

MAY MAKE WILSON A FOOD DICTATOR

BILL SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS COVERS WIDE SCOPE.

STOCKMEN IN WEST ALARMED

Evidence to Substantiate Reports of Unparalleled Shortage in Meat-Producing Animals Submitted at Big Meeting in Omaha.

Washington.—Absolute authority to regulate in its discretion the distribution and prices of food and other necessities during the war was asked of congress by the administration. In a sweeping bill introduced with administration approval by Chairman Lever of the house agriculture committee, it is proposed to empower the president, under the war clause of the constitution, to take these measures whenever in his opinion the national emergency shall require:

To fix maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel and other necessities and the articles required for their production.

To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities if necessary to requisition the producing factories, mines or other essentials.

To compel holders of necessities to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution.

To regulate exchanges in such a way as to eliminate market manipulations.

To compel railroads to give preference to the movement of necessities. To levy such importation duties as he finds necessary to prevent excessive "dumping" of foreign products, and,

To impose limitations or prohibitions upon the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor.

In addition the secretary of agriculture will be empowered to establish standard food grades, to license and control the manufacture, storage, and distribution of foods; to prescribe the percentage of flour to be milled from wheat and to regulate the mixing of wheat flour with other flour in the making of bread and other food.

Stock Growers Alarmed.

Omaha, Neb.—At a meeting of stock growers, commission men and professors from the college of agriculture at Lincoln reports of the alarming shortage of meat animals were submitted. Methods of increasing the production were discussed and resolutions adopted.

A representative of the Omaha Live Stock exchange stated that there were 6,000,000 less breeding cattle in the United States than there were fifteen years ago.

While the hog shortage for the first four months has been only 10 per cent, the indications are that the next four months will show a greater decrease, both in number and tonnage.

With feeders all over the country practically gone, brood animals sold, hay and grain at a prohibitive figure and slight prospects of any relief, the conference decided drastic action was necessary.

A committee of five appointed to formulate a plan drew up resolutions that it was the sense of the conference that the immediate conservation and increase of live stock on the farms could best be brought about by observing the following rules:

1. Breeding sows for fall litters.
2. Prevention of slaughter of desirable breeding stock.
3. Increasing the flocks of breeding ewes kept on farms.

Realization of the seriousness of the shortage of live stock and that the production of live stock is essential to the most profitable use of the farms prompted the conference to adopt the above resolutions.

Count on U. S. to Conquer U-Boats.

Washington, D. C.—While members of entente missions share the alarm of American officials at the growing inroads of the submarine menace, they do not regard the situation as in any sense fatal. It means, in their view, a period of very great self-denial and further restrictions, but they do not credit in the least any opinion that it is certain to lead to starvation or the loss of the war. They are counting on ships, men and money from the United States and possibly American inventive genius to outweigh the U-boat terror.

Dissatisfaction Spreads in Germany.

Copenhagen, Via London.—The Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Fremdenblatt, in a long survey of the internal situation, declares that the political life of Germany is now passing through an era of strife and differences of opinion on external and internal questions, which daily grows more lively and of broader dimensions. The correspondent is quoted as saying that dissatisfaction with the government's policy is growing in all directions in the empire.

Plan to Lower Wheat Prices.

Ottawa, Canada.—Announcement was made in parliament just recently by Sir Thomas White, the minister of finance, that plans are under way for joint action by Canada and the United States to reduce the price of wheat. Sir Thomas said the price of wheat, wheat or any other necessity could not be regulated by the Canadian government alone. To be successful, the regulation of food prices must be the simultaneous action of the United States and Canada, he declared.

Critical as the allied situation appears, allied diplomats say it is nothing compared with the insuperable difficulties of Germany almost entirely hidden under the censorship.

It is quite possible, they say, that Herbert C. Hoover's figures of 18,000,000 cattle in the central empires are correct, but a distribution of these and other supplies is almost impossible when Germany's military necessities are so seriously overcrowding the railroads.

