

FACE A BLACK LIST

ORGANIZATION TO DEFEAT ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS.

LIABLE TO A MILITARY DUTY

Over a Million European Aliens in United States—Gets Ready to Fight the Trusts.

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Chicago.—Nine United States senators and nine congressmen "whose opposition to woman suffrage is so powerful as to constitute the greatest obstacle to federal legislation that the women have to face," are named in a statement issued here by the National American Suffrage association. The statement, which was written by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the congressional committee, appeals to all suffrage organizations to concentrate their efforts to defeat these men for re-election.

Australia to Fight Trusts.
Melbourne.—Anti-trust measures, proposed particularly because Australia is facing an invasion by the great Chicago meat packing companies, form one of the principal issues in the general parliamentary election campaign which is now in full swing. The election will be held September 5. The labor party, forming the opposition to the liberal government, is striving to control, promising, if put in power, to provide constitutional regulation of trusts. The liberals, on this point, maintain that all trusts are not evil, and that the present powers of the constitution are sufficient to deal with the "bad" trusts.

LIABLE TO MILITARY DUTY.

United States Has Over a Million European Aliens.

Washington.—Approximately one and one-half million unassimilated foreigners, more than twenty-one years old, natives of warring European nations, are in the United States, according to latest reports of the census bureau. Most of these undoubtedly are liable to military duty and many of them have gone forward to join the allies. Including women and children, there were 9,855,479 foreign-born in the United States who came from nations at war. That is about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States.

To Finish by October First.

Washington.—With prospects of limiting the trust legislative program to the federal trade commission bill and the Clayton measure to supplement the Sherman law, it is predicted that congress could complete its business by October 1. Whether it then would adjourn depends, however, on conditions arising from war in Europe. President Wilson has let it be known that there would be no insistence on enactment at this session of the measure to authorize regulation of the issuance of railroad securities by the interstate commerce commission.

Must Have German Types.

Washington.—Every effort will be made by the United States government to reopen the way for importation of German dyes and chemicals, the lack of which threatens to throw a million American textile workers out of employment. Representative Mets of New York told Secretary Bryan that without these imported colors the government would be unable to print its stamps and currency, as the acid-proof products of the German plants could not be reproduced in this country.

Woman Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

Wahoo, Neb.—Mrs. Peter Person, twenty-two years old, was bound and gagged and thrown on a bed in her home here Saturday evening. She was discovered helpless by her husband at 9 o'clock and a search immediately started for the man who had bound her and robbed the house while she lay on the bed. Mrs. Person had not been harmed, but was suffering from the shock and from fear.

Guard Camp in Full Blast.

National Guard Camp, Ashland, Neb.—Night attacks, signal work, close and extended order drill continue to keep the soldiers at the camp occupied both night and day. Saturday evening two companies were sent out to make a night attack. It is thought by the officers in command that this will give the men an insight into real warfare. Monday the camp was running at full blast, and sham battles will begin to loom up as the main thing of interest to the soldiers.

Held Buried in Secrecy.

Schuyler, Neb.—Without a single friend to follow his body to its last resting place, Frank Heldt, murderer of Louise Mick and suicide, was buried without services in the Schuyler cemetery Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The hour for the burying of the body was not made public, in order to prevent the gathering of a curious mob which would desire to see the final disposition of Heldt, the perpetrator of the most revolting murder ever committed in the state.

SEND RED CROSS RELIEF SHIP

CAPITAL CITY SCENE OF MORE STREET FIGHTING.

American Surgeons and Nurses Will Be Sent to Europe—Plans to Levy a Stamp Act.

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Vera Cruz.—Private messages from Mexico City say there was fighting in the streets of the capital again Friday and that several people were killed. The censorship here makes it impossible for Mexican refugees here to get any details. Passengers from Puerto Mexico say that General Rincón and his garrison of 400 men there have revolted and joined the former federal soldiers who revolted at Salina Cruz, thus giving them control of the isthmian railroad.

Revenue Tax on Luxuries.

Washington.—War revenue legislation, to add \$100,000,000 to the government's annual income, was considered at a conference between Secretary McAdoo, Democratic Leader Underwood of the house and Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee. It is generally understood that the plan for a tax on tobacco, beer and liquors and possibly a stamp tax will be carried out. Such a bill's introduction in the house is expected to follow immediately a message from President Wilson asking for such legislation.

