

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WASHINGTON.

Reports from the American commission in San Domingo indicated disturbed conditions on the island were gradually quieting down.

Sir Edward Grey, British minister for foreign affairs, has assured the United States, through Ambassador Page at London, that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as "contraband of war."

The federal reserve board has notified all banks that are members of the new system that gold or lawful money must be used in making the transfer of reserve deposits from the present banks to the federal reserve banks.

The British embassy has issued a statement in denial of the announcement that the prince of Wales had consented to be honorary sponsor of a ball to be held in New York for the benefit of the bereaved families and wounded soldiers in England.

The department of commerce has announced that imports last month were \$140,089,000, against \$171,084,000 in September, 1913, and for the nine months ending September 30 last they were \$1,410,450,000, against \$1,327,385,000 for the nine months of 1913.

The interstate commission has suspended until January 29 an advance in passenger fares proposed by a large number of western railways. The increases suggested in tariffs, which were to have become effective November 1, averaged one-quarter cent a mile.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 26, as Thanksgiving day. The president's proclamation, which refers to the fact that the United States is at peace, while the rest of the world is at war, says the year has been one of special blessing for us.

After weeks of negotiation between bankers and members of the Federal Reserve board, a tentative agreement has been reached which the board practically approved by which a fund of \$135,000,000 will be raised to take care of the surplus cotton crop and extend aid to the cotton producers.

In order to prevent outgoing cargoes falling into the hands of any of the warring nations, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has ordered that customs collectors give no information concerning such cargoes until thirty days after the clearance from ports of the vessels in which they are shipped.

DOMESTIC.

The famous Carman murder trial, at Mineola, N. Y., ended in the disagreement of the jury after thirteen hours' deliberation.

A pledge of 2 per cent of the capital stock of all the banks in Arkansas to the cotton pool fund was made by members of the Arkansas Bankers' association.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the federal reserve bank in New York City, which begins business November 16, will receive an annual salary of \$30,000.

The rail and river coal case, involving the constitutionality of the Ohio "mine run" or "coal screen" law, was advanced by the supreme court to November 30.

Steps to protect their missionaries and church officials in Europe from financial embarrassment were taken in Washington by the general conference of Seventh Day Adventists.

Sir George Paish, representing the British government in Washington on business relative to an adjustment of credit conditions between this country and Great Britain, held a conference with the committee controlling the affairs of the New York Stock exchange.

Elbert H. Gary, president of the American Iron and Steel industry, and various figures in the country's iron and steel industry, were in Birmingham, Ala., for the opening sessions of the institute.

Rugs, laces and embroideries worth \$1,000,000, a stable of Arabian horses, the property of one of the most famous sheiks of the deserts, and a painting by a member of the Turkish royal family, are some of the exhibits to be made by Turkey at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

A verdict of murder in the second degree was returned by a jury in the New York supreme court against Michael Zaergo, 30 years old, charged with killing William G. Martine, a Toronto milliner, on August 11, 1913.

The supreme court dismissed an appeal from the action of the Utah federal courts in dismissing the suit of Russel Sage Raphael to foreclose a \$1,200,000 mortgage executed by the Wasatch & Jordan Valley Railroad company in 1879 to the Union Trust company of New York.

What insurance men say is the largest single life insurance policy ever written has been issued by a Hartford, Conn., company for \$8,000,000, insuring the entire police department of Philadelphia.

More than a hundred miners have been given up as lost in the mine disaster at Royalton, Ill.

Leaders in the iron and steel industry of the country discussed the past, present and future of the business at the annual banquet of the American Iron and Steel Institute at Birmingham, Ala.

A. B. Baker, Portland manager of the National Mercantile company of Vancouver, B. C., was arrested on a warrant from Seattle charging conspiracy to use the mails to promote a lottery.

Nine Mexicans, part of the band led by Miguel Ortiz, who is still at large, were placed on trial in the federal court at Phoenix, Ariz., charged with conspiracy to cause a revolt among the Yaqui Indians.

Delegates to the convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' association were urged by N. A. Go Laddings, the president, to go into the South American countries with increased enterprise and to watch home fields more closely.

Preparations incidental to the filing of a suit by the state of Louisiana to enjoin the American Sugar Refining company from doing business in the state and demanding that a receiver be appointed were made by Governor Hall and District Attorney Luxenberg.

The Western Union Telegraph company announced that the use in cable messages of codes approved by the British authorities will be limited to messages exchanged between the United States and Canada and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

FOREIGN.

