

ADJOURN CONGRESS

LONGEST SESSION EVER HELD
COMES TO END.

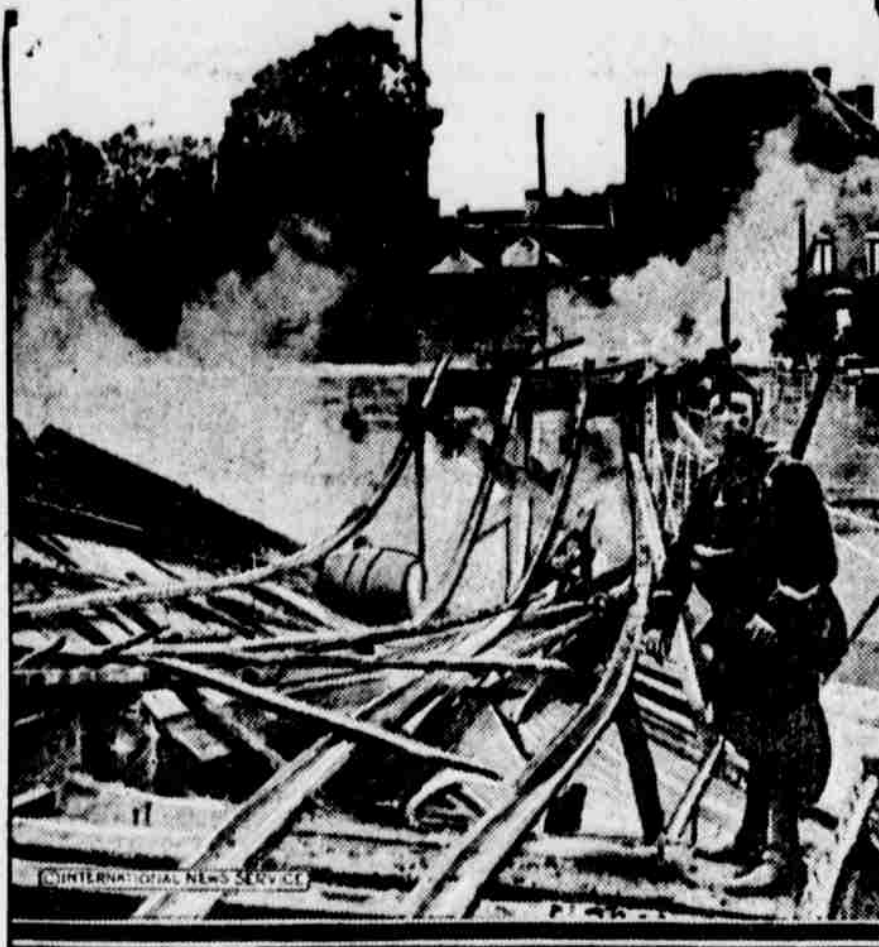
WAR REVENUE LAW IN FORCE

Government Preparing to Collect War Revenue Tax—Cornhuskers Victorious Over Michigan Aggies 24 to 0.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.—After nearly nineteen months of continuous session, the longest ever known, the sixty-third congress adjourned its second session Saturday after the collapse of prolonged efforts to procure cotton growers' relief legislation. Leaders in this movement agreed to adjourn, however, only on the condition that pending cotton relief measures would have the right of way when congress reconvenes December 7.

Not more than fifty members of the house and less than a quorum of the senate were in attendance when the gavels fell on adjournment. The end was accomplished through the passage of a concurrent resolution ending the session at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but the clocks were turned ahead, actual adjournment of the house occurring at 3:22 and the senate at 3:27.

HAMPERING THE GERMAN OPERATIONS



This is the way the Belgians destroyed the railway which was the German line of communication between the army in France and Brussels.

VIGOROUS ATTACK ON GERMAN LINES WITHOUT RESULT

Allies Admit the Invaders Have Gained Ground During the Recent Battles.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN FIGHT

Effective Aid to the Allies' Land Forces—Dykes of the Yser Cut and Country Inundated—Portugal Joins Coalition Against Kaiser—Invasion of England Planned—General News of the War.

Copenhagen, Oct. 24.—Dispatches received here from Berlin say it is rumored there that the German attack on Belfort is succeeding and that the southern forts have surrendered.

Paris, Oct. 24.—The French today recaptured Altkirch, upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

(Altkirch has been taken and retaken several times by the opposing forces since the war began. The last report said the French were in possession. Apparently the Germans have held the city for some time without making the fact known and the foregoing dispatch indicates a new victory for the French.)