Proposed curtailment of non-essential freight now being carried to Europe would give increased tonnage for necessary supplies. The American government has agreed not only to restrict imports, as the British already do, but to impose export restrictions, authorized by a bill now pending in congress.

Busy Week for Subseas.

During the week ending April 21 the submarine destroyed four hundred thousand tons of shipping. If the proportion continues, Secretary of the Interior Lane told the representatives of state councils, the life of Great Britain and France is threatened.

How Officers Will Be Chosen.

Washington.—A full outline of plans for training the first 10,000 officers for the first 500,000 troops raised by selective conscription was made public by the war department. After three months' instruction at the training camps, the 10,000 officers for sixteen infantry and two cavalry divisions will be selected on merit from the total of 40,000 and assigned to regiments which will be called to the colors a month or two later. The other 30,000 men who are found qualified will be commissioned in the officers' reserve corps and called for duty as needed.

Sites for the mobilization camps have not been announced, but they will be in each case within the limits of the district prescribed for the officers' training camps. The department's statement lays great stress on the fact that mature men, schooled for responsible positions, will be sought, particularly in selecting the first 10,000. In later training camps, younger men are expected to predominate.

House Limits Censor's Power.

Washington.—The administration espionage bill was passed by the house last Friday, with a modified censorship section.

After eliminating the newspaper censorship section, as approved by the administration, inserted the new section, which makes it necessary to show the publication of prohibited information has been of value to the enemy before penalties of the law become effective. Speaker Clark, Republican Leader Mann and Miss Rankin voted to strike out the administration section, which was defeated by 220 to 167.

Starvation in Belgium.

New York.—The German U-boat menace has made the food situation in Belgium and northern France one of extreme gravity. The mortality among adults in the industrial districts has been multiplied by three during March and April, according to Herbert C. Hoover, who just returned from Europe on an American ship.

"The food situation in Belgium and northern France requires every effort we can make," said Mr. Hoover, who does not intend to relinquish his position as head of the Belgian commission.

"At present it is one of extreme gravity on account of the U-boat menace, which has increased alarmingly during the last eight weeks. Wheat and corn are needed badly and also pork and beef."

"Because of the shortage the mortality in industrial districts multiplied by three. The children, however, did not suffer. They are always looked after first."

Two Weeks Ahead of Schedule.

Washington.—The British forces on the western front are two weeks ahead of their attacking schedule, according to word received by Secretary Balfour from the foreign office.

The advance, it is said, has been much faster than expected and the losses smaller.

Tell of U-Boat Exploits.

London.—American citizens landed the last few days from vessels sunk by German submarines tell remarkable tales of the strenuous exploits of the U-boats. In one case three submarines appeared simultaneously alongside the ship, one being a submarine cruiser 300 feet long. One German submarine was disguised as a fishing boat. It carried a gun with a range of five miles.

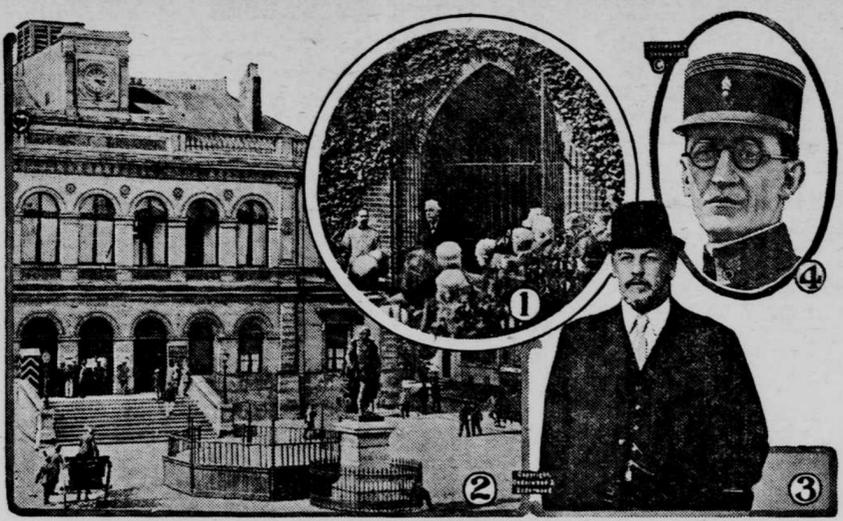
In two cases crews of vessels sunk by submarines were rescued from open boats by a passing ship only to suffer a repetition of the disaster when the ship on which they had taken refuge fell prey to an underwater boat.

