



1—Turkish delegates to the peace conference who have been sent back to Constantinople. 2—Private Paul L. Bohn and Corporal Edward J. Gillespie with their wives about to start from New York on the second leg of their journey from "France to Frisco." 3—American circus performance for the Yanks at Bordeaux, France, awaiting transportation home.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

How the United States Launched The Great Experiment of National Prohibition.

EMERGENCY LAW IN EFFECT

President Returns Home to Take Up Fight for League of Nations—Senator Borah Charges That Wall Street Is Financing League of Nations Propaganda—British Dirigible R-34 Meets With Disaster When Near End of Voyage.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States has launched the great experiment. Just after the treaty was signed that nominally brought the war to an end, our wartime emergency prohibition act went into effect and the entire country became officially "bone dry." Presumably demobilization will be completed within two months or so, and there will be a "wet spell" at least in some states until the constitutional amendment goes into effect on January 16.

At present there is considerable confusion concerning the scope and the enforcement of the emergency law. A federal court has ruled in favor of beer and wine containing not to exceed 2 1/2 per cent of alcohol and in many localities the dealers are taking a chance and dispensing those drinks. In most states the old and new laws on prohibition prevent even this. In any case the manufacture and sale of all drinks with the greater alcoholic content are barred and Attorney General Palmer has ordered rigid enforcement of the law relating to them.

The "wets" have been making a game but losing fight, and the "drys" have refused to yield at any point. The forces of the latter in congress are planning to pass measures to prevent the country from going on a whisky-drinking basis between the time of demobilization and January 16, and to put a stop to the sale of weak beer and light wines at once, regardless of court rulings.

Though the United States is now the only "dry" country, there may be another before very long, for the United Kingdom alliance, encouraged by the success of the American prohibitionists, has opened a campaign to put Great Britain on the same basis. American methods will be followed and American speakers imported. London correspondents predict that to deprive the Britisher of his ale, porter and beer would almost precipitate a revolution. British labor is against prohibition, but so is American labor; and it may be that John Bull will in the not distant future be reduced to drinking "lemon squashes" and "minerals." The world will watch the American experiment, one of the greatest ever made in economics, with intense interest.

His great task abroad completed so far as might be, President Wilson has returned to his domestic duties. On the homeward trip he signed bills and read documents and otherwise prepared himself for the contest that confronts him in the United States. The goal he has set for himself is the ratification by the senate of the peace treaty, including the covenant of the League of Nations. Victory will not come easily, though it probably will come, maybe after the covenant has been amended to meet the objections now made by a considerable number of senators. Those who are against the league in any form are very few, but stubborn. If Mr. Wilson is equally stubborn, the whole matter is likely to become a partisan issue despite the efforts of many party leaders to prevent this. It is intimated that, if the senate makes evident its intention to refuse to ratify, the president will withhold the treaty for the time being, and that would at once make it an out-and-out party question. There is precedent for such a course.

If the issue is put up to the people

to decide, they have had plain warning that, in case the United States becomes a member of the League of Nations, it will be called on soon to begin assuming international duties and responsibilities. Dispatches from Paris say President Wilson will propose to congress the acceptance of a mandate for Constantinople and for Armenia.

Senator Borah, rampant opponent of the league, broke out in a new place last week, with charges that the propaganda of the league to enforce peace, headed by ex-President Taft, is financed by Wall street, Mr. Taft's organization glories in the fact that most of its financial support comes from men of big business and broad vision. "It may be," said Senator Borah, "that the occasion for the opposition upon the part of small men is not a limitation of vision; it may possibly be that their investments are not the same and their interests are not the same."

"It may be that they are confining themselves to the interests of their own country and believe in the traditions and policies of their country, and it may possibly be that those who take a wider view of the matter are those who have large investments in other countries, and who propose to have more investments there, which investments will be worth very little unless they are underwritten by the United States government."

It is not easy to see why American business men should be criticized because they wish to see peace permanently established in Europe so that they can resume trade, commerce and industry with the Europeans. An instance of what they are getting ready to do is supplied by the news that three great American construction concerns have been awarded a contract for the rebuilding of the Nancy district of France at an estimated figure of \$250,000,000, which sum may be doubled.

