

SPENDING TOO MUCH

GOVERNMENT WILL INSIST ON RIGID ECONOMY.

PREPARING FOR THIRD LOAN

Campaign Expected to Produce Fifteen Million Subscribers—Moscow is Again Capital of Russia.

Washington—Are Americans economizing to the extent that will be required to finance the war to victory? This is the question that arises on the eve of the flotation of the third liberty loan, a question which will become increasingly pertinent as the government calls for billions upon billions of dollars to supply the sinews of war.

Moscow Again Russian Capital. Moscow.—Moscow has again become the official capital of Russia. Peter the Great moved the seat of government from Moscow to Petrograd, which he founded, and after 200 years the government has been transferred by its present head, Nikolai Lenin, back to the historic capital in the heart of Russia.

Lenine and virtually all the government commissioners except Leon Trotsky, have arrived and officially opened the various ministries. Many of the buildings in the ancient Kremlin, the leading hotels and other structures were requisitioned to accommodate the government officials.

PREPARING FOR THIRD LOAN

Campaigners Expect Fifteen Million Subscribers.

Washington.—Every preparation is being made by liberty loan campaigners to get fifteen million subscribers to the third loan. Subscriptions to the second loan now are estimated at about 11,000,000, and to the first loan, about 4,000,000.

The system of honor rolls in each municipality, community or business organization bearing the names of subscribers and of honor flags, to be given to each city exceeding its quota of subscriptions is expected to stimulate the number of subscriptions. This method will disclose exactly who subscribes, and who refuses.

Requests have been received from newspapers publishing Sunday editions for ten million inserts showing the honor flag in colors to be distributed April 7. Two hundred foreign language newspapers have asked for supplies of the poster supplements. Another feature for country weeklies will be announced later.

Seize Alleged Sedition Literature

Omaha, Neb.—Four thousand copies of "The Finished Mystery," the Pastor Russell publication of the international bible students of Brooklyn, New York, were taken here, when officials from the federal department of justice raided the headquarters of the bible students in this city.

I. W. W. Propaganda in Cuba

Havana.—Revelations following the arrest of Aquilino Lopez and Hilario Alonso indicate that members of the industrial workers of the world, although under arrest in Chicago, are still carrying on their attempts to spread their propaganda throughout Cuba.

Wichita, Kan. — Indictments have been returned here by a federal grand jury against thirty-five alleged members of the I. W. W.

With but one exception, the indicted men are now under arrest and some of them already have been interned for the duration of the war.