Conspire to Defraud Government.

Denver, Colo.—Between thirty-five and forty more arrests are to be made within two weeks in the alleged interstate stolen gold conspiracy uncovered by arrests of five men in Cheyenne, Wyo., and one each in Cripple Creek, Colo., San Francisco and Denver, according to an official of the secret service. It is alleged an attempt was made to defraud the government of \$200,000 through sale of stolen high grade ore to the government. The thefts, it is said, have been going on for more than a year.

Business Unaffected by War.

Washington.—General business conditions throughout the country, the federal reserve board announced in its monthly review, have not been affected materially by the entrance of the United States into the war, although in every district there is going on a process of readjustment which is reflected in many lines. In no section of the country, the board finds, has there been industrial, financial, or commercial distress because of the changes incidental to placing the country on a war footing.



1. Mr. Balfour paying tribute to George Washington during the visit of the allied war commissions to Mount Vernon. 2. German military headquarters at Leon, one of the important towns on the Hindenburg line. 3. M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma and one of the strongest men in the new government. 4. Capt. Charles Sweeney of the French Foreign Legion, who has come to America to give our officers pointers on trench warfare and the use of "tanks."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America in War to the Finish, and Allies Rely on Her for the Victory.

U-BOAT MENACE IS GROWING

Conflict Will Be Long and Not Easily Won—British and French Commissions Urge Early Dispatch of United States Troops to Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America is in the war against Germany to the finish, according to the verbal pledge given the British and French commissioners by President Wilson and according to the spirit of determination shown by the government and the people. And it is high time, for the entente allies virtually admit their hopes of victory are now founded on the assistance to be given by the United States.

This dependence upon America has been brought about mainly by two circumstances—the increasing success of Germany's U-boat campaign and the disorganized state of affairs in Russia.

Cabinet members and others in high place were at special pains during last week to impress upon the American people the fact that the war is not to be won easily or soon. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Secretary Lansing. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," said Secretary Lane, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic." Secretary Daniels declared the administration is concentrating its energies on the problem of defeating the German submarine campaign. "It is good to learn, also from Secretary Daniels, that Thomas A. Edison is at work with 75 assistants on electrical and mechanical devices to aid in the capture and destruction of undersea craft."

Most of the German U-boats, it appears, are built at Kiel and sent out from that port through Swedish waters. Great Britain is now trying to persuade Sweden to permit her to use these waters for the purpose of blocking the exit of the submarines.

Two, three, even five years more of warfare is freely predicted by government officials, and they are going ahead with their preparations on that basis. It may well be that the United States will have to draft, train and put in the field a greater army than any that has been raised by any other country. Every resource of the nation must be brought into action and every individual will be called on to help so far as in him lies.

At the present writing the outlook is rather gloomy, but it is inconceivable that, once aroused to the great task before it, America can fail to win the ultimate victory.

Busy in War Councils.

The British and French war commissioners have been exceedingly busy in Washington helping to plan the part America is to have in the war. It seems to be agreed that Uncle Sam shall have virtual control of the food supplies for the allied countries. In addition to this we are expected to furnish much of the necessary shipping, and a start in that line was made during the week when the senate passed a resolution empowering the president to seize at once the interned German and Austrian boats. Several of these big vessels were promptly turned over to the allies.

