

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

U. S.-Teutonic War News.

Indications are that approximately \$400,000,000 will be advanced the allies in June, bringing the total up to more than \$1,000,000,000.

Herbert C. Hoover, recently appointed food administrator of the United States, is receiving offers in great numbers by men from all parts of the country to serve on the national food commission without pay.

Information received by the government discloses that Germany plans to cut Europe permanently in half and thus create a vast empire from the North Sea to the Mediterranean with complete control of the Dardanelles, Aegean and Baltic seas.

Brazil's entry into the war is regarded in Washington as a question merely of days. Officials believe the sinking of the steamer Tijuca may provide the incident required to plunge the nation into war against Germany.

The United States has lodged a protest to Germany through the Spanish government against the detention of American citizens in the German empire. Positive information has been received in Washington that Americans are being held in Germany.

The new Russian democracy will stand by the United States and fight until a world's freedom is secured. This is the assurance of the new ministry contained in a note from Foreign Minister Tereschenko to the American government.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced that the bureau of ordnance has reached the conclusion that all six inch shells made prior to 1900 are worthless and orders have been issued to withdraw such explosives from merchant and naval ships.

Conrad Andre, former consul at Cebu, Philippine Islands, has been placed under arrest, charged with attempting to foment a rebellion among the Filipinos. Andre, it is said, had agents in all parts of the islands offering small bribes to natives to rise against the United States.

In an accident during practice firing at sea of a gun aboard the American merchant ship Mongolia one day out of New York bound for France, two Chicago Red Cross nurses were killed and a third, Miss Emma Matzen of Columbus, Neb., was seriously injured, marking virtually the first casualties of the war.

Herbert C. Hoover, formerly food commissioner to Belgium, has been appointed food administrator of the United States. He accepted the position with the understanding that congress will pass laws enabling the president and the administration to set up a competent system. The food commission will serve without pay.

General News.

Every unmarried man, aged 21 to 31, who lives in Port Orford, Curry county, Oregon, a town of 250 people, already has volunteered for service either in the army or the navy.

Hudson Maxim announced at New York that he had invented a device which will make ships immune from the dangers of the submarine. He said that torpedoes when striking their targets would explode harmlessly against the hulls of their intended victims.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain has announced that the people of Ireland will be permitted to frame a constitution for self-rule at a convention which is to be called soon. This is the first time in history that Ireland's destiny has been placed in Irishmen's hands alone.

As the result of an attempt by three bandits to rob the First State Bank of Muskogee, Okla., one of the robbers was shot to death in the bank by the cashier and two other bandits were fatally wounded.

American's disapproval of the peace propaganda of European socialists was expressed when passports were denied American delegates to the Stockholm conference. Warning has been issued that any American taking part in the negotiations would be liable to heavy punishment.

A movement is under way to rebuild at once the resident district of Atlanta, Ga., devastated by fire a few days ago. The flames destroyed 1,563 buildings, mostly dwellings.

An uprising against selective army service took place in west Texas just recently, but was short-lived. It is supposed to have been caused by German propagandists. Federal authorities arrested several of the ring leaders.

Judge Joseph Meyer of the municipal court of Des Moines, Ia., held that Sunday baseball and the operation of moving picture shows on Sunday are not violations of the Iowa blue laws.

Four men were killed and eleven injured in a mysterious explosion in the Republic Iron and Steel company plant at Youngstown, Ohio.

Recent forest fires in northern Minnesota have destroyed more than 40,000,000 feet of pine and spruce, worth \$250,000, in two townships.

A nervous breakdown is said to have caused the death of United States Senator Harry Lane of Oregon. He died in a San Francisco hospital, May 23. He was a democrat.

Twenty-five officers from each national guard regiment of every state have been ordered to officers training camps by the general department headquarters at Chicago.

Colonel Roosevelt announced at Oyster Bay that the movement to send a division of picked men to France under his command is at an end, and he advised those who intended going with him to enter the military service.

Charged with monopolizing the onion industry of the country, eighty-eight corporations and individuals were indicted by the federal grand jury at Boston. It is alleged that members of the trust bought onions for 2 cents a pound and sold them for 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, convicted of the murder of his wealthy father-in-law, John E. Peck of Grand Rapids, Mich., paid the penalty of death in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison, Ossining, N. Y. Waite is said to have confessed to the crime before being executed.

