

# 38 TEUTONS FREED

BRITISH RELEASE MEN SEIZED FROM AMERICAN STEAMER CHINA ON FEB. 18.

## HELD SOME PLACE IN ORIENT

England Liberates Germans Following Demand Made by U. S.—Wrongful Action to Be Admitted in This Particular Case.

London, May 8.—The British government has decided to release immediately the 38 Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamship China.

The action of the British authorities in ordering the release of the seized passengers on the China was not unexpected, as it was known that the last American demand declined to admit any form of legality in the reasons given by the foreign office for their detention.

The formal document in reply to the final American notes on the subject is not yet in readiness, but according to Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war, it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag.

In the present case, Great Britain admits itself in the wrong in regard to the facts outlined in the American remonstrance, but the reply will be couched in such terms that no general precedent is established, and British doctrines in regard to the seizure of individuals of hostile nationality on board neutral ships will be safeguarded.

The state department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, but while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt toward this argument, Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

The prisoners are held at some place in the Orient.

The Germans and Austrians were removed from the China by the British auxiliary cruiser Laurentic February 19, while the China was en route from Shanghai to San Francisco. The United States requested Great Britain to release these men and, being met with a declination, sent a second note.

The British authorities charged that the 38 men were concerned in a plot for a revolution in India.

## THREE ZEPPELINS DESTROYED

Allies Bring Down Dirigible, Making a Total of Thirty-One Victims in War.

London, May 8.—Two more Zeppelins were destroyed on Friday by allied gun fire, making three of the German dirigibles destroyed within three days and a total of 31 officially reported wrecked since the start of the war.

Of the two latest victims one was brought down by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast and the other was brought down after a raid on Saloniki, only one of its crew of 30 escaping.

The Zeppelin L-20 was blown ashore on the Norwegian coast after returning from a raid on the east coast of England and Scotland. When the disabled balloon began to be carried away by a strong wind the Norwegian military authorities at Stavanger blew up the air vessel. The Zeppelin exploded with great detonation and was burned.

## SHOOT 4 MORE IRISH REBELS

Plunkett, Daily, O'Hannahan and William Pearce Executed—Face Firing Squad.

Dublin, May 8.—Four more leaders of the Irish rebels have been shot. They had been found guilty of treason by a general field court-martial. The victims were:

Joseph Plunkett, Edmund Daily, Michael O'Hannahan and William Pearce.

Plunkett was one of the seven Sinn Feiners who signed the proclamation declaring Ireland free and independent of England.

## FRENCH TRENCHES ARE TAKEN

Germans Make Violent Attack Against Foe's Positions North of Hill 304.

Paris, May 8.—German troops made a violent attack at night against French positions north of Hill 304. The Germans entered French advanced trenches at a few points, the war office announced in the day report, but elsewhere were repulsed.

## Telegraph Strike Averted.

New York, May 8.—The threatened strike of 5,000 telegraphers and signalmen on the New York Central railroad was averted for the time being by the acceptance of an offer of federal mediation.

## Say Danish Ship Seized.

Stockholm, May 8.—Witnesses who testified at an inquiry here regarding the capture of the Danish schooner Olga by a German trawler, declared that the vessel was seized while in Swedish waters.

# TAKE YOUR CHOICE



## TWO KILLED IN RIOT REBEL LEADERS SHOT

MOB IS MET WITH VOLLEY NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Guards Fire on Strikers at Braddock Steel Works—May Deport All Foreigners.

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 4.—Two men are known to have been killed, four probably fatally wounded and a score of others seriously hurt on Tuesday when a mob attacked the Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie Steel company at Braddock.

A pitched battle lasting an hour followed, during which 400 shots were fired, but the rioters were finally forced to retreat in the face of the fire of deputy sheriffs and plant guards.

Two thousand citizens of the borough have been sworn in as deputies and are patrolling the streets.

District Attorney R. H. Jackson announced that he would take steps at once for the deportation of all foreigners connected with the trouble.

