



1—First photograph of Villista prisoners taken by United States troops in Mexico. 2—Men of the British royal air forces at work on the moorings on Roosevelt field, Mineola, L. I. for the great British dirigible R-34, which was scheduled to make the trip across the Atlantic. 3—Sunderland House, London, the seat of the League of Nations committee until permanent headquarters are established in Geneva, Switzerland.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles Brings the World War to a Close.

EX-CROWN PRINCE RETURNS

Bloody Rioting in Berlin and Hamburg —Strong Indications of a Military Counter-Revolution — "Free Ireland" Agitation Increasing in United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The peace treaty with Germany was signed Saturday, June 28, and the world war officially came to a close just five years to a day after the event that precipitated the mighty conflict, the assassination of the Austrian grand duke at Sarajevo. The ceremony was performed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles with a stately dignity befitting the most notable event of the kind in all history. After the representatives of the allied and associated powers had taken their places in the hall and the privileged spectators were in their seats, the German delegates, Mueller, Leinert and Bell, were ushered in. M. Clemenceau, without making a speech, presided at the peace conference, first signed the treaty. President Wilson next attached his name and Premier Lloyd George came next. One hundred and sixteen other representatives of nations opposed to Germany then signed the document, and last of all the German delegates were called up to attach their names. The entire ceremony took several hours.

Gustav Bauer, having succeeded Scheidemann as premier, urged the Germans to abide by the vote of the national assembly, accept the peace terms and endeavor to carry them out and to try to hold the country together. At the same time, in fiery words, he denounced the treaty "this mockery of self-determination, this enslavement of the German people, this new menace to the peace of the world." His words were echoed by the Hun press and the Hun orators, and many were the open assertions that Germany accepted the treaty only under compulsion, looking on it as another "scrap of paper," and awaiting only the chance to violate it and to get revenge.

All week the Hun government sought for someone who would consent to be the "goat" and attach his name to the pact. First Haniel von Halmhausen, secretary of the peace delegation, was selected, but he was too unimportant to suit the allies, and so he declined. Finally Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister; Herr Leinert and Doctor Bell, minister of colonies, were named to sign the treaty and accepted the unthankful task, promising to be in Versailles by Saturday morning.

It fell to the lot of Halmhausen to notify M. Clemenceau formally of the decision of the government to accept the treaty, and in the course of his note he remarked with unconscious humor "No act of violence can touch the honor of the German people"—as if anything could touch a thing so illusive, not to say nonexistent.

If there were such a thing as German honor, the violence of the Germans themselves would have touched it twice the other day. First, when the crews of the surrendered war ships sank them in Scapa Flow, and, second, when a mob took from a museum and burned the captured French flags of 1871 which Germany was pledged to return to France. In these acts they are accused of violating both the armistice and the treaty and will be called to account. Also, the allies, or at least the French, will demand reparation for the destruction of the war vessels. The surrender of those vessels was part of the price

paid by Germany for the armistice, and in sinking them the Germans deliberately stole that which they had paid. The fact that they apparently settled what might have developed into a dispute among the allied nations as to the disposition of the ships does not mitigate the crime. The flag incident, small in itself, was characteristic of the low-minded Hun.

The recalcitrant spirit of the Germans exhibited itself in various ways during the week, and the several factions took advantage of the conditions each in its own manner. The radicals and the mobs that always support them turned Berlin into a Bedlam, rioting and plundering and fighting the troops that were sent to suppress them. Shops were pillaged and citizens robbed by armed bands of marauders, while agitators incited them to further outrages. At last accounts the battle was still going on and barricades had been erected in the streets. In Hamburg, too, there were bloody riots in which many persons were killed. Representatives of the industrial councils seized the political and military power there, but Gen. von Lettow-Vorbeck was sent with strong forces to restore order.

In military circles in Berlin it was asserted that as soon as a real communist revolt was started there would be a counter-revolution. The junkers and militarists everywhere were laying plans to regain control of the country on the expected early fall of the present government, and there was a story that Hindenburg was to be the leader of an independent Prussia that would defy the allies and the rest of Germany. The Poles intercepted messages that revealed a plot to reopen the war on the eastern front with the secret support of the government at Berlin. The peace conference thought this of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of a note to President Ebert warning him that his government would be held strictly responsible for unofficial support of any movement against Polish authority in the territory given Poland in Posen and East and West Prussia.