Americans Hold Enemy Trenches

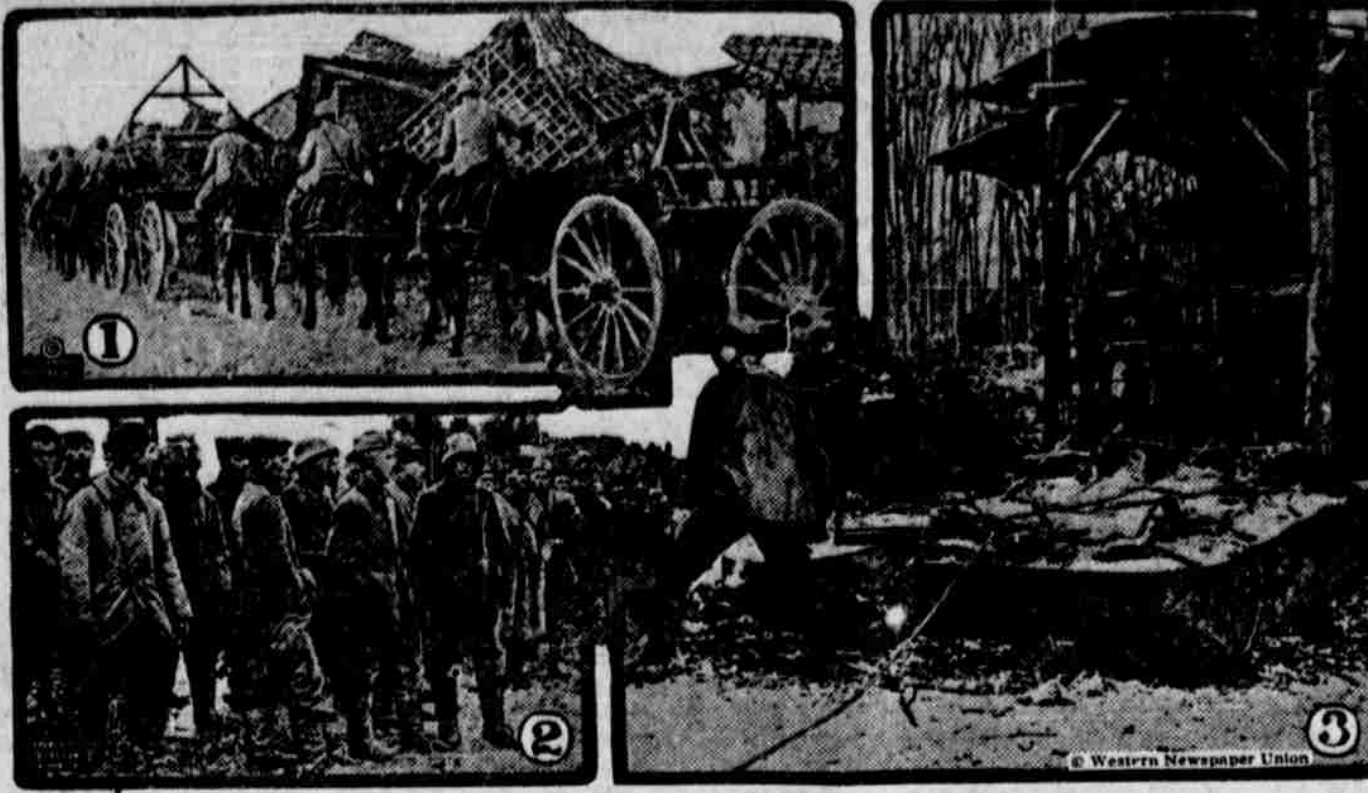
With the American Army in France —American troops in the Lunerville sector have occupied and are holding enemy trenches northeast of Badonvillers, which they forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and concentrated artillery fire.

Lincoln, Neb. — Governor Keith Neville has issued a proclamation designating March 22 as the date for war savings day.

On this date, Governor Neville urges all Nebraskans to assist in the sale of war savings stamps.

May Be Denied Right to Vote

Washington.—Enemy aliens would be denied the right to vote for president, vice president, senators or representatives in the ten states where they now enjoy that privilege under provisions of a bill introduced by Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee. After declaring intentions to become citizens, aliens may vote in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota and Texas.



1—Screened behind the ruins, this French ammunition train is conveying food for the guns that are driving the Germans from France. 2—German prisoners in a French concentration camp, captured in a raid; many of them are mere youths, poorly clad, showing the dire straits in which Germany finds herself. 3—Portable American sawmill in a forest on the Alsace border; this camp follows the troops, providing the lumber that is needed.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Occupation of Odessa Increases Teutonic Menace in East.

NEW ROAD TO INDIA OPENED

President Wilson, in Message to Russian Soviets, Issues Defiant Call to American Troops in Many Raids.

Announcement that German troops have occupied Odessa is one of the most significant of recent developments. This action by Germany, in spite of the conclusion of the so-called peace with Russia, was expected ultimately, but it came somewhat as a surprise because of the fact that little had been heard of the Germans and Austrians in that region.

The occupation of Odessa, the greatest Russian port on the Black sea, is of the greatest importance for several reasons. First, it gives the Germans control of the center of a great agricultural section, the products of which are desired to feed the hungry peoples of the central empires.

With Odessa safely in their hands, the Teutons will have access to vast stores of wheat which can be transported overland or by sea to points where it can be readily shipped into Austria and Germany.