Dispatches from Weimar declared that the national assembly would at once take up the peace treaty and that a majority for its ratification was assured. The Germans had been notified that the blockade would be lifted as soon as the pact were ratified, and they expressed the hope that German prisoners of war would be released at the same time. As an earnest of their good intentions the Germans ceased all warfare on the Poles simultaneously for some time and not without a pro-cess. Released from danger in that direction, the Poles turned all their attention to the Galician-Volhynian front, starting a counter-offensive in which they claimed to have broken the Ukrainian resistance and regained control of important towns and railways. There is no assurance, however, that Germany will not again break out on the east front, for according to correspondents she has, since the armistice, reorganized an army of about 1,000,000 men and gathered equipment for three times that number, including as many airplanes as she had when she surrendered. Of course all this is contrary to the terms Germany accepted, and if the stories are true the allies will have to get busy again. The Germans can be trusted in one respect, and one only. They will evade the treaty if it is possible for them to do so.

The French foreign office gave out the texts of the proposed agreements of France with the United States and Great Britain designed to protect France against unprovoked aggression by Germany. The pacts differ in that Great Britain "consents to come" to the rescue of France, while the United States "will be bound to come immediately."

Various plans are being devised by the Germans to save the former kaiser from trial and punishment, including the formation of a national league for the "protection of his freedom and life." Von Bethmann-Hollweg, former imperial chancellor, formally asked the allied and associated powers to place him on trial instead of the former emperor, assuming responsibility for all the acts for which William is blamed. The German general staff, which resigned, agreed to withdraw its resignations if the government would promise not to give up the ex-kaiser for arraignment before a court. William is in no danger of

his life from the allies, but that they still purpose to try him for his crimes is evidenced by their warning to Holland not to permit him to escape from Dutch territory, and by Lloyd George's announcement in the house of commons that William will soon be placed on trial in London.

All matters concerning the peace treaties are now in the hands of the new council of five, comprising Lansing, Pichon, Balfour, Titttoni and Makino. Titttoni let it be known that Italy wished all territory taken from Austria to be definitely disposed of in the Austrian treaty, which meant that that pact could not be formulated for some time and not without a protracted debate over the Fiume question especially.

The Chinese delegates said they expected to sign the treaty with Austria, in which they found nothing objectionable, and thereby gain admission to the League of Nations despite the withholding of their signatures from the German treaty. China probably will make a separate peace with Germany. In refusing to sign the German treaty the Chinese delegates disobeyed their instructions from Peking, being influenced by the south China revolutionaries.

The Turkish delegation to Paris was sent back home in a hurry because its ideas concerning the maintenance of the Ottoman empire were quite contrary to the plans of the allies. These plans, however, are still inchoate. Greece, which wanted possession of Constantinople and realizes that she cannot have it, is urging that the United States accept the mandate for that city as well as for Armenia, but there is more than a chance that the Americans would not agree to this. Meanwhile the Greek forces in Asia Minor are fighting three Turkish armies over which the government of Turkey says it has no control.

It was predicted in Washington that with the return of President Wilson there would be a radical change in the government's policy toward Mexico. Senator King of Utah, Democrat, said the administration would practically issue an ultimatum to Carranza, demanding guarantees for the protection of American lives and property in Mexico and hinting at intervention by the United States. The public has just learned the facts concerning the brutal murder of John W. Correll, an American citizen, near Tampico on June 16, and the assault on his wife. There is every reason to believe that Carranza soldiers were the perpetrators of those shocking crimes.

Having lived to see the triumph of the cause for which she labored for many years, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association, passed away at her home in Moylan, Pa., at the age of seventy-one years. During the war Doctor Shaw did excellent work as chairman of the women's committee on the council of national defense, and for this she had just been awarded the distinguished service medal.

The first "balloon" to cross the Atlantic, the British dirigible R-34, commanded by Major Scott, which was to have arrived at Roosevelt field, Mineola, N. Y., late in the afternoon of July 5, came to grief in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A United States destroyer was dispatched to her aid from the Otter Cliff station at Bar Harbor, Me. The airship evidently was following the coast line in a westerly direction toward New York. The dirigible started from East Fortune, Scotland, at 1:48 on the morning of July 2, and despite the accident, the achievement is considered in aviation circles as a success. The new motor that was installed worked splendidly until near the end of the voyage, and the crew of 23 men, including one American, had nothing but praise for the conduct of the big airship before that.