The bluff that Germany would "go bolshevik" if not treated leniently is no longer heard. Much greater is the probability that she will revert to her natural condition of autocracy and, stewing in the bitterness of her defeat, devote herself to schemes of revenge.

On Thursday the news reached Paris that the former crown prince had escaped from Holland and entered Germany with members of his staff. This, together with the report that the former Kaiser intended to return to Germany as soon as the treaty was signed, aroused great interest in peace conference circles. The sentiment in Germany in favor of William has revived markedly, but there is little fear that the reactionary elements will rally around his unpopular eldest son.

If the civilized nations of the world have learned their lesson, they will take the advice of Clemenceau: "Be careful; keep your powder dry." Incidentally, the "Tiger," having seen the day for which he says he waited forty-nine years, has announced his early retirement to private life. He has greatly accomplished a great task.

Austria will follow Germany's lead and accept the terms imposed on it, and Italy's new government, headed by Nitti, has given assurance of its adherence to the treaty prepared. Dispatches from Vienna said a political rapprochement was materializing between Italy and Austria, especially concerning Tyrol. At home Nitti is having a hard row to hoe, his political opponents, especially the nationalists headed by D'Annunzio, attacking him fiercely for his attitude on the Adriatic question.

Bulgaria remains to be dealt with, and so does Turkey. The latter has not helped her cause any by her recent actions. Strong bodies of Turkish soldiery have attacked the Greek forces in Asia Minor and forced them back toward the coast. Of course Greece has made protest, and so far as is known the Turks have not explained their action.

Slowly changing sentiment in the United States senate has caused the

opponents of the League of Nations in that body almost to abandon hope of its defeat, but enough of them still demand the amendment of the covenant to prevent its ratification as it stands. Senator Borah is unremitting in his fight against both the covenant and the treaty, attacking them on every occasion. In talking against the proposed American army of 400,000 men he said the league covenant offers no hope of disarmament, but instead makes certain an era of the greatest armaments the world has ever seen. The senate passed the bill, which carries an army appropriation of \$888,000,000. The bill as passed by the house provided for 300,000 men and appropriated \$718,000,000. The house majority in opposing the larger temporary army is seeking to hasten the entire reorganization of the army and the adoption of a permanent military policy. The naval bill presented to the senate also is larger than that passed by the house, carrying an appropriation of \$646,272,000 and increasing the personnel to 101,000 men.

Plans for President Wilson's speaking tour in support of the treaty and League of Nations covenant are not yet completed, but it is said he certainly will go as far as the Pacific coast. His return to America will not be much longer delayed, and as soon as he has spoken in Washington and New York he will start on his trip. The opposition senators also are arranging tours in which, it is understood, they will both precede and follow the president.

The agitation in this country in behalf of "Free Ireland" is increasing, and the movement has reached such proportions that it cannot be ignored. The propaganda is carried on energetically and openly and the government could not do anything to check it if it would. Eamonn De Valera, "president of the Irish Republic," who has been in America for several weeks visiting Washington and other cities, has emerged from his privacy and is publicly working for the independence of his country and arranging for a bond issue of \$5,000,000. He gave out the text of a letter his "government" sent to the peace conference warning it that Ireland would not be bound by any treaty signed in its behalf by English commissioners. His main purpose in coming to the United States is to compel our government, by force of public opinion, to recognize officially the Irish republic. In the senate he has a number of supporters who assert the principle of self-determination should apply to such countries as Ireland, India, Egypt and Korea as well as to the countries of central Europe. At least, they declare, these people should have the chance to present their claims to independence to the peace conference. The American peace delegation was taken to task for not complying with the resolution of the senate requesting the president to procure a hearing for the Irish representatives.

The great sympathy strike in Winnipeg came to an end Thursday, being called off by the strike committee. The terms of settlement were left to a government commission. On the whole the strike was a failure. Chicago and New York both had serious and embarrassing labor troubles last week. In the former city the street cleaners, garbage and ash handlers and job foremen and the teamsters and chauffeurs working for the city and on city jobs went on strike, and many other city employees made demands for more pay. In New York a strike of teamsters almost deprived the city of its supply of vegetables and fruits.

