

SAMMIES IN FRANCE

TROOPS SING MERRILY AS THEY MARCH

GENERAL FOCH IN COMMAND

Will Exhaust Germany's Energy by Reducing Power to Strike—Paris Bombarded Sunday

With the American Army in France—All American troops have been turned over to the allies. Great activity of many sorts is under way in the whole American zone. Trains of motor trucks miles long have passed through the towns and miles after miles of marching Americans are on the move.

The men sang as they swung along. They had no idea where they are going, but they were on their way and glad of it. Up under the battle mace that hangs over the northwest, the guns are rolling as they have never rolled in the memory of Mars. For our American soldiers in France all the training period is over. For the indefinite future they are under battle orders for the battle of battles now extending from the channel to the Alps. Now comes the test for which they have studied and worked. The news that General Pershing had placed them at the disposal of the allies for any duties that the French and British staffs might direct has been received with cheering in our front line trenches, in our gun pits and behind the lines' billeting areas. The effect of the news has been electrical.

General Foch is New Commander

Washington.—Appointment of General Foch, next to Joffre, France's greatest soldier, as supreme commander of the allied forces on the western front and the steps taken for increased American participation at the front are regarded by military and diplomatic officials as the turning point of the war. President Wilson made the first official announcement of the selection of General Foch as generalissimo when he gave out the text of a cablegram sent to the French general. The message itself only mentioned General Foch's "new authority" but it was announced afterwards he had been given supreme command of the allied forces.

WILL EXHAUST GERMAN ENERGY To Reduce By All Possible Means Enemies Power to Strike

London.—Essentially the problem of the democratic armies in France is to reduce the sum of German energy available for attack. This is done mainly, of course, by spilling German blood. But it is also done by imposing difficulties of ground and science upon the advancing hordes.

These dense masses of charging troops first lose vast quantities of striking power in contact with the opposing artillery, mines, machine guns, hand rifle grenades, aerial bombs and bullets, fusillades of rifle fire and occasionally cold steel. Then if all such means are overwhelmed and the resisting divisions are forced from their defensive systems they fall back fighting, destroying the railways, roads, bridges and war material, sweeping the country of everything that might help the enemy.

Paris Bombarded Sunday

Paris.—The bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was resumed at 2:15 p. m. Sunday. At the services in the morning the churches were even more crowded than is usual on Easter Sunday. No unexploded shell from a gun bombarding Paris has thus far been found. However, there have been examined in the municipal laboratory, fragments of sufficient size to permit the directors to reach certain conclusions. They are of the opinion that a double fuse is used, and that the guns fire 210 millimeters (8 1/4 inch) shells.

Amsterdam.—"A great battle has been fought and victory has been won, but nobody can foresee what will result from it," said general von Ludendorff, chief aide to field marshal von Hindenburg, in an interview with the correspondent at the front of the Tageszeitung of Berlin.

Argentina on Eve of Break

Buenos Aires.—Argentina is on the eve of another diplomatic crisis with Germany, more critical than any of the former ones. This is the general opinion in political circles and is based on the torpedoing of the Argentine steamer Ministro Irrigando in the Mediterranean, January 26.

The chief engineer of the steamer, who has arrived here, has made public a statement he gave to the Argentine embassy in Madrid, showing that the vessel was torpedoed.

To Assume Offensive in Italy

Washington.—A formidable austro-german offensive in Italy as soon as natural conditions permit, is forecast in official dispatches from Rome, which say austrian divisions continue to arrive without interruption and are taking up positions on the front.

austro-german artillery is receiving reinforcements daily, the dispatches say, while new aviation camps and additional ammunition deposits are observed to be under construction.

Americans Cool in Face of Death

Paris.—"Entirely new in this warfare, the Americans worked like the best veterans in the battle of the Somme," says a wounded French captain, who has been brought back from the front. Two of the American officers who were wounded, were brought back with the French captain, a member of the dragoons. Each American wore a French war cross conferred on the battlefield. The French captain refused to receive attention until the Americans alongside him had first been nursed. "They are the ones who should be congratulated," he said, calling upon the women of the Red Cross to look after the Americans.

CANADIANS TAKE NEWS CALMLY

People Have Sublime Faith that Allied Forces Will Rally.