Scores of army and navy officers were at Mineola to welcome the British flyers, and general sympathy was expressed. During the voyage the dirigible had been in almost constant touch, by wireless with ships, and, nearing the end, with shore stations.

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Items of Interest to All Our Readers Gathered from All Over the State and Given in Brief.

Carpenters of Fremont have practically won out in their strike for 70 cents an hour.

At Kearney, a storm carrying hail and high winds seriously damaged wheat and other crops by pounding large fields of it down so that cutting will be difficult.

The Smith Brothers, of the Plainview Stock farm now located at Octavia, purchased eighty acres north-west of Kearney at an average of two hundred and twelve dollars an acre.

The Auburn postoffice and the South Auburn postoffice will be consolidated on September first. Auburn has had two postoffices within a mile of one another for the past thirty-five years.

Contract for the construction of 20.40 miles of earth road, from Kearney to Pleasanton, a part of the state highway system, was let to A. L. Cook, of Ottawa, Kans., at a cost of \$67,000.

The village board of Beemer has let the contract for a cement bridge and spillway within the corporate limits, to the Central Bridge and Construction company, of Wahoo, for the sum of \$5200.

Father John McCormack, for the last five years head of the Xavier college at Cincinnati, O., has been selected as president of Creighton university to succeed Father A. J. Burrows, acting president since March 27.

C. B. Noyes, a retired farmer, completed the harvest of his potato crop from a half acre of land in the north-west part of Fremont and received a check for \$140.23 from the dealer to whom he sold the spuds.

After July 1 Pawnee county will dispense with the aid of an expert for the time being. The move is made necessary by the lack of funds and all emergency work will be at a standstill until the necessary money is available.

The farm of Joseph Kellinghaus, a half section, lying three miles east of Beemer, sold for \$300 per acre. Within a few hours the farm of Walter Reason, southwest of West Point, in St. Charles township, sold for \$400 per acre.

Dexter T. Barrett, attorney for Grant L. Shumway, in the application for a bank charter for the Commercial State bank of Scottsbluffs, which was refused by the state banking board, announces that the case would be appealed.

Railway telegraphers in Nebraska have received word from their organization chief that the ban has been lifted on Western Union business. The result was that immediately the railroad operators began to handle commercial messages.

Sunday baseball won at North Bend with twenty votes to spare. The contest was bitterly fought. Church people, acting through the mayor, stopped Sunday games recently and a referendum was demanded. North Bend will organize a fast team.

The Rev. Paul H. Buehring, president of Hebron academy, has resigned from that position to become a professor of theology in the Lutheran seminary, at Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. He is to take the place left vacant by the death of Rev. F. W. Stelhorn, D. D.

The sugar beet webworm is doing damage in several sections of the state, according to requests for assistance coming to Prof. M. H. Swenk, state entomologist. Thus far the damage has been confined chiefly to gardens, but Professor Swenk said he expected to hear of the worm in the beet fields soon.

Things were humming in Kimball county the past week from the view of the sheriff and the state agents watching the traffic in liquor through there. When they had carefully sorted and examined the hauls they had made they reported to headquarters, two Ford cars, one Studebaker car and one chummy roadster held as carriers of the thirst quenching product.

An incomplete list of grade crossing accidents in Nebraska for the six months ending June 30, and excluding accidents in Douglas county, shows twenty-three people killed and twenty injured in twelve accidents. Because of incomplete reports, it is probable that the number of injured is five or six short of the real number. Other accidents not recalled may have happened to add to the totals.

Pharmacists of the state are assured by Governor McKelvie in a letter sent to the association that the section of the Civil Code bill, relating to their practice, to which they have objected, will be recommended for revision in the call for a special session of the legislature in July. So far, this is the only matter which the governor has stated will be included in the call beside the suffrage amendment.