Washington Notes.

The senate approved the section of the war budget bill authorizing President Wilson to spend \$500,000,000 in buying and building vessels for use in the war.

Organization of scores of new regiments of National Guards to supply the formation necessary for the establishment of sixteen divisions of the guard provided in the War departments plan, is to begin soon.

Under President Wilson's personal pressure for a newspaper censorship section in the espionage bill, indications are that the question will again be taken to the floor of congress for more discussion and another vote.

Warning against attempts in any state to organize new units of the national guard, which do not accord with the organization plan for the guard approved by President Wilson was given by the war department.

The supreme court has ordered all the big anti-trust suits before that body to be re-argued next term; thus decisions on suits against several of the largest corporations in the country are not to be expected for at least a year.

The senate has adopted an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill providing that selection of young men for service in the new army shall pertain only to the war with Germany, and for a period of four months after peace with Germany has been declared.

European War News.

Three Swedish steamers, the Lizzie, the Goeta and the Kaell, have been captured and taken to a German port, according to advices from Stockholm.

It is reported that the Hungarian cabinet, of which Count Tisza was premier, has resigned.

A Swedish ship engaged in the Belgian relief commission was sunk May 18, notwithstanding that it held a German permit to sail, according to authentic reports.

The French torpedo boat destroyer Boutefeu was sunk by striking a mine in the naval engagement between allied and Austrian vessels in the Adriatic on May 15.

It is reported that the Mexican minister to Germany has handed a note to the German government protesting against the submarine campaign.

It is announced officially that the French liner Soutay, a vessel of 7,247 tons, bound for Marseilles from Saloniki with 344 passengers, was torpedoed, with a loss of forty-five lives.

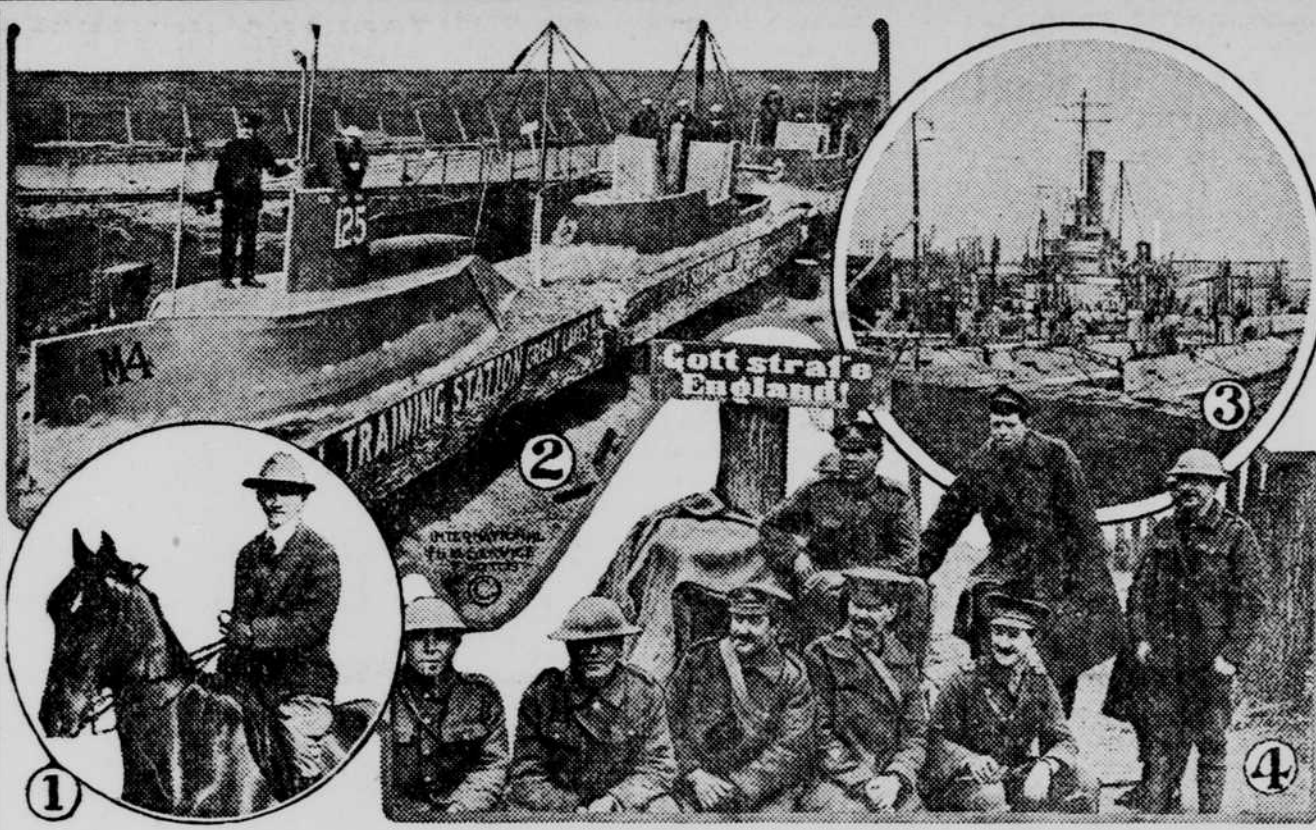
The French destroyer Boutefeu was mined and sunk in a naval engagement between Austrian and French, British and Italian naval craft, according to an official statement.

