Fifth of Potato and Beet Crop of State Being Harvested By Weaker Sex. Experts Say.

According to railroad crop experts more than twenty per cent of the potate and sugar beet harvesters now at work throughout Nebraska are wemen. The potato crop in this state is estimated at a normal yield of 9,000,-000 bushels. Sugar beets in the state will also be a normal yield. Quality is better but the acreage is considerably smaller than last year. One railroad expert estimates the winter and spring wheat yield at 41,602,000 bushels, oats at 57,000,000, and barley at 4,655,000. Corn will yield close to 147,000,000 bushels.

The Nebraska Telephone company has petitioned the state railway commission for a 20 per cent increase in all telephone rates in their territory. which includes all territory in Nebraska north of the Platte river, excepting a few local companies. The proposed increase, if granted, will apply to both local and toll charges.

Charged with making disloyal and unpatriotic statements against the United States and its government, an indictment was brought against Samvel Hunziker, a wealthy farmer living federal grand jury of the Lincoln district.

Lincoln was visited by a third serious fire in the last month when the plant of the Standard planing mills, covering a block of ground north of the state university was entirely gutted by flames. The loss is placed at 2\$5,000.

Antioch, which is little more than two years old, has 1,591 people and about 340 houses and cottages, according to the report of the census takes, who filed his records with the

heridan county board. Box Butte county's home guards, fully equipped, journeyed from Al-Mance to a number of towns in the county recently and were received with great enthusiasm. Other such

jaunts are being planned. That Nebraska boys are in the thick of the fray "ever there" is proven by the fact that the government's casualty list issued on Oct. 12 contained the names of sixteen soldiers from this state.

A man was haled into court and fined \$5 and costs at Alliance the other Asy for speeding in a tractor down the main street. It was alleged he was traveling at a speed of 18 miles an hour.

Hartington citizens are delighted over the prospects of having a full 24hour electric light and power service and a complete up-to-date street light ing system in the immediate future.

At a mass meeting at Chadron plans were discussed looking toward the construction of a reservoir on Chadron creek to relieve the serious water situation, which confronts the city.

Because of the prevalence of Spanish flu the Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs has called off for this year its convention which was scheduled for Fairbury this week.

C. H. Davis of Colon, Saunders county, has been chosen as agricultural agent for Johnson county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clarence R. Weber.

Nebraska has twenty-four potash concerns, fifteen of which are located at Antioch, according to a list of the various firms printed in a recent issue of the Alliance Times.

Nothing but the "flu" or some other catastrophe can prevent a monster gathering of delegates at the State Potnto Growers convention at

bluff Nov. 13 to 15. \_\_\_on of the In-The grand leer of Odd Fellows, dependen for Lincoln this week, has peen postponed one month because of the "flu" epidemic.

Principals of county schools throughout the state are acting on their own initiative in closing schools because of the Spanish influenza.

Fire destroyed the Richardson county bank building and the Kramer building at Falls City, entailing a loss of approximately \$120,000.

A community service flag containing over 100 stars was dedicated at Dorchester. The flag contains two gold

With the \$12,000 that was to have been used for the erection of an anifarm-that project having been disapproved by the state committee on nonwar construction-it is now proposed by the University Board of Regents to reopen and run the hog cholera serum plant until the next legislature meets and provides for its permanent operation. The board proposes to take this action upon the request of Governor Neville that the plant be reopened.

Frank W. Judson, state director of Nebraska Red Cross, has been chosen to head the Christmas membership drive of the central division, stored in western Nebraska and canwhich embraces the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebrasks.

No one may visit state institutions during the epidemic of Spanish influenza, the state board of control

down the price of butter 4 cents by to sell their wheat at less than govrefusing to pay 64 cents a pound for ernment price because of this contin-

WOMEN REPLACE MEN | Nebraska men of the first draft par-Nebraska men of the first draft pardrive by which General Pershing put himself in a position to strike at Metz, biggest German munition center and one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world, General March, chief of staff, made known at Washington just the other day. He said the Eighty-ninth division, Camp Funston men, were in the front line of the famous drive.

