HOARDING A FELONY

DRASTIC RESTRICTION OF STOR-ING OF FOODSTUFFS.

ASSURANCE OF GOOD PRICES

President Tells Spring Wheat Growers They Need Not Fear-Good Results from Control

of Liquor.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Washington.-The first of the administration food bills, already passed by the house, passed the senate without a record vote. Numerous amendments were attached to the measure. The bill as finally accepted by the senate provides for a comprehensive survey of food resources and for the stimulation of agriculture, and restricts drastically the storing of foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities, and speculation in futures. The restrictive provisions were added to the senate. The bill carries a total appropriation of approximately \$11,000,000 compared with \$14,770,000 as it passed the house.

Hoarding or storage of food, fuel or other necessaries of life in order to limit the supply or affect prices would be made a felony under the senate hoarding amendment, but farmers who hold their own products would be ex: empted.

Good Results' From Liquor Control London.-The agitation for total prohibition is considered to be doomed to failure by those who have seen the good results effected by the central board of liquor control. It is stated that excessive drinking has ceased to be a problem so far as the army is concerned and that restriction will do all that is necessary in other walks of life The central board of control's report says that by establishing a strict system for the control and inspection of public houses it is possible to reduce excessive drinking. In houses in which liquor can be sold under conditions of comfort and decency and in which recreation and the sale of food is provided, customers are less inclined to drink to excess. Statistics show that for the first quarter of 1917 convictions for drunkenness totalled 6.176, against 7.744 in the corresponding period of 1916, 14,076 in 1915 and 16,007 in the first quarter of 1914.

ASSURANCE OF GOOD PRICES .

Spring Wheat Growers Told by President They Need Not Fear.

Washington.—Spring wheat growers of the northwest were assured by President Wilson in a personal interview that the government intends to protect farmers in marketing their crops and that prices will be guaranteed high enough to stimulate production. The farmers' representatives were told that the government hopes permanent marketing reforms may grow out of war time measures.

It is not the present intention to fix minimum prices, the president said. as the government believes production prices will remain high without putting this measure into effect.

The callers told the president that farmers are anxious that grain market reforms may come from the experience gained by the food administration. Sentiment among the farmers is strong, they said, for federal operation of grain exchanges and federal ownership and operation of grain elevators and other storage facilities used in interstate trade.

Will Mobilize About July 5.

Lincoln.-The Nebraska national guard will be mobilized about July 5, and will be dispatched to centralization camps in the southern army district about July 15. This is the information given out by Adjutant General Phil Hall. The preliminary mobilization will be about two weeks before the federalization, which has been set for July 15, and will be at the call of the president.

Prize for Sinking Submarines

Nice.-H. W. Barol, an American resident here has given 125,000 francs to the ministry of marine as prizes for officers and gunners on merchantmen who sink submarines. The money is to be distributed in prizes of 5,00f

is no Gambling in Camp

Fort Snelling.-Nebraska men in camp are incensed over newspaper stories printed to the effect that there is much gambling going on in camp. Newspaper stories about big poker games here are mere fiction. There are no crap games. Even on rainy days but few men play poker and none play for money. There is no gambling. Further no training camp recruit can go into a saloon without placing himself in danger of dismissal. If caught in a saloon in uniform dismissal is sure to follow.

Let Down Immigration Bar.

Washington.-With a view to provide for shortage of farm labor, Secretary of Labor Wilson has issued orders for the admission to the United States of aliens from Mexico otherwise barred by the literacy test or the contract labor clause of the immigration law. The immigration bureau announces the order, explaining that it was to relieve conditions in the southwestern states where farmers have been accustomed to import seasonal labor from



1-Populace of one of the French villages recovered from the Germans welcoming the allied troops that released them. 2-Bernard Baruch, member of the advisory council of national defense, who was suggested as purchasing agent for all the allied governments, but advised that the work be done by a commission. 3-Volunteer company of Americans in Peking, which was formed four days after war was declared and which drills five times a week. 4-Latest photograph of King Albert of Belgium, conferring with one of his generals at the front.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America Is Preparing, Without Panicky Haste, for War of Several Years.