Allies Yield Ground. On the Battle Front, via The Hague, Oct. 24.—The allies' vigorous attack on the German lines before Lille has failed. The French and British are being driven steadily to the westward.

The principal gains of the Germans during the day were made in the vicinity of La Bassee. The Germans made a sortie and fell on the allies' lines, which retired in some confusion.

The Germans' gain at La Bassee was greater than at any other portion of the line, but the day saw large accessions to the territory occupied by the Teuton armies all along the battle front.

Two French Forts Taken. The German attack on Belfort, by which route it is hoped to hurl the Kaiser's armies again toward Paris, is proceeding. Two French forts to the south of the main fortress have capitulated to the Germans, the garrisons withdrawing to the greater stronghold.

The development at Belfort, coming close upon successful operations at Verdun and the holding of St. Mihiel against tremendous odds, is believed here to presage the final breaking of the republic's line of defenses.

French gunners destroyed three German batteries in an artillery engagement of huge proportions north of the Alsne.

The French army has captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

The ferocity of the encounters where the British and French have come in contact with the invaders around Arras (La Bassee and Armentieres). Incident to the allied armies' advance upon Lille, is unparalleled in the history of war. The carnage has been frightful.

French Retreat Admitted. The net result of the day's fighting in this region has been gains at considerable cost for the allies at points to the east of Armentieres, while about La Bassee the French and British have been forced to retreat at some places in the face of the desperate assaults directed by the Germans. The gains by one side have been offset by those of the other and the effect on the situation has been insignificant.

Belgians on Offense. The Germans, heavily supported by

their mammoth howitzers, are still on the offensive against the Belgians, led by their king and supported by French troops, with British and French war vessels on the sea, and British monitors in the canals, lending the aid of their long range gun fire, while air scouts direct their range.

The battle has resolved itself into a duel of big guns. The allies, by reason of their long range guns, have had the advantage up to now.

Although pushed back at several points, the Kaiser's forces appear to be holding their line between the sea and La Hassee, the extent of the front in this distinct engagement.

German Point of View. Washington, Oct. 24.—The German embassy announced receipt of the following official wireless from Berlin: "Official headquarters report of October 22 says fighting on the Yser canal is continuing, that eleven British war vessels are supporting the hostile artillery, and that the enemy was repulsed east of Dixmude. Our troops also have successfully advanced in the direction of Ypres."

"There is stubborn fighting west and northwest of Lille. The enemy slowly retreated along the whole front. The fierce attacks from the direction of Toul against the heights south of Thiencourt were repulsed under heaviest losses for the French."

Holland Hears of Allies' Victory. Rotterdam, Oct. 23.—The intensity of the fighting in Belgium is so great that the people in Holland can hear distinctly the noise of it. Flushing continually heard the thunder of guns and the windows there rattled with the concussion.

The Amsterdam Nieuwe Van den Dag reports that the burgomaster of Wenduynne has telegraphed the following: "The victory is to the allies. They have taken a large number of prisoners between Chalons and Longwy and have captured 300 guns and 31 flags."

Refugees from Ostend say that Westende is being bombarded and that many trains filled with wounded are coming into Bruges.

The correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant at Ghent says that big troop movements are taking place. The German staff left the town Wednesday for either Wetterin or Grammont.

It is semi-officially reported in Petrograd that the number of German troops sent to the Eastern and Western theaters of the war since the middle of September is 1,000,000.

On the western Belgian coast there is being fought a battle which, for display of advance military and naval science, for spectacular effect, for ferocity of action and appalling losses, is a realization of the most fantastic dream picture of the "war of the future" ever put on paper or canvas.

The Germans, heavily re-enforced by fresh land troops and by a naval brigade of 10,000 men, have extended their base from Ostend to Mariakirke and Middlekirke, halfway between Ostend and Nieuport, and from these positions are shelling the Belgian line, which extends from Nieuport south along the River Yser, a distance of 18 miles, with their left flank resting on the coast.

The Belgians are being aided by the French land forces, the British warships on the sea and the British monitors and small gunboats in the canals and rivers.

When not directing the fire of their huge 17-inch guns against the Belgian position, the Germans are replying to the cannonading of the British dreadnaughts, which added their strength to the British fleet.

The fire of the British guns is directed and corrected constantly by observers. The flying machines circle low about the German position, risking death at every swoop, in order to be within effective observation distance.

German submarines, with deadly torpedoes charged for their destruc-

tive thrust resting ready in their tubes, are constantly menacing the hulls of the great fighting ships.

