

FRENCH ARMY IN OFFENSIVE

Joffre's Forces Pushing Forward Against German Adversaries.

TEUTONS SUFFER HEAVY LOSSES

Counter Attacks in Effort to Check Frenchmen Costly—Contending Armies Battle for Possession of Rivers East, West and Southwest—Typhoid Epidemic Among Turkish Troops in Asia Minor.

London, June 8.—Virtually the entire western line of battle, except those portions held by the Belgians and the British, has been the scene of what would appear to be offensive movements initiated by the French. In the region of Arras the French have extended the area of their attack, while they are pressing from the ankle of the Aisne and the Oise in a northerly direction as far as the British positions near LaBazee, where the British forces are laying apparently quiet.

For the last three weeks the French have been advancing slowly but steadily in the country north of Arras. Here they met a determined resistance from the formidable works of the Germans known as "D'Labrynth," part of which is now in their control. At Houberture they have taken some 400 prisoners and at Soissons 250 more.

Desperate German counter attacks, according to the French report, have been made, but without success and with terrible losses to the attackers.

The German official statement makes but brief reference to events on the western front, merely recording the repulses of French attacks.

Rivers figure more or less prominently today in the reports from both sides. From the eastern front the Russians claim to have pushed their offensive across the Pruth near Kolomea, while Petrograd has admitted the advance of the Austro-Germans across the river Dniester, in Galicia.

The river Debrya changed hands five times in the day, with the Russians finally in possession, and the Isonzo is the scene of the most important Italian advance into Austrian territory.

Altho the opposition leaders have expressed their assent, controversies which ante-date the war have thus far prevented the formation of a coalition cabinet.

Typoid Epidemic in Turkey.
An epidemic of typhoid fever is raging among the troops and civil population of Asia Minor, according to reports from Constantinople, says a Reuters dispatch from Athens. Seventy-five physicians have already succumbed to the disease.

There is imminent danger that the Constantinople water works system will be compelled to suspend operations because of a shortage of coal, and the output of flour mills has been restricted for the same reason with the result that there is an insufficient supply of bread. The situation is so serious that many German families are leaving.

German Officers Disagree.
There has been a rupture between Admiral Souchen, commander of the Turkish fleet, and Captain von Muller, of the Sultan Selim (formerly the German Cruiser Goeben), according to Constantinople advices received at Athens. Captain von Muller is reported to have been relieved of his command on the charge that he was responsible for the irreparable damage done by the Sultan Selim.

May Insure Against Airships.
Premier Aquino announced in the house of commons today that the British government was considering the initiation of a national insurance scheme to cover losses inflicted by German air craft. The premier made this statement in reply to questions.

BEVERE BRITISH REVERSE.
Turks Claim to Have Inflicted Punishment on Invading Force.
Berlin, via Sarville, June 8.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following:
"A telegram from Constantinople today states that the Turks repulsed British attacks at Seddul Bahr. Thousands of dead Englishmen covered the field. The Turks captured seventeen machine guns. The Turks forced their enemies back and captured large stores of arms and ammunition and took prisoners. The position of the British troops is dangerous. They are without the support of the heavy guns of their ships."
Travelers report that at Alexandria, Egypt, there are no fewer than 40,000 wounded British soldiers.
The foregoing evidently refers to an engagement reported in an official statement issued at Constantinople Sunday. This statement announced a Turkish victory at Seddul Bahr fort, but gave no details as to British losses.

bombs were being dropped. The neighboring trenches were also destroyed.
"In the vicinity of Seddul Bahr the enemy in a condition of exhaustion has not shown any further activity since his latest unsuccessful attack.
"Our batteries on the Asiatic coast shelled the weary troops near Seddul Bahr yesterday. His transports also were shelled.
"Two of the enemy cruisers unsuccessfully shelled the village of Ajman, opposite the island of Mytilene. Subsequently the enemy sent a steamer filled with soldiers to this port and attempted to remove some boats at anchor there. Fire was opened on this steamer from the banks and the vessel ran ashore. Subsequently the cruisers retired."