Ottawa.—A Reuter dispatch received here from French headquarters says that the news should be read with entire calm and unshaken confidence and that although the British front was compelled to recoil under the hammer blows of von Hindenburg, inevitably a move that was fully foreseen by the allied staffs—counter measures prepared in advance will take effect at the right moment.

"These first days of the battle presumably mark high water level of the German advance," the dispatch continues. "The enemy still enjoys the advantage of the offensive and is able to select the point where the blow is to be aimed, while we are obliged to disperse by means of defense and to cover all points where the blow might fall."

Washington.—A dispatch from Paris says:

"The Germans have not done anything further than apply the formula from which they cannot depart, but which they plan on a colossal scale. Charges were in close formation, more compact than in 1914. Everywhere the Germans have attacked in such close waves that the individuals could hardly be distinguished from each other."

"The result of this practice is that they have suffered horrible losses. All the prisoners relate—for there are a good many German prisoners—that they are advancing over heaps of dead."

"This fact is also confirmed by the reports of our aviators. A terrified German said that more than half of his regiment had been killed, and he could not understand how he had escaped."

Shell Kills Women and Children

Paris.—Seventy were killed and ninety wounded, most of them women and children, when a shell fired by a German long range gun fell on a church in the region of Paris while Good Friday services were being held, according to an official communication. Among those killed was H. Stroesslin, councillor of the Swiss legation in Paris. The same church was struck by a shell during the celebration of high mass Sunday and many casualties resulted.

Owes Life to Cigarette Case

Paris.—An American corporal of marines was struck in the chest by a splinter of one of the first shells which fell during the bombardment of Paris by the Germans. He was wounded seriously, but his life probably was saved by the deflection of the splinter by a cigarette case. So far as has been reported, he is the only American victim of the bombardment.

Paid Heavy Toll for Result

London.—All accounts agree that Germany paid heavily for every foot of ground she has wrested from the allied armies. Her casualties are shown by the British official statement to have mounted so high that every part of the western front has had to be drawn upon to provide badly needed reinforcements for the battle area.

French Port in France.—Entire confidence reigns that the Germans' last trump in the world battle will be over-trumped when the proper moment comes. The allied military authorities were fully cognizant that the enemy's supreme effort would cause a retreat until measures could be taken to check the irruption into the allied positions.

London.—Odessa has been recaptured by the Soviet and Ukrainian troops after a bloody battle in which naval forces took part, according to a Moscow dispatch from the semi-official Russian news agency.

British Army Headquarters in France.—From the average of casualties in the various German units, as given by prisoners, one arrives at the conclusion that the German emperor has lost 50 per cent of these men since he gave the signal for the advance.

With American Army in France.—American patrols entered the German lines at two points—near Richecourt and near Bemieres. One patrol picked up an officer who had been left behind on the previous night in front of the German positions where he remained all day obtaining information.

Says It's One of Many

Copenhagen.—"The present German offensive is only a link in the great offensive," general Aussenberg of the austrian armies declares in an interview published in the newspaper Auzsag.

"It will be a long time before the final result is reached." "The most violent fighting will be near Verdun," declared Aussenberg. "Important things should happen in Italy."

MUST MARKET WHEAT

Government Wants Grain and Will Seize It Unless Released, Orders Reach State Administrator.

Farmers must market their wheat or the government will requisition it, according to orders received from Washington by the state food administration. The government wants it for war purposes. "Requisition the wheat of those who are holding it with a desire to obstruct the government" is the order which came to State Food Administrator Waities. Orders to county food administrators, asking them to report all cases in Nebraska where wheat is being held on the farms with the hope of obstructing the government, were sent from Food Administrator Waities' office. As soon as these reports are received, action, following the request of Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, will be taken by the Nebraska administration to get this wheat to market.

If the legislature follows the suggestion of Governor Neville, and passes the soldiers' voting bill in its present form, Nebraska soldiers in France will participate in the coming state election. They will vote by mail.

An expert who investigated fall wheat in Cheyenne county reported, after viewing 426 farms which are sowed to fall wheat, that only five are not 100 per cent perfect. Cheyenne county has a larger acreage of fall wheat than ever before.

Nebraska's quota of the third Liberty loan will be \$31,942,800. This is slightly higher than the minimum quota and much lower than the maximum quota for Nebraska on the second Liberty loan, which were respectively \$29,040,000 and \$49,400,000.

Oil drillers at work near Red Cloud have reached a depth of 2,325 feet. A considerable trace of oil appears in the formation brought up. Prospects for finding oil could not be better, according to experts on the ground.