## DR. LIEBKNECHT IS ARRESTED

German Socialist Involved in Labor Riot—Others Seized Following Demonstration in Berlin.

Berlin, May 5, by wireless.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the socialist leader, was arrested on May 1 in connection with a May day demonstration in Berlin. Eight other persons were arrested at the time of the demonstrations, which occurred in Potsdam square.

London, May 5.—"Serious trouble is reported to have occurred in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany on May day," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. "Vast crowds, composed for the most part of women of the laboring classes, clamored for peace. The crowds were dispersed by the police and many persons were wounded at Chemnitz, Saxony."

A Geneva telegram to the Central News says: "In riots in Berlin it is reported twenty-five persons were killed and 200 wounded."

## SECRETARY BIRRELL RESIGNS

Resignation Brought About by the Irish Uprising—Had Held Post Since 1907.

London, May 5.—Augustine Birrell has resigned as secretary for Ireland. Announcement of Mr. Birrell's resignation was made following a conference which he held with Premier Asquith.

The resignation of Mr. Birrell, who had held the post as secretary for Ireland since 1907, was brought about by the Irish uprising.

It was charged, especially by the press, that his leniency, in the face of gathering signs of revolt, had encouraged the Sinn Feiners and enabled them to make extensive preparations for a rebellion.

## TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

London, May 5.—Three Swedish editors, Messrs. Hoeglund, Oljedund and Hedin, have been sentenced to prison for advising soldiers to strike if Sweden became involved in war.

London, May 6.—A Zeppelin raided Saloniki, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city. The airship was subjected to a heavy fire and is reported to have been destroyed.

## Car Strike Averted.

Cleveland, May 6.—By a vote of 1-123 to 496 the street car men voted to accept the compromise offer of the Cleveland Railway company on the men's wage demand, thus eliminating all chance of a street car strike here.

## Airmen Bomb British Ships.

Berlin, via Sayville, May 6.—British warships were bombarded "with good success" by Zeppelins which took part in the raid over England May 2-3. It was announced by the German admiralty.

PEASE, CONNOLLY, CLARK AND M'DONAGH ARE EXECUTED.

Premier Asquith Announces Sir Casement Will Be Tried With the Utmost Expedition.

London, May 5.—Four heads of the "Republic of Ireland," including "Provisional President" Patrick H. Pearse, were tried by court-martial and executed on Wednesday. Their trials were swift and secret.

The three others executed were James Connolly, "commandant general of the Irish republican army"; Thomas J. Clark and Thomas MacDonagh. All four were signatories of the republican proclamation issued at the outset of the uprising in Dublin.

Three other signers of the proclamation were convicted and sentenced three years' imprisonment.

Premier Asquith announced in parliament that Sir Roger Casement would be tried with the utmost expedition.

The trials and executions became known to the public through an announcement in the commons by Premier Asquith. At the same time there was also made public an official dispatch from Dublin telling of the program for the trial there of the lesser rebels captured. They will be tried by a field general court-martial under the defense of the realm act.

Pearse was one of the best known of the Irish intellectuals. His father was English, but his mother Irish. He was the headmaster of St. Edna's Secondary school, which he started for Irish boys to train them to seek the best in Celtic traditions. He was born in Dublin 35 years ago and was unmarried.

The most notable of the number after Pearse and Connolly is Thomas MacDonagh, who is called the poet of rebellion. He has published three or four books of verse.

## FRENCH GAIN AT VERDUN

Violent and Successful Attacks Against Germans Southeast of Douaumont Reported in Paris.

Paris, May 4.—A strong attack was made by French troops last night on German positions southeast of Fort Douaumont, on the Verdun front. The French captured a first-line German trench 500 meters (547 yards) long, the war office announced, and took 100 prisoners.