An interesting innovation was the organization of a labor union of navy officers, begun in the Atlantic fleet, for the purpose of obtaining increased pay and other concessions from the government. It is planned to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and to extend the union to include the Pacific fleet and the European and Asiatic squadrons. A clause in the navy regulations virtually forbids the formation of such organizations, but the facts that their pay has not been increased since 1908 and that the commutation of quarters to officers at sea now is in danger of being cut off apparently have made the officers defiant of the rule.

NEBRASKA INCIDENTS BOILED TO A FEW LINES

Occurrences Over the Cornhusker State Chronicled in Paragraph Form for the Busy Reader.

The members of the G. A. R. and kindred organizations will go to the national encampment at Columbus, O., in a "Nebraska Sons of Veterans' official train." This will be the first time a Sons of Veterans' special has ever run to a national encampment of the G. A. R. from any state and the new innovation will be watched with a great deal of interest. The train will probably leave Lincoln September 7.

State Fire Warden Bench refused to heed a protest by a delegation of Blue Springs citizens against his condemning the high school building at Blue Springs as unsafe. The building was condemned May 31 on account of cracked walls and sinking foundation. The town is soon to vote for bonds for a new school building, but they asked that the condemnation be held up pending the vote.

The yield of wheat in many fields in the southern part of the state, where harvesting is well under way, is reported to be the largest in years. Some of the fields going from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre. The crop is ripening fast and many farmers are having trouble in securing help enough to take care of the grain. Wages offered range from 50 to 65 cents an hour, with board.

The state supreme court has sustained the opinion of the Lancaster district court in the case brought by the suffragists to enjoin the submission of the referendum on the limited suffrage act. This decision retained to women the right to vote as they have been doing for the last four or five months.

The State Railway Commission has granted the Lincoln Telephone Co., operating south of the Platte, an increase in exchange rates of approximately 10 per cent. The new rate is to be effective until December 1, when the company must show cause for its continuance.

The constitutional convention survey committee which is to gather data and information for the members of the convention finds that the appropriation made by the legislature for the work, amounting to \$2,500, is insufficient to do the work in a way it should be done.

Nebraskans are buying automobiles at the rate of 300 a day, according to figures compiled by the state automobile department at Lincoln. It was estimated that by the end of this year Nebraskans will own about 250,000 automobiles.

Under the provisions of the new automobile license law, which went into effect July 1, licenses for new automobiles will be only one-half the regular amount good for only one-half year, or up to January 1, 1920.

The members of the various farmers' union locals in Cuming county have subscribed over \$65,000 for the state exchange of the farmers' educational and co-operative union of America.

Mrs. A. G. Peterson of Aurora and Dr. R. F. Williams are new members of the State Board of Control who assumed duties the first of the month, succeeding E. O. Mayfield and Henry Gerdes.

A quarter section of land near Plattview, sold a few days ago for \$300 an acre, being at least \$100 more per acre than farm land in the district ever brought heretofore.

The proposition to erect a modern rural high school building at Ellis, failed, as two of the districts in Lincoln township voted against erecting the proposed new building.

A statue to cost about \$300 is to be erected on the Thayer county fair grounds at Deshler as a memorial for the soldiers of the county.

Petitions are in circulation for more than three miles of paving in Aurora. It is not likely that any construction work will be done until next spring.

A downpour of rain, at times reaching the proportions of a cloudburst, caused damage estimated at \$100,000 or more in Ravenna and vicinity.

The Lancaster county district court has ruled that the Scottish Rite temple of Lincoln is subject to taxation as other property.

Nebraska State Federation of Labor will hold its twelfth annual convention at Omaha August 5-8.

Tilden is making preparations to pave the principal business street of the city.

August 15 is the date selected for home-coming celebration for Dodge county soldiers and sailors. The affair will be held at Fremont.

A large number of motor trucks for use in building roads in Nebraska have been received by the state engineer at Lincoln from the government. Nebraska's allotment will be about 400 trucks. These trucks are not to be apportioned out to the different counties, but will be placed where they will be needed and used the most.

Paving to cost around \$50,000 will be laid at Laurel, a contract having been let for the work. Nearly \$13,000 worth of new water mains are also to be laid in the town.

A violent hail storm, covering a strip four miles wide and thirty-three miles in length, caused several thousand dollars' damage to crops in central Thayer county.

