

MINOR NOTES FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA

Dr. Deuell, government hog cholera expert, who has had charge of the work in Richardson county the past year, has been notified to take up the work in Lancaster, Otoe, Saline and Cass counties. The investigation in Richardson county will be discontinued so far as furnishing a man is concerned.

The new \$20,000 home for boys, being the second unit in the building program on the orphanage site of the Masons of Nebraska north of Fremont, was formally dedicated just recently, Frederick L. Temple, grand master of Lexington, was in charge. Masons from all parts of Nebraska were present.

Disloyal and unpatriotic acts are no longer to be unattended in Madison county. Officers and heads of committees of the county council of defense meeting at Norfolk have denounced pro-German talk and planned to give federal authorities prompt notice of disloyalty in any form.

Preparations are being completed for the second annual roundup at Ogallala July 3, 4 and 5. Professional riders from Montana, Arizona and New Mexico have entered the contest for \$2,000 in prizes. The affair is under the auspices of the Keith County Community club.

Harry Van Horn, 3-year-old son of Editor A. C. Van Horn of the Meadow Grove News is probably the youngest Nebraskan to "do his bit" in the great war. He purchased a \$50 Liberty bond with saving given him by his parents, relatives and friends.

Logan, Franklin, Custer, Kearney and Buffalo counties are considering filing application for road aid under the federal provision. A co-operative movement is now on foot to that end, the Kearney Commercial club instigating it.

Rev. F. A. High, for many years superintendent of the Omaha district of the anti-saloon league, has been appointed to the Methodist pastorate at Randolph to succeed Rev. Mr. Trump, who died very suddenly a few weeks ago.

The Fremont city council passed a dog ordinance, requiring that canines be kept penned up from April 15 to September 15. It is believed Fremont is the first town in Nebraska to put the ban on the dog nuisance.

Charles Ely of Madison received \$13.50 per hundred pounds for three carloads of dehorned heifers on the South Omaha market the other day, it being the highest price ever paid for cattle on that market.

W. Johnston, past president of the Northwestern Hotel Men's association, and one of the most widely known hotel men in the middle west, will manage the Evans hotel at Columbus.

McCook has undertaken to raise a company of men for the Sixth regiment. A mass meeting to that end was held at which much enthusiasm was manifested.

The Lutheran synod meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., voted \$100,000 to be used in building additions to Lutheran schools. The school at Seward is to have a new addition.

The Beatrice board of education has fixed the levy for school purposes for the ensuing year at \$69,000, a substantial increase over last year.

A movement is on foot in Beatrice to bond the city to the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing a municipal lighting plant.

Fire of unknown origin destroyed two buildings and damaged a third at Ayr, near Hastings, causing a loss of \$2,000.

Eddyville has taken a hand in Red Cross work by organizing an auxiliary to the society. The auxiliary has fifty-four members.

Nebraska lumbermen, and all retail merchants for that matter, will watch with interest the battle scheduled to begin in Washington July 31, when lumbermen recently charged by the federal trade commission with anti-trust law violations have their inning before that body.

Omaha took first place among recruiting offices of the Central division of the United States army for the week ending June 14. Enlistments for the week in Omaha totaled 184; in Chicago 173; Des Moines 80 and Kansas City 174.

Ed Hickey, a stockman, living three miles south of Gretna, went west not long ago and surprised his neighbors by coming back with some long-legged, razor-backed hogs, with snouts so long they could almost drink from jugs.

Richardson county is carrying on various activities to aid in the war. Young men are enlisting, plans are under way to organize Red Cross chapters in a number of towns and subscriptions are being taken for the Y. M. C. A. war work.

Sports will not be abandoned by Omaha educational institutions on account of the war. Creighton university, Omaha university, Bellevue and the three high schools intend to maintain full activities in all athletics.

The Omaha-Lincoln-Denver highway leading to the Ashland bridge over the Platte river, damaged by the flood, has been repaired and travel along this road is now good.

Bonds for \$25,000 for a new city hall carried at Chadron by a majority far in excess of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Hastings was selected as the next meeting place of the State Sunday School association at the closing session of the golden jubilee held at Omaha. Otoe county won the American flag for having the largest attendance at the convention. Richardson county the conquest flag for traveling the most miles. Officers elected were as follows: President, E. R. Mathers, Falls City; vice president, C. C. Westcott, Plattsmouth; recording secretary, Mrs. Alona C. Little, Lincoln; treasurer, L. C. Oberlies, Lincoln; board of directors: Prof. F. M. Gregg, Peru; H. S. Westbrook, Dunbar; J. L. Duff, Omaha; A. J. Alford, Genoa; H. Lomax, Broken Bow; A. L. Krause, North Bend. Reports submitted at the convention show that the 7 leading Protestant denominations in Nebraska have a total of 1,370 Sunday schools with a membership of 183,694.