The United Brotherhood of St. Louis has sent an urgent appeal to the state legislature in session at Lincoln to ratify the federal prohibition amendment during the present session.

The squabble between citizens of Red Cloud and vicinity and various telephone companies doing business in the district is to be aired by the State Railway Commission at a hearing at Red Cloud May 1.

The executive committee of the Nebraska State Press association at a meeting at Grand Island fixed Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 20, 21 and 22, as the dates for the mid-summer meeting at Omaha.

A \$100,000 issue of school bonds carried in a special election at Hastings. The money will be used to complete the \$300,000 of school buildings including the new junior normal.

The state food administration has urged the Fremont canning factory to secure as large an acreage as possible this season, in view of the heavy demand for food products.

Governor Neville issued a proclamation asking Nebraskans, on April 6, the date of America's entry into the world war, to devote their efforts in promoting the third Liberty loan.

Mayor Dahlman of Omaha has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens of the city to observe the new daylight saving regulation, which became effective last Sunday.

A non-partisan league meeting scheduled to be held at Wahoo was forbidden to take place by the city authorities on a suggestion of the Saunders County Council of Defense. A complete automobile ambulance outfit for American troops in France is to be equipped by the Nebraska G. A. R.

After twenty-seven years of service Omaha's chief of police, Henry Dunn, resigned his position because of poor health. A Red Cross auction sale held at Gothenburg netted \$7,000. A goose was sold 650 times and each time sold for a dollar.

The hearing of Miss Lyda McMahon, former superintendent of the girls' industrial school at Geneva, will be held April 17.

A big sign reading "Closed Till After the War," appears across the Columbia society hall door at Norfolk. The hall formerly was known as the German hall. The society changed its name recently from the Landwehr Verein to the Columbia society.

According to a survey made by State Food Administrator Waities, mills of Nebraska can turn out 447,000 barrels of cornmeal, 6,300 barrels of hominy and grits, 63,500 barrels of corn flour, and 18,700 barrels of barley every 30 days.

A service flag with 1,652 stars was unfurled at the Union Pacific headquarters at Omaha. It carries the greatest number of stars of any service flag in Nebraska. The stars indicate the number of young men from the Nebraska division who have joined the colors.

A recent order from the war department places all radio buzzer schools in Nebraska under the supervision of the state board for vocational education and hereafter all reports to the government will be made through the Nebraska office.

Ward M. Burgess, state director of the war saving campaign, has received a letter from D. B. Kinnison of David City in which Mr. Kinnison offers to turn his 80-acre farm over to the government for the period of five years, or for the duration of the war, all the proceeds above the actual expenses of operation and living for Mr. Kinnison and his family to go to the government.

A war saving stamp contest was staged recently in the public school at Stapleton. Sides were chosen and March 22 was set as the date on which the contest should close. The final count showed the total amount of stamps bought to be \$1,450, or an average of about \$14 to the pupil.

J. M. Gillan, head of the industrial bureau of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce estimates that more than 3,000 carloads of potatoes, valued at \$2,000,000, are rotting in cellars of Nebraska farmers because there is no market for them.

State Secretary of Agriculture Danielson announced that machinery men are making their entries for the state fair early this year, and indications point towards one of the largest machinery exhibits in the history of the fair.

According to a report issued by the government census bureau there are 129,598 farmers in Nebraska. Three hundred and eighteen are listed as dairy farmers, 2,567 as stock raisers, 17,000 as apiculturists and 154 as corn millers.

"The drive on the western front is Germany's supreme effort to call off the war before America gets into action," said Prof. F. M. Fling, head of the European history department of the University of Nebraska, at a class lecture at Lincoln.

That Nebraska women are to do their part in the third Liberty loan campaign is evidenced by the announcement of Mrs. A. G. Paterson of Aurora, that chairmen in 72 counties have been appointed.

Farmers will have to pay \$75 a month for hired hands this season, and they will be hard to get at that price, according to C. W. Pugsley, of the state university agricultural extension department.

The smallpox quarantine at Kearney has been lifted after three weeks forced vacation of the school children. Theaters are again permitted to operate and public meetings may be held.

Work on the new home for the Elkhorn Valley State bank at Stanton was begun just recently. The building will be one of the finest of the kind in the state when completed.