The latest German-Spanish crisis has subsided with the receipt by Madrid of assurances from Berlin which Premier Prieto announced as satisfactory. Germany promises to respect Spain's rights in her territorial waters, but the text of the communication is not made public.

Russia's new coalition cabinet has been completed and accepted by both the duma and the soldiers' and workmen's council. Six of the fourteen cabinet places are to be filled by socialists.

The Germans have resumed the deportations of Belgians, according to information received by the Belgian government. Three thousand persons are reported to have been deported from the suburbs of Brussels since the beginning of May.

The British transport Transylvania was torpedoed in the Mediterranean sea May 4 with a loss of 373 soldiers, 29 officers, the ship's captain, and ten men of the crew, it is officially reported.



1-Rudolf von Flammerdinghe, former lieutenant in the crown prince's regiment of Prussia, who has told the federal authorities a sensational story of a conspiracy to blow up the shipyards at Long Beach, Cal. 2-"Battleships" run on the street railways of Chicago and other cities to stimulate recruiting for the Great Lakes naval training station. 3-U. S. monitor Tonipah, now a mother ship for submarines, and a fleet of her "pups." 4-British and French soldiers at the point on the west front where their lines meet, with a German signpost in the background.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Events in Austria-Hungary Are Indicative of a Break With Germany.

KAISER'S MAN, TISZA, IS OUT

France's Reply to Russia's Peace Policy-Italians Make Another Big Advance Toward Trieste-House of Representatives Passes Great-est of War Tax Bills.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Austria-Hungary stepped into the limelight last week, and the developments in the dual monarchy were not calculated to please Kaiser Wilhelm. In the first place, Count Tisza, premier of Hungary, the "iron man" who for years has been the leader of the pro-Germans of Austria-Hungary, was finally forced out of office, together with his entire cabinet. Then came the story, from a Swiss Catholic paper, that Empress Zita had publicly stated that Austria would soon be at peace, a consummation for which both she and the emperor had been striving.

This statement of the empress was borne out by the peace discussions in the Vienna papers. They printed Austria's repudiation of annexation and indemnity claims with reference to Russia, and then went to the astonishing length of announcing that Austria was ready to abandon all claims to additional territory on its southern frontier, meaning in the Balkans, and even might consider Italy's claims to Trieste and the Trentino. If all this is true, Austria-Hungary is indeed tired of the war and may be speedily approaching the breaking point with Germany.

Trying to Hold Russia Steady.