GERMANS EXECUTE SEVENTEEN.
Three Women Among Group Shot as Spies.
London, June 8.—The Daily News' Rotterdam correspondent says: "At the frontier near Liege on Saturday seventeen persons were shot on a charge of espionage. Among them were three women."
"Germany is once more adopting measures for the strictest closing of the frontier, a step which always preceded a movement of troops on a large scale. From today, it is stated, the frontier is to be closed for eight days and Belgians are not allowed to move from town to town."
"The last occasion when the frontier was closed in this way was the week immediately preceding the second battle for Ypres, and during that period over 100,000 men were moved to the front."

RUSSIA SHORT OF SHELLS.
Recent Reverses Due to Action of Japan in Holding Ammunition.
Washington, June 8.—Reports from various sources have convinced military experts of the truth of claims that the recent Russian reverses have been due in a large measure to a shortage of ammunition.
"Until the harbor at Archangel was opened by ice breakers late in May, Russia was without a port thru which ammunition could reach her shores. Russian factories are limited and unimportant so the only avenue thru which munitions were reaching the country in quantity was the trans-Siberian railway."
Japanese ammunition factories supplied practically all their output to the Russians early in the war. But the disagreement between China and Japan over the Japanese demands and the prospect of war in the far east caused Japan to hold its war supplies in reserve temporarily, reducing traffic in munitions over the trans-Siberian route to the products of American factories reaching the far east.

The average time passengers allow for the trip from Vladivostok to Petrograd in times of peace is eleven days. Only a limited portion of the railway thru Siberia is double tracked and, consequently, freight shipments are necessarily slow, even when all other traffic is side-tracked to make way for war munitions. Shipments from the United States must be carried from San Francisco on freight steamers, which take at least a month for the trip to Vladivostok. It is said, too, that there has been much difficulty in timing American shipments so as to keep the Russian forces supplied with shells when the supply from Japan falls short.

Some authentic reports indicate that artillery pieces and rifles, as well as shells and cartridges, were lacking among the garrison which lost Przemysl to the Germans.
In some cases Russian troops are said to have been armed with captured British and steel rods, in lieu of bayoneted rifles, for use in hand to hand conflicts.

After the port of Archangel has been opened a few weeks longer military experts believe Russian operations will be hampered. Preparations are known to have been made at the great northern port to handle supplies expeditiously and the railway leading to distribution centers has tracks and bridges capable of transporting heavy field pieces without risk.

To Enforce Blockade.
Washington, June 8.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris reported today that the French government had announced that the blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, established by the British, would be enforced also by French ships.

French Newspaper Suppressed.
Paris, June 8.—The government has ordered the seizure of the newspaper La Guerre Sociale, edited by Gustave Herve, owing to an article not approved by the censor, in which he violently attacked the conduct of the war.

Germans Advance Toward Lemberg.
Berlin, via London, June 8.—General von Linstingen, in his advance from Przemysl in the direction of Lemberg, has reached Lubaczow, forty-seven miles northeast of Przemysl.

This information was contained in the official report given out at army headquarters today.

HUG DANCES MUST GO.
International Association Members Combining to Denote New Step.
San Francisco, June 8.—The International Association of Dancing Masters who began a big six day convention, with demonstrations of new steps, has decided that the grisly bear, turkey trot, bunny hug, the Argentine tango, slide, and all such things are vulgar and barbarous and must be abolished.

To assure this a new dance will be evolved by the sixty-five leading masters of the United States and Canada. The name of it will be announced next Thursday.

The new step is to be a "happy medium" between the fox trot, the canter waltz, the one step, and the good old fashioned waltz and two step.

SANTA FE REMAINS WET.
Liquor Interests Make Campaign on Premised Regulation of Traffic.
Santa Fe, N. M., June 8.—Santa Fe voted to retain saloons by a majority of 157 in a local option election yesterday. The election followed an unusually vigorous campaign in which the wets promised strict regulation of the liquor traffic.

GERMAN "SUBS" SINK FIVE SHIPS

Norwegian and Belgian Vessels Torpedoed in North Sea.

CAPTAIN'S FAMILY LOST WITH CREW

Few Escape When Belgian Steamer Manapier is Sent to Bottom—Crews of Other Vessels Given Time in Which to Take to Boats and Manage to Reach Port—Effort to Torpedo Boat Going to Rescue Frustrated.