> Nebraska newspapers as well as newspapers throughout the entire United States unanimously approved President Wilson's note to Germany refusing to deal with the autocratic war lords of that country and declining to talk peace until Germany ceases to play the part of a barbarian. County Food Administrator Bliss of Buffalo county suggests that if the names of people having for sale perishable food products were published it might attract the attention of those desiring to purchase such products and induce direct dealing, between

> producer and consumer. Plans for a series of "win the war for permanent peace" conventions to be held this fall and winter in every state in the union were ennounced recently at New York by the League to Enforce Peace, Tentative arrangements call for a convention in this state next month.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce and scores of other organizations over the state sent resolutions to Washingnear Sutton in Clay county, by the ton urging President Wilson to stand for unconditional surrender as a reply to Germany's peace plea. R is evident the effort of the various bedies was not in vain.

The Lewiston consolidated school which opened early last month is proving exceedingly popular. Over 100 pupils are now attending the school. Two large automobile vans are used to bring the children to and from school.

That all Nebraska approved of President Wilson's action in dealing with Germany's, peace proposal, is proven by the wave of satisfaction that swept over the state following the dispatch of the note to Berlin.

Efforts to have the S. A. T. C. at the University at Lincoln designated as Camp Pershing, failed because of a regulation of the war department for unit designations for all of these camps in American colleges.

November 14 has been designated as the day when all boys in the state below military age and ever fifteen years and six months will be called upon to register in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Nebraska, which was to have been held at Lincoln, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic.

Nebraska Methodist charches have appointed twenty executive secretaries to take charge of the centenary fund, to be raised within the next five

Scottsbluff has issued a call for 100 men to work in the sugar industry, Factories are paying 371/2 cents an hour and giving eighty-four hours a

Jefferson county oversubscribed its quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds on the first day by aprpoximately \$5,000. The quota was \$428,000. A contract has been let by the Beatrice Corn Meals Mins company for the erection of a firepress plant in Beatrice to cost about \$10,000.

Improvements are being made at the electric light plant at 6'Neill, which will give the town a twenty four hour light in power servicen the

Elk City went over them less than Fourth Liberty loannescription of over one hour wifer than its quota. tribol teacners of Alliance public

schools petitioned the school hoard for a raise of \$15 per month in salary of each teacher.

Alliance boasts of baving held more conventions in the past ten years than all other western Nebraska cities combined.

Two mothers, one leaving six children and the other seven children. died in North Bend from Spanish

Up to last Monday evening eight persons had died of Sanutah "flu" in the vicinity of North Bond.

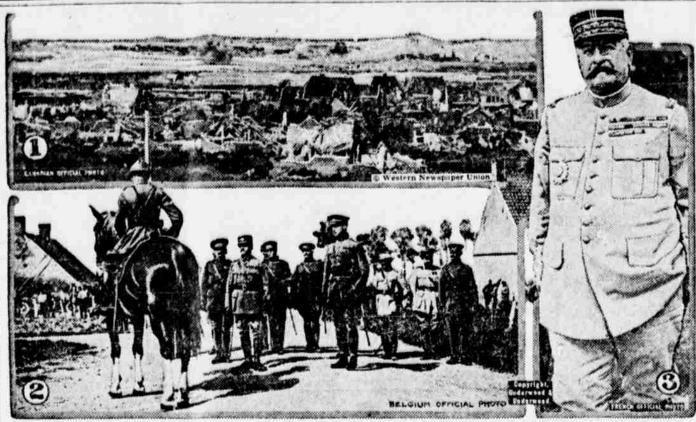
Cheyenne county oversubscribed its Liberty Loan quota in less than two

A 320-acre farm near Cedar Bluffs sold the other day for \$250 per acre. Frement is wrestling with a shortage of nurses as the remot of the inmel pathology building at the state fluenza outbreak. About 16 nurses from Fremont have entered the Red Cross or other war service within the last few months and physicians are

> unable to get nurses to bandle cases. The potash case, which is of so much interest to Nebraska; which has been the cause of holding up leases made by the state heard, and which was to have come up in the supreme court last week at Lincoln, has been postponed until the next sitting.