SUPPLY COMMISSION FOR ALL

Government Suppresses Agitators Against Conscription-Military Situation in Russia Improved-Italians Steadily Pushing Toward Trieste-Plans for Organizing Farm Labor in U. S.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States anticipates from three to five more years of war, and is preparing for it on a tremendous scale, " basing its plans on the idea that defeat of the central powers will depend largely on America. France and England are counted on to hold the Germans back on the west front, while Italy keeps the Austrians busy in the Trieste and Trentino regions, until the United States can raise, equip and train its immense National army. Though a hundred thousand or more Americans will be on the fighting front this year, it is not expected that our armies will appear there in great strength before 1918. This much of its plans the government allowed to be known last week. President Wilson, it was said, expects to send a million men to France next year and another million the following year if neces-

Instead of panicky haste, careful consideration is governing the movements of the government. To co-ordinate the needs of the allies and furnish the enormous quantities of munitions and other supplies they must have is perhaps the most pressing problem, and during the week the cabinet discussed the creation of the vast machinery for the purchase of supplies aggregating \$10,000,000,000 a year and their distribution to the various countries. This it is planned, is to be controlled by a commission, rather than by one man, and such is the advice of Bernard Baruch, who had been suggested for the position. The war commissions of Great Britain and France formally agreed to the creation of such a commission, and the Italian commissioners, now in this country, doubtless will assent. Incidentally, Italy wants to borrow several hundred millions from the United States.

Preparing for Registration.

Preparations for the registration on June 5 of all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty for service in the National army went forward rapidly throughout the country, and, with a blush of shame be it said, schemes were sprung in many localities to defeat the success of the army law and to fight against conscription. In Texas and West Virginia organizations for this purpose were uncovered, and in those states and many other places arrests were made by the secret service men. Federal officers everywhere were instructed to keep close watch over meetings at which there might be agitation against registration and to arrest the speakers. In some instances it was shown beyond doubt that German influences and German money were behind the demonstrations.

Chicago, New York and other cities were the scene of meetings of Socialists, pacifists, conscientious objectors and other intentional or unintentional aids of the kaiser. These gatherings voiced the demand that the United States government at once announce its war aims in definite and concrete terms and make peace as soon as those aims are achieved. The Socialists, according to their leaders, are concerned chiefly in spreading their doctrines throughout the world and see in the war a fine opportunity to accomplish this. As for the conscientious objectors, one may well quote Colonel Roosevelt's phrase in his Memorial Day address: "If any man is too conscientious to fight he ought to take

it is certainly sick."

As registration day approached the number of cowards fleeing the country to avoid the draft increased. A great many crossed the borders into Mexico and Canada, and considerable numbers went to Cuba. All decent citizens join in the hope that these creatures will never have the impudence to return to the United States.

President Wilson, loath to abandon entirely the volunteer system, on Tuesday issued an urgent call for 100,000 more volunteers to bring the regular army up to full strength.

What Is Doing in Russia.

Developments of the week in Russla were both encouraging and discouraging. Admittedly, the fate of that new republic is in the hands of Kerensky and he has taken a firm stand in the matter of restoring discipline in the army. The soldiers seem willing to submit, and are giving evidence of a renewed intention to continue the fight against the central powers. They have been heartened for this by the injunctions and appeals of the councils of peasants' and workmen's deputies and by the exhortations of government officials. This state of affairs is recognized by Germany in a statement that an early offensive by the Russians is expected.

The most discouraging news from Russia was contained in a statement by Minister of Finance Shingaroff that the industrial crisis is so acute that only a miracle can save the country from economic ruin. The demands of the workmen are so enormous that most of the industrial enterprises working for the national defense will long. On top of this comes the formal demand of the troops at the front that they be supplied with enough munitions to fight on an equal plane with the other belligerents.

A hopeful note was sounded on Tuesday by Prof. Borls Bakhmetieff, the new Russian ambassador to the United States. Reaching Tokyo on his way to this country, he said: "I am immensely satisfied with conditions in Russia, including Siberia. I think the new regime is carrying on the work of reorganization successfully and will soon be able to launch an offensive against the enemy."

Russia's official position seems as anomolous as ever, for she still insists she will be faithful to her allies, and in the same breath demands that peace be made on terms that cannot concelvably be accepted by those ailles.

President Sends Note to Russia. President Wilson last week dispatched a note to Russia's provisional government designed to pave the way for the Root commission and to give Russia an idea of the war aims of the United States. He set forth that America is in the war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that it seeks "no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make," but makes it clear that there must be indemnity for innocent nations laid in ruins, like Belgium.

Maxim Gorky, the noted author, publishes in his paper a sensational account of an attempt by D. Rizow, Bulgarian minister to Berlin, to induce him to enter into negotiations for a separate peace. Rizow's proposition was that Russia conclude an immediate armistice with Germany and Austria, both belligerents retaining their present fronts, and a Russian constituent assembly meet at once to decide on peace or war.

