

PATIENCE IS LOST

PRESIDENT WILL SEND WARNING TO MEXICO.

TRADE BALANCE OF A MILLION

Bureau Chief Says United States Will Show Increase in Commerce—Turkey Unable to Continue.

Washington.—President Wilson has decided to serve notice on all the warring nations in Mexico that conditions in that country have become intolerable, and that unless they themselves compose the situation soon, some other means may have to be employed to accomplish the result. The first intimation of the president's determination to take this step came in his appeal issued as head of the American Red Cross, setting forth that "due to several years of internal disturbances" the unfortunate people of many parts of Mexico have been reduced to the verge of starvation, and urging contributions of relief funds.

Turkey Unable to Continue War.

London.—Athens dispatches received here assert that Djavid Pasha, former Turkish minister of finance, has left Constantinople for Berlin. His purpose, according to the Athens dispatches, is to inform Germany that Turkey is unable to continue the war and finds it necessary to conclude a separate peace.

TRADE BALANCE OF A BILLION.

Bureau Chief Says United States Will Show It.

San Francisco.—The United States will have a favorable foreign trade balance of a billion dollars at the end of this year as against an unfavorable one of \$55,000,000 last year, Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, told the bankers of Idaho and Nevada in joint convention here. The American dollar, he said, will supplant the English pound sterling as the unit of foreign exchange.

Restrict Hours of Drinking.

London.—"No soldier or sailor, whether officer or private, may be served a drink in the seventh district except between noon and half past eight o'clock in the evening." This order, addressed to saloonkeepers, has been issued by the brigadier general commanding the district. Up to the present time there have been but few restrictions regarding drinking on the part of commissioned officers.

To Obtain 1,000,000 Converts.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The proposal to put forth extraordinary efforts to obtain 1,000,000 converts before 1920 was enthusiastically adopted by the North-eastern Baptist convention here. The program also calls for increasing the missionary forces within the United States and in foreign countries to 5,000 and raising contribution to mission funds to \$6,000,000.

Lincoln, Neb.—Specifying seventy-one alleged errors of law that occurred in the trial of the case, the appeal of Roy Roberts from the death sentence imposed by the Lincoln county district court has been filed in supreme court here. The appeal acts as an automatic stay of the execution, which was set for June 4. The late filing of the plea gives Roberts a reprieve until next fall, at the very latest, inasmuch as the next sitting of the supreme court is the last before the summer vacation.

Paris.—The Rome correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that nearly 11,000 women have enrolled in a female police force authorized by the Italian government. These women belong of the most part to the middle classes. They will undergo special physical training and wear uniforms.

London.—A statement given out by the official press bureau says that the losses of the Turks in the recent fighting at the Dardanelles is considerably heavier than had been supposed. The statement was in the form of a report from Major General William R. Birdwood, transmitted from Cairo.

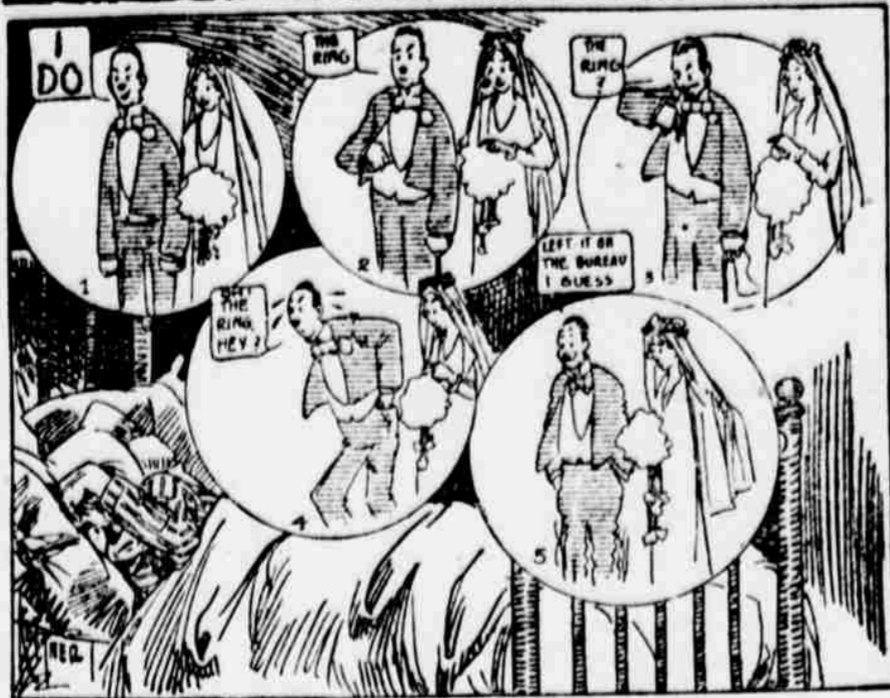
Condemned Men Get Respite.

