



1—Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who organized a coalition party and caused the resignation of the cabinet. 2—Cannon in Lafayette park, Washington, near the White House, plugged to prevent any chance of their being fired. 3—Portuguese expeditionary force arriving at Brest, France, to help fight the Germans. 4—Mrs. Waldo Pierce enlisting students of Columbia college in the aviation corps she is organizing at Port Washington, L. I.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

First American Shot in the Great War Destroys a German U-Boat.

FIRE BY LINER MONGOLIA

Destruction of Shipping by Submarines Now Threatens England With Food Shortage—Great Britain Gets Money From Uncle Sam.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America's first shot in the war with Germany was fired on April 19. It scored a direct hit and destroyed a German submarine. The shot was fired by the gun crew on the American liner Mongolia when a U-boat attempted to attack that vessel in the Irish sea. The first shell smashed the periscope and after other shells were sent there was an explosion and the submarine did not rise again. Capt. Emery Rice of the Mongolia told of the incident on arrival in an English port. It is interesting to note that the gun that got the U-boat had been named Theodore Roosevelt by the gunners.

The destructive work of the submarines is causing increasing anxiety in Great Britain. The latest weekly report of the admiralty shows a much larger number of ships sunk than did any previous report, and on Wednesday Lord Davenport, the British food controller, solemnly warned the British public that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest was reached. This aroused the London press to gloomy comment, the burden of which was that the submarine blockade was the most serious feature of the war now and that if Great Britain was to be saved from starvation and possible defeat something must be done quickly to counteract it. This something, obviously, is the turning out from the shipyards of a vast and continuous stream of tonnage, but though many ships are being built, the shortage of skilled labor renders it impossible to construct anywhere near the number required. The great British navy is powerless to relieve the situation. No one over there seems able to suggest any solution of the problem except to be careful of the food supply and prepare for the worst.

The food question is serious elsewhere. It was responsible in large part for the strikes in Germany and is the chief cause of demonstrations that are alarming the Swedish government. In France meatless dinners—except Sundays and holidays—began Wednesday, and already in the United States the hotels and clubs are cutting down their menus.

Plans for larger crops and more farm labor in America were carried nearer to completion during the past week. One notable incident was the departure of 500 students of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois to help raise Canada's wheat crop. They are to be well paid and the Dominion government will give to each of them a homestead of 100 acres. On a moment's thought such a movement as this must win approval, for a bumper crop in Canada will do the civilized world as much good as one in the United States, and the Dominion has been depleted of labor.

Great Britain Gets First Loan.

Speedy work is being done in the way of supplying the immediate needs of the allies of the United States. In the first conferences with the commissioners from England and France the government was told that the most urgent of these needs were money, ships and food. It was agreed that the first allotment of the \$3,000,000,000 loan would go to Great Britain, and on Wednesday Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo handed to the British ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000. Arrangements for disposing of the immense bond issue are practical-

ly completed and France and Italy and Russia will get their share soon. Most of the money, it is understood, will be expended in the United States.

The commissioners agreed that, next to supplying money, America could give the best help by continuing to furnish food and by finding the vessels for its transport to Europe, and they were pleased with the plans for building a great fleet of wooden ships. General Joffre, however, expressed the hope that in the near future a large contingent of American troops would be on the fighting line under the Stars and Stripes, holding that the moral effect of that would be tremendous. All of the commissioners concurred in the statement that they were here not to attempt to dictate to our government, but to advise and assist it to the best of their ability and with their wealth of experience.

President Wilson, in a conference with Mr. Balfour, voluntarily gave assurances that the United States will fight until it achieves victory, and thereupon the head of the British mission declared that the entente allies would seek no treaty of alliance, no signature of the entente pledge not to make a separate peace with Germany.

Germans Resist Desperately.

"This is the last and deciding push, for we soon shall be able to hold out no longer" reads the diary of a German officer who was captured last Monday, and that seems to be the opinion of the German commander in chief, judging by the desperate opposition he is putting up against the drive of the allies in northern France. Resuming their part of the offensive at the beginning of the week, the British have made considerable progress, especially along the roads from Arras and Bapaume to Cambrai. In the semicircle fighting their heavy howitzers were of little use, but their field guns and machine guns were handled with wonderful skill and rapidity and the Germans suffered enormously. Von Hindenburg threw his reserves into the battle with a prodigality that astonished his adversaries, and the Teutons gave ground slowly and made repeated and fierce counter-attacks, which, however, were of little avail and left the ground covered with their slain. The German line, thanks to the astounding numbers of men Von Hindenburg has been able to bring up, is still unbroken, but it is badly battered and is being pushed back further and further toward the frontier.

The superiority of the British in the air was demonstrated on Monday in the most spectacular manner. The men of the Royal Flying corps met the air squadrons of the Germans at an altitude of 15,000 feet and put them to rout, destroying 40 of their airplanes, with the loss of but two of their own machines. The young British pilots then carried out a series of daring bombing raids.

