

1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Rupprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigrachten and shoved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeke and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemarck and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panciu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the ex-czar, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsarkoe-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope. Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the popes' plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable. Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those peoples firmly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpunished for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more unimportant than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those noncombatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "lost we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "chip in" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy.

Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

Guardsmen Going to France.

The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their closeup training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons.

China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

lost no time in assuring Americans that their country is firm in its determination to stand by its allies until Germany is brought to its knees. The conference of these commissioners with the officials of the United States in Washington is recognized as being of the utmost importance, both in regard to the war and in regard to the relations between America and Japan.

That Stockholm Conference.

The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd-George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was passed, at least for the time, although a general election may be called if the Laborites insist on sending delegates to Stockholm.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial submarine Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened up the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 500,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

Tired of Spies and Traitors.

Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unhampered activities of the pro-German propagandists, the traitorous I. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible. The demand was voiced by Ellihu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The spies and traitors, he said, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some states the councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war means to us and why we are in it and must win it; but this is not enough—the snakes must be crushed.

The Industrial Workers of the World, it seems, are about to be made to realize that Uncle Sam is awake. They made several broad demands in the West and Northwest and declared that they would bring on a general strike if these were not granted. Such a strike would seriously retard the harvesting of crops and the production of the spruce lumber necessary in the building of airplanes, and while the I. W. W. leaders cannot be prosecuted merely for strike activities, they can be dealt with swiftly and severely for interfering with the government's prosecution of the war. That, according to advices from Washington, is just what is going to happen to those disreputable and distoyal agitators.

WHAT TO SELL TO CHINAMAN

Celestials Will Not Buy Some Things Regarded as Necessities, Says Commercial Attache.

An American commercial attache in China reminds the manufacturer at home that the Asiatic demand for Western articles is still somewhat primitive.

For example, the Chinaman is a liberal purchaser of American barbed wire. He likes the locks we make. Files from the United States sell well and one American firm holds a monopoly on scoop shovels. But the razors made here have no attraction, for the Chinaman is contented with the clumsy instrument the local blacksmith hammers out of a file. Trying to sell him doorknobs and electrical bells is to waste time and breath. Chinese agriculture gets along with the farm implements devised centuries ago and cannot even understand the mechanism of American farm machinery. Nails, bolts and nuts have a ready market, being simple, yet when it comes to knives, the product of high skill and workmanship, China is perfectly satisfied with the cheap stuff sent out from Europe.

The commercial invasion of the far East can be successful only if the character of the people of the East is given careful consideration, says the Toledo Blade. The American merchant does not try to sell section hands fountain pens. The American manufacturers will lose money who seek an outlet in China for articles that a simple people look upon as luxuries or toys.

Chances Too Great.

Benjamin Birdie, the famous jockey, was taken suddenly ill and the trainer advised him to visit a doctor in the town.

"He'll put you right in a jiffy," he said.

The same evening he found Benjamin lying curled up in the stables, kicking his legs about in agony.

"Hallo, Benny! Haven't you been to the doctor?"

"Yes?"

"Well, didn't he do you any good?"

"I didn't go in. When I got to his house there was a brass plate on his door—'Dr. Kurem. Ten to one'—and I wasn't going to monkey with a long shot like that!"

Appropriation Wanted.

"Gladys Twobble has agreed to correspond with three soldiers."

"She's a patriotic girl."

"I don't know about that. She seems to think Uncle Sam ought to supply her with her favorite style of stationery."

Still Cheap.

"The price of everything has gone up."

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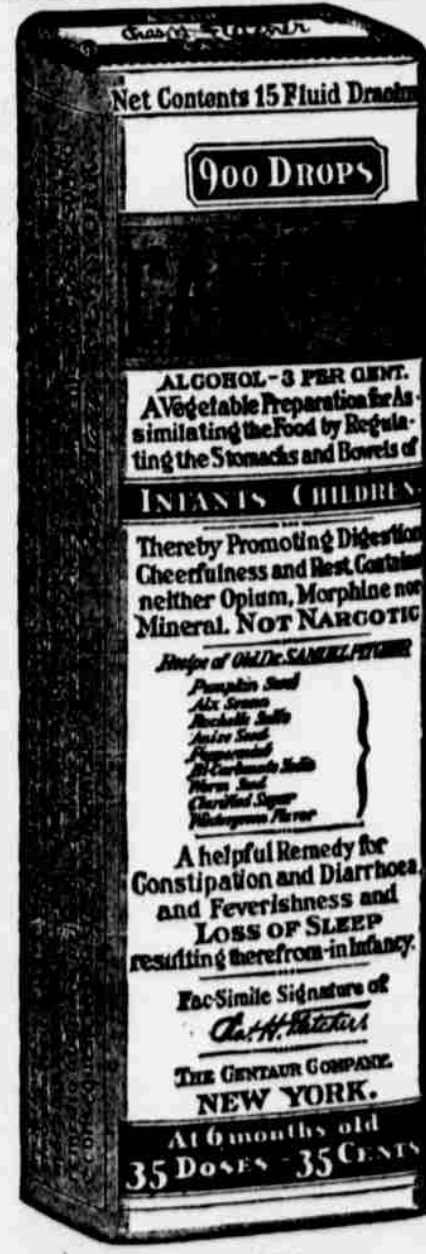
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