London, June 8.—The Belgian steamer Manapier has been sent to the bottom by a German torpedo near the North Foreland. Out of twenty-three persons on board only six were saved. The captain, his wife and his daughter, the first mate and the pilot and twelve members of the crew lost their lives.

The Norwegian vessels Trudvang and Superb and the Norwegian steamer Giltterthud have been sunk by German submarines.
Trudvang Crew Given Chance.
The Trudvang was hailed by a German submarine soon after midday yesterday when off St. Anne's Head. The captain was ordered to bring his papers aboard the submarine, whose commander gave her crew twenty minutes to take to the boats. The submarine then sent twelve shells into the Trudvang. The shooting brought out a patrol boat from Milford Haven, which picked up the skipper and crew, numbering 16 in all.

During the operation the submarine attempted vainly to torpedo the patrol boat. The men from the vessel were landed today at Milford Haven.
Other Crews Landed.
The crew of the Giltterthud was landed today in the Tyne. The vessel, with a cargo of lumber, was on her way from Sweden to Hartlepool when she encountered a German submarine. The Germans gave the crew ten minutes to take to the boats. The submarine towed the ship's boat for thirty minutes, until a trawler hove in sight.

The survivors from the Manapier landed today at Margate. One of them, badly injured, was sent to a hospital. The survivors say the vessel sank within a few minutes of the attack.
The sinking of the Superb occurred fifty miles west of Eastnet. High explosives were placed on board the vessel after the crew had taken to the boats. Seventeen survivors were landed today at Margate.

The Trudvang was a steamer of 640 tons net register. Built at Bergen in 1897, she was 224 feet long, 32 feet beam and 13 feet depth.
The Superb was a bark of 1,393 tons, and was built in Glasgow in 1875. She sailed from Buenos Aires March 10 for Queenstown.

The Belgian steamer Manapier was of 1,425 net tons and was 281 feet long. She was built in Sunderland in 1908, and was owned in Antwerp.
The North Foreland is in Kent county on the North sea.

BALKAN STATES HESITATE.
Roumania Rejects Offers of Entente as Unsatisfactory.
Colonia, via London, June 8.—The chances that Bulgaria and Roumania will enter the war with the allies is slight, says a dispatch to the Cologne Gazette.

"The political heavens of the Balkans have cleared somewhat," the dispatch says. "Roumania has rejected the first offer of the triple entente as unsatisfactory."
"Bulgaria has also received offers but it is not known if she has formally rejected them, but she is in agreement with Roumania."

"This assumption is the more reasonable because Bulgaria's first demand is immediate occupation by her of the Macedonian territory taken from her by Serbia. The entente has not yet offered that. Bulgaria naturally is not dissatisfied in the Balkans, but she is conscious that the opportunity about Macedonia is one which will come now or never."

LICHTENSTEIN IS NEUTRAL.
Switzerland Permits Transportation of Wheat to Little Principality.
Zurich, Switzerland, via Paris, June 8.—The principality of Lichtenstein, nominally a sovereign state, but in reality connected by treaties, a customs union and telegraphic and postal communication with Austria-Hungary, has declared its neutrality in the war. Consequently, Switzerland is allowing for transportation of wheat to the principality entering French ports. It has an area of sixty-five square miles and a population of about 11,000 persons, almost all devoted to agriculture.

Austria-Hungary has notified Switzerland that Lichtenstein is under its censorship and that it is within the Austro-Hungarian theater of war.

AMERICANS QUIT GERMANY.
Reach Switzerland and Tell of Disagreeable Conditions.
Basel, via Paris, June 8.—Americans are arriving in Basel from Germany in small numbers. They describe conditions in Germany as disagreeable for them because of apprehension that there may be war between Germany and the United States.

The arrivals say there is ill feeling on the part of the people against the government and the people of the United States.
There appears to be comparatively few Americans in Germany at present except those of German descent.

SUGGESTS CAMPAIGN METHODS.