West of the Meuse activity of the artillery continued through the night from the Avocourt region to Dead Man's hill. The war office also announced that in their attacks April 29 and 30 on the north slope of Dead Man's hill the French gained German trenches over a front of about 1,000 meters.

Berlin, May 4.—French attacks on the Verdun front east of the Meuse were repulsed.

## TWO U. S. RELIEF SHIPS SUNK

Swedish Steamer Fridland and British Steamer Destroyed—Other Vessels Lost.

London, May 4.—Two vessels under charter by the American commission for the relief of Belgium, the Swedish steamship Fridland and the British steamer Hendonhall, have been sunk within two days.

The British steamer City of Rochester and the Brazilian steamship Rio Branco also have been sunk. One fireman on the City of Rochester was lost.

## U. S. Marines in Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo, May 8.—American marines were landed for the protection of the American legation. The situation growing out of the attempt of factional leaders to overthrow Jimenez is critical.

## Sea Battle in the Adriatic.

Berlin, May 8.—A battle in the Adriatic between Italian and Austrian warships and aircraft is reported in a statement received here from the Austro-Hungarian admiralty. None of the vessels was damaged.

# RAID BORDER TOWNS

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY BANDITS.

## FOOD PRICES GETTING HIGHER

Cost to Average Family Increased Above that of Last Year—England Accedes to Demands.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. El Paso, Tex.—Three American soldiers and a ten-year-old boy have lost their lives and two American citizens have been kidnapped and carried south of the international boundary to almost certain death in another raid of Mexican bandits that takes rank with Francisco Villa's attack on Columbus, N. M. Whether the marauders were Villistas or Carranzistas is not known.

The bandits' foray carrying them through the southern limits of Brewster county in the Big Bend district of Texas, and taking in three little settlements near the border—Glenn Springs, Boquillas and Deemers—took place on Friday night and Saturday morning. Major General Frederick Funston ordered that, in all, four troops of cavalry should proceed to the raided section to reinforce small detachments on the scene from Presidio, and other points. It is said here that if the exigencies of the case demand such action, they will cross the border to run down and disperse the bandits.

## Accesses to U. S. Demands.

London.—The British government has decided to release the thirty-eight Germans and Austrians who were taken from the American steamship China. The action of the British authorities in ordering the release of the seized passengers on the China was not unexpected, as it was known that the last American demand declined to admit any form of legality in the reasons given by the foreign office for their detention.

The formal document in reply to the final American note on the subject is not yet in readiness, but according to Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag.

## PRICES OF FOOD ARE HIGHER.

Cost to the Average Family More Than a Year Ago.

Washington.—Food for the average family costs slightly more than it did a year ago, according to figures published by the department of labor. Prices as a whole were 5 per cent higher during February than they were in February of last year. A decline in the price of eggs from January to February sent down prices as a whole about 2 per cent. Food articles sold for 9 per cent more last February than in February five years ago. Only five foods declined in price in the last year—plate boiling beef, lard, flour, cornmeal and prunes. Potatoes increased in price during the year, but still were 8 per cent lower in February last than in February four years ago.

## Sea Plane Makes Air Raid.

London.—A German sea-plane made an air raid on Deal. No fatalities resulted, but two persons were injured. The official statement concerning the raid says the windows of a church were broken, the roof of a house was blown off, a public library damaged. Altogether seven bombs were dropped. The injured persons were a man and a woman. The aeroplane approached Deal from the direction of Ramsgate and after dropping the bombs, retreated, pursued by British aircraft.

## Conservation Congress Adjourns.

Washington.—Election of officers Thursday ended the three days' meeting here of the national conservation congress. George E. Condra, Nebraska state conservation commissioner, was named president; Dr. Henry D. Drinker, president of Lehigh university, vice president and Norman McLeon of Cleveland, treasurer.