As had been predicted, the British and French commissioners, especially the latter, made as plain as possible, without actually advising it, their belief that an American army should be sent to Europe without delay, both for the moral effect and because more men really are needed on the fighting line. It is admitted that intensive training can be best obtained back of the lines, and it is wholly probable that the first troops will go over very

soon and will be followed at frequent intervals by other detachments. The Stars and Stripes is likely to be flying before long in both France and Russia.

Toward the end of the week the French commission took time for a visit to Chicago and other cities. Marshal Joffre and his colleagues were welcomed everywhere with an acclaim that testified eloquently to the love and admiration the American people have for the French. In the course of their trip the visitors went to Springfield, Ill., and placed wreaths on the tomb of Lincoln, as they already had done on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

England Is Alarmed.

Finally awakened to the deadly menace in the activities of the German submarines, the people of Great Britain are clamoring, in the press and in parliament, for a change in the admiralty personnel of methods that shall give some promise of relieving the situation. The terror of hunger and of possible defeat in the war is on them, and they are calling bitterly for more action by their great navy. "Where are our own submarines and why do they not do something?" is the demand. The policy of the admiralty in concealing the full truth about the success of the U-boat campaign is attacked on all sides. It is admitted that the Germans are sinking vessels faster than the allies can build them, and though the United States is counted on to supply a great number of bottoms, that aid, it is feared, may come too late.

To guess at what took place in Germany and Austria during May Day week would be futile, for the Swiss and Dutch frontiers were closed and the censorship of the news was absolute. It was stated officially that the May Day celebrations were peaceful in both the empires.

The German reichstag resumed its session Wednesday and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, made a bitter attack on President Wilson, accusing him of seeking to divide the German people. Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, had intended to make a speech on international relations and was expected to announce Germany's peace terms, but postponed the address "to a more fitting occasion." Spokesmen for the entente allies already had declared no suggestions of peace terms from Germany would be considered at this time.

Austria is in sad state and the news that has filtered out from that country during the week indicates that the entire nation, from the emperor down, demands an early end of the war, on any terms obtainable. But Charles may not be able to wriggle out from the iron grasp of the kaiser.

What About Russia?

Still a big black interrogation point must be placed after Russia. The rest of the world really knows little of what is going on there, but it is evident that if the kaiser were not kept so busy on the western front, he might break through the Russian lines below Riga with comparative ease. New rules for the Russian army have been promulgated, and how under them any effectiveness and cohesion in the army can be maintained it is impossible to conceive. The officers seem to have been deprived of all powers of discipline and nearly everything is put in the control of committees of the soldiers. The "common people" are at the helm over there, and it will be only by God's mercy, if it will not drive their new republic onto the rocks of disaster because of their inexperience and their exorbitant demands. The peace party in Russia still denies vehemently that it has any idea of advocating a separate peace, and there is encouragement in the fact that the soldiers who deserted and went home are fast returning to the ranks.

On May 1 the Russian provisional government sent to its representatives in the allied countries a note giving assurance that the change in government could give no pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies, and that on the contrary, the nation was even more determined to bring the war to a decisive victory.

One of the first things America will do to help Russia is to send a commission of four experts to reorganize the transportation facilities of the new re-

public. One member of this body will be John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama canal commission before General Goethals.

There was no great change in the fighting line in France during the week. The French and British both made some gains and consolidated the positions they had already won, and the fierce artillery duels continued, day and night. But the Germans brought up more and more of their reserves and contested every inch of ground. It seems probable that they will continue to give way slowly in order to save their men, and St. Quentin may be evacuated before long. The bloodiest fighting of the week took place at Arras and Oppy, east of Arras, where the British were attacking.

The British began another drive on Thursday, attacking on a 12-mile front, both north and south of the Scarpe river. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans they took a number of important strategic positions, including the town of Fresnoy. The Germans are constructing a new emergency line of trenches from Queant, north to Droocourt, and trying to hold the British back until it is completed.

In Mesopotamia the Turks were defeated by General Maude's troops on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham and driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills. From Constantinople came the surprising news that the city of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, had been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks. Petrograd has not confirmed this announcement.

