

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 Reader.

U. S. Teutonic War News.

The Brazilian congress has authorized President Braz to announce Brazil's revocation of neutrality as between the United States and Germany.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has made known the fact that it is likely the jury wheel system will be followed in selecting the first increment of 500,000 men under the new draft law.

War department officials are pointing to the daily recruiting figures as proof that the volunteer system is a failure in time of national emergency. On May 28 regular army recruiting brought in 2297 men, making a total of but 87,518 since April 1.

Men selected by draft may be called to the colors by June 30. This was indicated in instructions to the southern department at San Antonio, Tex., that units not to required war strength by June 30 will be built up by men drafted for the first increment of the new army.

The United States air craft production board announces that 10,000 American airmen are to be trained and equipped for immediate service. The announcement followed Germany's recent air raid on the British coast, which cost the lives of 75 persons and the injury to 300 others.

The State department has exposed a campaign by German agents to ally South and Central American nations against this country. The plotters' aim, it is said, is to create irritation in Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil and other countries against the United States. The propaganda has assumed menacing proportions.

Secretary of State Lansing, testifying before the House commerce committee in support of the trading-with-the-enemy bill, said the government had evidence that Germany, while the United States still was neutral, had sent an agent to this country who organized a steamship company and loaned Americans the money to buy the grain aboard a ship in order to raise an issue with Great Britain and France over her seizure.

Rear Admiral Sims at London called the Navy department that four days before the American destroyer flotilla arrived in European waters, German authorities at Berlin knew it was on the way and to what port it was going, thus revealing that German spies are still at work in this country. The admiral reports that submarines strew mines about the harbor entrance to Queenstown and that the flotilla passed safely through the danger zone. He said his information was positive.

General News.

Three white men and three negroes were wounded in a riot at East St. Louis, Ill., after a meeting to protest against the wholesale importation of negro laborers.

Nearly 250 persons killed, 1,000 or more injured and property damage estimated at \$5,000,000 resulted from a series of tornadoes that swept through the states of Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Kentucky.

Oklahoma this year will produce between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, virtually a normal crop from a production standpoint, according to the monthly crop report issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

Milton J. Whitson of Seattle, Wash., an engineer and builder well known throughout the west, has been appointed construction manager to have charge of the building of all the federal cantonments for the new United States army.

The tentative date for the trial of Rev. I. G. J. Kelly, in jail at Logan, Ia., charged with the Villisca ax murders of 1912, has been advanced from June 18 to June 25. The trial will be held at Red Oak, Ia.

Reports are current on the western coast that the government is seriously considering the recent offer of the Chinese Six companies of San Francisco to import Chinese laborers up to the number of 500,000 for farm work in this country during the war.

Seventy persons were killed and 200 injured in a series of terrific explosions and a fire which occurred in the warehouse district of Osaka, Japan. The damage to property is estimated at about \$6,000,000.

Mineral Point, Mo., a town of about 500 inhabitants, was virtually wiped off the map by a tornado, which took off a toll of four lives and injured more than thirty persons. Two people were killed in Alexander county, Ill., and three at Palmer, Mo., by tornadoes.

An increased corn acreage of 1,000,000 acres in Iowa, together with other favorable signs, forecasts enormous food production in Iowa this year, according to agricultural extension men at the Ames state college.

The faculty delegates to the Missouri Valley conference, in session at Ames, Ia., voted to continue athletics during the war.

Prisoners at the Maryland penitentiary have bought \$2,150 worth of Liberty loan bonds with savings from their small wage allowance.

All but two of the twenty-nine mines in the Jerome, Arizona mining district, have been closed down as the result of a strike, according to labor leaders.

Emiliano Zapata, Mexican rebel leader, has signified his intention to surrender to the government. The matter is in the hands of President Carranza.

Knight Starr Jordan, son of Dr. David Starr Jordan, the pacifist leader, has signed an application for the naval officers' reserve corps. He gave his residence as Provo, Utah.

Seventy-eight persons were killed and hundreds injured in the tornado that swept through several counties in southeast Missouri and southern Illinois. Hail accompanied the storm and great damage was done to crops. Mineral Point, Mo., was virtually wiped out. Three hundred and fifty inhabitants of the village lost almost all their belongings.

