

REFUSE PEACE OFFER

LLOYD-GEORGE SAYS WAR MUST GO ON UNTIL KAISER IS CRUSHED.

FULL REPARATION DEMANDED

British Premier Declares Entente Allies Do Not Propose to Put Their Heads into a Noose, With Rope's End in Germany's Hands.

London, Dec. 21.—Premier Lloyd-George said in the house of commons on Tuesday that it was felt that the allies should know before entering negotiations that Germany was prepared to accede to the only terms possible for peace to be obtained and maintained in Europe.

The premier said that without reparation peace would be impossible. He declared there were no proposals for peace. To enter into proposals of which they had no knowledge was to put their heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany.

Lloyd-George quoted the words of Abraham Lincoln: "The war will end when the object has been obtained; under God, it never will end until we have attained this object."

Much as they longed for it, the premier added, the central powers' note and the speech preceding it, afforded small encouragement and hope for an honorable and lasting peace.

The premier said it was proposed to appoint a director of national service and that all industries and services would be scheduled as essential or non-essential to the war.

He said: "Our answer will be given in full accord with our allies. Each of the allies separately and independently has arrived at the same conclusion. I am glad of the first answer given by France and Russia."

He declared the allies would insist upon a complete guarantee against Prussian militarism disturbing the peace of Europe.

The formal reply of the allies, the premier announced, will be given in the course of a few days.

"We will await until we hear what terms and guarantees there are surer than those which Germany broke. Meanwhile we put our trust in our unbroken army."

After declaring peace without reparation was impossible, the premier asked whether "All the outrages on land and sea" had been liquidated by "a few pious phrases about humanity."

Speaking of the western front, Mr. Lloyd-George referred to the growth of the British armies there, and continued:

"I am convinced ultimate victory is sure if the nation shows the same spirit of endurance and readiness to learn as the mud-stained armies at the front."

The premier said he was convinced the Irish question was a misunderstanding, and that he hoped this misunderstanding would be removed. Settlement of the Irish question, the premier added, would be a great war measure.

The premier analyzed the German chancellor's speech and then said: "Without reparation, peace is impossible. Moreover, what guaranty is there that subtrefuges will not be used in future to overthrow any treaties of peace whereto we might now enter?"

"We must keep a steadfast eye on the purpose for which we entered the war. We entered it to defend Europe from aggressions of the Prussian military caste. We must insist that there be the most complete guaranties against this caste ever disturbing again the peace of Europe."

"To accept the proposals would be to put our heads into a noose. Historic example causes us to regard this proposal with disgust."

TEUTONS HOPEFUL OF PEACE

Kaiser Willing to Agree to Reparation—Von Bernstorff Sees Another Exchange of Notes.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Lloyd-George's speech leaves the door open for peace. This is the view of the White House and of the state department.

It is also the view of the German embassy, where the statement was made that Germany would not be the first to close the door.

With the presentation of the allies' answer to the German proposals, it is believed in official circles actual peace proposals will be under way.

"It looks to me as if the matter were not finished and as if there will be at least one more interchange of notes," commented Ambassador von Bernstorff of Germany.

Germany, it was declared, is ready to discuss all of the questions brought up by Lloyd-George. This includes the question of reparation, without which, the premier is quoted as saying, "peace is impossible."

Stain in Bride-Elect's Home. Joplin, Mo., Dec. 21.—Samuel G. Davis of Tulsa, Okla., wealthy dealer in Indian lands, was shot and killed in the home of Mrs. Daisy Carter, a divorcee to whom he was to have been married. The assailant escaped.

Spanish Steamer Sunk. London, Dec. 21.—Lloyd's shipping agency announces that the Spanish steamer Anson of 2,086 tons gross, built at Cadiz in 1901, was last reported as arriving at Bordeaux, on November 24 from Ayr, Scotland.

WHICH AISLE?



ADVANCE AT VERDUN RICH COUPLE SLAIN

PARIS REPORTS CAPTURE OF 7,500 GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Gen. Nivelle Delivers First Stroke Against Kaiser's Forces Since His Appointment.

London, Dec. 18.—General Nivelle, France's man of action, has delivered his first stroke against the central powers since his appointment to supreme command. Dispatches from the Paris war office on Friday report an energetic offensive on the Verdun front, with impressive results. Berlin admits that in the new offensive the French have gained advantage on both sides of the River Meuse.

Paris, Dec. 18, via London.—French troops in an advance north of Douaumont and between the Meuse and Woivre rivers captured more than 7,500 prisoners and several heavy guns, according to the French official communication issued here on Friday.