Recruiting Speeds Up.

Recruiting for the regular army was satisfactory last week, and the navy department announced on Tuesday that the enlisted personnel was \$7,082, or \$2 more than the maximum strength of the navy under existing law. The passage of the army bill with the selective draft feature, the prospect that American troops would soon be sent to France and Colonel Roosevelt's rousing address in Chicago all contributed to help the recruiting campaign.

A great strike of union bakers in Chicago alarmed the big city by the lake and incidentally attracted the attention of the federal authorities because most of the strikers are of German birth or parentage, and might be taken into custody as alien enemies. There were intimations also that the government might take over the operation of some of the large bakeries because the naval training station at Great Lakes is dependent on the city for its bread supply. Fortunately for all concerned, the strike was ended Friday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Clyne.

In New York two Germans were arrested with a peric acid bomb in their possession and confessed to a plot to blow up a "big Wall street institution" and commit other outrages to affect the stock market for speculative purposes.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen was put on trial in New York as the agent through whom Germany is alleged to have expended more than \$500,000 in an effort to abrogate foreign policies of this nation and to corrupt American labor.

Another German, Baron Alhard von dem Busche-Muench, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, was arrested in San Francisco as an enemy alien.

The United States government on Thursday took two important steps in the effort to reduce the high cost of foodstuffs. The first was the announcement that the United States and Canada had agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat in all North America. This is to be done in such a way that increased production will be stimulated and the price to the consumer steadied by the guaranteeing of a minimum price to the producer and the prevention of speculation by middlemen.

The second step was the introduction of a bill in the house giving the president the widest possible powers in dealing with foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life.

Guatemala has joined the enemies of Germany by severing diplomatic relations and the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports. Brazil's early entry into the war is forecast by the resignation of Dr. Lauro Mueller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who has been attacked as being unduly friendly to Germany.

Liberty Loan Arranged For

Secretary McAdoo Explains Proceedings in Connection With the First Offering of Bonds.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo announced that the first offering of bonds under the liberty loan would amount to \$2,000,000,000. He said: "I have determined to make an initial offering of \$2,000,000,000 of the 3½ per cent 'liberty loan' of 1917. The bonds will be dated July 1, 1917, with interest payable semiannually January 1 and July 1. The maturities will be announced later. In accordance with the provisions of the act the bonds will be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent if subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the war ends.

"The 'liberty loan' will be offered at par as a popular subscription, and ample opportunity will be given to every man and woman in the United States who wishes to subscribe, to se-

cur a absolutely safe investment, free from federal, state, or local taxation (except, of course, inheritance taxation). The bonds will be in such denominations as will put them within the reach of every investor. Interest will be payable semiannually, January 1 and July 1.

"Subscriptions will be received until June 15, 1917. The bonds will be ready for delivery July 1. Allotments will be made as rapidly after June 15 as possible. Payments will be arranged so as not to cause inconvenience."

MINOR NOTES FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA

DATES FOR COMING EVENTS.

May 12—State High School Track and Field Meet at Lincoln.

May 16-17-18—Annual Encampment Nebraska G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps; Spanish War Veterans and Sons of Veterans at Columbus.

May 22-25—Nebraska Sportsmen's Association Annual Tournament at Fremont.

May 24-25—State Association of Commercial Clubs' Meeting at Alliance.

June 4 to 7—Nebraska State Dental Society Meeting at Omaha.

June 5 to 7—Nebraska-Iowa Funeral Directors Joint Meeting at Omaha.

June 5-6-7—State Association of Postmasters' Meeting at Lincoln.

June 15 to 24—Nebraska State Holiness Association camp meeting at Lincoln.

June 19-20—Nebraska State Sunday School Convention at Omaha.

June 25 to 27—International Ass'n. of Railway Special Agents and Police Meeting at Omaha.

June 25 to 30—State Golf Tournament at Lincoln.

Corn planting has begun in Jefferson county. The acreage in the county will be the largest in its history on account of the failure of the wheat crop. Nearly all the wheat land has been plowed up and will be put into corn.