Washington Notes.

President Wilson has joined the ranks of participants in the Liberty loan by subscribing for a \$10,000 bond.

Appropriation of \$7,455,000 for submarine and aircraft bases on the Pacific coast is recommended in a fourth report of the special naval yard and station committee sent to congress by Secretary Daniels.

The administration's trading with the enemy bill has been introduced in the house. It is modeled after the British act and would forbid and penalize trading by Americans with enemies, directly or indirectly.

The administration's food survey bill, the first of the food control measures, passed the house without a record vote. It appropriates \$14,700,000 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production.

President Wilson has designated the week beginning June 25 as Red Cross week and has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to "give generously and in a spirit of patriotic sacrifice" to the Red Cross during that week.

Hoarding, storage or destruction of food, fuel, or other necessities of life to limit supply or affect prices would be a felony under an amendment to the government's first food bill adopted by the senate without a record vote.

The naval armed guard and its commander of the liner Mongolia are held blameless from all responsibility for the gun-practice accident that resulted in the death of two Red Cross nurses aboard the vessel recently, in a report made public by the navy department.

Treasury officials are giving attention to the unexpected and somewhat disconcerting discovery that for the past month Japan has been withdrawing gold from the United States at the rate of \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 a year. Gold exports to Japan within the last three or four weeks, it was stated authoritatively, have been between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

European War News.

Six Swedish steamers have been sunk while on voyages from Sweden to Finland, in the Baltic sea, says a dispatch from Stockholm.

A German air raid over the "southeast coast" of England on May 25 resulted in seventy-six killed and 174 injured.

Forty-eight passengers and eighty-five members of the crew of the Spanish steamer C. De Elzaguire, 4,376 tons, perished as a result of the sinking of the steamer.

The British hospital ship Dover Castle was torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean with a loss of six members of the crew. It is officially announced.

Rowland E. Prothero, president of the British board of agriculture, declared recently that Great Britain would grow sufficient wheat in 1919 for all the needs of the population with a liberal supply left over for live stock.

Statistics were produced in the French Chamber of Deputies at Paris showing that merchant ships, aggregating 5,400,000 tons have been sunk since the beginning of 1915, by Deputy Jules Cels. It created a sensation in the chamber.

During the week ending May 26, eighteen vessels of 1,600 tons or over fell prey to the German U-boats. Smaller ships sunk, three in all, make a total of twenty-one, as compared with thirty lost the previous week.

"On to Trieste" is the battle cry of the Italians on the Austro-Italian front, where bitter fighting has been going on for several days. Italian forces, under General Cadorna, south of Gorizia, are making steady progress and are directly menacing Trieste defenses.

Since May 14, says an official statement, the Italians on the Julian front have taken 23,681 Austro-Hungarian prisoners and thirty-six guns, including thirteen of the heaviest calibre.



1—Populace of one of the French villages recovered from the Germans welcoming the allied troops that released them. 2—Bernard Baruch, member of the advisory council of national defense, who was suggested as purchasing agent for all the allied governments, but advised that the work be done by a commission. 3—Volunteer company of Americans in Peking, which was formed four days after war was declared and which drills five times a week. 4—Latest photograph of King Albert of Belgium, conferring with one of his generals at the front.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Is Preparing, Without Panicky Haste, for War of Several Years.

SUPPLY COMMISSION FOR ALL

Government Suppresses Agitators Against Conscription—Military Situation in Russia Improved—Italians Steadily Pushing Toward Trieste—Plans for Organizing Farm Labor in U. S.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States anticipates from three to five more years of war, and is preparing for it on a tremendous scale, basing its plans on the idea that defeat of the central powers will depend largely on America. France and England are counted on to hold the Germans back on the west front, while Italy keeps the Austrians busy in the Trieste and Trentino regions, until the United States can raise, equip and train its immense National army. Though a hundred thousand or more Americans will be on the fighting front this year, it is not expected that our armies will appear there in great strength before 1918. This much of its plans the government allowed to be known last week. President Wilson, it was said, expects to send a million men to France next year and another million the following year if necessary.