Praise for their "Americanism" was bestowed upon former Mayor Everett Evans of North Platte and Albin Sandall, merchant of North Platte, by Secretary of the Navy Daniels when they enlisted in the navy as stokers. The men desired to enlist as seamen, but were told they were too old to enlist as anything else, than stokers. Secretary Daniels promised to watch the career of the men. Evans and Sandall are both of fine families and are capable of making big money in other walks of life.

Actual cost to the federal government for securing the names, occupation, etc., of Nebraska youths under the selective draft act will total approximately \$300. The county filing the largest expense is Lincoln, \$116, which is the largest in the state. Most counties filed no expense, while a few put a little expense. Governor Neville is confident that Nebraska put into effect the registration of men under the conscription act with less expense than most of the western states.

South Omaha police are investigating a statement made by an arrested I. W. W. member that I. W. W. men were on their way to harvest fields to stop the harvest. "We aren't looking for work," the man said. "We're on our way to the harvest fields, and we are going to stop the harvests unless we are paid \$5 a day. Police can throw a few hundred of us in the coop, but they can't stop us." Ten I. W. W. men are in jail there.

Labor troubles in Omaha which have kept building operations at a standstill for the past two months are expected to be cleared up in the near future. Every business concern in the city, all labor unions and every individual workman is enjoined from interfering with business and ordered to restore it to its condition previous to the war by an injunction issued by Judge Leslie of the district court.

Crops in Nebraska as estimated by Burlington officials on June 19 are as follows: Winter wheat, 12,000,000 bushels, as against 64,000,000 last year; spring wheat, 6,000,000 bushels, as against 3,000,000 last year; oats, 95,000,000 bushels, as against 80,000,000 last year, and barley 4,500,000 bushels, as against 3,000,000 last year.

Lacy Richardson, 15 years old, was instantly killed and seven other young girls and boys were injured when an automobile in which they were riding turned over near Hadaj, in Pierce county. The car was being driven at high speed when it went over a newly graded road and turned over in a ditch.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Nebraska Portland Cement Co. at Superior the company was reorganized and renamed the Nebraska Cement Co., with headquarters in Superior. It is planned to put the plant in good running order.

Nebraska snowed Kansas under on subscriptions to the Liberty loan, the total in this state being \$18,706,750 to \$13,535,500 for the old Jayhawk rival. At a special election held at Avoca warrants were voted on to the amount of \$5,000 for the establishing of an electric light system for Avoca.

Gage county farmers are opposing the removal of the United States bureau of animal industry from Beatrice to the state farm at Lincoln. The bureau was established in Beatrice in 1913 as an experiment and has proven successful in hog cholera eradication work in this section of the state.

A boost of approximately \$200,000 is made in the personal property of Dodge county in figures compiled by the county assessor. The total assessed value of the county is almost \$10,000,000. Last year it was \$9,773,000.

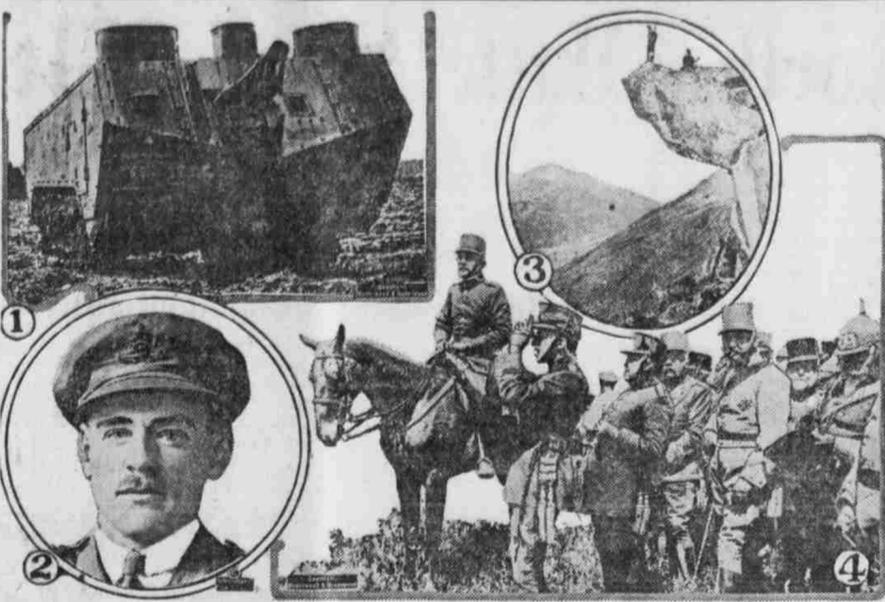
Nebraska Liberty bond subscriptions as announced by the Kansas City Federal Reserve bank, totals \$17,800,700. Omaha's total is \$8,685,350; Lincoln, \$1,871,700; county banks, \$7,235,050. This state's quota, figured in advance, was \$16,500,000.

