

MAY TRANSFER GERMAN PRISONERS TO U. S. SEE NECESSITY FOR EMBARGO ON TIN PLATE.

CHILE BREAKS RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Minister to Berlin Has Asked for Passports-- Ages for Conscription May be from 21 to 35.

Washington.—Transfer to this country of German war prisoners in England and France so those countries may be relieved of their feeding is proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator Hale of Maine and referred to the foreign relations committee without debate.

ADJUSTING DIFFERENCES

Washington.—House and senate conferees have begun the task of adjusting differences over the annual army appropriation bill and as soon as settlement is reached, they will seek to reach an agreement on the war army bill, repassed by the senate over which there are more serious differences.

CHILE BREAKS WITH GERMANY

Minister to Berlin Has Demanded His Passports

London.—The Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports, according to a Central News Dispatch from Amsterdam. The dispatch says: A message received from Berlin says the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports and announced a rupture of relations between Chile and Germany.

To Federalize Nebraska Militia

Lincoln.—The Nebraska contingent of the national guard has been ordered to be ready for federalized service by May 5. What will then be done is covered with the veil of censorship.

Was a Nebraska Boy

Fremont, Neb.—Former Mayor R. M. Herree has received a letter from his nephew, R. M. Herree, at O'Neill, stating that the naval gunner who fired the shot from the "Teddy Roosevelt" battery that sunk a German submarine is an O'Neill boy.

Argentine Adopts Neutrality

Buenos Ayres.—The question of Argentina's attitude in the war was debated in a stormy session of the national congress of socialists, during which several fist fights occurred. The congress rejected by a vote of 4,210 to 3,557 the resolution submitted by the executive committee, setting forth that Germany's submarine methods were in violation of international law and recommending the arming of ships.

Volunteers for Ambulance Service.

Paris.—A detachment of seventy-four volunteers for the American ambulance field service has arrived here. It includes men from Chicago, San Francisco and other universities. Two more sections will leave for the front next week and three shortly thereafter.

Ovation to French Visitors

Washington.—The United States senate Tuesday paid spectacular tribute to Vice Premier Rene Viviani, Marshal Joffre and Admiral Chocheprat. Time and again the historic chamber where demonstrations always are taboo, fairly shook with cheers and handclapping.

Break Does Not Mean War.

Washington.—Advices from Constantinople say some members of the American embassy staff will leave as soon as arrangements can be made and that others probably will wait for Ambassador Elkus, who is recovering from typhus fever and probably will be able to travel in about a month.

Washington.—First official news of the submarine destruction of the American tanker, Vacuum, with loss of some of the American gun crew, has been received by the government.

Consul General Skinner at London, reporting the destruction of the ship, confirmed that Lieutenant Thamos, commander of the naval gun crew, some of his men, Captain Harris and some of his crew are missing and probably lost.

Chicago.—Minneapolis, with 433 recruits for the navy, ranked first in the cities of the central division last week but Kansas City, where 1,082 men have been signed for the country's first line of defense, heads the list in the total number of recruits gained since March 31. Des Moines, which was expected to furnish 400 recruits, has signed up 465, and Omaha has signed 484 of an allotment of 800. The division has reached a total of 10,200.

Requests by agents from France and England that the United States send troops immediately to fight the Germans on the western front have been received with great interest at recruiting offices and other army quarters in Lincoln, Marshal Joffre, it was announced, urges this country to send militia units, already in federal service, to the western front.

Whether the expeditionary force is made up of militia, of marines or of regular army men, the allies want it to come soon. General Hall has not yet received orders concerning immediate removal of Nebraska guardsmen. He said that the Fourth, already in service, and the Fifth, which may be called soon, will be ready for business. A dispatch said that "if suggestions of the allies are followed" militiamen will be in the trenches within six weeks.

Madrid.—The reformist party has published a manifesto, signed by Melquidez Alvarez Azcarate and 100 senators, deputies and municipal councilors, demanding a diplomatic rupture with Germany as essential to the interests and dignity of the nation. The manifesto sets forth the grave consequences of a maintenance of neutrality without honor. It praises the message of Count Ramanones to King Alfonso, which it says, reduces the timidity of the past by placing the international question in its true colors.