H. Lacy, who lives south of Wymore, captured nine cub wolves on his place, which he killed without ceremony. So far this season there have been few reports of young wolves being caught in Gage county.

Otto Spilman, president of the Clanton German Landwehr Verein at Beatrice has given strict orders to the society to take down and put away all German flags, pictures and emblems.

Hall county will probably be the first to take advantage of the Chappell law, permitting counties upon approval by the majority of the taxpayers and voters of the unit, to conduct local fairs as counties.

Twenty-seven years ago James Chambers bought half a section of land near Fairbury for \$6,500, and thought he had been swindled. Just recently he sold it for \$10,000.

The Storz Brewing Company of Omaha is now engaged in the manufacture of ice and soft drinks. It now goes under the name of the Storz Beverage and Ice Co.

Carl Krueger and Will Carlson of Hooper were killed by the overturning of an automobile in Cheyenne county, where they had gone to work.

The Elgin Farmers' Union has purchased property in town and the belief is that it will be used for a store to be run by the society.

At a recent meeting of the Norfolk city council it was decided to do away with smoking at all future meetings of the city fathers.

The Masonic lodge of Wymore has purchased lot 2, block 25 in Wymore and expects to erect a fine Masonic temple on the place.

The patriotic business men of Beatrice quickly raised \$250 for Company C to establish a recruiting station in the Paddock hotel lobby.

Omaha jobbers assert that the west is facing the most serious shortage of agricultural machinery in its history.

An organization of home guards was formed at Cambridge after a rousing patriotic meeting.

Alliance is to have a new bank—the Citizens' State bank, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Seward now has free mail delivery, three carriers having been put into service on May first.

Arlowe H. Sutter, 27, on trial for the murder of his wife at Lincoln, was given a life sentence.

President S. W. Smith, Omaha, first vice president; G. F. Corcoran, York; G. D. McGirr, third vice president; Beatrice; Frank E. Green, secretary; Lincoln; G. B. Nicodemus, treasurer, Fremont. Those were the officers elected at the Nebraska Elks' convention at Lincoln. Grand Island gets the convention next year.

Students of the Fremont high school, who give up their studies to take jobs on the farm, will be given full credit for the remainder of the term. Supt. A. H. Waterman announced.

Captain Ness of the steamboat "Silver" has been told by the Navigation league of Omaha that he must change the name of his barge from "Kaiser" to "President" before he can obtain any more clearance papers from the port of Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Robb, who live near Ong, in Fillmore county, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding just recently.

Loren Caley, of Sterling, for three years a member of the Nebraska football squad, has joined the federal officers' reserve corps.

Every vacant lot in Hebron will be used for garden work this year by school children of the town. The Commercial club is co-operating in the movement and a garden supervisor has been employed.

Curt Alexander of Hastings has been appointed an aide of T. J. Majors' personal staff for the Nebraska semi-centennial parade to be held in Lincoln June 14.

Fifteen young men of Ogallala have consented to enlist in the army and have asked for a recruiting officer or transportation.

Three highwaymen held up the Clifton Hill Pharmacy at Omaha and killed the proprietor, Sam C. Smith, to death. After murdering Mr. Smith the bandits escaped without obtaining any loot of value.

Twenty-six more recruits to Company L of the Fifth Nebraska were sent to Ashland from Kearney. This brings "L" up to an enrollment of ninety.

President Sharp of the Lincoln Traction company declared that as far as the company was concerned the street car strike was over.

Rev. Frank W. Burleigh, pastor of the First Congregational church of Cortland, has been granted leave of absence by the church and has qualified for admittance at the Fort Snelling officers' military training camp. He is the son of J. W. Burleigh, editor of the Crawford Courier, and has served six years in the regular army.

Mrs. Weekes of the Norfolk News was awarded first prize, \$50, for writing the best story of the description of the Nebraska Press Association excursion through the western part of the state last summer. F. O. Edgecomb of the Geneva Signal won second prize. W. C. Israel of the Havelock Post received third.