The so-called passing of the crisis in Russia has not relieved to any great extent the anxieties of the other allies as to the future conduct of that nation. Its armies still rest passive along the eastern fronts, the soldiers fraternizing with the common enemy, despite the appeals of War Minister Kerensky and others of the government. Admiral Goltchak, commander of the Russian Black sea fleet, after a visit to the front, said: "The army may be said to have practically concluded peace with Germany at a moment when a Russian offensive might have played a decisive part in the European campaign." Albert Thomas, French minister of munitions, told the workmen's and soldiers' delegates in Moscow that thousands of French and British soldiers were perishing while awaiting Russia's co-operation, on which they had a right to count. Government officials and delegates all admit these facts, but they seem to have small effect on the individual soldiers. Addressing a convention of Russian army and navy commanders, commander in chief Alexieff pleaded with them to bring the soldiers back to their duty, and to stand firm for the prosecution of the war, and this they promised with great enthusiasm.

The council of peasants' deputies on Thursday passed a resolution supporting the present government and ministry.

Ribot Tells France's Aims.

The ruling powers in Russia, if they can be called such, cling to the idea that the other entente allies can be brought to adopt the policy of a peace without annexations or indemnities, and desire a conference for the purpose of modifying the demands to be made on the central powers. Premier Ribot's reply to this is that restoration of "lost provinces" is not to be considered annexation, and that indemnity for ravages in invaded lands is a contribution which is indicated as a fine for wrong done, a requirement which both law and equity demand. France, he said, could not oppress any nationality, even that of its enemies, and it seeks, not vengeance, but justice.

When reports of this speech reached Washington the state department let

"BROTHERS IN SAME CAUSE"

Viviani, on His Return to France, Quotes President Wilson's Words of Encouragement.

Paris.-Enormous crowds, cheering tumultuously, welcomed the French mission to the United States on its arrival here from America. Premier Ribot, Minister of the Interior Malvy and other members of the cabinet were at the station to welcome the envoys. "Why, this is like New York," said

it be known officially that it "sympathized" with Ribot's position, and there were intimations that the government would soon make a formal statement of its attitude toward the "no annexation, no indemnities" slogan of the Russians.

Lansing Against Stockholm Meet.

What America thinks, officially, of the coming peace conference of socialists at Stockholm was made clear last week when Secretary of State Lansing announced that passports would be denied any Americans desiring to go to the meeting and that any Americans participating therein would be liable to prosecution under the Logan act forbidding individual meddling in foreign relations. Evidently the government believes, as does most of the rest of the world, that the conference is but one of the kaiser's schemes to disrupt the entente. Russia and all neutral nations were notified of this action.

About the same time rumors came to Washington that Russia already had concluded an armistice with Berlin or Vienna, or both.

That all the fangs were not drawn from the jaws of the old Russian regime was evidenced Tuesday when an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Minister of War Kerensky.

To add to the perplexities of the provisional government of Russia, the Swedish political party, representing most of the wealthy and influential classes in Finland, met in congress and declared for a complete separation of the grand duchy of Finland from Russia and its establishment as a sovereign state.

Over in China the kaiser lost another point when President Li Yuan Hung dismissed from office Premier Tuan Chi Jui, who had effectually blocked the efforts of the rest of the cabinet and a large part of the parliament to have China declare war on Germany. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former ambassador to the United States, was made acting premier and authorized to form a new cabinet.

Declaration of war by Brazil against Germany was brought nearer by the request of President Braz that congress revoke the decree of neutrality and that Brazil take a stand alongside of the United States.

On Battlefields of France.

Such progress as was made during the week in pushing back the Germans in France was mainly by the French in their campaigns south and southeast of Laon and east of Reims. In both sectors they gained important ground, seizing the dominating heights above the Ailette valley and in the vicinity of Moronvilliers. General Petain thus put his troops in position to threaten the Reims salient held by the Germans, and to attack the Laon fortress from the rear and compel the retirement of the Teutons in this entire sector.

The British were busy consolidating the positions they had won along the Hindenburg line from Arras to Baillecourt and repelling the repeated and vigorous counter-attacks of the Germans. Von Hindenburg was prodigal in the use of the fresh troops brought from the Russian front, but in every important instance his attempts to regain lost ground was fruitless, and the slaughter was terrible.