John and James Bowen, farmers living near Stella, are getting \$30 a day from oil leases on land owned by them near Hisby, Okla. They have owned the land for ten years, but it is only lately that they have received returns.

Henry Brenner, grain dealer at Stella, shipped 1,800 bushels of wheat last week and is getting his bins ready to receive the new crop. He is of the opinion that new wheat will sell on the local market for at least \$2.

Active work has begun in Madison county to recruit a battalion for the Sixth Nebraska national guard, which is to consist of four companies of 150 men each.

Omaha bank clearings for the week ending June 15 marked up a gain of 60 per cent over the corresponding week last year.



1—Striking close-up view of the revolving turrets. 2—Capt. Geoffrey Harper Bonnell, an American member of the Royal British flying corps, who brought to death Captain Boelke, the famous German aviator, and is now in America helping recruit Britons. 3—Sentries in the Alps on the Swiss border. 4—New photograph of King Alfonso of Spain and his staff at military maneuvers; internal disorders threaten the king's throne.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Government Is Now Going After the Food, Munition and Fuel Pirates.

CONTROL BILL IN CONGRESS

Other Agencies Attacking the Profiteers—Plans Pushed for Huge American Air Army—Russia Determined to Continue the War Against German Absolutism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Uncle Sam last week began paying more special attention to the pirates that infest the land—the food pirates, the munition pirates, the fuel pirates and all the obnoxious brood of profiteers whose greed for money obliterates their patriotism, if they ever had any of the latter quality. The warfare against these men and corporations is being carried on in the way of judicial investigations that will result in indictments and in proposed legislation by congress. The latter, of course, is the administration food control bill, which the president has been urging toward passage with the forceful assistance of Herbert C. Hoover. Mr. Hoover told a bunch of senators on Tuesday why the measure should be passed, and answered all the objections of its opponents, headed by Vardaman, Gore and Reed.

In the house on Thursday Representatives Madden and Cannon of Illinois made an attempt to have cotton included among the articles to be put under control, but the Southern Democrats rushed to the rescue of the cotton planter and defeated the plan. The majority also voted down a proposition by Haugen of Iowa to include clothing, shoes and implements in the measure. The opposition to the bill in the house was weaker than in the senate. Senator Sherman of Illinois fiercely attacked the measure as one designed to favor the city dweller and union labor and to injure the farmer, and he took the opportunity to say some very severe things about the administration, asserting it had been asleep for two years and now had waked up into hysteria.

Daniels Joins the Extortionists.

Secretary Daniels became weary of the extortions of the fuel magnates, and on Monday announced that the coal and oil the navy needed would be taken by the government and paid for at prices to be fixed by the government. Producers of steel found themselves facing the prospect of the same action.

Organized labor also took a hand in the fight on the food extortionists and notified the administration, through the American Federation of Labor, that unless the prices of the necessities of life are brought down to reasonable figures, there probably will be an epidemic of strikes, possibly even a national tie-up in many industries. The federal trade commission announced it was ready to begin its investigation of food conditions on July 1; the information obtained will be turned over to the food administrator and the department of justice.

Why should not the press of the country print prominently the names of the despicable creatures who are taking advantage of the nation's needs? Decent motives being lacking, fear of the public wrath might operate to induce them to cease their nefarious work.

Planning Great Air Army.

More and more the government is becoming convinced that America's first big play in the war must be in the air, and the plans for speedily sending many thousands of airplanes and aviators to the front from this country are being pushed with vigor. Congress is asked to make an aeronautic appropriation of \$600,000,000

to start with, and already hundreds of young men are being selected for the work and put into training. For a long time Admiral Peary has been urging the building up of a powerful air service for our army and navy, and Brigadier General Squier has done all an active officer is permitted to do to forward such a plan, and now the government realizes that an immense fleet of airplanes is the quickest effective aid it can give to its allies in Europe.