The sea front at Ostend has been ordered vacated by German authorities and the population is taking refuge further inland.

Ireland would maintain its place as a fighting nation was the declaration of John F. Redmond, nationalist leader, in addressing a meeting of volunteers at Belfast.

Three ships of the British naval flotilla which has been supporting the allies' left have been struck by German shells, but the casualties and damage were slight, the secretary of the British admiralty has announced.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is of Austrian birth and is related by marriage to Emperor William of Germany, has resigned as first sea lord of the British admiralty, following a newspaper campaign against him.

Venustiano Carranza has submitted his resignation to the Aguas Calientes convention. His offer to relinquish his post as supreme chief of the nation, however, is conditional on the retirement to private life of General Francisco Villa.

The American commission for the relief of the distressed in Belgium has forwarded from London its first consignment of goods. The British government has decided that all relief stores for the Belgians must pass through the American commission.

The British admiralty issues a warning to ships whose course may carry them to waters to the north of Ireland, as in these waters German mines have been laid, with the result that one British steamer, the Manchester Commerce, has been blown up.

The long pent up personal dislike entertained by King George toward the kaiser is now finding open expression at the English court, and whatever may be the result of the war it is highly improbable that the two monarchs will ever meet on friendly terms again.

A Portuguese mission is in London arranging details for the possible cooperation of the Portuguese army with the allies. Manuel, the former king of Portugal, has offered his services to the army of Portugal should the republic join the allies against Germany.

A five-mile tunnel through the Jura mountains from Moutiers, France, to Grenthen, Switzerland, has been pierced at a cost of \$5,000,000, after three years of uninterrupted work. The tunnel will shorten railroad communication between Paris and Bern and Paris and Milan.

At Sarajevo the conspirators who brought about the death of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, have been sentenced. Gavrio Prinzip, the man who actually fired the shots which killed the archduke and his wife, received only a twenty-year sentence, while four of his co-conspirators must pay the penalty of death.

The most powerful Zeppelin yet constructed has just been completed at Friedrichshafen. This is the thirty-first of the new type. Other Zeppelins are being built at Dussendorf, Colmar and Berlin, the German staff desiring the number to be brought up to 100 as speedily as possible.

Armand Fallieres, former president of France, has expressed the opinion that the war is only beginning and that "months and months will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy."

The rebel, General Christian Beyers, who joined the forces of General Christian de Wet in revolt against British authority in South Africa, has been defeated and routed by the troops under General Louis Botha, commander-in-chief in the Union of South Africa.

The patriotic fever over the war has touched the souls of even burglars, pickpockets and strong-arm men. London's police records prove it, for crime has fallen off nearly 40 per cent since the war began.

TURKEY ALLIED WITH GERMANY

Bombardment of Russian Port Tantamount to a Declaration of War.

MOVE HAS BEEN EXPECTED

Tenth Nation to Be Involved in the Struggle—Has Large Army. Offered by Germans, Ready to Take the Field—Armies in Flanders Have Period of Comparative Rest—Emden Sinks a Russian and a French Warship.

Theodosia, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 30.—The German cruiser Breslau, which now flies the Turkish flag, today bombarded this city.

While there is no information here that Turkey has broken with Russia, this action is equivalent to a declaration of war.

Relations Are Strained.

London, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says that the situation between Great Britain and Turkey is becoming daily more strained and appears to be nearing the breaking point.

"It is believed," the dispatch adds, "that should the allies experience a setback in the European theaters of the war, especially in Poland, it will be impossible to restrain the Turks, as the war party is becoming more and more powerful."

Tenth Nation at War.

Turkey is the tenth nation to be involved in the titanic struggle. If these reports from Theodosia are true. Its attacks are directed particularly against Russia.

It has been expected for weeks that, yielding to German pressure and promises, Turkey would break its neutrality and do some belligerent act. Six hundred German officers have arrived in Turkey since the war began. They brought siege guns, field guns, and ammunition with them.

A German colonel, Weber Pasha, took command of the Dardanelles, and big German guns were mounted in them. All the fortifications of the Bosphorus have been overhauled, a large number of mines laid down along the coasts of Asia Minor, especially in and around Smyrna, which is fortified, and to the north of Smyrna intrenchments have been dug to repel any possible attack by land.

It is computed that Turkey has from 600,000 to 700,000 men ready to take the field. The German officers put the number at 900,000.

TROOPS HAVE NEEDED REST

Actions Along the Yser Comparatively Unimportant—German Attack Beaten Back.