In reply to the Italian push toward Trieste the Austrians began a violent counter-offensive in the Trentino, temporarily gaining some ground from which they were driven later. The advance on Trieste slackened somewhat during the first part of the week, but this was only to gather force, for on Thursday General Cadorna's troops smashed their way through the Austrian lines on a wide front from Castagnavizza to the Gulf of Trieste. This front had been strongly fortified by the Austrians and was considered by them almost impregnable. The Italians took the town of Jamiano, and captured 9,000 prisoners, including 300 officers. Ten batteries of British artillery took an important part in the great battle.

U. S. Helps in War on U-Boats.

The British admiralty in its weekly report showed big increases in the arrivals and sailings and decrease in the number of vessels sunk by submarines, and gave ample credit to the American destroyers for this gratifying showing. Following closely on the admiralty

report came the announcement that German submarines had sunk the British transport Transylvania and French steamer Soutay, in the Mediterranean with the loss of 458 lives. Another vessel torpedoed was an unnamed American steamer of 8,000 tons carrying a cargo for Switzerland. The British admit they are combating the U-boats only with "hard work and infinite pains," but American inventors are still busy. Hudson Maxim said he had perfected a device that would make ships immune from the submarine peril, and Lewis Herzog, an artist, was said to have devised a method for painting vessels that greatly reduces their visibility at sea. William Marconi, who came over with the Italian war mission, says the Italians are now using a device with which 13 submarines were destroyed in the first three weeks of its operation.

Doings in Congress.

The first detachment of United States army engineers reached London on Wednesday on its way to France. Two units of the American hospital corps also arrived in England.

The House of Representatives.

The house of representatives on Wednesday passed the greatest war tax bill in the history of any nation. It carries a total of about \$1,870,000,000 in all kinds of taxes. The vote on the measure was 329 to 76. There was bitter opposition to many features of the bill, and many of those who finally voted for it said they did so as a matter of patriotism.

The senate finance committee at once began paring down the measure with the intention of reducing the total yield of taxes to about \$1,000,000,000, planning to raise the additional \$800,000,000 by issues of bonds.

The second administration measure dealing with the control of food and other necessities was introduced in the house by Congressman Leover of South Carolina. Herbert C. Hoover, selected by the president to be food administrator, said the bill should make it possible to eliminate hoarding, speculation and waste in distribution.

The Chief Provisions of the Bill are:

- 1. Prohibits the hoarding or cornering of the necessities of life.
2. Prohibits injurious speculation in the necessities of life and gives the president power to regulate or prohibit the operation of stock or grain exchanges.
3. Gives the president power to fix maximum and minimum prices on necessities of life in certain instances.
4. Gives the president power to prevent use of grain or food in the manufacture of liquor at his discretion.
5. Gives the president power to control all distribution agencies by means of licensing.
6. Gives the president power to fix food and grain standards.
7. Gives the president power to purchase, store and dispose of necessities of life in order to break "corners" and otherwise regulate supply and prices.
8. Provides for taking over by the government of factories, mines, or plants the owners of which do not comply with the president's orders.
9. Gives the president power to permit the mixing of corn and wheat flour and to establish percentage of flour to be obtained from wheat.
10. Provides that the president may delegate any or all of the powers conferred on him by the bill to any person he may designate.

Liberty Bonds Selling Fast.

Public officials, the press and financial institutions are everywhere combining to push the Liberty loan bonds, and the demand for these securities was great throughout the country, and increased every day. It was predicted that the bonds would sell at a premium as soon as the war is over, and they are already popular with the small investor.

The treasury department announced that the \$200,000,000 of short-term treasury certificates recently issued had been oversubscribed by at least 50 per cent. This despite the opinion of J. P. Morgan that they would not be readily absorbed.

John D. Rockefeller added \$25,000,000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller foundation and the trustees decided that \$10,000,000 of it should be used for war purposes. On the same day a rise of 2 cents a gallon in the price of gasoline was announced.

well as numerous members of parliament. All the way from Brest, at Laval, Rennes and Chartres, crowds filled the stations and M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre received deputations of the principal authorities.

After the official reception was over M. Viviani, discussing his departure from Washington, said: "I told President Wilson how deeply touched I was by the manifestations of the sympathy of the American people. The president replied simply: 'We are brothers in the same cause.'"

