



1—Scene at Cormons, between Gorizia and Trieste, in the district now overrun by the Italians. 2—Members of the Junior Naval reserve operating light field artillery at Camp Dewey, near New London, Conn. 3—M. Lindman, Swedish foreign minister, whose office violated neutrality by transmitting code messages from the German minister to Argentina to Berlin.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Dramatic Revolt of Korniloff Against Russian Government Collapses.

KERENSKY AGAIN IS VICTOR

Sweden Makes Feeble Reply to Lansing's Disclosures of Unneutral Action and He Exposes Conduct of Its Former Charge in Mexico.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another of the swift, dramatic episodes with which Russia has been startling the world was unfolded last week. For several days it seemed that civil war would be added to the woes of the struggling young republic, and then, as suddenly as it appeared, the storm cloud dissolved and the provisional government emerged apparently stronger than before.

General Korniloff, commander in chief, demanded full power, was promptly removed by Premier Kerensky, and marched on Petrograd with a considerable body of troops. Several officers having refused the position, Kerensky himself took the chief command, the capital was put in a condition of defense, and loyal troops were sent out to cut off Korniloff from the northern fighting line, which is now considerably east of Riga. The Baltic fleet, the army in general and most of the officials hastened to assure the provisional government of their support.

Then came Korniloff's collapse. The main part of his army consisted of the so-called "Savage division," fierce Mohammedan troops from the Caucasus and Georgia, who were uninformed of their destination or Korniloff's aim. Loyal coreligionists induced them to submit to the government on condition that they be sent back to the Caucasus and not be compelled to fight against the Turks. Korniloff thereupon informed the government that he was ready to surrender.

Cause of the Revolt.

The conflict really was between the conservatives and the more radical elements in Russia. The former hold that the government has shown itself incapable of restoring order and effectiveness because it is hauled this way and that by the workmen's and soldiers' committees and has allowed them to destroy discipline in the army. Kerensky himself holds the confidence and trust of all, but he is far from being the dictator that he has been represented as being, and has been too tender hearted to carry out his own bold words as to restoration of the death penalty and other necessary repressive measures.

This latest revolt, however, has hardened the premier. He caused or ordered the arrest of all the leaders and generals opposed to the provisional government, suppressed the Novoe Vremya and other newspapers that favored Korniloff, freed imprisoned Bolsheviks who promised to combat the rebels, declared a state of war in Moscow and its environs, and flatly refused to enter into negotiations to bring about a compromise between the provisional government and its opponents.

On Thursday the Russian cabinet was reconstructed with the Social Democrats in full control, and at the same time the northern army got into action and moved back toward Riga, driving in the German advance patrols.

Sweden's Feeble Reply.

"Yes, we did it, but no one asked us not to," is, in a sentence, the Swedish foreign office's statement in reply to Lansing's charges that it had been transmitting Germany's messages from Buenos Aires to Berlin. With this weak answer neither Argentina nor the allies are satisfied, and the Swedish nation feels humiliated. There is no immediate prospect, however, that Sweden will be forced into the war.

Argentina is clinging precariously to her neutrality, for the rage against Germany is increasing there daily.

Count Luxburg, the German minister who advised that Argentine vessels be "spurious versenkt"—sunk without a trace being left—has been given his passports and the Argentine minister in Berlin has been instructed to ask the imperial government for a full explanation regarding Mr. Lansing's disclosures and as to its present policy of sinking Argentine ships. Argentine officials say that there will be a diplomatic rupture if Germany does not disapprove the text of Luxburg's dispatches and make concessions concerning U-boat warfare.

In Buenos Aires the people wildly cheered the news of Luxburg's dismissal and then broke out into anti-German rioting, attempting to burn the buildings of the German club and a German newspaper and destroying several blocks of German business houses. Semi-officially Germany has admitted the truth of Lansing's statements, but denies there was a violation of neutrality on Sweden's part, and says the disclosures were made by the allies only to produce a new crisis in the relations between Argentina and Germany and to make trouble for Sweden.

Another Expose by Lansing.

On Thursday Mr. Lansing added to Sweden's discomfiture by making public a translation of a letter dated March 8, 1916, from German Minister von Eckhardt at Mexico City to the imperial German chancellor asking that the emperor confer a decoration on Folke Cronholm, then Swedish charge d'affaires in Mexico, in recognition of his services in forwarding Von Eckhardt's reports to Berlin through the Stockholm foreign office and under cover of the official Swedish cipher. The minister urged that the decoration be conferred secretly in order not to arouse the suspicions of the entente allies. Cronholm was replaced as Swedish charge last February but has remained in Mexico City.