Florence, Ariz.—Five Mexicans, sentenced to be hanged between the hours of 11 and 4 Friday, lived to see other days. With every legal obstacle to their execution set aside, the state board of pardons and paroles granted a nine weeks' maximum respite in order that the men might be hanged one at a time instead of all together. It so recommended to Governor Hunt, who has opposed infliction of the death penalty with every resource at his command.

Stockmen Form Association.

Curtis, Neb.—The directors of the Highline Agricultural and Live Stock association completed its final organization and located the place of holding the annual fair at Curtis in a meeting held at this place. The purpose of this organization is to conduct an annual fair in which all the towns of the highline from Holdrege west to the Colorado line are represented. The association is managed by a board of directors which is made up of one member from each town.

JUST DREAMING



NOT SURE IT WAS TORPEDO

BRITISH MAJESTIC SUNK BY SUBMARINE TORPEDO.

Government Waiting for News from Steamer Nebraskan—King Emmanuel Assumes Command of Italian Army.

London.—The torpedoing and sinking of the British battleship Majestic is announced by the admiralty in the following statement:

"An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank H. M. S. Majestic, Captain H. F. G. Talbot, Thursday morning while it was supporting the army on the Gallipoli peninsula. Nearly all the officers and men were saved. The sinking of the Majestic makes the fifth British battleship lost in the Dardanelles campaign and the second by a hostile submarine, the Triumph having been sent to the bottom in the Gulf of Saros last Wednesday. The French also have lost one battleship in the Turkish campaign—the Bouvet.

Italian King Assumes Command.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Rome says King Victor Emmanuel has assumed supreme command of the army and navy forces and that he has left incognito for the Italian headquarters. The flags of the European powers allied against Germany—France, Italy, Great Britain, Russia, Belgium and Serbia—were by order of the French government displayed in groups over many of the public buildings and monuments of Paris.

NOT SURE IT WAS TORPEDO.

Are Waiting for News from the Steamer Nebraskan.

Washington.—The course of the United States government in the case of the American steamer Nebraskan, damaged off the coast of Ireland, is yet undetermined, because officials are without definite information as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck by a mine. Messages from Ambassador Page and Consul General Skinner at London transmitted the report of the British admiralty that the vessel had been torpedoed, but officials noted with much interest the captain's report to his owners indicating a doubt as to whether the Nebraskan was hit by a torpedo or mine.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The jury in the trial of William Barnea's suit for libel against Theodore Roosevelt returned a verdict in favor of the defendant after considering for more than eleven hours the question of placing all the costs of the action upon the plaintiff. It is the belief of the jury everything Colonel Roosevelt charged is true and therefore the plaintiff, not having been libeled, is entitled to no damages.

Sioux City, Ia.—Joseph Provacek, his wife, two sons and a daughter were drowned Tuesday night during the storm at their home two miles south of Spencer, Neb., according to work which reached Sioux City. The bodies have been found, the message stated.

Postal Revenues Fall Behind.

Washington.—Postal revenues for the first half of the current fiscal year, which ends July 1, show a deficit of practically \$6,500,000. Figures issued by the postoffice department show the expenses of the postal establishment increased more than \$9,000,000, as against the corresponding period last year, while receipts decreased almost \$500,000. Postmaster General Burleson said the deficit was directly attributable to the European war, which interrupted the normal growth of postal revenues.