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

STATE-WIDE DRIVE AGAINST EQUAL SUFFRAGE BILL

LATE NEWS FROM CAPITOL

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House

Western Newspaper Union News Service. A state-wide drive against the equal suffrage bill passed by the last legislature has been started at Omaha. An effort is to be made to force a referendum vote on the woman's suffrage question at the general fall election in 1918. If this is done the present bill will be inoperative.

Frank Helvey of Lincoln will have charge of the campaign of securing signatures to the petition calling for a referendum vote. The headquarters of Helvey's organization will be in Lincoln.

The present bill which, unless the petitions designate otherwise, becomes a law in July, gives women in Nebraska the right to vote on all except constitutional offices. They would vote, for example, at the city election next spring.

The petitions must have 31,000 signatures and one-half of these signatures must be obtained in two-fifths of the counties of the state.

Urging Men for the Farm.

Almost sixty local bureaus have been formed in the state to assist federal and local authorities, in seeing that sufficient labor is furnished to plant, cultivate and harvest the farm crops this season. Ten of the men who are engaged in the formation of these bureaus and otherwise helping to supply farm hands met Saturday afternoon at Labor Commissioner Norman's office and went over the situation together.

The meeting was called and conducted by E. L. Rhoades, recently of the state agricultural college faculty, now in charge of organizing farm labor bureaus for the federal department of agriculture. The others present were: Labor Commissioner Norman, Principal H. E. Bradford of the university school of agriculture, Lincoln; K. F. Warner, R. R. Spafford, and F. D. Keim, state farm extension service; H. W. Biederman, R. F. P. Hoyt, B. E. Heitzman, and H. K. Helseth, Ames agricultural college, Ames, Ia.

It was stated after the meeting that within another week four-fifths of the county seat towns in Nebraska will have labor bureaus in touch with the state headquarters at Lincoln, and in a period of two weeks the whole state will be fairly well organized for this work. It is desired to establish such bureaus in several hundred towns. Up to last Thursday evening, forty-seven had been started in as many places, scattered over the state. Bureaus located at county seats will have general supervision over all others in their respective counties.

Record of the Guard.

The record made by the Nebraska guard on the border is ascribed as reason for the government edict that the soldiery of this state be included in the first draft. Nebraska required but fifteen days to mobilize for border duty. Her guards were among the first on duty. The Fifth regiment held the high record of efficiency for the entire district. Nebraska boys were serious, earnest, ambitious. The Nebraska guard is to be recruited into the federal service July 15. The Fifth regiment will be called to some Nebraska point, probably Omaha, for assembly. According to the program mapped by the government, the guard will then be sent to some southern camp for intensive training.

A plea that Nebraskans subscribe heavily to the Liberty loan and a warning that all citizens of the state be careful in observing the provisions of the conscription act has been issued by the Nebraska council for the defense.

Age Limit Changed.

The army recruiting station has received orders that in the future, only men above the age of eighteen will be accepted. Notice has also been given to accept no more recruits for the aviation division of the signal corps except by special authority. This means that in the future only men of exceptional ability as mechanics need apply. The government has issued a call for bakers qualified for enlistment in the quartermaster's corps.

Warden Waging Aggressive Campaign.

Warden Fenton is waging an aggressive campaign for a greater production of food stuffs at the penitentiary. The warden has a force of men putting in corn on a tract of 200 acres of land which was leased by the board of control recently. The garden crops at the penitentiary will be double that usually put in, fifty acres being used for spuds alone. Huge quantities of beans, onions, cabbage, tomatoes, and turnips have been put in and Warden Fenton believes enough will be raised to support the institution.

Stocking the Fish Ponds

Three carloads of young catfish, trout, bass, perch, sunfish and frogs, taken from the state hatcheries at South Bend and Valentine, have been distributed along the lines of the Northwestern railroad by Superintendent O'Brien of the hatcheries and Chief Game Warden Koster. They were planted in fifty or more lakes, ponds and creeks. The trip covered the Northwestern line from Fremont to Harrison, and also the branch line from Norfolk to Verdigr and Niobrara.

Governor Neville Asks that He Be Patriotically Observed.