Militancy of Woman's Congressional Committee Again Criticized.
Chicago, June 8.—Methods of campaigning in the interest of national suffrage were suggested at today's session of the national American women's suffrage conference. Miss Laura Clay, granddaughter of Henry Clay and a widely respected stateswoman, announced that she has drafted a measure which permits women to vote for senators and representatives. She plans to have it introduced in the next session of congress.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of New York, addressing the conference, said the organization suffered from the militant actions of the congressional committee, because officials do not distinguish one branch from another.
"We are making great progress in the south," she said, "and we will make it faster when it is understood that the Bristol-Mondell amendment does not enfranchise women indiscriminately but only in the same way that men are enfranchised."

Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee, explained the work of her committee.

CROOKED SYSTEM AT ANNAPOLIS

Supply of Advance "Dope" on Examinations at Naval Academy Appears to Have Been Unlimited—System in Vogue For Years.

Annapolis, Md., June 8.—From the opening day's testimony before the naval court of inquiry to investigate the "gouging" scandal at the naval academy, it was indicated that a "system" of supplying "dope," as advance information on examinations is called in naval academy parlance, will be uncovered. Also that this "system" had been in vogue for years and that many additional midshipmen may become involved.

Among the questions which the board will try to solve are:
"What instructor, if any, passed out information to the midshipmen—a tutor was mentioned frequently in the testimony given before the inquiry."
"Who mailed anonymous letters to James E. Moss, a member of the third class, containing information pertaining to the examinations? These letters were received from time to time, according to testimony given before the inquiry."

Who broke into the department of modern languages and stole questions prepared for the class in French and Spanish? The body in its findings state that these were stolen from the room of the department.
Who were witnesses not called before the investigation board? The investigation shows that those midshipmen who were examined mentioned other midshipmen in connection with the proceedings who were not called to give testimony.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, superintendent of the naval academy, resumed his testimony today. He declared to the court that Midshipman James E. Moss was the man primarily responsible for the whole scandal of irregularities in connection with the last annual examination.

Midshipman Moss, the admiral asserted, was being supported in his plea for clemency by two United States senators, a representative in congress and two lawyers. If such forces were to control, he said, it would not be possible to maintain a standard of discipline at the academy.

He told of a conversation with Robert Moss, father of Midshipman Moss, and a member of the counsel for the midshipmen.
"Mr. Moss told me," said the witness, "that Surgeon McDowell, whom he (Moss) had defended in a civil case had assured Mr. Moss that he would look out for his son."

Moss had told the admiral he did not wish to make charges against McDowell on any one else, but he said letters received by his son from an anonymous source came from some officer.

GOTHAM FOOTPADS IN DARING ROBBERY

Officials of Borden's Condensed Milk Company Held Up and Relieved of \$6,500, While on Way to Bank—Thugs Escape by Automobile.

New York, June 8.—George A. Boyd, cashier, and Thomas J. Lyster, superintendent of a branch office of Borden's Condensed Milk Company, while driving thru the Bronx today on the way to a bank, were held up by three men and robbed of \$6,500. The robbers escaped in an automobile.

ST. JOHN BECOMES PLAINTIFF.
Asks \$100,000 Damages of Toner, When Letter Fails to Push Charges.
Chicago, June 8.—Charges of operating a confidence game, filed against Seward St. John, of Winipeg, by Henry J. Toner, of Chicago, were dismissed here today, when the complainant failed to appear in court. The defendant promptly changed roles with Mr. Toner by suing for \$100,000 damages.

The trouble was the echo of the collapse of a company formed with Iowa capital largely to buy town sites along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company in Canada. Toner invested in stock in the concern, which was adversely affected, but the investment declined in value he filed criminal charges against St. John, a director of the company.

KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE.
Texas Ranger Dispatched by Mexicans While Attempting to Make Arrest.
Marathon, Tex., June 8.—Lee Burdette, a Texas ranger, was shot and killed near Fabens, Tex., last night, in a pistol battle with three Mexicans, two of whom he seriously wounded. Both the wounded Mexicans are expected to die. The third was being pursued by a posse today.

Burdette, whose home was in Austin, was trying to arrest the men.

VILLA'S ARMY EXTERMINATED

Carranza Commander at Leon Says Rebel Leader Is Not Now Factor.