Berlin, Dec. 18, by wireless.—French attacks delivered on the east bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region resulted in a gain of ground for them toward Louvemont and Hartmann, the war office announced on Friday in a supplementary statement.

Prisoners at Joliet Penitentiary Extracted Wood Alcohol From Products Used in Shops.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 19.—Warden Michael Zimmer of the Joliet penitentiary said the six convicts who survived the wood alcohol debauch on Saturday, which killed four men would recover. It was thought three probably would die.

Prison "moonshining," by which convicts extract alcohol by strange chemical processes from drugs and products used in the shops behind the walls, enabled the men to obtain the alcohol from a shellac mixture.

They believed the poison to be grain alcohol and drank it in an effort to forget the bitterness of prison life in the false joys of inebriety. The dead: Alexander Archer, Iroquois county, fifth term for robbery; Martin Harris, Cook county, serving two years for a serious offense; Edward Williams, Cook county, serving fifth term for robbery; Frank Dawson, Grundy county, one to fourteen years for robbery.

ROUMANIAN ARMY IS IN PERIL

Teutons Pursue Foes in Dobruja Swamp—Von Mackensen's Troops Capture 1,150 of Foe.

Berlin, Dec. 19 (via Sayville).—Driving eastward in Roumania, the armies of Field Marshal von Mackensen have crossed the Bubeau sector in force and taken enormous quantities of material.

In the Dobruja, the Russo-Roumanian retreat has progressed as far as the swamps and forests at the Danube mouth.

Reporting the fighting on this front, the war office statement issued here on Sunday night says: "Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Bubeau sector has been crossed on a broad front. In addition to 1,150 prisoners, 10 locomotives, about 400 railroad cars, mostly laden, and innumerable vehicles fell into our hands."

"In the Dobruja the rapid pursuit of the enemy, who only offered local resistance, brought our allied troops close to the forest districts in the northern part of the country."

Austrian Emperor at Trieste.

London, Dec. 21.—Emperor Charles of Austria, accompanied by General Borovich, commander of the Austrian forces on the Isonzo, visited the troops on the line of that river and later went to Trieste.

Ruth Law Gets \$2,500 for Flight. New York, Dec. 21.—For setting a new record in her flight from Chicago to New York, Miss Ruth Law received a gift of \$2,500 at a dinner given in her honor here by the Civic Forum and the Aero Club of America.

Noted German Soldier Dies. Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 20.—Maj. Maximilian von Grebe, member of a distinguished German family, formerly of the Prussian army and later a fighter in the American Civil war, is dead at his home near this city.

Japs to Keep Land Seized. Tokyo, Dec. 20.—The German peace proposals were delivered to the Japanese government. Commenting on the proposals, the newspapers declare that Japan will never agree to surrender Kiao Chou.

Allies' Losses 5,100,000. Berlin (via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), Dec. 20.—The losses of the French army to date have been 3,800,000 and of the British 1,300,000, according to "competent authority," says the Overseas News agency.

WILL COST \$100,000

SAYS ENFORCEMENT OF NEW AMENDMENT WILL BE EXPENSIVE

PROBLEM OF EMPLOYMENT

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service. One hundred thousand dollars, to be used as a special fund for the enforcement of prohibition laws and various other sums for particular purposes, over and above the regular departmental appropriations, are asked by Attorney General Reed in his biennial report to the governor. The total amount of such appropriations requested is \$225,000, as compared with \$28,500 provided by the legislature of 1915 for special activities and maintenance of the legal department.

The attorney general also asks for two additional stenographers beside the two now employed in his office. This would require an additional appropriation of \$3,360.

Mr. Reed says the experience of other states has shown that it is necessary, in order to obtain desired results in enforcing prohibition, to make an appropriation available for investigating violations and prosecuting offenders. Failure to make such an appropriation, he asserts, will weaken the force and effect of the laws.

Big Increase in State Bank Deposits

Nebraska challenges the world if the world accepts the world may be badly beaten in the matter of increase in bank deposits the past year.

Here is what Nebraska has done in the past year. It is the record upon which this state stands. In twelve months the deposits in the 800 banks of the state have increased \$54,651,845.

An average monthly increase of more than \$4,554,000 a month. Figured down finer that would mean an increase of more than \$1,150 for every day of the month.

Or the increase would amount to more than \$41 for every man, woman and child in the state. It is an increase of more than 50 per cent.

Since August 10 deposits have increased \$14,407,000, and the loans nearly \$12,560,000. In the year loans have increased \$27,939,850.