But the capture of Odessa will mean something more—an advance over the route to Persia and Afghanistan, and possibly India, which is to be followed now that the British have severed the famous Berlin and Bagdad route to the East.

The passing of Odessa into German control will make possible the completion of the German military line across Russia from the Baltic at Narva (81 miles from Petrograd) to the Black sea. It gives the Germans control not only of the resources of the Ukraine, but of the bulk of Russia's grain stores and of the vast export trade of Russia's southern provinces.

Control of this territory opens a route for a German land drive into the far East, by way of Batum, in Trans-Caucasia (which was taken from Russia at Brest-Litovsk and given to Turkey), Baku, across the Caspian sea to Krasnovodsk, in Turkestan, and through Merv to the border of Afghanistan, thus threatening the Indian empire.

Another route is through Teheran, across central Persia to Ispahan and thence to Shiraz, to the Indian frontier, spelling equal menace to Britain's far Eastern possessions.

The carrying out by the Teutonic powers of their plans for conquest in the East brought from President Wilson a move which was declared to be one of the boldest made by any government since the war began. This action was in the form of a message dispatched to the Russian congress of soviets in session at Moscow. In this message President Wilson pledged the power of the United States to secure a free Russia. He declared that the United States "will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world."

President Wilson's message was regarded as a second declaration of war—a declaration of war on the German government until it is compelled to relinquish its hold on Russia. The president proposed, in effect, that the United States and its allies shall fight until Russia regains unimpaired sovereignty and independence. The message was also regarded as a direct reply to the recent address on peace terms made by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor.

Reports from Jassy tell how the imperialistic spirit of the central empires is showing itself in growing demands for concessions by Roumania.

Not merely has the Dobruja been taken from Roumania, but Berlin and Vienna, who have expressed themselves piously as opposed to annexations, are now insisting upon a rectification of frontier that will give to Austria all the strategic mountain passes and dominating heights, including the Iron Gates of the Danube, along the western frontier of Roumania.

This is precisely what Austria did to Italy when the boundary line was delimited by treaty, and the fact that Austria controlled every vantage point along the Isonzo and in the Alps when the war began immeasurably added to the difficulties of Cadorna's campaigning.

Berlin is determined that Roumania shall be placed in a helpless position at the feet of Austria, covered by Austrian guns and rendered forever incapable of acting otherwise than the central powers approve.

Intense aerial activity on the part of both the entente allies and the Teutonic forces has developed. Sixty German airplanes took part in a raid on Paris, which resulted in heavy casualties, final figures showing at least 100 persons to have been killed and 79 wounded. Among the dead was an American woman, Miss Winna Carolina Martin, who was a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker. Miss Martin was one of six persons killed in a hospital which was struck by a bomb. Among those killed were a large number of women and children who were crushed to death in a panic at the entrance to a subway station where hundreds sought refuge from the enemy bombs.

However, while the Huns were boasting of this most "successful" raid, the airmen of the allies were not idle. British aviators invaded Germany, making a daylight raid on Coblenz, one of the important railroad centers in western Germany, the seat of big military barracks and extensive munitions works. A ton of high explosives was dropped on the city, starting fires in many sections. This was the third daylight raid on the enemy country in a period of four days.

Behind the lines in Flanders and France the British aviators are also maintaining the effective work they have been doing lately. The territory from Lille south to Cambrai has been sown with bombs, railroad sidings and ammunition dumps in the region of Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Douai and Cambrai being attacked.

The enemy is getting all the worst of the air fighting, and his apparent inability to check the British flyers or to take the initiative himself in this important sphere rather discounts his loud boasts of readiness for a great offensive. It is to be doubted if he can venture any large-scale offensive while the overhead fields of battles are so thoroughly controlled by his opponents.