The agricultural department at Washington reports that crops in Nebraska, counting the entire field and comparing to the ten-year average are in 112 per cent condition.

Six persons were killed and one badly injured a mile west of Oxford when an automobile carrying a party of seven was struck by a fast Burlington passenger train at a grade crossing. The dead: Mrs. Fred Flohr, aged 26, Dorothy Flohr, 5, Velma Flohr, 4, Frances Flohr, a baby, Mildred Ferguson, 12, Corinne Flohr, 2. Injured: Fred Flohr, 6 years old, probably not fatally. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flohr are parents of the four children. Fred Flohr, who was driving, did not see the train until it was upon him.

Dean W. G. Hastings, head of the law department of the University of Nebraska, who was requested by the board of regents of the university to withdraw as attorney in the recent suit brought in the Douglas county district court to enjoin state officials from enforcing the Siman language bill, has agreed to accede to the request. It is said.

The special election held in Douglas county on a \$3,000,000 bond proposition to pave 115 miles of county roads was the most expensive election ever held in the county. It cost \$10,000, or about \$1.30 for each vote. The county dads, however, are satisfied that it is money well spent, in view of the fact that the issue carried.

Nebraska women cannot vote for delegates to the state constitutional convention, according to Attorney General Clarence A. Davis. They are forbidden by the provisions of the partial Nebraska suffrage act of 1917, which specifically prohibits women from voting for office fixed by the state constitution, he said.

An automobile driven by Stephen Kasperek, carrying his wife and two children and Julia Antocha, daughter of a neighbor, was struck by a Union Pacific passenger train near Valparaiso, killing Mrs. Kasperek and her young daughter. Kasperek and the other two occupants of the car, were seriously hurt.

McCook is to have a new hotel. Over \$100,000 has been subscribed for the project, and the stockholders have adopted articles of incorporation and are getting in condition to push the enterprise. A 75 to 100 room building is being planned, to cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Prices of farm land sold in the southeast portion of the state have been setting new records in the past few months. Several farms, valued at from \$100 to \$200 an acre less than a year ago, have sold for \$300 an acre in the last month.

Information given out by the State Labor Bureau at Lincoln shows that more than 1,000 harvest hands are needed by farmers of Nebraska to help take care of the monster wheat crop now ready for cutting.

Efforts are being made by the county board and the Fremont Commercial club to have work start within the next few weeks on the six miles of paved highway on the Lincoln road west of Fremont.

The congregation of the Grace Lutheran church at West Point has subscribed more than its quota of \$25,000 towards the half-million dollar fund to establish the Lutheran college at Fremont.

Cut worms are causing extended damage to the corn in northwestern and southern Nebraska. It being necessary to replant whole fields in the northern part of the state, according to reports.

A quarter section of farm land near Elm Creek, bought six weeks ago for \$112.50 per acre, was sold the other day for \$212.50 an acre, making nearly a 100 per cent gain in forty days.

The State Banking Board has denied the application of former Land Commissioner G. L. Shumway and others for a charter for the Commercial State Bank of Scottsbluff.

Property and crops in western Douglas county were severely damaged by a terrific wind and hail storm that swept the district last week.

The board of directors of the Hastings Chamber of Commerce unanimously voted for the return of the railroads to private ownership.

Old settlers of the southwestern part of the state say that the signs of prosperity on all sides were never so bright as at present.

A number of corn and wheat fields in the vicinity of Fremont were badly blown down when a young tornado visited the district.

Elmwood is planning a home-coming celebration for her soldier boys. August 31 is the date set for the grand event.

State officials are making preparations to re-appraise school lands in Custer, Sheridan and other northwest counties.

A number of Chadron business men are about to begin the construction of a pipe line from the extensive oil fields north of Lusk, Wyo. This, it is believed, will give Chadron a cheap fuel and greatly assist the growth of the city.

The legal department of Adams county and Hastings have agreed that Sunday baseball is illegal in Hastings. Consequently, it is said, no attempt will be made to engage in the national pastime in the city or county on the Sabbath this season.

Hogs sold for \$21.20 per hundred on the South Omaha market the other day, the highest on record.