The French devoted much of the week to destructive artillery fire in preparation for their next part in the "see-saw" that is being carried on with such skillful co-operation by Haig and Nivelle, and by Thursday their infantry was again in action.

On the Italian, Macedonian and Rumanian fronts little of moment has taken place. In Mesopotamia the British are still advancing, but the expedition from Egypt that is moving up through Palestine has found the reinforced Turkish forces holding a strongly entrenched position extending from Gaza toward Beersheba. Portugal, having decided to take a more active part in the conflict in Europe, has sent a large contingent of troops to northern France.

There has been some stirring activity recently in the neighborhood of the Straits of Dover. Two British destroyers encountered a flotilla of six German destroyers and after a furious combat put the foe to rout. The German boats were rammed and torpedoed and raked by gunfire and at least two of them were sunk. The British vessels suffered severely but were able to return to port.

Wednesday morning a German destroyer flotilla bombarded Dunkirk but was driven off by the coast batteries and the allied patrol boats. One French torpedo boat was sunk.

The German and Austrian Socialist peace propagandists have taken from one of President Wilson's addresses the phrase of "a peace without victory" and are using it with some effect. The duma and the delegates representing the various classes in the councils are as firm as ever against concluding a separate peace, but they do not find the masses of uniformed people easy to control. Germany is reported to have started the expected movement to cut off Petrograd from the army, a large naval and military expedition having left Libau, presumably for Pernau or Reval, and at such an inopportune time a great many Russian soldiers are deserting. These deserters are peasant soldiers who are hastening to their homes in fear that there will be a distribution of lands of which, in their absence, they will not get their share. The old agrarian trouble is coming to a head and despite the assurances of the authorities that it cannot be settled until the constituent assembly acts, the peasants are in many localities taking the matter into their own hands.

As for the threatened German offensive, the leaders of the new Russian government assert that it will be a good thing for Russia even if the enemy should occupy Petrograd, for it will unite the nation in determination to fight the war to the finish and nullify the efforts of the Teuton Socialists. The Russian Baltic fleet and army sent a wireless message to the allied fleets saying they were in complete readiness to defend free Russia.

President Wilson has selected the members of a commission that will visit Russia to pay this nation's respects to the new government, and Elihu Root has consented to be its chairman. The other members will be Edward T. Hurley, Daniel Willard and Oscar S. Straus.

Spain Warns the Kaiser.

On Tuesday Spain sent to Germany a note concerning submarine warfare, with the warning that Spanish patience was nearly exhausted. The imperial government consented to a parley for the "mitigation of the difficulties which have arisen in Spain." King Alfonso has tried diligently to preserve neutrality, but it seems as if his efforts were doomed to failure.

Turkey having severed diplomatic relations with the United States, the representatives of the two nations started for home.

Reports that came from Europe during the week told of a revival of the attempts to oust Bethmann-Hollweg from power because of his support of the plans of the Socialist Scheidemann for a peace without annexation and indemnities. The pan-Germans, conservatives and liberals all are opposing the chancellor in this. But Germany's foes should not count too much on such demonstrations, any more than on the strikes there, for there is no reason to believe any of them portend the overthrow of Prussian autocracy—the one thing, probably, that can bring the war to an early conclusion.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago succeeded on Thursday in attracting some attention to himself. He issued a printed statement on the food shortage in which he attacked conscription, argued for a ban on food exports and assailed the war policies of the administration. The same day he evinced a disinclination to extend to Marshal Joffre and the French mission an invitation to visit Chicago, saying he thought some of the people "might not be wildly enthusiastic about it." Mayor Thompson is overly careful about the stability of his Teutonic political fences, for Chicago is decidedly enthusiastic over the proposed visit by the French commissioners and will give them a splendid welcome. Plans for the event are being made, the mayor being ignored.

The Wisconsin senate gave a lesson to disloyal citizens by expelling from membership Senator Frank Raguse of Milwaukee, a Socialist, for refusal to retract alleged disloyal statements made by him on the floor of the senate.

At the hour of writing it appears certain that the government selective conscription bill will be passed by both houses of congress. Agreements were secured in both senate and house that assured a vote not later than midnight Saturday.

TELLS COURT WIFE WON'T KISS HIM

Denver Judge Grants Man's Plea After Listening to Tale of Domestic Woe.

Denver, Colo.—"My wife refuses to kiss me or recognize me as her husband," Frank L. Gillings, contractor, told the Denver district court in appealing for an annulment of his marriage to Clara A. Gillings.

"Why?" queried Judge Mullins. "Because her mother, who holds similar views," replied the plaintiff, "has made her believe that it is wrong for a husband to even kiss his wife."