ONLY BODY GUARD WITH FORMER LEADER

Villa Followers Reported to Have Captured Tixpam—British Subjects Killed or Wounded During Battle—Villa Losses in Killed, Wounded and Captives at Leon Said to Exceed 10,000—General Gonzales Continues March.

Washington, June 8.—Advices to the state department today from Vera Cruz, transmitted by a wireless message from Tampico, reported the capture of Tixpam by Villa forces Sunday. One British citizen was killed and four were wounded during the fighting. S. P. Jones was killed and Thomas Mallard, Mrs. Mallard, their infant child and A. T. Graves were wounded while seeking cover.

Consul Silliman at Vera Cruz reported today that General Obregon's victory over the Villa forces at Leon appeared to be confirmed. He said it was reported that Obregon had lost his right arm in the fighting.

The Vera Cruz advices said Mallard had been badly wounded, that Mrs. Mallard and the Mallard infant had been shot thru the stomach, and that Graves was shot thru the spine. Officials here assumed that Jones, Mallard and Graves had been employed at the British-owned oil wells in the vicinity of Tixpam.

Carranza officials here today received a telegram from General Obregon in Leon, approximating Villa's dead, wounded and captured at 10,000. Villa and Angeles, he says, have only small body guards with them. He made no mention of injury to himself.

From Vera Cruz, Carranza dispatches say, General Gonzales is continuing his march to Mexico City.

SAYS VILLA IS ELIMINATED.
Carranza Commander, Says General Has Only Body Guard Left.
New York, June 8.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, in a dispatch received today by P. S. Elias, Carranza's consul general here, gives details of the battle of Leon, in which he claims to have again defeated Generals Villa and Angeles. General Obregon reports that the casualty list of Villa's soldiers is more than 10,000 and that he has established his headquarters in Leon. A dispatch from Leon follows:

"Have occupied new headquarters in Leon. We are in pursuit of the enemy. While it is impossible to give the exact number of dead, wounded, captured and deserted, I expect that the number will reach more than 10,000. Every piece of artillery and all of Villa's trains are in our hands."
"This battle means the end of Generals Villa and Angeles' revolt. Both are retreating with small body guards to the north."
"Artillery was sent from here to General Gonzales to assist the three batteries he has on the advance on Mexico City."
(Signed) "ALVARO OBREGON."

MAY AFFECT NOTE ATTITUDE.
Result of Battle at Leon Likely to Cause Generals to Heed Warning.
El Paso, Tex., June 8.—The possible effect of the occupation of Leon, state of Coahuila, yesterday by General Obregon on the attitude of Carranza and Villa toward President Wilson's warning was regarded here as the most significant feature in the changes along the battle front.

In brief, the fighting of the last two months has resulted in the retirement of Villa from Selaya, northward to Lagos, state of Jalisco, approximately 125 miles.

Carranza advices by way of Vera Cruz declare that Villa troops were beaten decisively at Leon, that Obregon continues the pursuit, and captured much Villa arms and supplies. The Carranza statement claims Villa has been eliminated as a factor in Mexican affairs.

The latest Villa advices received here last night in a message from Col. Enrique Perez, secretary to Villa, stated the forces of the northern leader had established themselves at Lagos; that the withdrawal from Leon had been made to permit a consideration of the Wilson note without danger of hostilities, and that when Obregon attacked Villa he ordered a renewal of hostilities.

Iowa Carpenters Elect.
Special to Times-Republican.
Port Dodge, June 8.—The Iowa state council of carpenters and joiners of America concluded a two days' session today, electing C. L. Beck, president; William Greubling, Mason City, vice president; W. B. James, Cedar Rapids, secretary-treasurer. Directors, first district, E. J. Jones; second, R. E. Parlow, Port Dodge; third, G. E. Polly, Sioux City; fourth, L. C. Rasmussen, Council Bluffs; fifth, F. A. Martens, Dubuque; sixth, I. E. Anderson, Marion; seventh, W. D. Watson, Ottumwa.

The next meeting is in Des Moines Dec. 2.

How They Do It.
Steve—They say that waiters can always size a man up.
Lillian—I suppose they measure him from tip to toe.