The Socialist party of France last week decided to send delegates to the Stockholm conference, but the rejoicing of the Teutons over this is not justified, for it appears the Frenchmen concluded it would not be safe to

leave the Russian Socialists alone with the German delegates. The German and Austrian Socialists set forth their peace program, a program which might well be acceptable to the two emperors who have given up hopes of crushing their enemies. Austria is still hankering for peace at almost any price, and the kaiser's control over the dual monarchy was weakened by the appointment of Count Julius Andrassy as pre-

Italians Move Toward Trieste. The Italians and Austrians did most of the actual fighting last week. Oa- Mississippi val dorna's men pressed on further toward more persons.

mier of Hungary to succeed Tisza.

his conscience out and look at it, for | Trieste, though the forward movement slackened considerably and much of the time was given to consolidating the positions already won, and beating off the furious counter-assaults of the Austrians. The Italians captured San Giovanni, one of the key defenses of Trieste, and it was reported that all noncombatants had ben ordered to leave the latter city, indicating that the Austrians did not hope to hold possession of it much longer. The evident plan of the Italians was to move on Trieste along the coast of the Adriatic, avoiding the mountainous country farther north and obtaining the ald of British warships. Northeast of Goritz the Italians made some further progress. The achievements of the Italian soldiers in this offensive are truly wonderful, when the nature of the country and the strength of the opposition are considered, and their bravery and high spirit are unsurpassed.

In France there was violent artillery firing through the week, and the combats in the air were numerous and spectacular. Again the allied airmen demonstrated their superiority over those of the German army. The British aviators have been especially active, and in night flights have dropped many tons of explosives on military establishments of the enemy far back of the lines.

The lull in the activity of other arms on the west front was taken to presage another big offensive, and this time it is predicted that the Germans are preparing a tremendous effort to smash France before American troops can help her.

Another marked decrease in the marines is noted in the weekly admiralty report. Among the vessels lost were a hospital ship and an armored cruiser. Spain and Norway were further aggravated by the sinking of more of their vessels.

The Brazilian chamber of deputies authorized the revocation of the decree of neutrality, and the senate followed this up by authorizing an alliance of Brazil with "other states to defend the American republics against the world."

To Organize Farm Labor.

The department of agriculture announced the government's detailed plan for the organization of farm labor. The work already has been started in 40 states. The plan provides for strictly local handling of all labor problems that can be adjusted locally. The fundamental unit of the organization is the "community man" who, with the assistance of such committees as he may appoint, canvasses his own neighborhood, finds out what farmers need help and what men are available for supplying the local need.

If, after all local adjustments have been made, there remains either a deficit or a surplus of labor, he reports to the "county man," whose business it is to effect adjustments in his county. The county man, in turn, reports and deficit of surplus to the "state man," who canvasses the situation for the state as a whole and reports to the department of agriculture.

The finance committee of the senate spent the week in revamping the war revenue bill. In the house the food survey bill, the lesser of the government's two food measures, was passed,

On Thursday the house by a vote of 184 to 144, returned the esplorage bill to the conference committee of the two houses with instructions to eliminate the press-censorship section on the adoption of which the president had been insistent. The senate already had voted against the provision. The house was influenced considerably by charges that the administration had been suppressing the truth about health conditions in the navy, and it was shown later that the senate had kept secret a report of Surgeon General Braisted describing the epidemics in the navy and the primitive conditions under which the medical officers were forced to labor.

Two destructive tornadoes swept through central Illinois, the towns of Mattoon and Charleston being the worst sufferers. About 300 lives were lost, and the property damage was enormous. These storms were followed by others farther south in the Mississippi valley that killed about 70

INTERNATIONAL FSSON

Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 10

JESUS CRUCIFIED.

LESSON TEXT-John 19:16-22, 25-30. GOLDEN TEXT-Christ died for our sins.-I Cor. 15:3.

We are compelled to omit a consideration of that dark, despicable trial in Pilate's judgment hall. Pilate's weakkneed subservience to custom and the cry of the politician is one of the blackest pages in history. His scourging of the man whom he, himself, declared innocent, is practically without parallel. After the mocking and the scourging. Pilate said unto the people, Behold the man" (v. 5), and later in sarcasm he said to the same people, "Behold your king" (v. 14). Teachers should emphasize at the beginning and all through this lesson that Jesus suffered and died for the sins of all men, ours as well as those of his own