The dykes of the Yser have been cut and the banks for considerable distances have been flooded; while stretching away in the direction of the attacking German front at high tide, the land is so inundated as effectively to preclude the possibility of any advance in force.

The ferocity of the three-cornered bombardment continues undiminished. In the British naval bombardment the town of Slype, which was held in force by the Germans, was utterly destroyed, and the house occupied by the German headquarters staff was blown to bits.

One of the British balloons, while signaling the range to the ships, was killed by the fire from the German guns.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin claims that the German artillery disabled one of the British destroyers.

PLAN INVASION OF ENGLAND. The Hague, Oct. 21.—Germany, according to information received here from Berlin, is preparing to deal Great Britain a decisive blow. The scheme is to disembark several army corps somewhere in the south of England, while the grand fleet is occupied with fighting the German fleet in the North sea.

German experts believe the plan will be entirely successful.

According to this information, as soon as the last resistance of the Belgian army is disposed of there will be a great movement of landsturm troops from central Germany to Ostend and Zeebrugge, where they will await an opportunity to cross to the English shore and march on London, where Zeppelins and Taubes will have caused havoc and demoralized the population.

Plans Great Sea Fight. While this is taking place Admiral von Ingenohl's fleet, now confined at Wilhelmshaven, will steam out into the North sea for the great fight.

These German calculations rest on the hypothesis that the south coast of England will be left absolutely without protection, all of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's ships being engaged in the great North sea battle.

The German newspapers, by way of preparing public opinion for this great stroke, publish extravagant dispatches dilating on British nervousness and the fear of unavoidable destruction by Germany.

Germans Are Impatient. The German fleet is described as awaiting with passionate impatience the moment when it can make a dash at the enemy. Prince Henry of Prussia is actively engaged, it is announced, in the work of inspecting the fleet, and he is continually keeping the men on the run by surprise calls. The prince is reported to be in Belgium to take command of the general operations against England.

On these operations, by means of which the war will speedily be brought to an end, the public opinion of Germany is now focused. Should they fail, the disappointment engendered may have incalculable consequences.

PORTUGAL JOINS WAR.

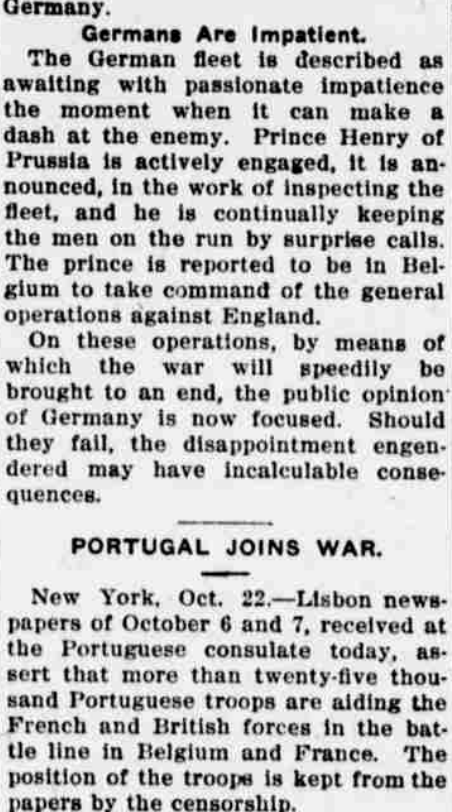
New York, Oct. 22.—Lisbon newspapers of October 6 and 7, received at the Portuguese consulate today, assert that more than twenty-five thousand Portuguese troops are aiding the French and British forces in the battle line in Belgium and France. The position of the troops is kept from the papers by the censorship.

RUSS WIN OVER GERMANS.

London, Oct. 24.—The Russians are reported in dispatches from Petrograd to have taken Przemyel and turned the Germans and Austrians back in disorderly rout in the ten-day battle which has been raging along the line of the Vistula, with 5,000,000 men engaged. The German army alone is said to have lost 200,000 men in the fighting in Poland. The report of the capture of Przemyel has not been confirmed.

The Austrian army also has won successes against the Russians who invaded the crown land of Bukowina, according to a statement by the general staff given out in Vienna, which says Czernowicz, capital of Bukowina, has been retaken by the Austrians.

BELGIAN AMBULANCE CORPS AT THE FRONT



Petrograd dispatches say the plan to capture Warsaw and possess both banks of the Vistula during the winter campaign is said to have been wrecked, as the retreat of the left wing will cause the Teuton forces operating around Ivangorod and Sandomir to retreat also.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WAR

German Cruiser Emden Continues to Capture and Sink British Ships—Lille Destroyed.

