

SEE SCHEME TO HOLD U. S. BACK

London Press Says Peace Talk is to Delay America's Preparations.

Commentators Urge Allies to Declare Against War Acquisitions.

London, July 30. — Statements by Dr. Michaelis, German imperial chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austria-Hungarian foreign minister regarded as obviously made in collusion, fill the morning papers. They are generally treated editorially as a sign of weakness, while the absence of reference to the future of Belgium and Serbia is considered to exclude all credence in the desire for peace by understanding. Austro-German peace talk, unless accompanied by an agreement to evacuate and restore conquered territory is declared to be merely aimed at delaying America's preparations for war.

Herr Michaelis' accusation against France is dismissed by some commentators as best left for refutation by French allies, but discussed by others, one of which says the story is too thin even for the Germans to believe.

The Daily News, however, maintains that although the chancellor's statements are valueless as evidence, they cannot be left unanswered and insists that a statement of war aims, to be formulated at the coming conference of allies, must constitute an explicit disavowal of all thought of conquest for conquest's sake. It denounces the "ignorance of the folly of Sir Edward Carson's threat to drive Germany behind the Rhine," which it says has given Herr Michaelis a weapon which he was swift to use.

"It is in the power of the allies to render the weapon innocuous, even turning it against himself, but the repudiation of his charge must come quickly, and in a form leaving no loophole for misinterpretation."

The Chronicle proclaims its belief that it would be unwise for the allies to deprive Germany of genuine German soil. It points out that while the chancellor talks of vast territorial modifications, he mentions only the Saar valley, and it suggests that France may be aiming to restore the old German frontier of Lorraine, which would involve "a little strip on the German side of from five to fifteen miles."

If France desired this for strategic reasons, the Chronicle would not say she necessarily had the right, but "it would be an exceedingly small affair not comparable for an instant to Germany's seizure of two large provinces in 1871. It must be remembered, too, that after losing some millions in killed and wounded in a war forced upon her and wherein she has borne the brunt of battle for liberty throughout Europe, France has the right to make exceptional claims for her future security such as Germany had not in 1871, and no other state unless Belgium would have today."

"Sees Enslavement."

Berlin, July 30.—Dr. Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, on Saturday summoned a large number of newspaper men to whom he declared: "The speech of David Lloyd-George, the British premier, Queen's hall, London and the recent debate in the British house of commons, again have proven with indisputable clearness that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, a only a conclusion of the war which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies."

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British war cabinet), declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the retirement of German troops beyond the Rhine."

"The enemy press endeavors to force upon my inaugural speech the interpretation that I only consented to the majority resolution with an ill-concealed reservation of Germany's desires for conquest. I am obliged to den y the imputation as to an object of which there can be no doubt. Besides, the resolution implies—which is quite clear—that the enemy must also renounce any ideas of conquest."

Dr. Michaelis added that it was manifest that Germany's enemies were not in the least considering such denunciation, and that the French meeting held in secret was fresh proof that her enemies were responsible for the prolongation of the war, and were "actuated by lust of conquest."

"The conspicuousness of justice of our defensive war," the chancellor concluded "will steel our strength and determination in the future."

Ready for Peace.

Vienna, Via Copenhagen July 30.—Reiterating that Austria-Hungary

was ready to accept an honorable peace, but that the dual monarchy, in conjunction with its allies, would fight to the last extremity if the entente powers declined to enter negotiations on the basis of a peace by understanding as recently outlined by the German imperial chancellor and the reichstag, Count Ottokar Czernin von Shudentz, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister in an interview today discussed at length peace possibilities.

The Austrian statesman took occasion to reply to the speech made by David Lloyd-George in London July 21, when the British premier characterized the address delivered by Dr. Michaelis the German chancellor, as a sham. The count said Mr. Lloyd-George was mistaken when he represented the reichstag peace resolution to be a "piece of bluff."

"The chancellor and the reichstag," the foreign minister said, "declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations. The chancellor and the reichstag solemnly replied that the German people desired no forced conquest and abhorred economic isolation and incitement to enmity between nations after the war."

HE WANTS UNITED STATES TROOPS ON RUSSIAN FRONTIER

San Francisco, Cal., July 30.—The presence of American troops on the eastern front would be fatal to Germany, according to General Michael Yassukovich, chief of the Russian military commission, who was here today.

"If America will send 100,000 men to Russia she will furnish an army that will be the nucleus of a Russian army of a million men that may be grouped with fatal results to Germany," declared General Yassukovich. "Germany will not be able to face such a combination in the eastern theater, while France, Great Britain and America will press her in the west. There is no doubt that splendid Russian armies of a million men each, organized, stiffened and encouraged by the presence of your troops, can be built upon the foundation of each 100,000 Americans sent to our front."