The aviation bill contemplates the establishment of 24 training camps and instruction in many technical schools; the construction of about 2,000 planes a month at the end of six months, with the number constantly increasing until it reaches 5,000 a month; the building at first mainly of training and observation machines and later of larger number of battle planes.

To fill up the ranks of the regular army, President Wilson issued a call for 70,000 volunteers between the ages of eighteen and forty years. Throughout the army the recruiting officers especially emphasized the fact that men who registered are welcome as volunteers and will have some advantages over those who wait to be drafted.

Registration slackers began getting what is coming to them last week. Their days of grace having expired, they were arrested wherever found and chucked into jail. Several of them already have been given prison sentences. Though the number of arrests may seem large, it really is insignificant when compared with the total registration.

War department officials seem to be having a hard time settling on the plans for the training camps for the National army. Over and over again the specifications are changed, and not much headway is being made. Instead of leaving the details to the regular army officers, who are experts in that line, the council of national defense has taken a hand and put "experts" of its own choosing in charge of various parts of the work, and the result so far has been confusion and delay. The council has been doing great work in many ways, but this looks like a case of too many cooks. The whole matter of getting the conscriptive army and the National Guard into training only emphasizes the wisdom of a universal service policy and law.

Submarines Very Active.

Germany's submarines put in another busy week, many reports of the sinking of allied and neutral vessels coming in. Among the ships sent down was the American oil tank steamship John D. Archbold, five of whose crew were lost. The vessel was armed and carried a gun crew from an American warship, but the gunners had not been supplied with range finders by the navy department.

Vice Admiral Sims, during the temporary absence of the British commander in chief, was appointed to take general charge of the operations of the allied naval forces in Irish waters, where the U-boats find most of their victims. The giving of this great responsibility to the American admiral shows the confidence the allies have in his ability and wisdom.

Two feats of the American destroyers in British waters were told during the week. One of these vessels came upon a submarine and promptly rammed it, probably sending it to the bottom. Two others, responding to wireless calls, rescued 80 survivors of two British ships that were torpedoed 100 miles away, the farthest point west in the Atlantic the U-boats have operated since the ruthless campaign began.

There was violent fighting in France throughout the week, but neither side made important gains. The Germans won first-line trenches from the British east of Monchy-le-Prieux and from the French east of Vauxaillon, but later were driven back again with heavy losses. The Canadian troops captured some positions in front of Lens, paving the way for a drive on that center of the coal fields.

Toward the end of the week the Germans yielded to the heavy pressure of the British in the territory dominated by the Messines ridge and abandoned the ground they had held on the western side of the bend of the Lys

river, between Warneton and Armentieres.

Another German Fiasco.

Germany's clumsy diplomacy came to grief again in the developments following the attempt of Robert Grimm, Socialist, to induce Russia to conclude a separate peace. When the intrigue was exposed, Grimm was driven from Russia, and last week Dr. Arthur Hoffmann, a member of the Swiss federal council, who had a prominent part in the plot, resigned his office. The disclosures led to an excited mass meeting of protest and a pro-ally demonstration in Geneva. Grimm was denounced for trying to push Switzerland into the war for the purpose of serving Germany, and the crowds stoned the residences of pro-Germans.

Elihu Root and his colleagues spent the week getting acquainted with the true state of affairs in Russia, and were assured by the government officials that nothing would be concealed from them. Commander in Chief Brusiloff sent to General Robertson Wednesday a telegram assuring him that, "in honor bound, free Russia's armies will not fall to do their duty."

Boris Bakmeteff, special Russian envoy, and his colleagues arrived in Washington and almost immediately gave out a statement of the program of the provisional government. This includes the absolute rejection of all thought of a separate peace and the achievement of universal peace without annexations or contributions and presuming no dominion over other nations. The provisional government will take preparatory steps for an agreement with its allies founded on its declaration of March 27, and its chief aim is stated to be to fortify the Democratic foundations of the army and organize and consolidate the army's fighting power for its defensive as well as offensive purposes.

In Petrograd the all-Russian congress of workmen and soldiers unanimously resolved upon an immediate offensive, and the same sentiment was expressed in a manifesto issued by the military union of woman volunteers, which said "the workers are appealing for an unrelenting struggle against an enemy who is moved solely by imperialistic and slaving tendencies."

The provisional government has begun proceedings for the severe punishment of various high officials of the old regime, who are accused of breaches of the laws of the empire. Several former cabinet members and army commanders, including Protopopoff and General Rennenkampf, have been indicted.