Sinks and Captures British Ships. London, Oct. 22.—A Lloyd dispatch from Cochín says that the British steamer Exford has been captured by the German cruiser Emden off the Malabar coast.

Another Lloyd dispatch reports the sinking of the British steamer Chilka, Trolles, Benmoir and Clan Grant, as well as a dredger off the Colombo coast.

The German cruiser Emden has to her credit the sinking of 15 British steamers and the capture of three other vessels flying the union jack.

Allies Destroy Fort Near Cattaro. Rome, Oct. 22.—A Cetinje dispatch to the Messagero says that the British and French war fleets in the Adriatic have destroyed Castelnuovo fortress just outside of the gulf of Cattaro and north of the entrance. The Austrian fleet is reported to have taken refuge in the gulf of Cattaro, having lost a submarine and a torpedo-boat destroyer. An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm.

Germans Command Turkish Army. Milan, Oct. 21.—The special correspondent in Constantinople of the Secolo telegraphs that to all intents and purposes Turkey has become a German colony. The grand vizier follows orders from Berlin. About six hundred German officers have arrived in Turkey since the war started and brought siege guns, field guns and ammunition with them. The German colonel, Weber Pasha, has taken command of the Dardanelles forts and big German guns are being mounted in them.

Say Lille Is Destroyed. London, Oct. 22.—Lille, the principal city of northern France, practically has been destroyed by German cannon. The most beautiful buildings have been shot to pieces. Flames have laid waste the principal streets.

The details of the bombardment were received from an eyewitness by a correspondent of the Daily Mail in the north of France.

Germans Lose 11,500 More. Berlin, Oct. 22.—A German casualty list issued today contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing.

Diet Grants Big War Credit. Berlin, Oct. 22.—The Prussian diet met today and passed war bills, including one granting a credit of \$375,000,000.

Belgium Being Germanized. London, Oct. 24.—All Belgium is being "Germanized" as rapidly as possible, says a correspondent. "A fortnight ago," says this writer, "hundreds of Belgian postal clerks went on strike, refusing to work under German regulations. Hundreds of Germans are being imported to take the places of the strikers. The grounds at the palace of Laeken, one of the summer residences of King Albert, have been turned into a camp. German officers occupied the king's palace for several days."

Barges to Invade England. Copenhagen, Oct. 25 (via London).—Two shipyards at Kiel—the Germania and the Howard—are building 30 armored lighters, capable of carrying 500 men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to proceed to the River Scheldt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore, it is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to Scheldt. The Germans are building an airship shed in Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

Germans Have Enough Soldiers. Berlin, Oct. 24.—The general in command of the German Seventh army corps, it was stated officially in Berlin, has declared that the calling of the landsturm is unnecessary, as enormous numbers of the landwehr are still available. Nor has it yet been necessary to call out volunteers.

FARMER INSTITUTES

CLAIMS LOSS IN BLADEN ELEVATOR FAILURE.

NEWS FROM OVER THE STATE

What is Going On Here and There That is of Interest to the Readers Throughout Nebraska and Vicinity.

- Western Newspaper Union News Service.
- COMING EVENTS
- * Meeting of delegates of Men's nonite church at Beatrice, October 29.
 - * Democratic barbecue at Hastings October 30.
 - * Nebraska state election, November 3.
 - * State association of Nebraska teachers at Omaha, November 4, 5 and 6.
 - * Coursing events and dog races at Taimage, November 5, 6 and 7.
 - * Coursing meet at Beatrice November 10, 11 and 12.
 - * Nebraska Manufacturers' association annual meeting at Omaha, November 18 and 19.
 - * Central Nebraska Poultry association at Kenesaw, November 30 to December 5.
 - * Farmers' congress at Omaha, December 8 to 10.

Beatrice.—Preliminary plans have been made for farmers' institutes to be held at Beatrice, Union Hall, Virginia, Lewiston and Cortland this winter. The program which the local committee wishes to be adopted at the institutes includes discussion of the following subjects: Horses, silos, injurious insects, gas engines, labor-saving devices, hog cholera, co-operative trading, alfalfa and sweet clover. It will be up to the department of the state university which furnishes instructors for the institutes to decide how much of this program can be given.