It is reported that Senator Adam McMullen of Gage county will be a candidate for the republican nomination for congress in the Fourth district.

Uniforms have been ordered for the Alton home guards. The company drills once a week and is developing into one of the most proficient units in the state.

Extensive tests made in the laboratory of the high school at Fremont, show that only 48.20 per cent of seed corn from last year's crop in Dodge county possesses vitality.

Farmers along the Union Pacific line in Nebraska have been requested to co-operate with the company in preventing destruction of crops by fire caused from locomotive sparks.

The third Liberty loan quota for the Kansas City district, which includes all of Nebraska, is \$130,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the second loan.

Postmaster Wahlquist of Hastings reported a total sale of over \$508,000 worth of war stamps, placing Adams county in the lead from per capita standpoint.

Fifteen hundred bushels of white corn is being made into cornmeal every day at the Cooper mills in Humboldt, Richardson county.

State Treasurer Hall now has \$500,000 of state funds in depository banks that are paying the state 5 per cent interest for the use of the money.

The Ulysses Dispatch, published by T. S. Greer, has been purchased by O. D. Kratzer, owner and editor of the Garrison News.

The Nebraska Base Hospital unit No. 40 left Omaha for Fort Des Moines last Tuesday for a period of intensive training.

As the result of an epidemic of smallpox in Omaha, all school children in the city are to be vaccinated.

A request to Nebraska factory owners to secure gardening land for their employees, to make it possible for these workers to help with the food production has been made by Mrs. Fred M. Dewesse, chairman of the food production division of the woman's committee of the Council of Defense.

Deposits in 930 state banks of Nebraska gained \$27,001,558.28 since last November, and \$59,000,000 over a year ago. Deposits now total \$250,500,824.74, according to a summary by Secretary J. J. Tooley of the state banking board.

The second will purporting to have been made by John O'Connor, aged recluse of Hastings, who died August 17, 1917, without any known heirs, leaving an estate of approximately \$100,000, has been declared invalid by Judge Snider in the Adams County court.

Burlington railroad officials have started a drive toward planting 3,600 gardens along the company right-of-way in Nebraska. Station agents and section foremen are urging the townspeople to cultivate the land on the right-of-way.

LAWMAKERS BUSY

PROHIBITION QUESTION IS AT FRONT IN THE HOUSE

SEVERAL BILLS PRESENTED

Report of Mockett Law a Move Without Precedent—It Passes on Third Day of Session

Preliminary steps to bring the question of consideration of the national prohibitory amendment before the house were taken by that body when it adopted a resolution by Norton of Polk to send to it all communications relative thereto that he has in his possession.

It is possible that the governor may refuse to do so, as he has taken the position that it is not a proper subject for consideration by the legislature because not included in his call. If he does take that position, Washington will be wired to send to the house a copy of the amendment as it passed the national congress for submission. This action was decided upon at a meeting of prohibition leaders held Tuesday, where a committee to co-operate with the legislature was named.

Eight bills were introduced in the house, but none fell into the senate hopper. Three of the eight provided for a mail vote by soldiers and the counting thereof. Two covered appropriations the regular session had overlooked. One repealed the Mockett law relating to the teaching of German in grade schools. One legalized the home guards, and the other defined the crime of sedition and provided penalties therefor.

Repealing the Mockett Law

First of all measures to be acted upon by either branch of the Nebraska legislature at its extra session is the Trumble bill, H. R. No. 4, repealing the Mockett law of 1913, under which German language teaching was forced into some of the public schools of the state before the United States entered the war, and attempts made since then to prevent its being dropped.

The bill was taken up by the house Thursday afternoon in committee of the whole, being at the head of the calendar with a unanimous report from the committee on education. Not a whisper or a breath of opposition manifested itself. There was no debate, and when Mr. Lemar moved that the bill be ordered engrossed for third reading it was done without a dissenting vote.

This speedy action in getting the bill through to its passage on the third day of the session—the earliest time that a measure could legally be put through the house or the senate—is without precedent in the history of the state. A regular session, the first three days are spent in organization and preliminary work, and bills are not introduced until the fourth day.

New Bills in the House

H. R. No. 1, by Anderson and others—Soldiers voting bill.

H. R. No. 2, by Anderson and others—Companion bill to No. 1 and provides manner of counting the soldier vote.

H. R. No. 3, by Anderson and others—Companion bill to No. 1.

H. R. No. 4, by Trumble of Sherman—Repeals the Mockett law as regards the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools.