A RED CROSS RELIEF SHIP.

Plans Made to Send it Across September 5.

New York.—The relief ship to be sent to Europe by the Red Cross will be announced by Mrs. William K. Draper, secretary of the New York chapter of the society. It is not known what ship will be taken. The ship will carry thirty surgeons and one hundred and twenty nurses, every one of them American born, said Mrs. Draper. The nurses are all women who have seen plenty of service. Mrs. Draper added that the ship would touch first at an English port where a detachment would be left, then proceed to a French port to land another detachment, later going to Rotterdam where nurses for Belgium and Russia are to be put ashore.

Fears of a Holy War.

Washington.—Fears of Americans of a "holy war" in both European and Asiatic Turkey with rumors of threatened attacks on all Christians by Musselmen have been transmitted to the state department by Ambassador Morgenthau from Constantinople, Secretary of State Bryan states. Officials here refuse to regard the situation as serious, but admit that Morgenthau had said there appeared to be some basis for the fears expressed to him by American missionaries.

Nebraskans Prisoners of War.

Hastings, Neb.—Karl Rusch and his wife, both residents of this city, have been made prisoners of war while en route to visit their boyhood and girlhood home in Huck, Saratof province, Russia, according to word received by Mrs. Rusch's brother, Henry Suade. Mrs. Rusch appeals to her friends and relatives here for funds on which to return home. She declares she and her husband are both poorly fed and that Rusch is made to perform menial tasks for their English guards.

Feeling Effects of European War.

Lincoln, Neb.—The customs office here is already beginning to feel the effects of the European war. Practically no business is being transacted, all importing being at a standstill. Some stray shipments come through from the countries which are not engaged in the war. The absence of shipping from Germany cuts quite a figure, that country alone doing about one-fourth of the entire business.

Will Run the Gauntlet.

New York.—The Gracía, of the fleet of German steamships idle in this port since war began in Europe, has left at the risk of becoming the prize of British cruisers known to be off this harbor. The ship was laden with coal and stores and carried no passengers. She cleared ostensibly for Cadiz, Spain.

Ardor Still Unsuppressed.

London.—Mrs. Flora Drummond, Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Richardson and fourteen other militant suffragettes were arrested in front of the home office, whither they had gone in an effort to interview Reginald McKenna, the home secretary, on the question of the forcible feeding of women. When they were refused admission they attempted to force an entrance. A hostile crowd gathered and the women were seriously threatened. At this juncture the police appeared and took them into custody.

Fire in Oklahoma Oil Fields.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Nine hundred thousand barrels of oil are burning in the Healdton and Cushing oil fields of Oklahoma. The burning oil is flowing into several creeks and little headway is being made by those battling with the flames. Lightning started both fires. At Dumwright, in the center of the Cushing district, a bolt struck a pipe line owned by the Gypsy Oil company, and following the main line and radiating pipes ignited sixteen tanks and a lake of oil containing 500,000 barrels.

DROP BOMBS ON CITY OF PARIS

GERMAN AEROPLANE SAILS OVER FRENCH CAPITAL.

GERMANS ON THE DEFENSE

Pursuing Every Advantage Gained and Forcing Way into Foreign Territory—Homes Ordered Destroyed.

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Paris.—A German aeroplane, flying at a height of 6,000 feet over Paris, dropped several bombs into the city at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. One bomb struck near L'Est railway station, not far from the military hospital, and three more fell near Quai de Jemmapes, Rue Ricollet and Place de la République. It is declared that no damage was done.

Though startled by this threatening occurrence, Parisians remained tranquil. All have been gradually accustomed to consider much more serious events as possibilities, and the people of the capital are equal to either fortune—hard won success in the north or a temporary reverse.

The territory over which a German aeroplane flew in the northeastern part of Paris, and scarcely a mile from the heart of the city. In this district are the big military hospital, the Hospital St. Louis, St. Lazare prison for women, the church of St. Laurent, which dates from the sixteenth century; the North railroad station, the magnificent church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Laribosiere hospital, one of the largest in Paris; several colleges and several theaters.