The most abundant wheat crop southern Nebraska has seen mature in many years stands yellow in the fields while the farmers call for harvest hands, offering wages without precedent. The following towns of the South Platte country have sent hurry up calls for the accompanying number of hands: Beaver City, 30; Crab Orchard, 10; Adams, 10; Arapahoe, 10; Beatrice, 14; Friend, 10; Walton, 6; Wauwata, 50; Weeping Water, 15; Lincoln, 25; Max, 8; Osceola, 10; Plymouth, 10; Holdrege, 100; Syracuse, 12; Tecumseh, 10; Upland, 100, and Geneva, 200.

Joe Stecher won his July 4 wrestling match with Strangler Lewis at Omaha in straight falls in an hour and forty minutes and fourteen minutes respectively, using a body scissors and wristlock. Earl Caddock, world's champion, refereed.

Ex-Senator Wesley Pickens died at his home eight miles west of Fairbury where he had resided since 1869 when he homesteaded the land at that place. Mr. Pickens was seventy-two years old, was married to Maria L. Bauer of Jefferson county in 1874. Besides his wife, seven grown children survive him.

The bishop and priests of the Lincoln diocese in session at York passed a resolution that they extend to the president of the Irish republic their greetings on his arrival in America, and their congratulations to the republic on its president, and to the youngest of democracies their earnest hope that the right of self-determination will be speedily realized.

July 2, a contract was let on 15.97 miles of earth road, Hamlet to Imperial. July 3, the contract was let for the construction of 12.08 miles of earth road on the Curtis-Stockville project, and July 5, construction of 23.75 miles of earth road and incidental repair work on the Lincoln highway from Fairacres to the county line, was contracted for.

Reports received at Fremont headquarters indicate that the campaign for Midland college funds is going forward satisfactorily. West Point over-subscribed its quota of \$25,000 and at Fontanelle \$15,000 has been pledged and the effort is still progressing. President Yearlan of the synod and the publicity agent, are making their headquarters in Fremont during the campaign.

Damage estimated at no less than \$100,000 resulted from cloud bursts in the vicinity of Ravenna. The town was flooded for the first time in the memory of the oldest citizens, the Burlington tracks were washed out for 700 feet west of town, forcing the trains to detour by way of Brush, Colorado, and crops were seriously damaged by the washing and pounding they received.

Several parties representing Omaha trucking interests have been in eastern Saunders county looking over the situation with a view of establishing a truck line from Omaha and South Omaha into Saunders county as far west as Wahoo. They say that as soon as the bridge is located at Yutan, which is expected will be built this coming year, that a large portion of freight will be handled between Omaha and Saunders county towns by auto trucks rather than by railroad.

A decrease of \$642,507 in the assessed valuation of the first fourteen counties in the state to report to the state board of equalization is reported by Secretary Osborne of the board. Practically all of this decrease is found in the southern counties where poor crops during the past year cut down the amount of personal property. Stock which could not be kept without the usual amount of feed, was sold and the money invested in government securities which are non-assessable he believes. South of the Burlington railroad, is found the greatest decrease. In Fillmore county alone, the decrease in the valuation is \$423,374. Sioux county shows a total decrease of only \$2,184, while the decrease in personal property is over \$125,000.

Agitators and disturbers, demanding exorbitant wages in the harvest fields of the state, and stirring up dissension when refused are to have no mercy as far as the state prosecuting authorities are concerned, according to Attorney General Davis. In a letter, sent out to all peace and prosecuting officers of the state, he points out that new state laws give ample power to the authorities to prosecute agitators who advocate principles of anarchy or bolshevism and urges stringent methods in dealing with such men. Whenever an emergency arises that is beyond the control of the local officials in dealing with disturbers of industry under this law, he informs the officers that the governor has the power to appoint any number of persons necessary to enforce the provisions of the law.

Frank L. Dinsmore and Thomas Collins, the two oldest inmates of the state penitentiary, both serving life terms, were given their freedom by Governor McKelvie under the Fourth of July pardon act. The act gives the governor authority to pardon two prisoners, whose records are perfect, each year on July 4. Collins, the oldest man in the penitentiary, has served nineteen years and four months while Dinsmore has been a Lancaster resident for eighteen years and three months. Collins was sentenced to life imprisonment from Douglas county for murder at the September term of the court in 1899 and was received at the penitentiary January 31, 1900. Dinsmore, was also sentenced to life imprisonment from Buffalo county for murder. He was sentenced at the March term of court in 1900 and received at the penitentiary April 30, 1901, at the age of 33 years.