1. The Crucifixion of Jesus (vv.

16-22). It was about nine o'clock in

the morning when Pilate gave his infamous order that Jesus should be crucified. It was indeed a sorrowful procession which moved itself along the "Via Dolorosa" (the Sorrowful Way), consisting of the Roman soldiers, the tottering, physically exhausted man of Galilee, and, Luke adds, "sorrowing women." They took him to the place of a skull, a hill about sixty feet high, at the foot of which was the rockhewn sepulcher in which his body was later laid. The place was called in Hebrew "Golgotha," the Aramaic for skull. Calvary is the Latin for the same. On either side of him were crucified the robbers, which was an evident effort to add to his shame as well as a salutary warning to the Passover pilgrims. Over the cross Pilate wrote a title on a wooden tablet. Following the usual custom, this was nailed at the head of Jesus, setting forth his crime. The words it bore were, "Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews," as though Pilate would take malicious revenge upon the mob which had made him perform a deed he had sought to avoid. Literally this sign meant "This man is the kingliest of all Jews, and see what they have done to him." In response to Pilate's questioning, Jesus said, "I am the King of the Jews." Pilate knew that he was innocent, and sought to let him go free, but, rather than incur the hatred of the Jewish authorities, he yielded to their demand for his blood, and became a party to the murder of the Son of God. Men today take a part in his crucifixion rather than surrender wholly to him, and pay the price of open confession. "They crucified him." How these words laid the pride of men in the dust. Human nature is the same today as it was two thousand years ago when the world's bitterest hate was wreaked not upon a bad man but upon the best man, the perfect man, the God-man. The pain Jesus suffered on Calvary was no imagination. He suffered it all for us (Isa. 53:6), but the physical suffering was not the most severe agony he bore (Ps. 69:20; Matt. 27:46). The crucifixion of Jesus was part of the eternal purposes of

God's love and redemption. II. The World's Darkest Hour (vv. 23-30). Each of the Gospel writers refers to the part the soldiers took in casting lots for his garments. They were unconsciously fulfilling the prophecy of Psalm 22:18, and it was from their number that one of the supreme testimonies to the character of Christ came (See Matt. 27:54). The first three evangelists tell us of the throng of pilgrims who passed along the highway from the north, close at hand, and who wagged their heads in imitation and mockery of the agony of the one who was being crucified. But there were others who were spectators of this event, a group of Christ

lovers (v. 25). "It is finished." These are remarkable words. He had finished his suffering; he had finished that for which he came into the world when he began his ministry; he had finished the mission for which his father had sent him into the world; he had finished and fulfilled the prophecies concerning his suffering and death; he had completed the work of the redemption; the atonement was finished, and Satan's power was finished; the Mosaic law was finished as far as its claims upon the believer were concerned (Rom. 10:4; Col. 2:13; Eph. 2:15 and 16). Outwardly it seemed to be Satan's supreme hour. It was the world's darkest hour.

The seven last words. These would be an interesting study for any class. (1) "Father forgive them for they know not what they do;" (2) "Today thou shalt be with me in Paradise."

(3) "Woman, behold thy son; (4) "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" (5) "I thirst;" (6) "It is finished;" (7) "Father into thy hands I commit my spirit." Christ had power to lay down his life. He had power to take it up again, but he laid it down, submitting to a burial in the tomb. At that moment note the effect upon the malefactor, upon the centurion, upon the elements of cloud and sky, upon the veil of the temple, upon the people and upon his friends. What is the effect of this story upon yourself, teachers, and upon those who are listening to your instruction?

FOUR WEEKS IN HOSPITAL

No Relief-Mrs. Brown Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio. - "For years I suf-fered so sometimes it seemed as though I could not stand



it any longer. It was all in my lower organs. At times I could hardly walk, for if I stepped on a little stone I would almost faint. One day I did faint and my husband was sent for and the doctor came. I was taken to the hospital

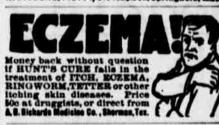
and stayed four weeks but when I came home I would faint just the same and had the same pains.

A friend who is a nurse asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I began taking it that very day for I was suffering a great deal. It has already done me more good than the hospital. To anyone who is suffering as I was my advice is to stop in the first drug-store and get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before you go home."—Mrs. W. C. Brown, 2844 W. 12th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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His Threat.

A month or two after the war start-Tyneside and ordered refreshments, saying: "Big prices noo; As might as weel be a big man."

On discovering that the waiter was a German, the irate pitman, choking with anger, leaped to his feet, ran the affrighted Teuton to the door, and assisted him into the roadway with his foot, and then, wheeling round upon the trembling, expostulating proprietor, he spluttered:

"Man, if ivvor ye dare te set a thunderin' Jarman te wait on me agyen, Aa'll twist ye an' him roond yor aan necks, an' ram th' pair o' ye haafway doon yor aan throats until thar's nowt te be seen ov ye but th' ends ov yor dirty shirt-collars stickin' oot ov yor bloomin' red eyes. Noo ye knaa whaat te expect if ye de!"-London Tit-Bits.

About the Thing. "What does a press censor do, pop?" "Oh, he just incenses everybody." Baltimore American.

Feminine Candor. Husband-That skirt would shock a

modiste! Wife-It is a bit long.

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