Germans Assuming Offensive.

Berlin.—The German armies operating against the Russians, who have invaded east Prussia, have now assumed the offensive and have driven the Russian forces out of the southeastern part of that province.

The defeated Russian army, comprising upwards of 200,000 infantry and artillery, with heavy cavalry supports, was trapped by a German army that had taken position along the line from Schoben lake to the Russian frontier near Friederichshoff. The German infantry, heavily entrenched on the hills overlooking the marshes, were well supplied with artillery, while the German Uhlans and mounted infantry, who made a long detour north of the battle ground, were able to strike the Russians on the flank when they were exceedingly hard pressed. The Germans immediately began a general charge and the Russians were completely routed and driven back on their secondary supports along the river Narew, well inside the Russian frontier. The war office reports that the Germans are now pursuing their advantage, aided by supporting Austrian troops who have reached the scene.

It is stated at the war office that the general offensive movement in eastern Prussia has now been halted. The reinforcements, consisting of the second army line landstrum have reached the first line of fortifications beyond the Oder and are being hurried to reinforce the active army corps which has been bearing the brunt of the fighting. The order received from the kaiser that the Russians must be checked is being carried out to the letter.

Eleven German Vessels Sunk.

London.—The crews of destroyers which have arrived in port say that at least eleven German vessels of various sizes were sunk in the engagement off Yelgoland.

Order Destruction of Homes.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the military governor has ordered all residences of the zone within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from August 30.

Washington.—A circle of country thirty-four miles in length will be swept of buildings if the order of the military governor of Paris that residents in the military zone of action of the French capital's defending forts burn their homes in anticipation of a siege is correctly interpreted here. It is supposed the order refers to the suburban territory just beyond the city's second line of defenses, composed of seventeen connecting forts. These are located in a wide circle about two miles outside of the inner wall which surrounds Paris. They lie for the most part among famous suburban towns such as Neuilly, Versailles and Vincennes, and sweep every approach to the city. It is assumed that the governor's order is intended to clear the way in front of these defenses that no protection will be afforded an advancing enemy.

St. Petersburg.—That the plans of the Russian army contemplate an attack on Berlin within three weeks is officially admitted. At the same time it is stated that not only has the Russian mobilization been completed, but that there are now eight million men under arms. The troops have been divided into four armies of 2,000,000 men each. These armies are being placed in the field from the inland mobilization centers to operate one behind the other, the rearward one filling the gaps in the ranks of the one in front after each general engagement.

Russia Declares Situation Excellent.

St. Petersburg.—Along a battle front resembling a huge open fan, extending from the valley of the Dnieper far into northeastern Prussia, the Russian army is fighting a combined force of Austrians and Germans. The three Austrian army corps, defeated in the preliminary fighting along the banks of the Bug and Lud rivers, with their centers between Zlocow and Tampor, have been heavily reinforced. They are now co-operating with the German forces driven back from Allenstein. The advantage is declared to be with the Russians, who are steadily pressing the Austrian line back on Lemberg.

Allenstein was occupied and Koenigstein, the strongest fortress in the north, is completely invested by the Russian right wing. Three squadrons of German dragoons, supported by a motorcycle column, attempted to break through the Russian lines and were completely annihilated.

The war office in a series of bulletins declare the situation from the Russian point is excellent. The general Russian advance is in progress all along the line, with heavy supports at every point, and the opposition being crushed as it is met, was the way that Minister of Foreign Affairs Sazonoff describes the outlook.

Cruiser Sinks German Steamer.

London.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German-Lloyd line. At the outbreak of the war she was converted into an armed cruiser and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. She has a tonnage of 14,349 and was built in 1897. She was 628 feet long with a beam of sixty-six feet.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the house of commons. He said: "The admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of 14,000 tons and armed with ten four inch guns has been sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer off the coast of Africa."

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. Th High Flyer had one killed and five wounded."

Conflict of Millions.

London.—The conflict of millions appears at last to be in progress. Even such news as the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales beside the titanic battle evidenced by the tribute of General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, to the British arms, and realization that the allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, while the Germans are hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russians are drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia and the far Manchurian plains was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as the outer world is concerned. Only the vaguest generalities are given to the peoples of Great Britain and France by their respective governments. The German people know little more of what their armies are accomplishing.