These revelations seem to make unnecessary any further search for the secret channel through which Berlin was informed in advance of the dispatch of American destroyers to European waters and of other American war movements. Secretary Lansing is said to be in possession of further sensational facts, but during the rest of the week he sat tight, waiting for Foreign Minister Lindman and his colleagues to justify their action if they can. The Swedish press admits that the people of the country are proving themselves to be what the Germans call them—"ally Swedes."

On the Battle Fronts.

Increasing resistance by the Austrians checked the advance of the Italians toward Lembach and Trieste last week, but it was at tremendous expense in casualties and prisoners to the enemy. The severest fighting was for the possession of Monte San Gabriele. After being pushed back down its slopes early in the week, the Italians climbed up again and firmly withstood repeated attacks. A little further south, on the Bainsizza plateau, the Austrians were no more successful in their fierce assaults.

All along the west front there were artillery combats, trench raids and fighting in the air, but neither side made any ground gains of moment. The allied aviators were especially busy with bombing expeditions and flight patrols. Many tons of explosives were dropped on airdromes, railway objectives and docks back of the German lines.

American Artillery in France.

The war department permitted it to be known Thursday that a large contingent of American artillery has been added to General Pershing's expeditionary force in France and that its intensive training with the French 75s and six-inch howitzers is well under way. There have been many reports, derived from private letters, that the American troops already have been engaged in various battles, but the government has given out no intimation that these are true. As such fighting could scarcely take place without some casualties, and as Secretary Baker has promised to publish casualty lists promptly, the stories probably are untrue.

British losses by submarine activity were the smallest since the opening of the "ruthless" campaign. The most serious loss reported was that of the Atlantic transport liner Minnehaha, sunk by a torpedo when west-bound. It is said the British have a new submarine

chaser, whose design is so secret that it is called the "hush boat," and which is proving most effective in combating the U-boats. The American destroyers are still giving efficient help in the work.

New Cabinet in France.

The demands of the Socialists brought about a change of ministry in France last week, but this in no way weakened the government or its conduct of the war. Premier Ribot and his colleagues resigned and Paul Painleve, who was minister of war, became premier, and after several vain attempts succeeded in forming a ministry that was fairly satisfactory to all factions. Painleve and the new cabinet are pledged to prosecute the war to final victory and to wipe out the stains of German propaganda that led to the resignation of Minister of the Interior Malvey and ultimately to the downfall of the Ribot ministry. Henry Franklin-Bouillon, president of the French parliamentary committee of foreign affairs, who is now in this country, says no one doubted the patriotism of the Ribot ministry and that its fall means a wider participation in the government by all political parties and represents the will of the people to make the government as strong as possible for the effective prosecution of the war.

Warning Against German Scheme.

Following its raids on the I. W. W. and other pro-German agencies, the government through Secretary Lansing issued a warning that Germany is disseminating insidious peace propaganda in this country designed to halt our preparations for war. The headquarters for this work is in Zurich, Switzerland, and it is being carried on here by German spies, certain German-Americans and pacifists. Mr. Lansing intimated there would soon be some sensational arrests, and said the secret service had possession of startling evidence. In line with this was the raid by government agents on the offices of the Philadelphia Tageblatt and the arrest of its editors. The documents seized showed the paper was involved in a conspiracy against the United States and received regular money contributions from some one in Mexico, and that the war "news" it published was deliberately faked to bolster the German cause and injure America. In the correspondence found were letters from Senator La Follette and several other prominent men in congress.

The Work of Disloyal German-American Papers was Given a Hard Blow by the Senate on Wednesday.

The trading with the enemy bill was passed with an amendment making unlawful the printing of war comment in the German language without a complete English translation in a parallel column. Other provisions in the bill interdict commerce between Americans and Germans or their allies, extend the presidential powers over exports and imports and enlarge espionage powers.

For Conscription of Allies.

The senate on Wednesday adopted the Chamberlain resolution which makes subject to military conscription a million or more aliens now resident in the United States. Senator Stone of Missouri, consistently maintaining his bad record, made the only speech in opposition to the resolution.

Under the terms of the resolution it would be possible to call into military service aliens of draft age, except nationals of Germany and its allies and nationals of countries exempted from such service by treaties.

An amendment adopted at the last moment, however, provides that subjects of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey may be drafted for nonmilitary duty. The subjects of the central powers are exempt from military service under the draft law.

Secretary Baker has announced the perfection of the "Liberty" motor, the engine that will drive America's war planes. It was designed by two celebrated engineers in five days, and in 28 days an engine had been completed and set up in Washington. The parts were made in factories all the way from Connecticut to California and were assembled in a western city. Full tests have led the government to accept it as the best aircraft engine produced in any country. Its parts are standardized and the problem of repairs and maintenance is simplified.