For the convenience of deaf persons, telephones have been installed in several London theaters. They are of the coin-operated type.

T.-R. BULLETIN

NEWS OF THE DAY

The Weather.
Sun rises June 9 at 4:29; sets at 7:29. Low—Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.
The weekly weather forecast issued by the United States weather bureau for the week beginning Wednesday, June 9, says:
"For upper Mississippi valley and plains states—Showers are probable about the 11th and again on the 15th. The cool spell at the beginning of the period will quickly give way to warmer weather and a short period of cool night temperatures will set in about the 11th, alternating with warmer weather to the end of the period."

PAGE ONE.
Telegraphic News:
French Army in New Offensive Move.
German Submarines Sink Five Ships, American Note Ready to Be Forwarded.
Few Changes Made.
Villa's Army Exterminated.
PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR.

NEWS:
Teeth and Ill Health.
Ill Luck of Tourist Party.
Finds \$200 in Mud.
National Engineering Society at Ames.
Church-School Fight in Supreme Court.
Masonic Grand Lodge in Session.

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Wallingford and Blackie Daw, PAGE SIX.
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What Are Noodles?
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General News:
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Rapid Blanks Ansons.
Prepare Plan For Paving Roads.
Rhodes Fair Begins Sept 23.
More New Homes Being Built.
Local Retail Market Quiet.
General News of Cities.
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Markets and General:
Liverpool Decline Pulls Down Wheat.
Corn Lower in Sympathy.
Cattle Prices Firm.
Hogs Strong to Higher.
Germany Would Buy U. S. Steel Plants.

FORECAST RECORD YIELD OF WHEAT

Crop of 1915 Estimated by Federal Experts at 950,000,000 Bushels—With Favorable Conditions Yield Might Reach a Billion Bushels.

Washington, June 8.—The greatest wheat crop the country ever has known is in prospect for the coming harvest. In its forecast today, based on conditions of winter and spring wheat on June 1, the federal crop board placed the prospective crop at 950,000,000 bushels, which would exceed last year's record crop by 59,000,000 bushels. The crop might reach a billion bushels.

Of the great wheat crop the bulk is from winter wheat planted last fall on the greatest acreage ever sown. The yield of that class of wheat is placed at 876,000,000 bushels, which would be 9,000,000 under last year's record crop. Of spring wheat, 274,000,000 bushels are forecast. That amount would be 56,000,000 under the record crop of 1912, but greater, however, than last year, and the year before.

The government's June crop report today shows:
Spring wheat—Area planted, 19,248 acres; condition, 94.3; acre yield, 14.1; estimate total production, 274,000,000 bushels.
Winter wheat—Condition, 85.8; yield, 16.9; production, 676,000,000.
All wheat—Acreage, 59,417,000; condition, 88.2; yield, 16.0; production, 950,000,000.

Oats—Acreage, 40,193,000; condition, 92.2; yield, 32.4; production, 1,288,000,000.
Barley—Acreage, 7,892,000; condition, 94.6; yield, 26.6; production, 197,000,000.
Rye—Condition, 92.0; yield, 16.8.
Hay—Condition, 87.8.
Pastures—Condition, 91.8.
Apples—Condition, 70.1; production, 191,000,000.

UTAH HERDS GRASSHOPPERS.
Farmers Instructed in Driving Pests as if They Were Sheep.
Driving grasshoppers, almost as sheep or cattle are driven, is said to be the best way to get them out of a field of growing corn or wheat, according to E. D. Ball, of the experiment station of the Utah Agricultural College, who recently issued a bulletin on "How to Control the Grasshoppers."

So destructive are the hoppers in the dry districts of the middle west that since 1904 Utah has been paying a bounty for every pound caught, and in 1905 the bounty was increased to \$1.00. This gives an idea of the extent of the pest, there being about 8,000,000 to the ton, making a total of about 4,568,000,000. Since 1908 the destruction of hoppers has increased, and it is roughly estimated that nearly three thousand tons have been destroyed.