London, Oct. 30.—The startling bit of news from the battlefields today was the declaration in official circles that a German attempt to penetrate the lines of the allies in the vicinity of Lille had failed.

This repulse is considered of the greatest importance to the cause of the allied forces. If the movement had been successful it would have compelled the allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast to fall back toward Dunkirk.

Germans Menacing Verdun.

Another important move was the effort of the Germans in the east to push their long promised attack toward Verdun. Authentic news of action in this region is lacking, but the plans as laid down by the allies are to prevent a break at this point no matter what the cost may be.

It is known that there have been sanguinary clashes in this region. Prisoners and captured guns brought to the French lines have been evidence of the conflicts. Heavy losses on both sides are admitted. Trenches have been evacuated and then retaken at heavy cost.

Quiet in Belgium.

In Flanders, Belgium, the battle of the Yser and the series of fights along the whole front in that vicinity appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous attacks and counter attacks, in which the gains and losses are about equally divided.

With heavy German re-enforcements coming up, the allies have decided on a further move to check the advance on Dunkirk and Calais.

Heavy Belgian Losses.

London, Oct. 29.—The Belgian army is said to have lost one-third of its members in the battle of Flanders, as the present conflict has been named. The German losses in the battle along the Yser are placed at 46,000; those of the allies scarcely less.

Although the Germans have lost ground near Dixmude, the allies and the invading legions of the kaiser are at this date still locked in a death grip along the Yser canal in northwestern Belgium and the fighting there has been of unparalleled ferocity.

Back and forth across the crimson, corpse-choked stream the conflict raged for a week. Seven times the Germans succeeded in crossing to the west side only to be driven back by the British, French and Belgian troops hurled against them.

ALL SUPPLIED WITH POWDER

European Nations Saw to That Before Declarations of Hostilities Were Made.

Supplies of gunpowder in the magazines of the warring European nations are enormous, according to Col. E. G. Buckner, vice-president of the du Pont powder company. He says that France alone has 225,000 tons of powder. This is nine times as much as all the smokeless powder ever manu-

CZAR'S DAUGHTER INSPECTS HER REGIMENT



Grand Duchess Olga, eldest daughter of the czar, inspecting the regiment of cavalry of which she is the colonel, before its departure for the front.

The stream was choked with dead bodies. At some points the corpses completely dammed the waterway and soldiers used the clustered dead for a bridge.

Heavy Artillery Re-enforced. The Germans have re-enforced their heavy artillery at the front. The Belgian village of Langermack has been destroyed by shells.

Both banks of the canal are lined with unburied dead, with neglected wounded, with carcasses of horses and shattered rifles, cannon, ammunition caissons and cast off equipment.

Warships in New Positions.

The British and French warships, which were driven off by the heavy German guns, are reported to have taken up a new position between Nieuport and Ostend and are again bombarding the German trenches on the Belgian coast.

The pushing back of the Germans near Nancy, on the eastern end of the battle line, where the French have assumed a vigorous offensive movement, is an important achievement. It may have a big effect upon the operations around Verdun and St. Mihiel and along the heights of the Meuse. In that region the French have become the invaders, having pressed the Germans across the frontier.

French Loss 40,000.

Swiss papers report that since the capture of Fort Camp Des Roumaines by the Germans the French losses on the Verdun-Toul line have been more than forty thousand men. It was officially announced in Berlin that French officers complain of the inferior quality of the new troops sent to fight against the Germans. English papers estimate the Belgian losses on the Yser canal at 10,000 men.

Warships' Fire Harmless. Reports to Berlin from the front were that the fighting continues from Nieuport to Dixmude, where the Belgians have been considerably re-enforced. The German attacks are maintained.

British war vessels took part in the fighting against the German right wing, but their fire was without effect. Several British warships are in flames as a result of German artillery fire from the shore.

The situation at Ypres is unchanged. To the west of Lille the German attack was successfully maintained.

PRESS ON AT ALL POINTS

Russians Claim Victory Everywhere in Poland—Belin Denies Reports of Reverses.

Petrograd, Oct. 30.—All the German army corps on the left bank of the Vistula river in Poland are in full retreat.

The following official communication issued by the Russian commander-in-chief under date of October 28, follows:

"We have broken the resistance of the enemy's last units which still attempted to hold the north of the Pilzta river. On the front beyond the Vistula all the Austro-German troops are now in retreat. We have occupied Strykow, Ieschow and Nowemlasto.

"Russian cavalry has entered Radom and captured several thousand prisoners, guns, scores of machine guns, supply trains and automobiles.