"The United States has it in her power to aid Russia and the allies tremendously by dispatching this expeditionary army to Russia at the earliest possible moment. If America decides to do this, she will render far greater aid to the allies in general and Russia in particular than by sending a similar army to the front in France or in Flanders."

General Yassukovich relieved General Baldwin as head of the military mission. The latter has returned to Petrograd. Germany is spending money with a lavish hand in Russia to bribe agitators, said General Yassukovich. German money alone, he said, is responsible for the recent disastrous retreat of the Galician armies, and for the opposition to the provisional government. Most of the trouble in Petrograd is caused by a small and noisy minority, he said.

General Rassukovich is accompanied by a staff of four officers and a secretary. He is to go to Washington.

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BIG NUMBER OF MEN ASK EXEMPTION

Many Seek Blanks to Apply for Immunity From Draft Because of Dependents.

OVER 25 PER CENT ARE REJECTED BY EXAMINERS

Figures So Far Indicate Average Same as in Civil War. Lower Than in Army.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—The first reports of the local boards on physical examination of drafted men are beginning to appear. As yet, however, they are not complete enough to make any logical deduction as to the probable average of rejection for this season.

The draft statistics of the civil war, which showed between 25 and 30 per cent rejected on this ground, still are the best guide on the question. Such figures as have come from the local boards are in general harmony with the old average.

The average of rejections on physical grounds in regular army recruiting has been far higher, but conditions are entirely different with the selective draft forces.

In many districts where examinations are proceeding a large number of men have asked for affidavit blanks on which to submit applications for exemption because of dependent families. This is no criterion of the exemptions to be granted, however, as each case must be considered on its merits.

Prompt and efficient work by district exemption boards is expected by government officials as a result of stripping all red tape from the procedure of the tribunals. President Wilson's executive order outlining the principles to govern exemptions, coupled with instructions to the boards from Provost Marshal General Crowder, are regarded here as setting in motion the last phase of the selection process with a momentum that insures a minimum of confusion and delay.

The object of instructions is to impress the boards with the view that their primary purpose is to select the personnel for the national army in the shortest possible time. To that end they have been informed that no legal precedents bind them and that there need be no adherence to rules of evidence or other technicalities of court procedure.

Attorney General Gregory set in motion today further machinery to increase the size of the registration reservoir from which the 687,000 men of the first call are to be drawn.

Thousands of men failed to register, it has been found, for one cause or another. Through the district attorneys the department of justice is rounding up these men and when found they will be assigned numbers which will insure their being called up for examination at an early date. They will be given the serial numbers of men near the top of the list already permanently discharged for physical reasons.

WAR OUTCOME IS UP TO AMERICA

London Press Declares United States Can Swing Balance By Building Ships.

London, July 29.—The Observer in an article arguing that the western allies even without Russia, are more powerful than the central powers.

"The real crux of the whole war is to provide ships for American requirements. We refuse for a single moment to believe that the United States will fail to rise to the crisis. The cause needs every single ton of maritime carrying power that the United States can muster or launch later."

"No possible shipbuilding effort in this country alone can provide the huge additional tonnage demanded by coming American requirements. To get fairly ahead of the submarines the United States must launch at least the same amount of tonnage as that mentioned by Lloyd-George in Paris, as Great Britain's output for next year, namely, four million tons, and that within the same time."

LOST—A bicycle pump somewhere in Murray. Finder will please notify Will Minford.

MEETING OF SWINE RAISERS.

Meeting to be held at Weeping Water for organizing swine raisers to control hog cholera in Cass county. Representative swine breeders for each precinct urged to be present.

At 2:30 p. m., Saturday, August 3, a meeting will be held at the opera house at Weeping Water for the purpose of perfecting a farmers' organization to work along lines of hog cholera control and reduce losses from that disease.

This work, which is conducted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Extension Division of the College of Agriculture, and the State Live Stock Sanitary board co-operating with the farmers, has been carried on in northern Gage and Johnson counties since 1904, and has proved very effective in controlling the disease.

It is important that a delegation of swine breeders from each precinct in the county be present at this meeting in order to get a complete organization. 7-26-3twkly

RUSS TURN ON THE GERMANS EVERYWHERE

Loyal Slav Troops Fighting Desperately Against Advancing Hosts.

END OF GREAT RETREAT AT HAND IS INDICATED

Teutons Find Pursuit of Foe Becoming Increasingly Difficult and Costly.

Apparently the turn in the tide of retreat by the Russians in East Galicia is beginning. On several sectors the loyal troops have halted and now are facing the Austro-Germans and offering resistance as best they can with their badly depleted forces.