British Forces Add Indian Troops.

London.—Native troops from India are now on their way to increase the British forces in France. This has been made known through announcements in the house of lords by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, and Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war. Lord Kitchener said that in addition to reinforcements which were being received from this country the government had decided that the British forces should be increased. The Indian troops were chosen to increase the forces. Lord Kitchener added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled. The Marquis of Crewe said the Indian people desired that the native soldiers should fight by the side of their comrades in the British army, and that it would have been a disappointment to India if they had been barred from taking a part in the war in Europe.

London.—A dispatch received from Ostand says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France. The towns of Roubaix, Lille and Valenciennes being ten miles from the line and Roubaix five. Roubaix and Valenciennes is thirty miles southwest of the same city. Lille is the most important from a military point of view. It has a fortress of the first class, and the circle of its forts is thirty miles. Recent dispatches from Paris said Lille was held by French reservists.

Paris.—A dispatch received here Monday afternoon from Rome quotes the Messagero of that city to the effect that Emperor Joseph of Austria is dying and that Prince William of Wied has fled from Albania.

London.—The Germans have at last occupied Brussels, but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have recaptured Muelhausen and it still seems true that, after eighteen days of fighting, there are no German troops on French soil.

IMPROVING BREEDS

MUCH INFORMATION FOR NEBRASKA HORSE MEN

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Printed circulars for the information of Nebraska horse breeders will be distributed on the state fair grounds this year, at the headquarters of the live stock sanitary board, the state veterinarian and the stallion registration bureau. These departments will be located in the building formerly devoted to honey and bee exhibits. Everybody interested in horses will be invited to call there and get one of the bulletins, as well as to learn what is being done by the state in the direction of improving horse breeding. The circular which will be distributed has been prepared by Dr. A. Bostrom, chief inspector for the stallion registration board. It discusses the origin of pure bred stallions and gives facts about heredity. Government inspection of imported stallions and the prospects of the horse breeding industry in the United States are among the subjects treated. Should the European war continue for any length of time, the bulletin declares that the United States will have to supply horses for both work and breeding purposes, replacing those hitherto produced in Belgium, France and England.

The state food commissioner, the cream producers and the operators of creameries are all pleased with the results of one month's trial of the new system of grading cream. Commissioner Harman estimates that the new method will mean a gain of \$1,000,000 a year to the cream producers. The new method has been tried without a change of prices for cream. But beginning about the middle of September it will be enforced with a change in prices. Under instructions from the food commissioner, and with the consent of the creamery operators, cream was graded No. 1 and No. 2. The third grade was condemned and not sold for butter making purposes. Mr. Harman figures that under the old method of selling cream the producer who took sanitary care of his dairy and his product was getting no more for his product than the man who was not so considerate for the consumers. All grades were mixed together and so the creameries could not make a best grade butter.

Increased State Valuation.

As a result of the equalization of land values in nine counties the state board of assessment has slightly increased the total assessed valuation of the state. The total this year is \$472,263,035, an increase of \$1,572,621 over last year. The state levy is the same as last year, 7.80 mills on the dollar valuation. This is as high as the law permits to be levied unless the Sheldon law was resorted to. That law permits an extra levy of one mill for the redemption of outstanding state warrants. At present the amount of warrants outstanding is about \$300,000. The state board has decided not to make a levy under the Sheldon law.

Felix J. McShane, Jr., sheriff of Douglas county, has filed a motion for a rehearing in his suit for pay for feeding prisoners, a suit which interests all sheriffs in Nebraska. In a former suit, the supreme court held invalid that portion of the law providing for the feeding of prisoners in Douglas county under a contract to the lowest bidder. Recently the court set aside that holding and held the entire law invalid. This left an older law in force, one which would permit sheriffs not only to receive the regular salary of their office, but to retain practically all fees.

A brand new feature for the state and several county fairs in the form of an exhibit is being sent out this season by the Nebraska college of agriculture through the agricultural extension service. The exhibit is housed in a tent 30 x 40 feet, in which are included displays of the various departments at the university farm.

Must Not Talk Shop.