To Revoke Fireworks Permits

New York.—Revocation of permits to sell fireworks for use inside or outside the city and an appeal sent to all mayors thruout the United States in cities of more than 10,000 population to do likewise are measures taken by Robert Adamson, fire commissioner, to both conserve ammunition materials and prevent such supplies getting into the hands of persons inimical to this country.

Protests Destroying Hospital Ships.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The international committee of the Red Cross has sent an energetic protest to the German government against the torpedoing of English hospital ships. The committee has forwarded to Washington a list of American citizens taken off vessels sunk in the Atlantic who are still interned in Germany. The list includes men removed from the steamers Voltaire, Mount Temple, Georgic, Esmeralda, Bulgarian and Czerak.

REBELS PILLAGING AMERICAN PROPERTY BEING DESTROYED IN CUBA.

SCORES THE COLLEGE MEN

Col. Roosevelt Contends They Do Not Enlist as Fast as They Might —Asks Power to Regulate Production.

Western Newspaper Union News Service New York.—Charges that Cuban negro rebels are burning and pillaging the homes and properties of Americans and other foreigners in the districts of Palmarito, Bayate and Mirande, Oriente province, were made by twenty-four American and British refugees who have arrived here. They predicted that there will be a massacre of the white residents remaining unless the United States intervenes and asserted that the Cuban government is powerless to cope with the situation. Most of the refugees escaped with only the clothes they wore.

The accusations were substantiated by an appeal for aid signed by 116 Americans remaining in the territory occupied by the rebels. The appeal, the refugees said, will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

The threat of massacre is contained in a statement included in the appeal, alleged to have been written by General Blas Maso.

Asks Power to Regulate Production

Washington.—Absolute authority to regulate in its discretion the production, distribution and prices of food and other necessities during the war is asked of congress by the administration. In a sweeping bill introduced, with administration approval, by Chairman Lever, of the house agricultural committee, it is proposed to empower the president, under the war clause of the constitution to take these measures whenever in his opinion the national emergency shall require:

- To fix maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel and other necessities, and the articles required for their production. To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities and if necessary to requisition the producing factories, mines or other establishments. To compel holders of necessaries to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution.

SCORES COLLEGE MEN.

Contends They Are Not Enlisting as They Should.

New York.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, and Henry Stimson, former secretary of war, in addresses here before 2,000 college men deplored the "amazing lack of interest exhibited by college graduates in the training camps for officers." Their remarks were promoted by the reading of a report by N. B. Clark, enrolling officer for Plattsburg camp, who quoted figures showing that New York city, with the largest number of college men in the country, was far behind San Francisco, Chicago and Boston. Colonel Roosevelt said he was "shocked, surprised and pained" by the figures.

"Any man with a college education," the colonel continued, "is recreant to the republic until he treats the advantage he has as imposing on him the duty of additional service to his country."

"Singing the Star Spangled Banner does not justify you men in going home in a fit glow of patriotism. We are up against a reality, and if we do nothing but grin, ugly times are ahead of us."

Washington.—The first men to represent the United States on the French front since America entered the war, will be one thousand surgeons.

The plan was proposed to the council of national defense by its medical board and immediately adopted. The plan was the result of conferences between United States and French allied representatives here.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS

New Special Levies for University, Institutions and Roads. Appropriations made by the 1917 Nebraska legislature show an increase of approximately two and a half million dollars over those of the preceding biennium, and will total in the neighborhood of eleven millions. The direct appropriations to be raised by taxation aggregate a little more than \$9,700,000, and about \$1,300,000 more has been provided through the appropriation of cash funds, fees and other receipts of different institutions, departments, boards and commissions.