The senate on Monday passed the war revenue bill, greatest of its kind, totaling \$2,411,870,000, and on Wednesday the house passed it to conference.

SOLDIER BOYS GONE

NEBRASKA TROOPS LEAVE FOR CAMP IN MEXICO.

PETROGRAD QUIETING DOWN

Capital and Country Are Both Recovering Composure—Want Farmers Exempted Until Winter.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lincoln.—No hitch occurred in the movement of Nebraska troops Friday. Six or more big special trains mobilized Thursday at a city beyond the southern border of the state. Deming is about eleven hundred miles from this place.

Troops entrained from twenty-two cities and towns in the state, and are now concentrated at certain stations on six troop trains—three trains to a regiment.

Lincoln sent them away with a smile and a word of good cheer, a smile as broad as the hurt was deep, and the comfort for those going who could not entirely comfort those who were left.

Each troop train started with a well filled cupboard. In addition, were the hundreds upon hundreds of packet donations of goodies from home. Each soldier carried a plentiful supply of his favorite dish. While the last farewells in general were heart appeals, there were accompanying features that were intended to draw the mind away from the heart to center on the stomach. What these hundreds of packages contained, was held a secret between the soldier boys who received and the mothers who prepared the food.

Want Farmers Exempted.

Omaha.—Millions of bushels of corn in the great American corn belt, including Nebraska, will go to ruin in the fields for lack of harvesters, unless the government policy of refusing to exempt farmers from immediate army service is changed at once.

This is the united opinion of G. W. Wattle, state food administrator; M. C. Peters, secretary of the district exemption board and president of the M. C. Peters Milling company; State Senator John A. Robertson and Frank A. Kennedy of the exemption board; Chauncey I. Abbott, representative of the millers of the state on the national food administration board, and scores of leading Nebraskans.

They plan to bombard Washington with telegrams to have the ruling changed.

Kennedy estimates that in Nebraska alone fully 10,000,000 bushels of corn will be in danger of total loss if present war department orders are carried out.

PETROGRAD IS QUIETING DOWN

Capital and Country as Well Recovering Composure.

Petrograd—Although the revolt can be considered formally ended only after the announcement that General Korniloff, its leader, has actually surrendered, the capital and country already show signs of recovering their composure and are attempting a new process of reconstruction.

Petrograd has entirely recovered its calm, a remarkable effect of the suppression of the revolt being that the panicky rush from the capital, caused by the fall of the Baltic port of Riga has ceased and the railroad stations have recovered their normal appearance. On the bourse where only private deals are transacted there was a sharp rise in securities.

The provisional government actively is taking necessary measures to restore the interrupted economic and social life and although the fundamental difficulties which inspired General Korniloff's adventure remain, hopes are expressed that the cabinet which is now under reconstruction will in future show greater vigor and decision.

Sweden's Honor Stained

Stockholm.—The Social Demokraten says: "It is needless to draw special attention to the seriousness of the case, as, if the accusations are true, the Swedish minister, Count Lowen, is hopelessly compromised and the country's honor stained. The matter is so much worse because obviously there were willing helpers at Stockholm."

For Suffrage Amendment.

Washington.—A favorable report on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the constitution has been ordered by the senate suffrage committee. It will be pressed to a vote this session, the committee decided.

To Protect Homesteaders' Rights.

Washington.—A bill by Senator Myers of Montana, permitting homesteaders of leave their land during the war to engage in farm labor without forfeiting their rights was passed by the senate.

Gets Agreement from Belligerents

Paris.—An agreement obtained from the belligerent powers by King Alfonso permitting the free movement of French and English hospital ships also provides, it was said for the removal from French hospital ships of German officer prisoners after Wednesday. On its part the German government will remove French prisoners from exposed positions on the front where they were placed as acts of reprisal.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 23

DANIEL IN THE DEN OF LIONS.

LESSON TEXT—Daniel 6. GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them.—Psalms 34:7.

I. Daniel the Prime Minister of the Medo-Persian Empire (vv. 1-3).

Daniel's sterling worth brought him to the front and kept him there. The new king was quick to discern his merits and to give them recognition by placing him at the head of affairs in his kingdom.

II. An Occasion Sought Against Daniel (vv. 4-6).

(1) The Reason of—Envy. To have this foreigner placed over them aroused the jealousy of the presidents and princes of the empire, so they set about to have him removed. The presence of envy shows inferiority. One never envies those below him. It is hard to forgive those who have outstripped us and left us behind in the race of life.

(2) The Failure (v. 4). Daniel's official record was blameless. Not even an error could be found of which they could accuse him. Though he was without fault he had to suffer. Those who excel in any line are sure to suffer in some way. It is true in business, the home, the school, politics and religion.

