign affairs, Senhor Melo Barreto; minister of marine, Senhor Cunham; minister of commerce, Senhor Navarro.

Postpone Berger Hearing.

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SIGNING OF PEACE  
MAY TERMINATE  
FEDERAL CONTROL

Many Private Activities Were Under Government Supervision Only for War.

Washington, June 28.—Now that the peace treaty has been signed, legal officers of the government—probably Attorney General Palmer—will have to decide whether the signing terminates government control or supervision of many private activities, within the meaning of the laws which took them over.

"The end of the war," "the termination of the war," "during the emergency," "when a state of war is ended" and "with the coming of peace" are some of the terms which have been used in the multitude of wartime laws. The legal questions involved are apparent. Besides that, measures now are pending to suspend wartime control, notably in the case of telephone and telegraph wires. Some government controls, such as food and fuel, actually long since have ceased to function. The legal limitations placed on some of the principal wartime government controls are expressed in the laws as follows:

Railroads—Twenty-one months after the end of the war.

Telegraph and Telephone—Ratification of peace treaty or sooner, in the discretion of the president.

Food and Fuel—When peace is proclaimed.

Espionage Act—End of the war.

War trade board and export control—End of the war.

War finance corporation—Six months after termination of the war.

Reorganization of government bureaus under the Overman law—Six months after the war.

Alien property custodian—As congress directs.

Government operation of ships—Five years after the war.

Agricultural stimulation—Six months after the present emergency.

In fact, most of these government controls actually have ceased functioning or rapidly are doing so, but each one involves legal questions of when it ends.

The government insurance of ships through the war risk bureau ceases with the termination of the war. The bureau for paying allotments to dependents of enlisted men ceases one month after the war. The bureau for paying death benefits is permanent.

Nonpartisans Win Out in  
North Dakota Election

Fargo, N. D., June 28.—With 116 scattered precincts still to hear from, the Nonpartisan league laws have a majority of 5,413.

The missing precincts are almost wholly in Nonpartisan league territory.

The final majority for the league laws, on the basis of figures received, will be approximately 6,500.

The industrial commission and banking laws have received the highest vote.

WORLD DOMINION DREAM  
OF FORMER HUN EMPEROR  
SHATTERED AT VERSAILLES

Signatures Affixed by Teuton Envoys Shortly After 3 P. M. in Hall of Mirrors—Chinese Refuse to Attend Ceremony—American Delegates Leave Shortly After Germans Affix Signatures.

Versailles, June 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—World peace was signed and sealed in the historic Hall of Mirrors at Versailles Saturday afternoon but under circumstances, which somewhat dimmed the expectations of those who had worked and fought during long years of war and months of negotiations for its achievement.

The absence of the Chinese delegates, who at the last moment were unable to reconcile themselves to the Shantung settlement, and left the eastern empire outside the formal purview of peace, struck the first discordant note in the assembly. A written protest which General Jan Christian Smuts lodged with his signature was another disappointment to the makers of the treaty.

But, bulking larger, was the attitude of Germany and German plenipotentiaries, which left them, as evident from the official program of the day, and from the expression of M. Clemenceau, still outside any formal reconciliation and made actual restoration to regular relations and intercourse with the allied nations dependent, not upon the signature of the "preliminaries of peace," but upon ratification by the national assembly.

Never Would Have Signed.

To M. Clemenceau's stern warning in his opening remarks that they would be expected and held to observe the treaty provisions legally and completely, the German delegates, through Dr. Haniel von Hamhausen, replied, after returning to the hotel, that had they known they would be treated on a different status after signing than the allied representatives, as shown by their separate exit before the general body of the conference, they never would have signed.

Under the circumstances the general tone of the sentiment in the official sitting was one rather of relief at the uncontroverted end of hostilities, than of complete and unalloyed satisfaction.

The ceremony came to a dramatic close—in fact, reached its highest dramatic pitch—with the wildly enthusiastic reception of President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, by the crowds outside the palace, who ignored or disregarded the minor discords of the day. They tore the three statesmen from their escorts and almost carried them bodily in their progress through the chateau grounds, to the playing of the fountains, a part of the programme which had been planned as a dignified state procession of all the plenipotentiaries.

Planned Deliberately.

The ceremony otherwise had been planned deliberately to be austere, befitting the sorrows and sufferings of almost five years and the lack of impressiveness and picturesque color, of which many spectators, who had expected a magnificent state pageant, complained, was a matter of design, not mere omission.

The actual ceremony was far shorter than had been expected, in view of the number of signatures which were to be appended to the treaty and the two accompanying conventions, ending a bare 49 minutes after the hour set for the opening. The proceedings were carried out without surface incidents, since the Germans were silent, and the Chinese refusal to sign was evident only by the vacant chairs. The sole words to be recorded in the protocol of the conference were M. Clemenceau's short opening allocution, with its brief, stern warning phrases declaring the ceremony closed.

Goose Quills Used.

The intervening three-quarters of an hour was marked by the scratching of big goose quills or modern steel pens, which most of the delegates preferred, and the steady procession of delegation after delegation to the seats at the three tables within the enclosures upon which the documents were placed for signature.

Contrary to expectations the Germans were called to sign first, and no precedence was given M. Clemenceau, President Wilson or Mr. Lloyd George, who in the peace treaty appear only as members of the respective delegations and discard the dignities and responsibilities which during the negotiations were summed up in the phrase "The big three."

The two German delegates arose without a word at M. Clemenceau's bidding and placed upon the treaty the sign manuals which German government leaders declared until recently never would be appended to it.

It was too distant to watch, even with glasses, the expression on the faces of the German plenipotentiaries during the ceremony. (Continued on Page Two, Column One).

Statistics Prove That  
Omaha Is One of U.  
S.'s Healthiest Cities

Getting in touch with numerous cities in many different parts of the United States, Arthur Thomas, publicity manager for the Chamber of Commerce, has figured that Omaha is a health resort, if the data of health departments count.

During the week ending June 21, according to the data compiled from health reports, Omaha's death rate was 5.5 per cent per 1,000 inhabitants. Reports from other cities are, figuring on the same basis: Providence, R. I., 9.1; Milwaukee, 9.2; Fall River, 9.3; Cleveland, 9.7; Dayton, O., 10.4; and so on, all being much higher than Omaha.

District Bar Association  
Holds Annual Election

McCook, Neb., June 28.—(Special.)—At the recent session of the Fourteenth District Bar association in McCook the following officers were elected: President, B. F. Butler, Cambridge; vice president, P. W. Scott, Imperial; secretary, John E. Kelley, McCook; treasurer, J. F. Ratchiff, Trenton.