Crisis in Austria-Hungary.

Not much news was allowed to come out of Austria-Hungary, but what did emerge indicates that the situation there becomes more critical daily. The Poles of the dual kingdom are virtually in revolt, demanding at least autonomy for their land, and nearly all the people are insistent for peace. The Austrian cabinet, headed by Clam-Martinic, resigned.

Conditions due mainly to the war have brought on a crisis in Spain that threatens to result in the deposition of King Alfonso, despite his personal popularity, and the establishment of yet another new republic in Europe. The censor, however, is as busy there as in other countries, and the reports may be misleading.

Over in China matters seemed to be settling down peacefully, possibly in part the result of President Wilson's suggestion that the internal troubles there be brought to a pacific and speedy end. Several of the seceding provinces have said they would come back into the federal fold, and the president has called a new parliamentary election.

Certain notoriously pro-German newspapers in Chicago, Milwaukee and elsewhere, some of them printed in the German language, are attracting the attention of the government agents by their continuous and vicious attacks on the allies of the United States and their thinly-veiled opposition to this country's course in the war. With the skill of trained writers they may avoid suppression for treasonable utterance, but their sentiment and intent are evident, and if they cannot be reached by legal procedure, they may yet be squelched by the people without the aid of the authorities.

FOOD BILL PASSED

HOUSE APPROVES MEASURE CONTAINING DRY CLAUSE.

GIVES HOOVER BROAD POWER

Empowers President to Seize Nation's Supply of Liquor if Necessary. Big Cut in Revenues.

Washington.—The administration's food control bill, which makes Herbert Hoover food administrator for America and the allies, and carries an appropriation of \$152,500,000 for its enforcement, passed the house by a vote of 365 to 5. The five who voted against the bill were: McLemore, Slayden and Young of Texas, democrats; Meeker of Missouri, and Ward of New York, republicans.

The bill is now before the senate, where action on the measure is looked for this week.

The bill as passed by the house prohibits the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of intoxicants during the war.

The prohibition amendment in the bill will make the United States "dry" during the war, if the measure goes through the senate as passed by the house.

The measure was amended during the last hour of debate to permit the president to seize and redistill for alcohol any intoxicants necessary for government use. This would permit the seizure of 300,000,000 gallons of liquor. The amendment that would have exempted workmen from a section of the bill punishing conspiracy to retard or decrease the production of food, was defeated.

An amendment by Representative LaGuardia, providing that all persons employed under the act should be hired in accordance with the civil service act, was forced through by republicans. The amendment, increasing the \$152,500,000 appropriation in the bill to \$250,000,000, was defeated. Lenroot declared the extra \$100,000,000 would be necessary if the president is to commandeer and pay for intoxicants to be seized under the bill.

An amendment, limiting the expenditure of appropriations in the bill to June, 1918, instead of the duration of the war, was adopted. The prohibition amendment, according to house members, will reduce the government revenues by more than \$300,000,000 a year.

U. S. Has Big Force Under Arms.

Washington.—More than half a million men have volunteered in the American army and navy during the period of less than three months that has elapsed since the war was declared to exist. The army, navy and national guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting service, and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the summer by nearly 1,000,000 men selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war duty June 5.

The regular army totaled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago. It is now nearing the 250,000 mark and war department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 during the present week, which has been designated by President Wilson as recruiting week for the regulars. Secretary Baker has sought the aid of all newspapers, to the end that 70,000 men shall be enrolled before June 30.

Admits Killing New York Girl.

Bologna, Italy.—Alfredo Cocchi, the fugitive New York motorcycle dealer, has confessed to the murder of Ruth Cruger. Jealousy was his motive, he said. He was unable, he declared, to win her love and became furious when she rebuffed his persistent attentions.

After making up his mind to tell the truth, Cocchi talked freely and without reserve, gave full details of his crime, including the burial of Miss Cruger's body. He will be taken back to the United States for trial, it is believed.

Can't Beat Draft After June 30.

Washington.—Provost General Crowder has informed the governors of states that June 30 is the last day upon which enlistment in any state will count toward that state's quota of men to be selected for the war army.

Wants Fourth Solemn Day.

Washington.—A plea that Independence day be observed this year with a solemnity reflecting the sober determination "of a democracy at war for its ideals and its existence" was made in a statement issued by the public information committee. "Noise and useless illumination and mirthful celebrations have no proper place in times such as these," said the statement. "Let there be a return to those ceremonies and addresses which prevailed in other days."