Problem of Employment

The problem of employment for many members of the Nebraska national guard, who will be here before long, according to authentic reports here, will be a keen one. General Hall has endeavored to start its solution by enlisting the aid of the labor commission in finding places for a portion of the men. It is said that many will step into places which they left nearly six months ago to respond to their country's call. But that number is small compared to the number of men enlisted from this state, and it will be up to most of them to find work after they arrive home.

State Superintendent's Fees. State Superintendent Thomas shows in his biennial report that during the biennium from December 1, 1914, to November 30, 1916, his office collected \$23,353 in fees of which \$12,714 came from county registrations and \$2,185 from city registrations. Life certificates and registrations yielded \$1,756 and state certificates \$492, while \$211 come from miscellaneous sources. This money has been used for various purposes, being expended under authority of the legislature as a cash fund of the department. There is still in the state treasury a balance of \$1,974 belonging to the cash fund.

An apparent decrease in the number of school children in Nebraska during the past year is the subject of comment by State Superintendent Thomas in his report. He shows, however, that the enrollment of pupils, as well as attendance at school, registered a good increase, in spite of the falling off in enumeration.

Agitating New State House

It begins to look as though some decisive action will be taken by the incoming legislature with reference to a new state capitol building. There are a few who would "patch up" the old state house and run along a few years. Then there are many more who believe that the great development of the state and its rapidly growing interests demand immediate relief in the construction of a modern, commodious and sanitary capitol building, capable of accommodating a great commonwealth.

Acting upon the recommendation of Land Commissioner Beckmann, who recently viewed several tracts of state school land in Morrill, Banner and Cedar counties, the board of educational lands and funds has voted to raise the valuations materially over the appraisements made by county boards. The increase amounts to \$9,796 on all these lands, aggregating about two sections. The valuations so fixed are the prices at which the lands will be sold by the state to those having contracts for them.

NEARLY A MILLION HORSES

Figures Vary From 794,035 to 903,973 on Horse Census of the State

Tabulations made in the state department of labor from returns made by county assessors and county boards of equalization to the state board of equalization show that there were 794,035 head of horses of all ages listed for taxation in Nebraska for the tax year of 1916. The value placed upon horses of all ages listed for taxation by the county boards of equalization is \$12,880,065. County assessors are required to certify to the secretary of the state board of agriculture the same information furnished the state board of equalization, but the figures given the state board of agriculture differ from those sent to the state board of equalization. The tabulations from these reports made by the state board of agriculture show 899,696 horses. Returns made to the state board of agriculture for the year 1915 show 903,973 head of horses of all ages, with an estimated value of \$91,301,273.

Plan to Cure Defects

A meeting of the joint committee of the legislature and state bar association was held at the legislative reference bureau rooms last week. There were present: J. J. Thomas, Seward; Bayard H. Paine, Grand Island; John Mattes, Nebraska City; C. E. Sandall, York; J. N. Norton, Polk; J. P. Palmer, Omaha; J. H. Broady, A. E. Sheldon and C. E. Sorenson, Lincoln.

The plans for securing improvement in legislative methods were discussed and an agreement reached for a report which will be submitted to the state bar association on December 29, and the state legislature when it convenes. The points covered include appointment of a committee of three from the senate and three from the house to be called a revision committee to work in connection with the legislative reference bureau in revising bills before their introduction in either house and the purpose of securing the correction of obvious errors in form. This revision will be advisory only and the member, who desires to introduce a bill may disregard it if he chooses.

Half Million in Remittances

Unexpectedly large remittances from county treasurers, which have been coming in to State Treasurer Hall since December 1, are again building up the state general fund and other funds at a rapid rate. The money has literally been pouring in, indicating that the people of Nebraska have plenty of money to pay their taxes and are doing so earlier than usual.

The total amount received by the state treasurer from sixty-five county treasurers so far heard from in December is \$449,360, of which \$243,906 is for the general fund. As the general fund contained \$247,000 on November 30, and as not to exceed \$100,000 has been paid out of it this month, the balance on hand in that fund is now about \$390,000.

This will be depleted to some extent by the first of the year, as the quarterly payroll of state officers will have to be met, besides other unusual expenses. It is probable, however, that Treasurer Hall will get through and start the new year with at least \$300,000 to go on in the general fund.

State Sues Treasurer Ure. Attorney General Willis E. Reed has filed suit on behalf of State Auditor W. H. Smith for the state of Nebraska against W. G. Ure, county treasurer of Douglas county for failure to remit monthly collections to the state treasurer. Prior to his recent trip to Washington Mr. Reed announced that the suit against Mr. Ure would be filed. He has filed the case in the supreme court of Nebraska. It is alleged that Mr. Ure failed to comply with the order of State Treasurer George E. Hall to make monthly remittances. The law appears to fix a penalty of 10 per cent. The petition asks for \$3,817.91 with interest and costs from February 16, 1916. Since that time Mr. Ure has been paying monthly. The New England Casualty company, Mr. Ure's bondsmen, is made a party to the suit.