(3) The Wicked Plot (vv. 5-6). Not being able to find any fault, they trumped up a charge against him on the ground of his foreign religion. They were not careful about the method employed, just so their end was attained.

(4) Daniel's Noble Confession (vv. 10-13). Though Daniel knew that the wicked decree was signed, he knelt before God three times a day as usual. He went quietly about his affairs, attended to his regular devotions, because he trusted God. There is always a marked silence about heroes. Weak men bluster, but strong men have little to say. Daniel continued his usual habit of prayer, even though it was a violation of the civil law, because he knew that God's law was first. When the laws of earth conflict with the laws of heaven there is but one thing to do; that is, to obey God rather than man.

(5) The Foolish Decree Executed (vv. 14-17). The king was greatly displeased with himself (v. 14) and dilligently sought to deliver Daniel, but he was helpless (v. 15). The proud ruler was a slave. Laws which change not are self-condemnatory, foolish, positively wicked. The king was weak for fear of others, which is utter wickedness. Daniel was cast into the den of lions (v. 16) and a double seal placed upon the den (v. 17). They were not content with the king's seal alone, which shows that one rascal will not trust another. The king's words, "Thy God, whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee," to Daniel were a poor excuse, but they were the best that he could offer to his conscience.

V. Daniel Delivered (vv. 18-23).

(1) The King's Sleepless Night (v. 18). Doubtless Daniel was more comfortable in the den of lions than the king in his palace. His quietude is a picture of the safety and peace which are the portion of those who trust God and do his will. This is a sample of what faith can do. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth thee."

(2) The King's Question (v. 20). In the morning the king called to Daniel in the den of lions saying, "Is thy God able?" This is always the question of the unbelieving heart. The believing heart says, "Our God is able."

(3) Daniel's Answer (v. 22). "My God has sent his angel." Angels are God's ministering spirits. "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." (Psalms 34:7.) Many times no doubt our lives are preserved because we are guarded by God's angels. Not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father, and the very hairs of our heads are numbered, so we ought to expect the mouths of the lions to be shut against us.

(4) Daniel Removed From the Den (v. 23). There was no manner of hurt upon him. The reason was that "he believed in his God." The same reason is why the garments and hair of his companions were not even singed.

(5) Daniel's God to Be Feared (v. 24). They were cast into the den of lions "and the lions had the mastery of them, and brake all their bones in pieces or ever they came at the bottom of the den."

(6) Daniel's God to Be Feared (v. 25-27). He decreed that in all parts of his kingdom men of all peoples and tongues should tremble and fear before the God of Daniel.

(7) Daniel's Prosperity (v. 28). Though Daniel's enemies perish, he goes higher and higher in the kingdom, even continuing into the reign of Cyrus. In all our trials and testings we should not be moved, for there is a righteous and just God in heaven, and nothing can occur without him. Man's schemes shall even continue to praise him.

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PORPOISE FISHERY IS OLD

One of Least Known Industries Has Been in Existence at Cape Hatteras for 200 Years.

One of the oldest and least known industries in America is the porpoise fishery which has been operated from Cape Hatteras in North Carolina for about 200 years. It should attain an unusual prosperity in the next few years, for the bureau of fisheries is urging more general use of porpoise hides in place of cowhides. It is an excellent leather, and could undoubtedly be used more widely.

Heretofore the most valuable product of the fishery has been the oil which is extracted from the jaws of the porpoise, and is worth about \$20 a gallon. It is universally used for lubricating watches and other very delicate mechanisms. The body blubber is also valuable. Attempts to manufacture fertilizer out of the carcasses have failed because of the distance from a fuel supply.

The porpoise are taken at Hatteras in seines, operated from the shore, and it is probably the only place in America where this has ever been done successfully. During the fall, winter and spring many porpoises are seen off the South Atlantic coast, and at Hatteras they come within a few hundred yards of the surf. They are taken by spreading seines about 200 yards outside the surf lines. As soon as the porpoises have come inside the seines, it is dragged ashore. Often a whole school of these sea creatures is taken in a single haul.

Women Drive War Automobiles.

Between 150 and 200 women soon will be driving military motor cars behind the French front.

Women have tried since the beginning of the war to enlist in the automobile service. The Club Feminin Automobile was the center of this group, and it had secured the signatures of several hundred of the thousand women in Paris who hold licenses to drive motor cars. The passive resistance of the different war bureaus held them back until now.

The women are obliged to enlist for three months and to agree to submit scrupulously to military rules and discipline. They will in the beginning replace motor ambulance drivers in the foreign sanitary sections who are transferred to other services. Later on they may replace men in other automobile sections.

A Meezly Haul.
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