Farmers Want Wheat or Money. Hastings.—Fifty-six Webster county farmers appeared in United States district court here demanding pay for a total of more than 40,000 bushels of wheat which they had stored in the Bladen elevator of William Rundberg, now a bankrupt. They allege the wheat was stored with the understanding they would give shipping orders as soon as the European war had pushed the price sufficiently high. When Rundberg went into voluntary bankruptcy they called to see about the sale of their wheat. They allege there remained but 15,000 bushels.

Will Visit State Farm.

Beatrice.—November 6 is Gage county day at the state farm and Farm Demonstrator Liebbers is making plans to have a large representation from Gage county at the farm on that date. About four hundred residents of this county visited the state college last year.

Death of Octogenarian.

Auburn.—William F. Paris, 89 years old, a resident of this county for fifty-two years, is dead at his home here. He located on a farm near Brownville where he resided for thirty-eight years, taking up his residence in Auburn in 1890.

Coursing Meet at Beatrice.

Beatrice.—At the coursing meet to be held in this city November 10, 11 and 12, there will be a 60-dog race and a consolation race. Prizes amounting to about 900 will go to the winning dogs.

The Biennial Convention of the Degree of Honor, the Ladies' auxiliary to the A. O. U. W., will meet in Lincoln in 1916, according to the decision of the convention at Fremont.

Cholera and Hessian Fly.

Weeping Water.—Hog cholera and the Hessian fly are doing untold damage in the yards and fields of Cass county farmers. The damage that will be done by the pests in the wheat fields may not be extensive if weather conditions remain unchanged, enabling the grain to maintain a growth that will overcome the effects of the fly, but it is certain that many of the fields are thoroughly infested, the volunteer growths and the early sowings as well. The cholera among the hogs has already practically wiped out an appalling number of herds, but most of the farmers are now aroused to take steps to check the disease. Vaccination if done in time has proved a success.

Body Sent to Medical College.

Hastings.—The body of Charles Crawford, the ex-convict of the Missouri penitentiary who committed suicide here, has been shipped to Lincoln, where it will be turned over to a medical college in compliance with the action of the last legislature.

Michigan Loses to Nebraska 24 to 0.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Cornhuskers were invincible Saturday and, in a gruelling gridiron combat on Nebraska field, smothered the powerful Michigan Aggies 24 to 0. Six thousand enthusiasts were in the stands and witnessed a contest which, for thrilling situations and spectacular achievement, seldom has been equaled in the annals of the game in the Nebraska camp. The Aggies played the game with stunning aggressiveness and rare courage, but they were soundly beaten by a superior foe.

WAR REVENUE LAW IN FORCE.

No Time Lost by Government in Preparing to Collect. Washington.—No time was lost by the government in preparing to collect the taxes imposed under the war revenue law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne sent the following telegram to all collectors. "Beginning with Friday tax accrues on all wine sold, 2 cents a quart on still wines; 20 cents a quart on champagne; other sparkling and artificially carbonated wines, 6 cents a quart on liquors, cordials and similar compounds, and proportionate rates for other quantities. Until stamps are furnished, liquor dealers who sell to consumers to keep account of sales on and after this date."

Suppressed Revolutionary Outbreak.

Lisbon, Portugal.—A revolutionary outbreak in the cities of Braganza and Mafra, under the leadership of Adriano Beca, a former colonel, has been promptly put down, according to an official announcement. Beca has been arrested. A band of revolutionaries from Mafra are being pursued by the troops. Beyond the cutting of telegraph wires and the stopping of trains, nothing seems to have been accomplished.

To Colonize Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, Cal.—Belgian colonization on the Pacific coast, probably under state aid will be attempted by bankers, capitalists, railroad magnates and merchants who formed themselves into a committee here to that end. The meeting was under the auspices of the California development board.

Are Eating Horseflesh.

Vienna.—Demands of the army for cattle are so great in Budapest that the consumption of horse flesh is rapidly increasing, while the number of beef animals slaughtered has more than tripled. A dispatch states that the force of laborers at the stockyards is so depleted that cattle often go unwatered from three to five days and many die in the pens. Since the beginning of the war 85,000 cattle have been killed in Budapest, as compared with 25,000 for the same period in 1913.

Berlin.—Immediately after the revival of the Iron Cross at the beginning of the war, not less than 150,000 of these decorations were ordered, and about 40,000 of them have already been conferred. A Berlin firm, which makes a specialty of manufacturing orders, keeps twenty men employed all the time making these crosses. They are made of cast iron, lacquered in black and bordered with silver; the first class, in addition to this, has the reverse side in silver.

The Iron Cross was instituted in 1813, during the Napoleonic wars.