No Thought of Extra Session.

Washington.—President Wilson says he has not considered calling an extra session of congress in October. He remarked that his mind had been occupied with other matters and that there was still plenty of time to think about an extra session.

Honolulu, T. H.—The submarine F-4, raised twenty-one feet, has been brought within eighty-seven feet of the surface. Divers were temporarily halted by the lifting operations and they went down for an examination

BRITISH LOSE BATTLESHIP IN THE DARDANELLES.

Proclamation Issued Bearing on Italy's War Move.—Much Damage Done by Tornado Near Spalding.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. The disaster to the Triumph is described in a brief statement by the admiralty, which says that while operating in support of the Australian and New Zealand forces on the shore of the Gallipoli peninsula the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards.

The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander, are reported to have been saved.

Spalding Has Bad Tornado.

Spalding, Neb.—Mrs. Thomas Kelly was killed and her husband was injured, probably fatally, and several others sustained injuries in a tornado which visited five or six farms east of here Tuesday night. The storm killed a large amount of live stock and damaged considerable property on several farms nearby all the buildings being demolished.

UNITED STATES TO BE NEUTRAL

Proclamation Bearing on Italy's Entry in War.

Washington.—A neutrality proclamation by the United States covering the entry of Italy in the European war has been published by the state department, under date of May 24. The proclamation cautions American citizens "that the law and treaties of the United States without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest."

American Steamship Torpedoed.

London.—The American steamer Nebraskan, Captain Green from Liverpool May 24 for Delaware break-water, was torpedoed Tuesday by a submarine at a point forty miles southwest of Fastnet off the south coast of Ireland. The sea was calm at the time. The crew at once took to the boats and stood by the steamer. It was soon ascertained that the Nebraskan was not seriously damaged. She had been struck forward and her foreholds were full of water. The crew returned on board and got the vessel under way. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraskan did not carry any passengers.

Congestion Being Relieved.

London.—The congestion in the port of London which for a time threatened to tie up commerce indefinitely, is being relieved gradually.

Filling Big Order for Horses.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Representatives of the French government here have begun filling an order for 20,000 horses. This is the largest single order received in the United States since the European war began. France already has bought 30,000 horses on this market.

Washington.—Italian embassy officials declare the Italian government could not and would not call on naturalized Americans to return to their native land and take up arms.

Italians Penetrate Austria.

Rome.—Official announcement has been made by the war office that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying Caporetto, the heights between the Judno and Isonzo, and the towns of Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo. The towns of Caporetto, Cormons, Cervignano and Terzo are in Austrian territory, two or three miles from the Italian border line. They stretch along the frontier on a line running north from the head of the Gulf of Trieste.

ANSWER IS RECEIVED

LUSITANIA CLASSED AMONG THE WAR VESSELS.

GERMANY'S REPLY IS POLITE

Yields No Points in Particular, and Insists that Lusitania Was Armed Below Her Decks.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

EXPLANATIONS ASKED FOR.

Sinking of Falaba; one American drowned.

Aerial attack on American ship Cushing.

Torpedoing of American ship Guilflight.

Sinking of Lusitania; more than 100 Americans drowned.

WHAT PRESIDENT ASSUMED.

That submarines cannot be used as commerce destroyers without violating humanity's dictates.

That Americans may travel anywhere safely.

RECOGNITION ASKED.

That non-combatants, either neutral or belligerent nationality, must not be jeopardized in the destruction of unarmed merchant ships.

The obligation to search merchant ships suspected of carrying contraband before attacking them.

The Note in Full.

The following is the text of the German note:

"The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 5th regarding the injury of American interests through German submarine warfare:

"The imperial German government has subjected the communication of the American government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to co-operate in a frank and friendly way in clearing up a possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two governments through the events mentioned by the American government.