During 1917 and 1918, eight special levies of state taxes authorized by this and preceding legislatures will be made, totalling about 9 1/2 mills. This assumes that the general fund levy will require nearly, if not quite, the maximum of 5 mills which the law allows. The total appropriations to be met out of that fund are \$4,980,089, and the other levies are calculated to yield \$4,735,800 during the two years, from an aggregate tax rate of 4.68 mills.

In the 1915-16 biennium, the gross sum realized from all state levies was \$7,273,701, or \$2,442,000 less than what the legislature that just adjourned has appropriated from direct taxation.

The other \$1,300,000 expended in the last two years was miscellaneous receipts of the various institutions (known as "cash funds"), fees and other receipts collected by state officers, boards and commissions, and money coming from the United States government for the support of the state university and its branches.

In this computation no account is taken of the semi-annual school appropriations, amounting to \$700,000 a year, more or less, which are derived from investments of the permanent school fund and rentals of state school lands.

State Auditor Smith has prepared the following table, showing what the appropriations made by the recent legislature amount to, and for what purposes they were authorized.

Table with columns: H. R., Amount, and various categories like Legislative incidental, Legislative salaries, Hog barn, etc.

In computing the amount these levies will raise during the years 1917-18, the assessed valuation of the state is estimated at \$55,000,000 for each year, an increase of \$5,000,000 over 1916. The levies are:

Table with columns: H. R., Amount, and categories like Normal school tax, State aid bridge, etc.

Some of the county superintendents of Nebraska are making a special effort to have a good exhibit at the state fair. Among other things contemplated, and in fact already being arranged for, is an exhibit of a miniature ideal consolidated rural school and grounds. It will consist of a ten-acre plot together with teacherage, athletic grounds, gardens, schoolhouse and everything that goes to make up an ideal school in the open country.

Changes in School Districts.

Redistricting of the rural schools thruout the state is provided for in a law that passed near the close of the legislative session and signed last week by Governor Neville. It is the work of Representative J. A. Ollis of Valley county. It provides that the districts in any county may discontinue their present boundaries and establish new ones for their mutual benefit. There is nothing of a compulsory nature about the law, but instead the entire matter is left with the people.

BROKEN DOWN IN HEALTH

Woman Tells How \$5 Worth of Pinkham's Compound Made Her Well.

Lima, Ohio.—"I was all broken down in health from a displacement. One of my lady friends came to see me and she advised me to commence taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I began taking your remedies and took \$5.00 worth and in two months was a well woman after three doctors said I never would stand up straight again. I was a mid-wife for seven years and I recommended the Vegetable Compound to every woman to take before birth and afterwards, and they all got along so nicely that it surely is a godsend to suffering women. If women wish to write to me I will be delighted to answer them."

—Mrs. JENNIE MOYER, 342 E. North St., Lima, Ohio.

Men and Women

Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder troubles. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine, is highly recommended by thousands. Swamp-Root stands the highest for the reason that so many people say it has proved to be just the remedy needed in thousands of even the most distressing cases.

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Are You Getting Yours?

\$12 MONTHLY PENSIONS NOW ALLOWED Any man who served 90 days defending white settlers against hostile Indians in campaigns between 1893 and 1891, aged 60 or over, (or his unmarried widow) unless now drawing a pension, should promptly secure free particulars and blank forms for application. Give full name, date of marriage, in discharge and all military service, (names of officers if possible) and list of comrades now living.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY BUREAU, Rigg Bldg., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Servitude.

"Would you marry a man who would try to use matrimony to avoid military service?" "Sure I would," replied the girl with thin, hard lips. "That's the kind of man who could soon teach to make up beds and wash dishes."

Tin cans are used extensively in the manufacture of toy soldiers by Japanese toymakers.

Many a man's awakening is due to his wife's dream of a bonnet.



Government Issues Warning Against Fly Poisons

Following is an extract from "The Transmission of Disease by Flies" by the Health Reports, April, 1916. "Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for a purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

106 fly poisoning cases have been reported by the press within the last three years. As stated above this number is but a fraction of the real number. Protect your children by using the safe, efficient, non-poisonous fly catcher

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