A state federation of business women's clubs was formed and delegates elected to the national convention of business and professional women's clubs to be held in St. Louis July 14-18, at a meeting of business women from over the state held at Lincoln. Delegates attending the convention were Miss Aurelia Gates and Miss Lydia Yost of Hastings; Miss Regina Mead, Miss Emma Sasstrom and Miss Mabel Hall of Omaha. Miss Agnes Switzer and Miss Elizabeth Doll of Grand Island and Miss Cornelia Clay and Mrs. L. D. Geiger of Lincoln.

LONDON SCENE OF KAISER'S TRIAL

LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE DURING THE COMING FALL

COUNT WILLIAM TO FACE TRIAL ON BRITISH SOIL

Lloyd-George Explodes Bomb When He Announced News to the House of Commons—Holland Yet to be Reckoned With—May Refuse to Deliver Him.

Washington.—Count William Hohenzollern, former emperor of Germany, will face the international trial court in London, presumably some time during the coming autumn, for a crime against humanity and the sanctity of treaties and international law.

The decision to take the former emperor and other accused persons to London has been a well-kept secret, and it is understood that Premier Lloyd-George, who made the first announcement of the determination in a speech before the House of Commons, was responsible for the decision. While on British soil awaiting trial, the head of the Hohenzollerns will be imprisoned in the Tower of London.

The allies, however, have yet to reckon with Holland. It appears that Dutch public opinion seems strongly to support the ex-Kaiser's right of asylum on their soil and there are predictions that Holland may refuse to give him up, and the belief prevails that the powers will not coerce her. Steps for his extradition may be taken soon, if in fact they have not already begun.

Dutch newspapers have discussed Count Hohenzollern's extradition ever since he took refuge on their soil and the general sentiment is that it would be a humiliation for Holland to be compelled to surrender him at the demand of the allies when such a demand would be untenable under the law.

In England great trials of state, of which there has been none for many years, have always been held in Westminster Hall, but it is said that the count will be denied that honor, and that the procedure will be laid down by a commission to be named by a committee which the allies will appoint to execute the provisions of the treaty.

Premier Lloyd George's announcement regarding the trial came as a surprise to America and even to the American members of the peace delegation in London and to the world in general.

Japs Expel U. S. Teachers

Washington.—Advices from the far east states that the Japanese papers at Tsinan announce the trial of the principal and two American teachers at the Presbyterian mission and two American pastors of the mission before the civil governor for "disturbing the public peace." The principal of the school has been expelled for a term of two years and the school closed and sealed. In outlining the case the Japanese legation at Peking said the school had been closed because the teachers and students had issued leaflets attacking Japan.

Aerial Mail a Success

Cleveland.—The first month of the operation of the aerial mail service between Cleveland and Chicago was completed without a break. 750,000 pieces of mail was the total carried by fifteen planes used; seven pilots were employed. The average speed was 101 miles an hour and the record flight was made between the two cities in two hours and forty-nine minutes.

Peru Celebrates With Revolt

Lima.—A revolution broke out here at 3 o'clock on the morning of July 4. President Pardo and the members of his cabinet were imprisoned. General A. A. Caceres, former president, was in charge of the coupe, and later in the day turned control of affairs over to Augusto Leguia, president-elect. No bloodshed.

Hun Assembly Adopt New Flag

Copenhagen.—A new national emblem and a commercial flag has been adopted by the German assembly by a vote of 211 to 89. The national colors are black, red and gold, and the commercial flag approved is black, white and red with black, red and gold in the upper left hand corner.

To Erect Monument to Yanks

Paris.—A monument to the American soldiers who perished for France will be erected in May next year near the tomb of Lafayette in the Picpus cemetery. The sculptor, Bartholome, has been entrusted with designing the monument.

Named Mount Roosevelt

Deadwood.—On July 4 the Black Hills district paid homage to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt by dedicating Sheep mountain, one of the peaks of the chain, to the former president, and it will hereafter be known as Mount Roosevelt. A bronze tablet at the summit reads: "In memory of Theodore Roosevelt, the American, October 27, 1858—January 6, 1919." Governor Peter Norbeck presided at the dedication ceremonies and Major General Leonard Wood was the principal speaker.