Although the stands they have made have as yet been unsuccessful in holding back to any great extent the numerically superior Austro-German armies, they serve to show that the spirit of loyalty is still alive in many of the men of General Korniloff's contingents and that it is not their purpose to surrender further territory without a contest.

Compelled to Give Ground.

One of the main attempts of the Russians to hold back the enemy has been on the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which flows along the border between Galicia and Russia, but despite the resistance offered they have been compelled by overwhelming numbers to cede ground to the Austro-Germans, who crossed the stream.

The Teutons also have crossed the Galician frontier and now are invading Bukowina by way of Suchawa valley, their immediate objective being the town of Seletyn, while the force that recently was successful in its operations against the Russians in the region of Klabaha has reached the territory lying to the east of the upper Moldavia valley.

Rumanians Advance.

The Rumanians and Russians fighting near the northwestern border of Rumania continue to press forward in the Casin and Putna valleys, having captured six additional villages and added materially to the number of men and guns captured. Fifty German spies disguised as Russian soldiers are reported to have been caught and shot.

Russian deserters are being executed by wholesale.

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RUSSIA HAS GRANTED AMNESTY TO POLES

London July 30. — The editor of the Polish Review published in London, has received from A. R. Lednitsky, chairman of the committee appointed by the Russian provisional government to settle affairs in Poland and a telegram saying that the government has granted amnesty to Polish prisoners of war who are Russian subjects and who fought against Russia in the Polish legions, and they will be treated as rebels.

SLAVS, FIGHTING BITTERLY, RETIRE BEFORE GERMANS

Positions Blocking Road to Capital of Bukowina Are Evacuated After Stubborn Resistance.

Petrograd, July 31. — An official statement issued today says: "According to reports of secret service agents the present German offensive was undertaken as the result of detailed testimony concerning internal conditions of the Russian army which had been placed in the hands of the German chief of staff. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it appears, had promised Emperor William that in two months he would put Russia out of action."

In east Galicia the Russians along the Sbrocz river continue to give battle to the Teutonic allies, who have crossed the stream and gained a footing on Russian soil. At several points enemy detachments have been forced out of captured positions, which have been taken by the Russians.

To the south the Russians have attempted to make a stand also in western Bukowina, but were compelled to evacuate positions along the Cheremosh river and retreat eastward. The town of Zale Szizky and several other positions blocking the road to Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina, have been evacuated by the Russians. On the Rumanian front and in the wooded Carpathians the Germans have gained further ground against the Russians and Rumanians except in the Casin and Putna valley regions. American torpedo boat destroyers in the European war zone have come upon two German submarines which were attacking merchant vessels, and forced them to seek safety from American shells in flight without having fired a shot in return.

SECOND LIBERTY LOAN OF THREE BILLION MAY BE OFFERED VERY SOON

Washington, July 31. — The first step toward financing the second installment of the Liberty Loan was taken by the treasury today with the offering of \$300,000,000 in treasury certificates of indebtedness. It is the largest block of such securities yet offered and the interest rate, 3½ per cent, is ¾ of 1 per cent higher than the previous offerings.

Subscriptions are to close on August 7 and the certificates are payable on November 5 next, indicating that the second installment of the Liberty loan will have been floated in the first half of November. Although the treasury has remained silent on that subject, the general impression here is that the loan will be offered in September and that it will be for a total of \$3,000,000,000.

NEW WAY TO FRY EGGS.

From Tuesday's Daily. Joseph Snunder, a brother of the young man who recently married Florence Richardson of Mynard, and Mr. E. A. Erickson, both of Omaha, were coming down to Plattsmouth this morning, and were making a fair rate of speed, when they struck a bad hole in the road just the other side of LaPlatte, when they were thrown from the car, which skidded to one side and turned over, breaking it up somewhat. The good part of the wreck was that they both got out without serious injury. They had a case of eggs in the rear portion of the car, which, when the impact came were thrown on the engine and cooked almost instantly. Still the boys had to come to Wagner's to get a lunch at noon. 2td2twkly

CLAIM LAFOLLETTE AND GRONNA ARE ALIGNED WITH PEACE-MOVEMENT

New York, July 31.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, and Senator A. J. Gronna, of North Dakota, today formally aligned themselves with the pacifist movement, according to telegrams from them given out here tonight by the people's council, which is conducting a nation-wide propaganda.

IMPROVING IN KANSAS CITY.

From Tuesday's Daily. Mrs. John Murray, who some time ago went to Kansas City, Mo., for consultation at the Thornton & Minor institute for her health, is feeling much improved from her treatment there, and is greatly encouraged. One of the doctors in writing to her friends in this city, says she is making satisfactory improvement and that it will not be necessary for her to undergo an operation, that her ailment is succumbing to the methods of practice at the institute and that her health is improving. Her many friends here and throughout the country will be pleased to know of her improvement in health.

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