"In Galicia the situation is unchanged. On the front in East Prussia the first German corps, supported by other units, during the last four days have made unceasing attacks in the region of Bakalargevo. The enemy's losses are very great."

The correspondent of the Retch at Lemberg says that as a result of the burning of the villages of the lower region of the San river frightful conditions prevail. All the available buildings, including the Slavic monasteries, are crowded with Austrian wounded and dying.

Berlin Claims Some Progress. Berlin, Oct. 30.—An official report issued by the German general army headquarters says:

peasowers keep informed of military preparations through their system of espionage and they try to hold their war resources on an equal footing. The enormous French powder supply is cited as prima facie evidence that the other battling powers have great powder reserves. American makers of powder have no expectation of selling any powder to European belligerents. That was one of the things of which there has been an assurance of a full supply.—Washington Star.

MAY MOVE BALKANS

TURKEY'S ACTION LIKELY TO PRODUCE GRAVE SITUATION.

EXPECT ITALY TO GET IN LINE

North Africa and Asia Minor Are at Any Time Likely to Get Into Great War.

Washington, D. C.—Turkey's attack on Russia, reports of which were confirmed in official dispatches to the American government and the Russian embassy here, was viewed by officials and diplomats generally as likely to produce the gravest complications throughout the Balkan states, northern Africa and Asia Minor.

The announcement of a state of war between Russia and Turkey is expected eventually to bring into the list of belligerents Greece and Italy, followed by Roumania and Bulgaria.

Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, in a brief cablegram, made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish torpedo boat destroyers and the sinking of a Russian gunboat. Previously, Charge d'Affaires Wilson, at the American embassy at Petrograd, relayed a message from the American consul at Odessa stating that in the bombardment of the town some American property was destroyed.

German Version.

Berlin.—One version of the fighting in the Black sea between Russian torpedo boats, which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosphorus to the Black sea, is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turks.

At Least One Hundred Perish.

London.—It is believed that at least 100 persons have perished through the running on the rocks, near Whithy, of the steamer Rohilla, which was being used as a hospital ship, including the hospital unit and its crew, there were about 200 persons on board the vessel.

Turkish Cavalry on Red Sea.

London.—Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akbah on the Red sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez canal, and the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have left the Black sea.

General Attack on Tsing-Tau.

Tokio.—It is officially announced that a general attack has been opened on the German position at Tsing-Tau. The spirits of the allied troops are said to be high.

Troops Stay Ntill Assurance Given.

Washington.—Carranza's reported willingness to discuss conditions of the evacuation of Vera Cruz provided the United States sets a date for withdrawing General Funston's forces has caused officials to indicate plainly that the forces will be withdrawn only after Carranza gives the required assurances for the protection of those who have served General Funston and complies with other conditions which have been the subject of negotiation.

Temporary suspension of postal order business between the United States and Mexico was announced by postal officials. Postmasters throughout this country will not pay orders issued in Mexico after October 28 and will not issue orders on Mexico.

The suspension was declared at Mexico's request. Postal officials asserted they knew of no reason for that other than, possibly, unsettled conditions in the southern republic.

Carranza and Villa Ousted.

El Paso, Tex.—General Carranza, as head of the constitutionalist government, and General Villa, commander of the division of the north, were eliminated from power by a decree adopted at the Carranza-Zapata-Villa peace conference at Agua Calientes. This has been learned here from a message sent to the Associated Press by the publicity agent of the convention.

Haitian President Quits Capital.

Washington.—President Zamor of Haiti has been obliged to quit his capital, Port Au Prince, and seek refuge on a Dutch vessel, according to a report to the state department from American legation in Haiti. Officials interpret this to mean that the rebels are in complete control of Port Au Prince.

Italy Willing to Care for Prisoners.

Rome.—The Giornale d'Italia declares that "if Emperor Nicholas will deliver unconditionally to Italy the Austrians of Italian nationality captured by Russian troops, the Italian ministers have virtually decided to accept the offer made by his majesty."

Money for Prisoners' Bureau.

Washington.—Five thousand dollars was cabled by the American Red Cross to the international relief committee for the fund to maintain the prisoners' bureau at Geneva.

40 "Krag" Rifle Clubs Formed.

Washington, D. C.—Over forty citizens' rifle clubs have been formed under the new law which authorizes the secretary of war to issue rifles and ammunition to citizens who agree to engage in consistent target practice.

German Steamer Put Down.