An official communication by President Wilson, transmitted through the war department, has reached Adjutant General Hall of the Nebraska national guard, suggesting that officers and members of the state militia should refrain from public discussions of the European war. This is in line with the president's appeal to all citizens of the United States, published a few days ago, against taking sides or showing pronounced sympathy with one side or the other in the great conflict. Rules of the regular army forbid its officers and men to talk on military matters without the permission of their superiors at Washington. The national guard is now affiliated with the war department, and it is desired to apply the same rule to its members.

Reports filed with the state board of assessment by the ninety-three counties in the state show a total of 32,198 automobiles in Nebraska listed for assessment. The assessed value of these vehicles as listed by assessors is \$2,687,889.

CANADA'S HUGE GRAIN BINS

Port Arthur Paper Is Pleased at the Mention of Kansas City Elevators.

From the Port Arthur (Canada) Evening Chronicle. Kansas City gains the attention of the New York Evening Post and is given five inches of space in that admirable newspaper by reason of increasing the capacity of a grain elevator there. The Evening Post says: "When the additions and alterations to its huge grain elevator at Kansas City now under way are completed the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railroad will have one of the largest plants of its kind in the world."

The present capacity of the Kansas City plant is one million bushels. When it gains its promised stature and becomes "one of the largest in the world" it will have a capacity of 2,133,000 bushels.

At the mention of grain elevators the twin ports at the head of the lakes prick up their ears and take notice. The name of Lloyd-George at a Tory garden party, or of President Wilson at a bankers' convention catches attention no quicker than the word "elevator" in the hearing of a Port Arthur Fort William man. Toronto prides itself on its churches; Pittsburgh specializes on millionaires; Chicago has its pork and Boston its pork and beans—as for us, we rise to fame on the bins of our elevators, and he who says "one of the largest" about any two-million-bushel outfit in Missouri must withdraw the statement or name the place and weapons.

If the Evening Post had said "one of the largest in Missouri," or "in the general but expressive American phrase had said 'some elevator,' we wouldn't have minded it so much, but when it describes this stunted Missouri receptacle as "one of the largest grain elevators in the world" then it is time to kick. Why, two-million-bushel elevators are so common hereabouts that the secretary of the board of trade does not point them out to distinguished visitors. Nothing could show clearer than that what we think of two-million-bushel elevators.

When we have pointed to the 9,500,000-bushel C. N. R. elevator and the 7,800,000-bushel C. P. R. elevator and the 6,500,000-bushel G. T. P. elevator; then to the 3,500,000-bushel Dominion Government elevator which is only the first unit of what is to be a 30-million-bushel plant, by that time the air is so full of millions that the listener would be annoyed if we bothered him with mention of a mere two-million-bushel affair. So we just lump the balance together and describe the grand total of 45-million-bushel capacity already standing at the head of the lakes.

Upon the basis upon which Kansas City got five inches of space in the Evening Post we claim a complimentary writup of at least three columns and in the article we would state that in one respect we are like Kansas City—when it is a question of big elevators we also are from Missouri.

Pass the Vinegar.

A gaily gowned and garrulous household sat down by an acquaintance on a trolley and at once said: "Hello, Sadie! Where you livin' now?"

"Nowheres," was the reply. "How's that?" "I'm married." "You ain't!" "Sure thing. Look at that!" She held up her ungloved left hand in triumph; for there on the third finger was a shining new wedding-ring. Staring at it in wonder for a moment, the other girl asked, "Well, who got stung?"

The Movies.

Teacher (meaning the scholars to answer about the moon and stars)—Now, children, what is it we can see in the darkness that we cannot see in the daytime?

A very small voice—Please, teacher, the moving pictures.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

One Part Solved.

"The solar system is a great mystery."

"Well, at least, the sun's spotted."

Too many young couples never think seriously about marriage until after it happens.

Work and worry make women old before their time—stop both. Use RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER. It loosens dirt instantly—saves you—saves your clothes. Makes them like new again.



RUB-NO-MORE WASHING POWDER. It loosens dirt instantly—saves you—saves your clothes. Makes them like new again.

RUB-NO-MORE Washing Powder

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Five Cents—All Grocers

The Rub-No-More Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

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