Will Reorganize Department. Announcement regarding the composition of his office force was made by State Superintendent-elect W. H. Clemmons of Fremont, during a short visit in Lincoln last week. Mr. Clemmons stated that Miss Cora A. Thompson of Bridgeport, superintendent of schools for Morrill county, is to be one of his assistants. He has tendered her a place and she has accepted. The superintendent-elect also told that he plans to organize the department of education on a somewhat different basis than heretofore.

Commission Needs More Money. If the railway commission wants to serve the people to the utmost it will have to have more money. The \$93,000 which it has had for the past biennial period will have to be increased by at least \$9,000—and the commission could use \$20,000 more if the legislature would vote it. That is the statement which Retiring Commissioner Henry T. Clarke makes to Governor Morehead as the latter is fulfilling his duties as budget officer, casts about to make the expense list for the coming biennial period.

MORE WHEAT, MORE CATTLE, MORE HOGS

Land Values Sure to Advance Because of Increasing Demand for Farm Products.

The cry from countries abroad for more of the necessities of life is acute today; tomorrow it will be still more insistent, and there will be no letup after the war. This is the day for the farmer, the day that he is coming into his own. He is gradually becoming the dictator as it becomes more apparent that upon his industry depends the great problem of feeding a great world. The farmer of Canada and the United States has it within himself to hold the position that stress of circumstances has lifted him into today. The conditions abroad are such that the utmost dependence will rest upon the farmers of this continent for some time after the war, and for this reason there is no hesitation in making the statement that war's demands are, and for a long time will be, inexhaustible, and the claims that will be made upon the soil will with difficulty be met. There are today 25,000,000 men in the fighting ranks in the old world. The best of authority gives 75 per cent and over as having been drawn from the farms. There is therefore nearly 75 per cent of the land formerly tilled now being unworked. Much of this land is today in a devastated condition and if the war should end tomorrow it will take years to bring it back to its former producing capacity.

Instead of the farmer producer producing, he has become a consumer, making the strain upon those who have been left to do the farming a very difficult one. There may be agitation as to the high cost of living, and doubtless there is reason for it in many cases. The middleman may boost the prices, combines may organize to elevate the cost, but one cannot get away from the fact that the demand regulates the supply, and the supply regulates the price. The price of wheat—in fact, all grains—as well as cattle, will remain high for some time, and the low prices that have prevailed will not come again for some time.

After the war the demand for cattle, not alone for beef, but for stock purposes, to replenish the exhausted herds of Europe, will be keen. Farm educators and advisers are telling you to prepare for this emergency. How much better it can be done on the low-priced lands of today, on lands that cost from ten to twenty dollars per acre, than it can on two and three hundred-dollar-acre land. The lands of Western Canada meet all the requirements. They are productive in every sense of the word. The best of grasses can be grown with abundant yields and the grain can be produced from these soils that beats the world, and the same may be said of cattle and horses. The climate is all that is required.

Those who are competent to judge claim that land prices will rise in value from twenty to fifty per cent. This is looked for in Western Canada, where lands are decidedly cheap today, and those who are fortunate enough to secure now will realize wonderfully by means of such an investment. The land that the Dominion Government is giving away as free homesteads in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are of a high class; they are abundant in every constituent that goes to make the most productive soils. The yields of wheat, oats and barley that have been grown on these lands give the best evidence of their productiveness, and when backed up by the experience of the thousands of settlers from the United States who have worked them and become wealthy upon them, little more should be required to convince those who are seeking a home, even with limited means, that nowhere can they secure anything that will better equip them to become one of the army of industry to assist in taking care of the problem of feeding the world. These lands are free; but to those who desire larger holdings than 160 acres there are the railroad companies and land corporations from whom purchase can be made at reasonable prices, and information can be secured from the Canadian government agent, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper.—Advertisement.

Expenditures. "You Americans are terribly extravagant," remarked the critical man from abroad.

"Perhaps," replied Miss Cayenne. "Some countries waste money on luxurious food and raiment and some squander it on protracted warfare."

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine" B. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 2c.

To Be Expected. "I know a fellow who is cheerful and contented, and yet he has met with nothing but reverses since he started a business."

"What is he—a philosopher?" "No; he is a circus acrobat."

Contrariwise. "Funny discovery, wasn't it, the 'fun' speculators made?" "What was that?" "That their live turkeys were a dead loss."