Paris.—A squadron of British torpedo boat destroyers has sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer which had been converted into a cruiser, according to a dispatch from Barcelona.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

S. C. Hoback has been appointed postmaster of Nehawka.

The new "white" room at the state penitentiary has been dedicated.

The Union Pacific has promised to build an addition to its depot at Hershey.

Charles H. Bates of Milford was fatally hurt in an automobile accident west of Lincoln.

Superior's second annual trade day drew the largest crowd ever seen for such an occasion.

The fall term of the district court of Cuming county will start at West Point, November 10.

Mrs. Dine Carter, Jr., of Blair, was so terribly burned by a kerosene explosion that she died.

Glen Dickens, a teacher in the Fairbury high school, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

That wheat fields in the territory between Columbus and Duncan are infested by the Hessian fly.

Sprague K. Wood, a pioneer resident of Seward county, died at his home near Seward after a short illness.

Kearney is making preparations for a big celebration in honor of the anniversary of the Lincoln Highway.

The meat markets of Ravenna announce that on and after November 15 they will go to a strictly cash basis.

Henry H. Warrick, who resides in Blair, was severely injured while operating a corn shredder near Herman.

M. J. Armogast of Surprise sustained a badly crushed hand while tightening a burr on a traction engine.

Hastings club women increased the Sunnyside home purchase fund by several hundred dollars by holding a "tag day."

Miss Maud Parks of Hastings was so badly burned with gasoline that it may be necessary to amputate both hands.

The farmers' institute at Culbertson has concluded a successful meeting. Almost 200 people attended most of the sessions.

The new three story business block being erected by the Newberry Hardware company at Alliance will be ready for occupancy soon.

Barney E. Barry, a farmer residing near Malmo, was instantly killed in a runaway, while on his way home from Prague with a load of lumber.

Corn husking is now actively in progress in Cuming county. The yield is above the average and some fields are yielding sixty bushels per acre.

Fire did several thousand dollars' damage to the Mallery Grocery company's building and contents at Alliance.

Fifty-three members of the Nebraska Librarians' association spent a portion of last week in Geneva as the guests of the Geneva public library board.

Joseph Wade, of the agricultural department at Washington, D. C., is in Beatrice making an investigation of the damage done by the Hessian fly in this vicinity.

An epidemic of diphtheria is prevailing in Fairbury and a number of homes have been quarantined. The disease is of a mild form and no deaths have resulted.

The typhoid fever situation in Tecumseh is improved. The members of the board of health and other physicians are of the opinion they have the situation well in hand.

Joe Green, young son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green of Fremont, was accidentally shot through the right leg while playing with a revolver. His condition is not serious.

H. M. Long of Lincoln was chosen state evangelist by the Presbyterian synod at Madison. Important resolutions regarding the carrying on of mission work were passed.

At least 5,000 school teachers of Nebraska and western Iowa will be in Omaha November 4, 5 and 6 for the annual convention of the Nebraska State Teachers' association.

Both Doane college and Franklin academy will be supported by the Congregationalists of Nebraska, according to action taken by the meeting of the Nebraska conference at Franklin.

Rev. Alexander Corkey, D. D., pastor of the Wayne Presbyterian church, author and lecturer, died in St. Joseph's hospital at Sioux City following an operation for appendicitis.

The Farmers' Society of Equity and its auxiliary organization, the American Farmers' Federation, will hold their annual convention in Omaha in December, at the time of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress.

Albert Smith of near Cadmus sold a large number of Red Sovereign boar pigs at an average of nearly \$50 apiece. The hogs had been placed in pens with others infected with cholera and stood the test successfully.

Fire destroyed the residence of J. L. Pittman in Columbus. The family were asleep when the fire was discovered and were aroused barely in time to make their escape. The loss is \$2,800.

The Lincoln Commercial club says: "Business conditions throughout the state are excellent and we are a contented and happy people."

The Cuming County Livestock and Agricultural association has disposed of its property. The fair at Wisner has never been a paying investment in spite of earnest efforts on the part of its many supporters.

A change in the Nebraska laws making them more favorable to the promotion and building of interurban railroads probably will be asked of the next legislature by the Omaha Commercial club.

The county is putting in one-half mile of cement or concrete road east of Auburn as an experiment.

A commercial club with 107 charter members, about half of which number are farmers, has been organized at Dorchester.

Members of the Fremont fire department are considering along with the directors of the Big Four fair association the plan of having the 1915 Nebraska firemen's tournament held in connection with the Big Four fair.

It is said the tournament can be landed if Fremonters want it and will put up \$1,000 in prizes.