The laboring people of Beatrice have organized a club known as the laborers' liberty league of America. The purpose of the league is to "provide for members all the necessities of life at the lowest possible cost." Louise Shear is president.

Lincoln won the 1920 state convention of the Modern Woodmen of America at the recent meeting of the society at Norfolk. J. I. Oberholzer of Sidney was elected state counsel and A. M. Anderson of Tekamah state clerk.

The annual meeting of the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver Highway association will be held at McCook, Neb., May 15. The advisability of adding "the Buffalo Bill Trail" to the name of the highway is one of the subjects scheduled to come up for decision.

In order that the employees of the institution may keep pace with the high cost of living the Stock Yards National bank of South Omaha announced a bonus of 5 per cent quarterly for everyone connected with the bank, except the officers.

The track and field meet of the Elkhorn Valley association of high schools, that was to have been held at Neligh, has been declared off, because so many of the young men who had entered have enlisted in the army and navy.

State agriculture experts advise farmers to use home-grown seeds wherever possible. They say the best yields come from the seeds taken from local soil planted in the same soil.

Seventy-six sections of Madison county are now represented in a "Fight the Gopher Movement." Farmers are divided into companies, each with a captain, who has charge of the distribution of poison.

John E. Miller, merchant and regent of the University of Nebraska will succeed Charles E. Bryan as mayor of Lincoln, having been elected city commissioner and chosen chairman of the body.

Schuyler was selected for the meeting place in 1918 of the annual convention for the district No. 2, Degree of Honor, at the closing session of the convention at Fremont.

As the result of a dog biting a child several weeks ago, that later proved to have had rabies, all dogs running at large in O'Neill have been ordered killed.

Buildings occupied by the four saloons in Seward will be occupied by mercantile businesses, according to announcements made the day after Nebraska went dry.

Bohemians from Nebraska, South Dakota and Kansas met at Omaha recently and adopted resolutions pledging their support to the government in the war with Germany.

The Cuming county fair association has been organized. A largely attended meeting of farmers and citizens was held and it was determined to put the matter up to the people.

A movement is on foot at Lindsay to bond the town to the sum of \$10,000 to build a town hall.

A "Community club" has been organized at Lyons, and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

Work has commenced on Wymore's new hotel, which will cost about \$25,000.

A dredge boat on the drainage project on the Little Nemaha river, near Cook, was destroyed by fire of an unknown origin. The boat was the property of an Omaha concern that had a contract for the cutting of lateral ditches and who were within a month or so of the end of their work.

Because of poor hotel accommodations York will entertain the Nebraska Firemen's Volunteer association tournament next year. York won the meet over Fremont at the Auburn convention. Fremont will probably take the convention.

Members of the Aurora board of health and milk dealers of the city got together and straightened out the controversy that had the earmarks of creating a milk famine in the city. The trouble arose over the milk ordinance, which provided semi-annual testing of cows.

Believing that food production is of vital importance to the United States in the present crisis, the Hebron board of education has offered school credits to students of the Hebron high school who will volunteer for work on Thayer county farms.

Fort Robinson, military post in Dawes county, may be used as a training station for the new United States army. Army men have viewed the post and pronounced it one of the best in the country.

Every available plot of ground in Beatrice, including back lots, and in some instances alleys which are unused, are being planted to potatoes and other garden truck.

Edward Harroll, a young farmer, was killed near Doniphan when his car ran into a ditch, turned over and plumed him beneath it.

Fremonters will have to pay fifteen cents to go to the "movies" hereafter in the evening, all theaters having advanced the price from ten cents to that amount.

The Fremont Brewing Co. plant at Fremont, one of the largest in the west outside of Omaha, is to remain idle for the present at least, as the result of state-wide prohibition.

The 2-year-old son of Mrs. E. F. McKown of Beaver City was found drowned in a water tank in the rear of their home. The tank contained a foot of water.