June 5, the date fixed by President Wilson's proclamation for the registration of all men of military age throughout the United States, is to be a public holiday in Nebraska and will be observed with patriotic programs and flag displays. Governor Neville has issued a proclamation supplementary to the president's, in which he calls on citizens and patriotic organizations to unite in making the registration a conspicuous success, so far as this state is concerned.

Governor Neville's manifesto to the people of Nebraska in regard to the observance of the day specified is as follows:

"The president of the United States has, by proclamation, designated Tuesday, June 5th, 1917, as registration day, and directs all male citizens, having reached the age of 21 and not having reached the age of 31, to present themselves to their accustomed polling places or other designated registration places, to be enrolled for such service as they are best fitted to render their country.

"Therefore, I, Keith Neville, governor of Nebraska, declare that Tuesday, June 5, 1917, shall be a holiday so far as our industrial needs permit, and I urge upon the people of the state that upon that day the schools be closed; that the flag of our country be prominently displayed from public buildings, business houses and homes; that patriotic and musical programs be arranged, and I especially call upon the G. A. R., the Spanish War veterans, the Sons of Veterans, the Commercial clubs and citizens to co-operate in making this day a memorable one, to the end that the registration, which is preliminary to the selective draft, made necessary to insure that all render the service for which they are best fitted, without regard to wealth or station in life, and that the industries of the country be mobilized and maintained at the highest standard, as well as fighting forces provided, shall mark an epoch in our state's history, and be not confounded with the penal draft resorted to at the time of the Civil war.

"I call upon every man of the ages designated to present himself for enrollment, in order that the brilliant record of Nebraska, established during the Civil war when more men responded proportionate to the population than in any state in the union, be, if possible, excelled.

Sends Balance to Reserve Bank.

State Treasurer George Hank has remitted to the federal reserve bank at Kansas City the \$500,000 of state educational trust funds which is Nebraska's subscription to the Liberty loan.

Drafts were issued on Omaha and Lincoln banks in which educational trust funds have been deposited ranging from \$15,000 to \$100,000, aggregating \$250,000. One-half of the total subscription had already been forwarded to the Kansas City reserve bank earlier in the week in the shape of drafts for amounts ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 on the smaller banks of the state which had educational funds.

For its \$500,000, the state will receive 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States, running to June 15, on which date they may be exchanged for bonds drawing 3 1/2 per cent.

To Abandon German in the Schools

Teaching the German language in the public schools of Nebraska made possible by the passage a few years ago of the Mockett law, will probably be abandoned next year in all schools, according to reports received by W. H. Clemmons, state superintendent of public instruction.

"The German language in our schools is dying a gradual and natural death," said the state superintendent. "A number of schools dropped it immediately after war was declared. My opinion is there will be few petitions to have it taught in any schools in the state next year."

Want to Farm Indian Lands

Calling attention to the fact that several thousand acres of choice farm lands at the Omaha and Winnebago reservations in Thurston county are lying idle, Governor Neville has telegraphed Secretary Franklin D. Lane of the department of the Interior, Cato Sells commissioner of Indian affairs, and Senator Hitchcock asking it be thrown open for farming purposes. It is understood that the land is government land, and can be leased only from the Indians.

An attempt was made to repeal the law at the last session of the legislature but the attempt failed.

Under the law, which permits the teaching of any except an "oriental" language, school patrons must petition the board of education to institute a class in German. It is mandatory on the board to comply when the petition is properly filed.

Tuberculosis in State Hospital Cattle

Sixteen out of fifty-five dairy cattle in one herd at the Lincoln state hospital for insane have been found to be infected with tuberculosis, and others are under suspicion, as the result of tests made by the state veterinarian at the request of the board of control. The tubercular animals will be shipped for slaughter, under government inspection.

Such a large percentage of disease as one-third of the entire herd was not suspected by any of the state officers before the examination.

Horsemen of the Middle West are

taking a keen interest in the racing program mapped out by the state fair board and the rich purses hung up and the large number of entries for the early closing events point unmistakably to the most exciting week of races in the history of the Nebraska state exposition. The purses offered by the fair, which is booked for the first week of September, present a total of \$13,050, of which amount \$11,200 will be distributed to owners of the winning horses in the trotting and pacing events.