Instead of panicky haste, careful consideration is governing the movements of the government. To co-ordinate the needs of the allies and furnish the enormous quantities of munitions and other supplies they must have is perhaps the most pressing problem, and during the week the cabinet discussed the creation of the vast machinery for the purchase of supplies aggregating \$10,000,000,000 a year and their distribution to the various countries. This it is planned, is to be controlled by a commission, rather than by one man, and such is the advice of Bernard Baruch, who had been suggested for the position. The war commissions of Great Britain and France formally agreed to the creation of such a commission, and the Italian commissioners, now in this country, doubtless will assent. Incidentally, Italy wants to borrow several hundred millions from the United States.

Preparing for Registration. Preparations for the registration on June 5 of all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty for service in the National army went forward rapidly throughout the country, and, with a blush of shame he it said, schemes were sprang in many localities to defeat the success of the army law and to fight against conscription. In Texas and West Virginia organizations for this purpose were uncovered, and in those states and many other places arrests were made by the secret service men. Federal officers everywhere were instructed to keep close watch over meetings at which there might be agitation against registration and to arrest the speakers. In some instances it was shown beyond doubt that German influences and German money were behind the demonstrations.

Chicago, New York and other cities were the scene of meetings of Socialists, pacifists, conscientious objectors and other intentional or unintentional aids of the Kaiser. These gatherings voiced the demand that the United States government at once announce its war aims in definite and concrete terms and make peace as soon as those aims are achieved. The Socialists, according to their leaders, are concerned chiefly in spreading their doctrines throughout the world and see in the war a fine opportunity to accomplish this. As for the conscientious objectors, one may well quote Colonel Roosevelt's phrase in his Memorial Day address: "If any man is too conscientious to fight he ought to take his conscience out and look at it, for it is certainly sick."

As registration day approached the number of cowards fleeing the country to avoid the draft increased. A great many crossed the borders into Mexico and Canada, and considerable numbers went to Cuba. All decent citizens join in the hope that these creatures will never have the impudence to return to the United States. President Wilson, loath to abandon entirely the volunteer system, on Tuesday issued an urgent call for 100,000 more volunteers to bring the regular army up to full strength.

WILL LOOK INTO CONDITIONS

Surgeon General Braisted Is Now Investigating Affairs at Country's Naval Recruiting Stations.

Washington.—Disturbed by the outbreak of scarlet fever and measles at naval recruiting stations on shore and at sea, and by the conditions reported to exist on the hospital ship Solace, Surgeon General Braisted of the navy will make an investigation of conditions.

Developments of the week in Russia were both encouraging and discouraging. Admittedly, the fate of that republic is in the hands of Kerensky and he has taken a firm stand in the matter of restoring discipline in the army. The soldiers seem willing to submit, and are giving evidence of a renewed intention to continue the fight against the central powers. They have been heartened for this by the injunctions and appeals of the councils of peasants' and workers' deputies and by the exhortations of government officials. This state of affairs is recognized by Germany in a statement that an early offensive by the Russians is expected.

The most discouraging news from Russia was contained in a statement by Minister of Finance Shingarf that the industrial crisis is so acute that only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen are so enormous that most of the industrial enterprises working for the national defense will be compelled to close down before long. On top of this comes the formal demand of the troops at the front that they be supplied with enough munitions to fight on an equal plane with the other belligerents.

A hopeful note was sounded on Tuesday by Prof. Boris Bakhtetoff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States. Reaching Tokyo on his way to this country, he said: "I am immensely satisfied with conditions in Russia, including Siberia. I think the new regime is carrying on the work of reorganization successfully and will soon be able to launch an offensive against the enemy."

Russia's official position seems as anomalous as ever, for she still insists she will be faithful to her allies, and in the same breath demands that peace be made on terms that cannot conceivably be accepted by those allies.

President Sends Note to Russia. President Wilson last week dispatched a note to Russia's provisional government designed to pave the way for the root commission and to give Russia an idea of the war aims of the United States. He set forth that America is in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that it seeks "no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make," but makes it clear that there must be indemnity for innocent nations laid in ruins, like Belgium.