Lincoln voted two million dollars for new school buildings at a special bond election. The vote was very light, standing 1,301 for an 440 against. Of the votes cast for the issue 520 were by women of the city.

An effort will be made by a Fremont committee to secure the services of Gen. John J. Pershing, American commander in France, for the principal address on Fremont's home-coming celebration, August 15.

ROYALTY IN JAVA

Pomp and Majesty Always Accompany Sultans.

Gold Umbrellas an Indispensable Adjunct of Procession With Which Ruler Dazzles the Eyes of His Faithful Subjects.

The most cherished batik day in my memory was the day we went to see the palace of the sultan of Djokjakarta, who has an establishment of 15,000 wives, children, grandchildren, soldiers and servants. An old Dutch official showed us everything except the old sultan himself. A gold umbrella, the insignia of Javanese royalty, always accompanies the sultan and his family wherever they go. On state occasions many gold umbrellas are carried behind the sultan or held over him by his maids of honor, who live in one of the shieldlike entrances to the private apartments of the sultan.

These maids of honor, to whom we talked through an interpreter, were handsomely dressed in the finest batik sarongs and wore glittering jewels on their bare necks. No one can be admitted to the honorable post of maid of honor until she has reached the secure age of 70 years, and those we saw, to judge by their wrinkled faces and bony shoulders, must have held the position from twenty to forty years. The royal batik workers in the palace also are old hags, so that there may be no grounds for jealousy on the part of the sultan's 300-odd wives. The soldiers guarding the entrance to the different courtyards were as fine-looking men physically as one might see in Java, in spite of their perfect comic-opera uniforms.

They seemed taller than they actually were, because each of them wore a black fez tall as a chimney-pot and bald himself as straight as a ramrod, as he marched across the plaza with slow, majestic step, which was not unlike the ritualistic walk of a high church acolyte or a stately Shinto priest. The soldiers as a rule wear nothing above the waist, but, in deference to the "cool" season, perhaps (the temperature had dropped to only 85 degrees or so) they were, when I saw them, wearing blue and black jerseys with broad stripes running around their muscular torsos.

Their brown batik sarongs were not trimly and tightly folded about the waist, as most Javanese wear them, but were bunched up in a fantastic way like a huge bustle or pannier over one hip, to allow them, I inferred, to get at the kris, which was always worn on the tucked-up side. Their feet were bare, yet I noted that several of them were wearing puttees above their shoeless feet. When on guard at the entrance they do not stand as our sentries do, but squat in Javanese style or sit cross-legged in semi-Turkish fashion. Their officers, rich young noblemen, were obviously elegant dandies, who disported with an indescribable grace and air the most wonderful cream and chestnut batik sarongs.—Asia Magazine.

China and the Y. M. C. A.

That the "Y" hut of war-time days in France is a good thing which should be preserved and copied in China is the decision arrived at by a conference of some 60 Chinese Y. M. C. A. secretaries who were appointed to work among the hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolies employed as laborers in France. It was the first time that any of them had come in contact with the work of the association and they have been so impressed they have decided to carry on the organization work which now reaches chiefly the higher classes, among the coolies and others. China was well represented at the conference. Delegates came from widely separated parts of the republic, such as Manchuria, Shanling, Kingkong, Chi-Li, Hupeh and many other places.

Work for Business Farming.

A large number of Montana farm bureau members have organized a state farm management association and will offer over \$300 in cash prizes for the advancement of this type of work. There will be a prize of \$100 for the best kept and most accurate farmer's account book, another \$100 for the best organized farm as shown by the account book, and a \$100 trophy as sweepstakes will be offered as a combination prize. A \$25 shield will be awarded to the county or farm management club showing the most results accomplished from keeping and studying record books in groups. These prizes have been donated by commercial firms doing a state-wide business, all of whom recognize the importance of this work.

Taught to Use Both Eyes.

The royal air force of England has instituted an eye drill that has made many splendid pilots out of men who otherwise would have been useless. It was discovered that a large percentage of men only use one eye at a time, and in the early days pilots were not tested for eye balance. Many men were then passed into the air service who could never land correctly. When these deficiencies were discovered a school was formed and under an eye specialist twice a day airmen undergoing the cure were paraded for eye drill and taught how to use both their eyes at the same time. The result was that 95 per cent of the men who would have been bad pilots became good ones in a little while.