Announcement that Secretary of War Baker had landed in France gave rise to all sorts of speculation as to the real purpose of his trip. At Washington the official announcement was made that the secretary's visit to France is for purely military purposes and has no diplomatic significance. At the same time the view was expressed in some quarters that Mr. Baker's trip might have some connection with the views of American commanders that the allies should undertake a determined offensive on the west front this year instead of remaining on the defensive and awaiting the expected offensive of the German forces. The tremendous growth of the American expeditionary forces recently, with the promise that American troops will be ready to take part in a general offensive this year, is expected to give the views of the American high command great weight with the allied commanders. Secretary Baker has announced that he expects to make a thorough inspection of all the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military commanders. It is known that he has been eager for several months to talk over with General Pershing the many problems that have arisen in connection with the war plans.

Secretary Baker arrived in Paris just in time to witness the pretentious raid by German airplanes on the French capital. In an interview given out in Paris after the raid, Mr. Baker said: "It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by an ene-

my who wages the same war against women and children as against soldiers. Aerial raids on towns, which are counterpart of the pitiless submarine war and the attack against American rights, are the very explanation of the reason why America entered the war. We are sending our soldiers to Europe to fight until the world is delivered from these horrors."

While no official announcement has been made, the general impression prevails that new plans of the American war department call for the dispatch of American troops to France much more rapidly than was proposed in the earlier plans. The indications are that an effort will be made to bring the American expeditionary force up to a strength of approximately 1,000,000 men by the middle of the summer, instead of 500,000 men as was contemplated by the original plans of the war department. The dispatch of many National army units is expected soon, in accordance with the plan that has been adopted of forming an army corps out of two divisions of the regular army, two divisions of the National Guard and two divisions of the National army. As many units of the National Guard are already overseas, with the larger number of regular army divisions, it is expected that the movement of several divisions of the National army will follow soon.

That the movement of troops will be more rapid than was at first believed possible is indicated by the announcement of the war department that the second draft, which will be made as soon as needed legislation can be secured from congress, will call out approximately 800,000 men. Only the rapid movement of many divisions now in cantonments in this country could make room for this large number of new draft men. In this connection it is predicted abroad that General Pershing's men will be holding 100 miles of front by the closing days of 1918, a longer front than was held by the British armies two years after the war began.

Americans at home continue to be electrified by reports of the exploits of Pershing's troops in the sectors which are now held by the Americans. Successful raids have been made repeatedly by the American troops while the American artillery has won many duels with the big guns of the enemy. One raid on the new United States front in Lorraine was declared to be the most successful encounter in which American soldiers have engaged during the war. In this raid, infantry units penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of between 400 and 600 yards at some points. The raid followed a bombardment by American guns which lasted four hours and which wrecked the enemy's front trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Three successive raids at different points on this sector all proved highly successful, the Americans capturing a number of prisoners and returning to their own trenches with small casualties. In a raid on the Toul sector, the American soldiers penetrated the German trenches to a depth of 300 yards. After some hand-to-hand fighting in which a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, the raiders returned to their lines with much material and information, although they captured no prisoners. It was reported that every American who left the front line on this raid returned.

The American troops in the Toul sector have been subjected to a terrific artillery fire, the German apparently having concentrated strong forces of artillery on this sector. It was reported that in some places the bombardment reduced the first line trenches to ruins but the Americans at those points continued to hold their positions in shell craters. The American artillery also has been active on all sectors held by Pershing's men, bombarding towns and roads in the rear of the German lines.

The first permanent advance of the American troops was made on the Lunerville sector, where Pershing's men occupied enemy trenches which they had forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and heavy artillery fire. The trenches were consolidated with their own, enabling the Americans and French to operate from higher ground than before. Attempts made by the Germans to retake the position were repulsed.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MARCH 24 JESUS MINISTERING TO THE MULTITUDES.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 6:32-56. GOLDEN TEXT—The son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many.—Matt. 20:28. DEVOTIONAL READING—John 6:5-49. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Exodus 16:14-18; Matt. 25:31-46; Luke 4:16-21; James 1:27; Rev. 17. PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus a helper at all times. MEMORY VERSE—Be of good cheer: for ye shall not be ashamed.—Mark 6:50. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Helping the needy. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—(7)