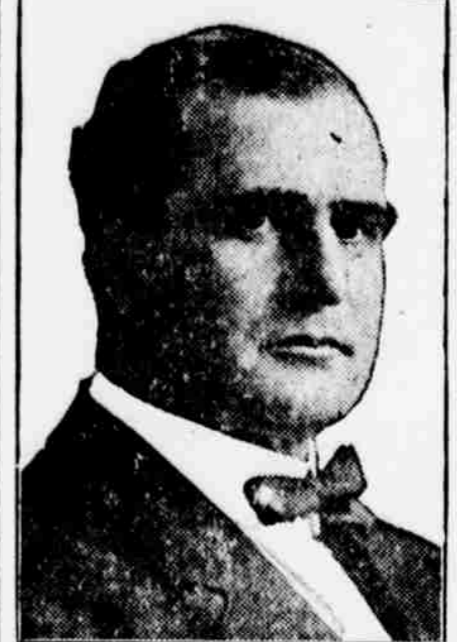
Washington.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is directed to furnish congress with a statement showing whether or not \$320,000,000 is being annually withheld from the treasury by income tax frauds and evasions in a resolution offered in the house by Representative Keating of Colorado. By the same resolution he is asked why he has not recommended to the president that all income tax returns be made public, in order that fraud may be checked. The law provides the president may order such publicity, on recommendation of the secretary.

## Organized Labor Fared Well.

Washington.—Organized labor received more in the year ending with May 1 in increased wages, shortening of hours and legislation than ever before in its history, according to officials of the American Federation of Labor. Wage advances were general the country over in virtually every line of industry and laws benefiting labor were put on the statute books of every state in the union except five. Wage increases were greatest in the metal trades, many of which were stimulated by war orders.

# RAILROAD TAXATION.

Statement of Comparative Values of Farms and Railroads. While the railroad assessment in Nebraska has just about doubled in the last thirteen years, the assessed valuation of farm lands in the state has gone up relatively twice as much, according to a tabulation laid before the state board of equalization by Secretary O. E. Bernecker, at the board's first meeting to consider assessment and equalization matters for the current year. The railroads were materially raised in 1904, when the state board of equalization boosted their average valuation from \$4,608 per mile to \$7,976 (one-fifth basis). This resulted in an increase of their total valuation from \$27,077,353 to \$46,082,852. In 1907 they came in for another boost of \$5,000,000, the mileage



JUDGE A. L. SUTTON Of Omaha, Nominee of the Republican Party for Governor of Nebraska.

rate being shoved up to \$8,888. Since then, the taxable valuations of railroad property have remained almost stationary, and whatever increase has been recorded was due to the building of new mileage. Last year the roads were assessed on an average basis of \$9,050 per mile, their total assessment being \$55,074. This was exactly the same as in 1914.

Meanwhile, farm lands have been raised as follows:

In 1904, from \$2.60 to \$4.22 per acre (one-fifth basis); total valuation, from \$87,070,883 to \$140,117,537.

In 1908, to \$5.92 per acre; total valuation, \$201,766,130.

In 1912, to \$6.30 per acre; total valuation, \$249,269,045.

In 1915 the assessment per acre was 10 cents lower than in 1912, but by reason of more acreage listed the aggregate assessment of farm lands was \$6,000,000 greater, the total standing at \$255,219,230.

The comparative exhibit prepared by Secretary Bernecker thus shows that, whereas, in 1904 farm lands were valued for taxation at three and one-third times as much as railroad property, in 1915 they were assessed four and one-half times as much.

## Will Fight Increased Passenger Rates

Collection of information from the records of the Missouri Pacific railroad will be made by the state railway commission without the necessity of having to resort to a display of legal force.

That is the statement of Chairman Henry Clark, of the commission, following the announcement by experts of the commission that it had been refused such information by division officers of the road.

The officers who called at the Falls City headquarters of the road wanted to dig into the books for the purpose of learning what they could about the road's Nebraska receipts and expenditures. The commission is going to fight the Missouri Pacific's attempt to continue its increased passenger fares and the road's own figures are necessary to the conduct of the legal fray.