Maxim Gorky, the noted author, publishes in his paper a sensational account of an attempt by D. Rizov, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, to induce him to enter into negotiations for a separate peace. Rizov's proposition was that Russia conclude an immediate armistice with Germany and Austria, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and a Russian constituent assembly meet at once to decide on peace or war.

The Socialist party of France last week decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference, but the rejoicing of the Teutons over this is not justified, for it appears the Frenchmen concluded it would not be safe to leave the Russian Socialists alone with the German delegates. The German and Austrian Socialists set forth their peace program, a program which might well be acceptable to the two emperors who have given up hopes of crushing their enemies. Austria is still hankering for peace at almost any price, and the Kaiser's control over the dual monarchy was weakened by the appointment of Count Julius Andrássy as premier of Hungary to succeed Tisza.

Italians Move Toward Trieste. The Italians and Austrians did most of the actual fighting last week. Cadorna's men pressed on further toward

Trieste, though the forward movement slackened considerably and much of the time was given to consolidating the positions already won, and beating off the furious counter-assaults of the Austrians. The Italians captured San Giovanni, one of the key defenses of Trieste, and it was reported that all non-combatants had been ordered to leave the latter city, indicating that the Austrians did not hope to hold possession of it much longer. The evident plan of the Italians was to move on Trieste along the coast of the Adriatic, avoiding the mountainous country farther north and obtaining the aid of British warships. Northeast of Gorizia the Italians made some further progress. The achievements of the Italian soldiers in this offensive are truly wonderful, when the nature of the country and the strength of the opposition are considered, and their bravery and high spirit are unsurpassed.

In France there was violent artillery firing through the week, and the combats in the air were numerous and spectacular. Again the allied airmen demonstrated their superiority over those of the German army. The British aviators have been especially active, and in night flights have dropped many tons of explosives on military establishments of the enemy far back of the lines.

The lull in the activity of other arms on the west front was taken to presage another big offensive, and this time it is predicted that the Germans are preparing a tremendous effort to smash France before American troops can help her.

Another marked decrease in the number of British ships sunk by submarines is noted in the weekly admiralty report. Among the numerous lost were a hospital ship, and an armored cruiser. Spain and Norway were further aggravated by the sinking of more of their vessels.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies authorized the revocation of the decree of neutrality, and the senate followed this up by authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other states to defend the American republics against the world."

To Organize Farm Labor.

The department of agriculture announced the government's detailed plan for the organization of farm labor. The work already has been started in 40 states. The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help and what men are available for supplying the local need.

If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments in his county. The county man, in turn, reports and deficit of surplus to the "state man," who canvasses the situation for the state as a whole and reports to the department of agriculture.

The finance committee of the senate spent the week in revamping the war revenue bill. In the house the food survey bill, the lesser of the government's two food measures, was passed. On Thursday the house by a vote of 184 to 144, returned the espionage bill to the conference committee of the two houses with instructions to eliminate the press-censorship section on the adoption of which the president had been insistent. The senate already had voted against the provision. The house was influenced considerably by charges that the administration had been suppressing the truth about health conditions in the navy, and it was shown later that the senate had kept secret a report of Surgeon General Braisted describing the epidemics in the navy and the primitive conditions under which the medical officers were forced to labor.

Two destructive tornadoes swept through central Illinois, the towns of Mattson and Charleston being the worst sufferers. About 300 lives were lost, and the property damage was enormous. These storms were followed by others farther south in the Mississippi valley that killed about 70 more persons.

MINOR NOTES FROM ALL PARTS OF NEBRASKA

DATES FOR COMING EVENTS.

- June 12, 13 and 14—Semi-Centennial celebration at Lincoln.
June 15 to 24—Nebraska State Holiness Association camp meeting at Lincoln.
June 18 to 24—National "Red Cross" Week.
June 19—Annual Meeting State Pharmaceutical Association Meeting at North Platte.
June 19 to 20—Nebraska State Sunday School Convention at Omaha.
June 25 to 27—International Ass'n. of Railway Special Agents and Police Meeting at Omaha.
July 23 to 28—State Tennis Tournament at Superior.
August 6 to 18—Farm Tractor Demonstration at Fremont.
September 3 to 7—Nebraska State Fair at Lincoln.