"Regarding, firstly, the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilflight. The American embassy has government has no intention of submitting neutral ships in the war zone which are guilty of no hostile acts to attacks by a submarine or submarines, or aviators. On the contrary the German forces have repeatedly been instructed most specifically to avoid attacks on such ships.

"If neutral ships in recent months have suffered through the German submarine warfare, owing to mistakes in identification, it is a question only of quite isolated and exceptional cases, which can be attributed to the British government's abuse of flags, together with the suspicious or culpable behavior of the masters of the ships.

Ready to Pay Damages.

"The German government in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship not itself at fault was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.

"The cases of the Cushing and the Guilflight will be treated on the same principles. An investigation of both cases is in progress, the result of which will presently be communicated to the embassy. The investigation can if necessary be supplemented by an international call on the international commission of inquiry an act provided by article III of The Hague agreement of October 18, 1907.

"When sinking the British steamer Falaba the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew a full opportunity for a safe escape. Only when the master did not obey the order to leave to, but fled and summoned help by rocket signals, did the German commander order the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes. He actually allowed them twenty-three minutes and fired the torpedo only when suspicious craft were hastening to the assistance of the Falaba.

Sorry for Loss of Life.

"Regarding the loss of life by the sinking of the British passenger steamer Lusitania, the German government has already expressed to the neutral governments concerned its keen regret that citizens of their states lost their lives.

"On this occasion the imperial government cannot, however, escape the impression that certain important

Rain Causes Much Damage.

Chicago.—Scores of railway bridges have been destroyed, tens of thousands of acres of wheat and corn lands are inundated and many rivers and creeks are raging out of their banks, as a result of the unprecedented heavy rain throughout the middle west last week. States visited by particularly heavy and almost uninterrupted rainfall for from five to eight days are Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa, according to weather bureau officials.

facts have a direct bearing on the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American government.

"In the interest of a clear and complete understanding, which is the aim of both governments, the imperial government considers it first necessary to convince itself that the information accessible to both governments about the facts of the case is complete and in accord.

"The government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania could be regarded as an ordinary unarmed merchantman. The imperial government allows itself in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest British merchant ships, built with government funds as an auxiliary cruiser and carried expressly as such in the 'navy list' issued by the British admiralty.

Carried Concealed Guns.

"It is further known to the imperial government, from trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable British merchantmen have been equipped with cannon and ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained in serving guns. The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard, which were mounted and concealed below decks.

"The imperial government further has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American government to the fact that the British admiralty in a confidential instruction issued in February, 1915, recommended its merchant shipping not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also while thus disguised, to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special inducement for merchants to destroy submarines, the British government also offered high prizes and has already paid such rewards.

Not Undefended Ship.

"The imperial government, in view of these facts, indubitably known to it, is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations specified by the admiralty staff of the German navy as 'undefended.' German commanders consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulation of the prize law, which they before always followed.

"Finally, the imperial government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on its last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and material, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition intended for the destruction of the brave German soldiers who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion in the fatherland's service.

"The German government believes that it was acting in justified self-defense in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

Innocents as Shields.

"The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which the passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under these conditions. The company in embarking them, notwithstanding this, attempted deliberately to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition aboard and acted against the clear provisions of the American law which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefor. The company therefore is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

"There can be no doubt, according to definite report of the submarine's commander, which is further confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributed to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would otherwise, in all human probability, have been saved.

"The imperial government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American government.

Wants to Argue It.

"The imperial government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced on the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American government, feels impelled in conclusion, to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States government to Berlin and London as a basis for a modus vivendi for conducting the maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain. The imperial government, by its readiness to enter upon a discussion of these proposals then demonstrated its good intentions in ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well known, by the declinatory attitude of the British government.

To Visit South America.

Washington.—Another step toward the improvement of business and financial relations between the Americas was taken at the pan-American financial conference, when delegates from the southern republics unanimously approved and adopted a resolution calling upon the business and commercial interests of the United States to unite within the next six months in naming a delegation to visit all the South and Central American countries.

Abolish Public Drinking Cup.