This parable marks the high level of the year of popularity in the life of our Lord. It is such an important miracle as to be the only one recorded by all four gospel writers. The returning disciples (v. 31) are urged by the Master to come with him into a desert place and rest and also that he might comfort their hearts over the death of John the Baptist. "They had no leisure." Jesus knew the need and also the proper use of leisure, but the multitude would not grant him this but flocked to his retreat in the desert. They followed that they might listen to his gracious words, or behold some new wonder, but Jesus also saw and ministered. (v. 24). Carlyle said he saw in England "forty million people mostly fools." Not so with Jesus; he saw and was moved, not with sarcasm, but with a compassion that took the form of teaching (v. 34). It is better to teach a man how to help himself than to help the man without the teaching. We also infer that the soul of a man is of more value than his body. It is not enough, however, to say "God bless you; be warmed and fed," when a man is hungry. Sympathy must issue in action.

A Great Task. John tells us of the conversation with Phillip. Phillip lived in Bethsaida nearby, but to feed this multitude was too great a task, even with his knowledge and resources (John 6:5, 7). Yet we need not be surprised at Phillip's slowness of faith. Moses in a similar case was once nonplussed as to how to feed the thousands in the wilderness (see Numbers 11:21-33). The central fact concerns neither the need nor our poverty, but the absolute surrender of our all—however little—to God.

Another disciple, Andrew, who had brought his brother, Simon Peter, to the Savior, in his desperation found a boy whose mother had thoughtfully provided him with a lunch consisting of five barley biscuits and two small dried herrings (John 6:9). This is a great commentary on the tide of interest at this time—that even this hungry boy should have forgotten his lunch; the circumstances emphasized the helplessness of the disciples in order that Jesus might show his power. His command "Give ye them," (v. 37) teaches us that we are to give what we have, not to look to others, nor to do our charity by proxy (Pro. 11:24, 25). Again the Savior asks his disciples to seek (v. 38) as though he would teach them the boundless resources of his kingdom. Give what you have and he will bless and increase it to meet the needs of the multitude. The secret of success points to the moment when he took the loaves and looking up (to God who also saw their needs), he blessed it.

Living Bread. This conversation process was a stinging rebuke to the orientals, and is being emphasized in these days of food conservatism in connection with war needs. Too long we have been prodigal of God's marvelous bounties. God gives us that we may use; and we lose it unless it is shared. Jesus, the living bread, (John 6:48) will satisfy hunger and give life. As bread generates in the human body heat, energy, vitality and power, so he will feed the hungry souls of men. We have at hand the Word. It is for lack of it that men die in the deepest and truest sense of that Word. The poverty and perplexity of the disciples in the presence of similar great need, is being repeated over and over again, and yet how faithless it is. We have not enough to feed the multitude. Our few loaves of comfort, amusement, counsel, etc., will not sustain them in the present world's crisis; but when we break unto them the living bread, it meets the deep hunger of the human heart; and they will have enough and to spare if they will only eat it. In these days when the emphasis is being laid on material bread for the sustenance of the nation, there is great danger lest we forget the necessity of breaking the living bread to the starving multitudes of the world. We must maintain the supremacy of the spiritual, or lack the dynamic to provide the material.

How true the words of the late Dr. Maitble Davenport Babcock:

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour; Back of the flour the mill; And back of the mill is the wheat, And the showers, and the sun, And the Father's will.

The problem which the disciples could not meet, Jesus discerned and solved. As they co-operated with him and gave of that which he had first blessed, each had a basketful to take away and thus was well repaid for sharing with the multitude.

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Advertisement for American Dollar Flag. Includes text: "Good Subject. 'What are that couple over at your table scripping about?' 'I think, sir, they're fighting over the war bread.'"

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes text: "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 Dr. J. C. Fletcher. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria"

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Advertisement for 1916 Seed Corn. Includes text: "1916 Seed Corn. Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred poultry. Free book. AVE BROS., Box 20, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World. W. N. U., LINCOLN, NO. 12-1918."