It is understood that the higher officials told their subordinates to accommodate the Nebraska commission in every possible way.

Nebraska's primary vote has increased this year beyond all expectations and will be almost 50 per cent greater than it was in 1912, the last presidential year preceding. Secretary of State Pool now has figures on the total vote of the entire state, which is 192,027. The total vote cast in the primaries of 1912 was 133,613, while in 1914 it reached 146,958.

## Announces Change in Dates

Adjutant General P. L. Hall of the Nebraska national guard has announced changes in the dates of summer encampments and school of instruction. The field hospital which was to have been sent to Fort Riley will go to Sparta, Wis., August 25 to September 3. The officers and non-commissioned officers and sanitary troops will attend a school of instruction at Sparta from June 19 to 29. The state military board will meet at Lincoln Wednesday to discuss plans for a camp of instruction for the infantry to be held at Fort Robinson, Neb., and plans for a rifle range at Ashland. The range and camp grounds will soon be purchased by the government. The medical board will meet Saturday to examine officers of the medical corps who have not received commissions and civilians who desire to join the corps.

The month of April witnessed a large increase in automobile licenses, there being 7,025 automobile and 453 motorcycle licenses issued in that month.

# STATE WAS WINNER

WITH NO SESSION OF LEGISLATURE EXPENSES ARE MATERIALLY REDUCED.

## THE RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS

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

## Western Newspaper Union News Service.

It was worth \$130,000 to the state of Nebraska not to have a legislature in session during the past winter and early spring. The state saved that sum of money by getting along this year without a gathering of the lawmakers. Its expenditures for the first four months of 1916 aggregated \$1,698,658, as compared with \$1,830,238 a year ago, when the legislature was sitting.

The outgo during April this year was smaller than in any preceding month of the annum, amounting to \$278,977. The state auditor's office drew warrants for a total equal to that sum. In March the warrants ran to \$389,207; in February, when



KEITH NEVILLE Of North Platte, Democratic Nominee for Governor of Nebraska.

the state school funds were apportioned, they ran up to \$741,982, and in January the aggregate was \$288,493.

The state treasury usually has just about time to recover from one session of the legislature when the next one comes along and begins piling up the expenses again. Besides the \$130,000 of extra cost for the first four months in 1915, which went for legislative salaries and expenses, the appropriations which were made over and above the cost of maintaining state institutions and departments amounted to several hundred thousand dollars, most of which had to be paid out in 1915.

State Auditor Smith, who makes up a financial statement at the end of every month, is watching the balance on hand in each appropriation, with a view to seeing that no deficiencies are incurred for the next legislature to make good. He believes that each department should stay within its appropriation, and unless some extraordinary emergency should arise, he will not O. K. any claims of that kind which may be filed.

## Rural High Schools.

A great impetus is being given to rural high schools by the present public school administration. During the past year 191 such schools have been organized. Many more are expected during the coming year. Superintendent Thomas is concerned about the welfare of the public schools of Nebraska and realizes that something must be done to lighten the burden of taxation for school purposes in many of the districts. The rural high school promises to assist in materially lowering taxation which will be appreciated by those who are paying more than one-half of the total amount taxed for schools. For the year 1915 more than 38 per cent of the state tax was levied for university and normal school purposes.

The state railway commission is taking testimony on the complaint of citizens living on the Imperial branch of the Burlington road. A three months' trial period of a passenger train three times a week and a freight train the other three days in the week has expired and the commission has reopened the case.

N. C. Abbott, of Nebraska City, has been chosen to deliver the annual alumni oration as a part of the alumni day festivities during commencement week at the state university.

A. A. Reed, head of the university extension department, makes the statement that fewer persons are available at the present time for teaching positions, both inside and outside the state, than ever before in his experience as extension director.

A bill to take the regulation of telephone companies out of the hands of the state railway commission and to put this power into the hands of each locality in the state is being prepared to be introduced at the next session of the legislature.