H. R. No. 5, by Fries and others—Sedition bill.

H. R. No. 6, by Anton, Dalbey and Defoe—Provides for military home guards.

H. R. No. 7, by Fuller and Nysenburgh—Appropriates \$2,400 for salaries of state bacteriologist.

H. R. No. 8, by Fuller and Nysenburgh—Appropriates funds for payment of state insurance examiners amount approximately to \$9,000.

The house finance committee put in a little time Wednesday afternoon rounding the constitution as to whether it will permit the payment of salaries and mileage for the members. The constitution is popularly supposed to say not, and no action was taken although several members are looking longingly at that \$4,000 the house had left from the appropriation of the last regular session.

The bill for salaries of members of the legislature will start in the house at a total of \$6,400, being at the rate of \$10 a day for five days. This may be raised by amendment to pay for ten days. The members are likely to be in session more than two weeks. In addition to salary, the members are to be paid mileage at the rate of 10 cents a mile for one trip to and from Lincoln. This totals \$3,110.20. A third bill appropriate \$3,000 for incidental expenses. It is the intention to give this fund to the senate.

State Auditor W. B. Smith says he will not issue state warrants for salaries of members of the legislature without an order of court. Attorney General Reed failed to give an opinion to the house on the right of the legislature to appropriate funds for any of the purposes named, when such appropriation acts are not designated by the governor in his call for a special session. He merely advised the house to ask the supreme court what it thought about it. He said the court answered such questions for the legislature many years ago.



MARCH TO VICTORY

Courage is a matter of the blood. Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves.

In the spring is the best time to take stock of one's condition. If the blood is thin and watery, face pale or pimply, generally weak, tired and listless, one should take a spring tonic. One that will do the spring house-cleaning, an old-fashioned herbal remedy that was used by everybody nearly 50 years ago is still safe and sane because it contains no alcohol or narcotic. It is made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Oregon Grape root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry bark—extracted with glycerine and made into liquid or tablets. This blood tonic was first put out by Dr. Pierce in ready-to-use form and since then has been sold by million bottles as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If druggists do not keep this in tablet form, send 60 cents for a vial to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kidney disease carries away a large percentage of our people. What is to be done? The answer is easy. Eat less meat, eat coarse, plain food, with plenty of vegetables, drink plenty of water between meals, and take an uric acid solvent after meals for a while, such as Anuric (double strength), obtainable at almost any drug store. It was first discovered by Dr. Pierce. Most every one troubled with uric acid finds that Anuric dissolves the uric acid as hot water does sugar. You can obtain a trial package by sending ten cents to Doctor Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills

Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.

Just the Right Thing. "Baby was taken very bad while you was out, mum," said the new servant girl.

"Oh, dear!" cried the young wife. "Is he better now?"

"Oh, he's all right now; but he was bad at first. He seemed to come over quite faint; but I found his medicine in the cupboard."

"Found his medicine! Good gracious! What have you been giving the child? There was no medicine in the cupboard."

"Oh, yes, there was, mum. It was written on it."

And then the girl triumphantly produced a bottle labeled, "Kid Reviver."

Human Legs Still in Evidence. So many legs are in evidence as one moves thoughtfully about these fine days that the owners seem to be flouting them in the face of that eminent scientist who persistently predicts that we shall soon become a legless race, to show their contempt for his views.—Ohio State Journal.

Quite Different. "My money is clean spent." "What? All gone?" "No; invested in soap."

Keep Yourself Fit

You can't afford to be laid up with sore, aching kidneys in these days of high prices. Some occupations bring kidney troubles; almost any work makes weak kidneys worse. If you feel tired all the time, and suffer with lame back, sharp pains, dizzy spells, headaches and disordered kidney action, use Doan's Kidney Pills. It may save an attack of rheumatism, dropsy, or Bright's disease. Doan's have helped thousands back to health.

A Nebraska Case

J. U. Metcalf, 512 Pacific St., Omaha, Neb., says: "My kidneys were badly disordered, and the secretions were retarded and painful. I was laid up in bed for six months and kept getting worse until I was a wreck. One of my legs became powerless and the pains in my hips were awful. Finally I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they drove away the pains and restored me to good health."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Take a prompt and effective remedy—one that acts quickly and contains no opiate. You can get such a remedy by using PISO'S