The court was interested to the extent of allowing Gillings to introduce a portion of a letter written to him



Refuses to Kiss Him.

by his wife shortly after their marriage and after their separation. In this letter Mrs. Gillings made the following statements:

"We are not living in the age of slaves or heathen, nor 100 years ago, nor even 50 years ago. Women are waking up. They are no longer considered a 'white slave of man.' You will receive no sympathy from any well read man or woman of today."

Another passage read: "Not only I refuse on religious or conscientious grounds, but my own personal feelings and the welfare of the future generation of my children. You are to be pitied, surely—you, with your century-old ideas of the duty of wife to man, usual 'marital relations,' etc."

Mrs. Gillings had written this letter in response to his appeals that she live with him and make a home for him.

"And she was a June bride, too," exclaimed Gillings. The court granted the annulment.

WON \$5,000,000 OFF \$200

Texas Land Taken for Puny Debt Has Proved to Be Rich in Quick-silver.

Chicago.—F. H. Perry, of this city is receiving a revenue of nearly \$50,000 a month from his quicksilver mine in the Big Bend country of Texas which he was forced to take over several years ago to satisfy a debt of \$200. In fact when Mr. Perry came into possession of this 1,280 acres of land he regarded it as worthless. He did not even take the trouble to go to see it, knowing the region to be barren and almost uninhabitable. However, fate had decreed that fortune should smile on Mr. Perry.

Since the price of quicksilver mounted from \$45 to \$80 per flask of 75 pounds because of the war in Europe Mr. Perry's mine has produced \$3,000,000 worth of the material. What the mine is worth today no one ventures to estimate, but, figuring on its revenue producing basis, it ought to have a value of not less than \$5,000,000.

PAIR OF SHOES DOES TWO ONE-LEGGED MEN

Dalton, Ga.—There are two men in Dalton who are not worrying over the price of shoes. They are both named Joe—Joe Fain and Joe Carter. Both are mill operatives and both are one-legged. However, there is a difference in the legs, as Carter has a right leg and Fain a left leg. They wear the same size shoe and "split" their footgear between them as ordinary men would split a bottle of beer.

Not That Way.

New York.—If you want to flirt with a girl in the subway, don't try Oriental methods on her. An esteemed citizen from Bombay, India, tried this method. He is replying in the work-house.

Girl Died From Swallowing Pins. Los Candelarias, N. M.—Miss Cleotide Gallegos, aged twenty years, died here as the result of having swallowed several pins while dressing for a dance.

Property RESTORED to MEAN.

"My face is my fortune." "Heavens! What has kept you out of bankruptcy?"

SWAMP-ROOT FOR KIDNEY DISEASES

There is only one medicine that really stands out pre-eminent as a remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that it has proven to be just the remedy needed in thousands upon thousands of even the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root, a physician's prescription for special diseases, makes friends quickly because its mild and immediate effect is soon realized in most cases. It is a gentle, healing vegetable compound.

Start treatment at once. Sold at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes—fifty cents and one dollar.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Beginning right is half the battle.

W. L. DOUGLAS "THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE" \$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 \$8 AND \$9 MEN'S SHOES. Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them. The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free. LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom. W. L. Douglas \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00 President of W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Poor Thing! Farmer—Walter, are you sure these here oysters are dead? Walter—Oh, yes, sir. When their shells were opened they died of embarrassment.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain. Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding skin. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

Undisciplined. Officer—What do you mean by feeding that horse before the call sounded? Recruit—I didn't think as 'ow 'e'd start eating before the trumpet blew, sir.—Punch.

GAVE HIS CANE AWAY!

Mr. S. P. Benton, Kerrville, Texas, writes: "For several years prior to 1906 I suffered from kidney and rheumatic troubles. Was bent over and forced to use a cane. For these disorders I am glad to say I used Dodd's Kidney Pills, which proved to be the proper remedy. I am 64 years old, feel fine and once again stand as straight as an arrow. Dodd's Kidney Pills deserve great credit." Be sure and get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys; just as Mr. Benton did. No similarly named article will do.—Adv.

Antediluvian Optimism. "It's going to be a terrible deluge," remarked Japhet. "Yes," replied Noah. "But we're lucky in having a good clean ocean ahead of us with no submarines in it."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Pa's Fun. "What is your father's favorite amusement?" "Joshing ma, I guess."

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 2 cents at Drugstore or Mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

In the Promotion of Health. It is imperative that you keep THE STOMACH NORMAL THE BOWELS REGULAR AND THE LIVER ACTIVE. To That End—Try HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters.

Capable Couple. "A capable couple." "So?" "Yes; he is furnishing the house by means of tobacco coupons, and she is decorating it with bridge prizes."—Life.

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI. TWO LARGE PACKAGES 25¢. MADE FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE DURUM WHEAT COOKS IN 12 MINUTES. COOK BOOK FREE. SKINNER MFG. CO. OMAHA, U.S.A. Largest Macaroni Factory in America.

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