To drive them successfully one must make use of every advantage possible. Drive down hill or on a level, with a gentle wind and only during the heat of the day. With conditions favorable, they are easily driven if not hurried too much. The best method of driving them is to take a moderately long willow pole with the leaves on for about two feet at the top and starting at the right angles to the direction the hoppers are to be driven, crowd them over one to be turned out, and will continue to move over each time the person driving passes along. By this method a swarm can be moved over about thirty or forty rods a day.—New York Times.

AGREE ON FINAL DRAFT OF NOTE

Cabinet Gives Its Approval and Document Will Go Forward Soon.

SECRETARY AN DELAYS VERENCE

Sends Pro Word That He Is Doing Important Work and Cabinet Inet Was an Hour on Secretary's Few Slight Changes Made in Phrasing of Document—No Modification of General Character of Note.

Washington, June 8.—After two hours' discussion of the note to Germany at the cabinet meeting today, Secretary Tamm, at the direction of President Wilson, made this announcement:
"The note was gone over and discussed and put in final form. It probably will go forward to Germany tomorrow."

It was learned definitely that only a few slight changes of phraseology were made at the cabinet meeting. The note was taken up in the form in which it came from Secretary Bryan after his conference with President Wilson yesterday.

Cabinet members said that while possibly a few words might be changed, it would go forward in practically the form agreed upon at today's meeting. No delay in framing note.

President Wilson announced that the note to Germany was about finished and would go forward shortly. He did not specify the day but said the document would be gone over in final revision today by the cabinet.

The president explained there had been no delay in the preparation of the note, that he had brought only a rough draft of it to the cabinet meeting Friday, and there had been all sorts of suggestions since the cabinet last met. The general character of the document, however, he said, had not been modified. He believed it has the entire approval of the cabinet. No one has held up the note, he said, work on the document being as expeditious as was possible with due regard to carefulness.

The arrival of the note from Germany, offering to pay for the attack on the Lusitania and asking for further information concerning the dropping of bombs on the Cushing, was referred to by the president as not unimportant.

The president said he had learned thru press dispatches of the mission of Jan Ghebl Geldemeester, who arrived here in the interest of neutral mediation in the European war. The president added that individual officials have information about Geldemeester's trip here.

Bryan Delays Meeting.
When the cabinet assembled to discuss the note Secretary Bryan was not present. He remained at his office, closeted with Councilor Lansing, and sent word to the president that he was detained by private work. Mr. Bryan has, however, conferred frequently with the president.

At noon, when the meeting had been under way an hour, Secretary Bryan arrived.
"I'm sorry I'm late," he said as he entered. "I sent word to the president I would be detained by important work."
There were indications that the discussion of the note might have been delayed until Mr. Bryan's arrival.

GERMAN PRESS DEFIANT.
Writers Assume Lusitania Carried War Materials, Despite U. S. Denials.
Amsterdam, via London, June 8.—George Bernhard, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, today says:
"It appears as if America will shrink the obligation to discuss with us the question of the character of the Lusitania. Whether this British ship carried weapons seems less important to President Wilson than to learn from us what we intend to do in submarine warfare."

"If President Wilson wants a decisive answer from us, it can not be other than that the Lusitania was a British ship with contraband war material, torpedoed which we had an absolute right within the war zone."
"We can not allow ourselves to be lectured even by the United States."

FAKE DEATH MESSAGE SENT.
Nebraska Woman Comes to Iowa to Attend Funeral, Finds Kin Alive.
Special to Times-Republican.
Irvine, June 8.—The authorities are on a still hunt for the person who sent Mrs. John Peterson, of Eagle, Neb., a false message announcing the death of her father, a resident of Irvine. Mrs. Peterson hastened to Iowa on receiving the message, and about the first person she saw on the street on her arrival here was her father, well and happy. Mrs. Peterson suffers severely by the double shock of grief and joy.

EIGHTY SALOONS VOTED OUT.
Ten Counties Vote Dry in Minnesota Option Election.
St. Paul, June 8.—Eighty saloons in ten counties of Minnesota will be forced to discontinue operations as a result of yesterday's county option elections. Only two of the twelve counties—Blue Earth and Olmstead—will retain saloons.

King Constantine Wives.
Rome, via Paris, June 8.—The Messaggero has received a news dispatch from Athens saying the condition of King Constantine of Greece suddenly has become very grave.