Omaha bank clearings for the month of May aggregated \$152,677,898.33 an increase of \$55,586,036.20 over the corresponding month a year ago.

More than \$1,000 was raised at the Lincoln Liberty ball given by the Bandage circle, Red Cross, and the National League of Woman Service. Deposits in the First National Bank of Holdrege have passed the \$1,000,000 mark, nearly double what they were a year ago.

Business men of Elmwood are releasing clerks two or three days a week to work on farms, according to reports.

Flag raising exercises were held at Exeter the other day. An immense American flag was unfurled from a 100-foot flag pole.

J. C. Fisher of Beatrice has been appointed first lieutenant and battalion adjutant in the Fifth regiment Nebraska National Guard.

A prairie fire swept a path four miles long and about two and a half miles long in Brown county, but did no particular damage.

The Collins school, an agricultural institution, the first of its kind in the state, was dedicated just recently at Kearney.

Four hundred dollars was raised at Exeter to be used by the Y. M. C. A. among soldiers as the result of a war work campaign.

Fifty-seven men have enlisted in various branches of government service from Fairbury since the outbreak of war.

Citizens of Anrona voted \$40,000 in bonds for the purpose of constructing school buildings at a special election.

Fire destroyed the Creighton roller mills with a loss of \$23,000, only \$9,000 being covered by insurance.

Arrangements are well under way to open a cannery factory at Brownville, Richardson county.

Randolph is to have a third bank, the Farmers' State bank, with a paid up capital of \$25,000.

A farmers' elevator company has been organized at Shubert with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Every available space in the city of Grand Island is being utilized for garden purposes.

Grand Island's garden and home-canning clubs, combined, have a membership of over 500.

Ogallala is planning for its second annual "Round-up" to be held July 3, 4 and 5.

City Commissioners of Kearney passed an ordinance to pave twenty-three blocks of the city's streets.

Twenty-seven towns in Nebraska have already completed plans to hold canning schools this summer.

Deposits of the First National Bank of Wymore, now \$52,000, have grown \$200,000 in the last year.

The State Bank of Bayard is erecting a fine new \$14,000 bank building.

Sheriff Mike Clark of Douglas county has filed a petition with the county commissioners, having for its purpose the ousting from office County Commissioner John C. Lynch.

Lynch is charged with misuse of his office together with several other startling accusations.

Definite announcement has been made that a factory is soon to be established in Omaha for the purpose of manufacturing alfalfa into human food. Backers of the concern say the new product will reduce the cost of living greatly.

Some 4,000 delegates from all parts of Nebraska are expected to attend the State Sunday School convention at Omaha June 19-20, which, from all indications, will be the largest gathering of church workers in the history of the state. It will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the organization in Nebraska.

West Point is furnishing its share of men to fight for Uncle Sam. Last week five young men enlisted, among them, Roy St. Clair, member of the West Point band.

Fire destroyed the warehouse and elevator of the Maney Milling Co., at Omaha, causing the loss of seventy thousand bushels of wheat and corn, valued at about \$200,000. The fire is believed to have been incendiary origin.

Miss Francis Robinson of Lincoln was elected supreme auditor of the Royal Neighbors of America at the national meeting of the organization at Buffalo, N. Y.

Heavy rains in the western part of the state have put all crops in splendid shape.

Since May 10 the Nebraska National Guard not in federal service has suffered a loss of 129 men and officers. The loss is attributed to the discharges on account of dependent families.

Superior's two daily newspapers have converted their journals into weekly publications. Scarcity of help and print paper are given as the reason.

The figures for jail inmates and arrests for drunkenness in Douglas are striking as compared with the corresponding month a year ago. In May, 1916, there was an average of 220 prisoners in the county jail. For May, 1917, the average was a little more than ninety prisoners, the first time the number has fallen below 100 since the new court house was built.