The state board of health has finally promulgated rules for public drinking places, that is, places where water is offered free of charge. These rules were passed by the secretaries of the board on July 24, 1913, but when put up to the state officials who comprise the board were turned down and placed in a pigeonhole. Now with two new state officers on that board the rule has been adopted and becomes effective forthwith.

Churches are included within the scope of the rules, and communion cups can not, without a violation of these rules, be used in common and be passed from one worshiper to another. It was this particular feature which prevented the passing of the rules two years ago, but the new members of the board, excepting the governor, were not so touchy upon the point.

Collected Half Million in May.

Seventy-six county treasurers out of ninety-three have remitted to State Treasurer Hall during the month of May the total sum of \$486,923 as the proceeds of taxes and fees collected for the state. This includes five counties heard from on Thursday afternoon and Friday, as follows: Cuming, \$15,861; Wayne, \$9,090; Johnson, \$1,100; Valley, \$4,999; Cherry, \$3,060.

This leaves seventeen counties from which no remittance has so far come to the state treasury during May. Douglas county stands at the head of the delinquent list, and the following others are included in it: Blaine, Burt, Clay, Colfax, Deuel, Dixon, Morrill, Nemaha, Nickolls, Otoe, Phelps, Sarpy, Scottsbluff, Thomas, Washington and York.

At the suggestion of G. A. R. officials, Governor Morehead has issued a proclamation calling attention to the fact that Decoration day, May 30, will fall on Memorial Sunday this year, and recommending that the Monday following be observed as Decoration day.

STATE'S FINANCES IN GOOD SHAPE

OVER \$700,000 IN STATE'S CASH FUND.

ABOLISH PUBLIC DRINKING CUP

Communion Cup Cannot be Used in Communion Without Violating Rule of State Board of Health.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

According to the complete computation made by State Accountant De France, over \$700,000 was realized by state institutions and departments during the last biennium from their cash funds, which they were permitted to use for current expenses. This money, in all but one or two cases, was additional to the regular appropriations.

"Cash funds" are derived from fees, sale of products, earnings of institution inmates and receipts from miscellaneous sources. Some departments which receive a specific appropriation are required to turn all their cash receipts into the state treasury and cannot draw them out again, but in the majority of cases the use of this revenue is permitted.

The following amounts are shown as cash fund receipts of various institutions and departments during the biennium of 1912-14:

Institutions Under Board of Control.	Amount
Bertrac institute.....	\$ 2,987.70
Girls' school, Geneva.....	1,655.57
Soldiers' home, G. I.....	8,498.92
Soldiers' home, Milford.....	1,048.81
Insane hospital, Hastings.....	15,028.35
Insane hospital, Lincoln.....	15,179.12
Insane hospital, Norfolk.....	6,444.47
Boys' school, Kearney.....	17,495.40
Tubercular hospital, Kearney.....	1,582.55
Orthopedic, Lincoln.....	1,366.74
Penitentiary, Lincoln.....	16,060.90
Women's Industrial, Milford.....	891.11
Blind School, Nebraska City.....	4,354.24
Deaf school, Omaha.....	2,456.66
Home dependent children, Lincoln.....	4,732.36
Total.....	\$ 99,695.84

Boards and Commissions.

Food, drug, dairy and oil.....	\$171,288.58
Insurance board.....	19,175.43
Live stock sanitary.....	31,544.49
Total.....	\$222,008.50

State University.

Regular cash fund.....	\$524,541.85
Smith-Lever fund.....	10,000.00
Endowment income.....	17,938.88
Total.....	\$551,080.73

Normal Schools.

Library funds.....	\$ 23,488.33
Cash funds.....	46,729.72
Total.....	\$ 70,218.05

Departmental.

State superintendent.....	\$ 30,938.25
Fire commission.....	35,128.57
Total.....	\$ 66,066.82

Grand Total.....

Total.....	\$799,669.94
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On account of dirt, 1,020 gallons of milk was condemned in Omaha last week by the state food commissioner's inspectors. The state food commissioner is co-operating with milk depots in the effort to get a supply of clean milk for the city of Omaha.

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