Well preserved oak logs of large size have been dug up from the sand thirty feet below the surface at the Lyman sandpit, west of Fremont. The wood is in a splendid state of preservation. Residents of the vicinity believe that many years, if not centuries, have gone by since the Platte river, on one of its periodical spring rampages, must have cut its way through an oak grove.

The state-wide campaign now under way to secure Nebraska's share, \$22,000,000 of subscription to the Liberty loan before June 15, the day the subscriptions are to close, is meeting with success. Every town in the state is actively engaged in selling the bonds and it is hoped by leaders in the movement the allotment will be over-subscribed.

Wilson E. Majors of Lincoln, department commander, has been advised that the trip to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Vicksburg has been called off by the railroads. The reason given is that the roads feel they cannot furnish the equipment in the face of the probable call of the War department for cars to move troops.

Rabies caused the death of two calves and one cow on the farm of George Kreiner, six miles north of Lincoln. It is believed that a dog seen in the neighborhood one month or six weeks ago is supposed to have bitten the animals. The dog appeared to be blind and acted strangely and was killed.

George W. Cawthorne, Shelby died as the result of a gasoline explosion. Mr. Cawthorne was welding a faucet on a gasoline tank which, he supposed was empty. When he applied the heat the tank exploded.

Aradia has organized a home guard company with 150 members. Every business man in town is represented and the organization has twenty standard motor cars for its own transportation.

A special election will be held in Pierce county June 19 to vote on the issue of bonding the county for \$75,000 to pay the outstanding warrants against the county.

A new modern school house will be erected in the Harmony Hill district, three miles west of Waterbury, Dixon county, to replace the one destroyed by fire last fall.

Fairbury will be represented in Pershing's expedition to France by five Rock Island railroad men who make their homes in the city. The men have already been called.

During the month of May, under prohibition, Omaha had 856 arrests, compared with 1,233 arrests during the same month last year, under the wet regime.

Red Cross week, June 18 to 24, will be observed in Beatrice. Over \$1,800 in funds have been raised for the society, which has been at work making bandages, etc., for the past six weeks.

The new Methodist church at Bethel, where the Rev. E. S. Grimes will establish a social center, has just been dedicated.

Walter Moore of Beatrice shot and killed a monster wolf on Indian creek, two miles south of Pickrel. The animal weighed sixty pounds, and for the last few years, had caused farmers no end of trouble by killing chickens and young pigs.

Owing to the high price of feed, Beatrice dairies have raised the price of milk from fourteen quarts for a dollar to twelve quarts for a dollar.

A community club with twenty-six members has been organized at Maskeell, Dixon county.

Nearly 4,000 men are out of work in Omaha as the result of numerous strikes in the building trades. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, hoisting engineers, marble setters, hod carriers, teamsters, electricians and all are idle as the result of the situation which is said to be extremely critical. Building is virtually at a standstill in the city.

Governors from Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Maine, Wisconsin and Missouri are expected to attend the centennial celebration at Lincoln, June 12 to 14.

Over two hundred and twenty-five labor agencies have been established in Nebraska under the direction of Supervisor Rhoades of the federal labor bureau. These agencies will list local needs in both men and women, with the supply available, and will report weekly to the state headquarters at Lincoln.

The Woman's club of Ogallala has undertaken the task of beautifying vacant lots in the town. All unsightly places are to be planted in vines and flowers.

It is reported that a propoganda has been going on for some time in Dodge and Saunders counties in an effort to hamper the sale of Liberty bonds. It is known that bankers in foreign-born districts have been notified that deposits will be withdrawn if they invest in the bonds.

The Peru normal school announces that a board will be furnished students at \$3 a week, notwithstanding the increased price of foodstuffs.

Robert Harper, former slave, died at Brownville. He had lived in Brownville for more than thirty years.

The Nebraska State Golf tournament, scheduled to take place at Lincoln June 27 to 30, has been called off, because so many golfers have made arrangements to work on farms during that time.

Three houses were struck by lightning in quick succession during an electrical storm at Hastings. The houses were considerably damaged, but no one was hurt.

According to the official Catholic directory, just published by a New York firm, there are 152 Catholic churches in the Omaha diocese.

... he added, had been frightful. German institutions in Norway. of a few lamps.