> Word has reached the State Railway Commission at Lincoln that more than 1,200 carloads of fine potatoes are not be placed on the market for lack

of shipping facilities. Word has reached Food Administrator Wattles at Omaha that heavy shipments of military supplies to the American forces in France is responsible for the curtailment of wheat Housewives of Fremont forced movement. Farmers are advised not



1-View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2-Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Huns. 3-General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating north of Reims.

# **NEWS REVIEW OF** THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

## ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

Cambral Captured and Huns' Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat-Yanks Successful in Champagne-Beirut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies. President Wilson answered that he could not suggest an armistice while the German armies were outside the boundaries of Germany, and then asked whether the German government accepted the terms laid down by him and whether its object in entering discussions was only to agree upon the practical details of their application; furthermore, he wanted to know whether the chancellor was speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire

who have so far conducted the war. The people of all the allied natios soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous short

of "Unconditional surrender." Marshal Foch responded with he of the most powerful attacks of the allied armies, capturing the important wide breach the day the Hindenburg line, and along the line from Verdun armies ea.

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancelor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made nerely to give the military command & chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war an the enemy's own terms and he refuses. The German nation now must unitedly fight

At first there was some disappoint ment because President Wilson did rot reject the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty. At the same time he left the door open for ultimate negotiations, after Germany has accepted his 14 points and given full guarantees. As for the armistice, he did not agree to that even were the German armies to be withdrawn from all occupied territories, recognizing the fact that the declaring of an armistice is up to the military commanders. The president's note was fully approved, probbbly in advance, by the allied governments, and was given the highest praise by the press in England and France as well as America.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up. Foch's forces have the Germans on the run, and if they are permitted to follow up the Huns on their retrent to the Meuse they will destroy a large part of their effectiveness and capture probably half of their material. On the other hand an armistice would permit the Huns to retire within their borders with their armies intact and prepared to maneuver effectively behind their shortened and powerfully fortified lines. Animated by a spirit, not of vindictiveness, but of retributive justice, the men of the al-

her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldlers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia. The absolute unrepentance of the Huns for their outrages is shown by their action in looting and wantonly destroying the towns in France from which they are being driven and in their practice of carrying away with them thousands of the helpless inhabitants who are forced to work for them like slaves. The formal warning of France that there would be retribution for these shameful deeds has been disregarded, and if adequate punishment is not inflicted there will be a general feeling that justice has mis-

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in that connection. The chancellor, in his speech to the reichstag, undertook rather feebly to demonstrate that recent political changes actually had put the people in power and that he was their representative. But all that was looked on as bunk.

The diplomatic situation resolved itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms or it must confess that the charcellor was not acting in good faith That is the hole in which President Wilson has placed Prince Max and his associates, --

The gentest blow delivered by the uled armies last week was between Caperal and St. Quentin. There Field Mrshal Haig's tireless forces, re-enerced by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners and on Wednesday occupied the long and desperately defended city of Cambral. The Huns, in full flight, blew up most of Cambral and burned Bohain, Marctz and many another beautiful town, but the allies did not even stop to extinguish the flames. The enemy apparently was attempting to reconstitute his lines back of the Selle river from Le Cateau to Solesmes, so Haig's troops, led by the cavalry, pushed rapidly forward and the big guns followed so fast that they kept the Huns always under fire. Only the German machine gunners put up a creditable defense, the riflemen who could be overtaken generally surrendering willingly. Prisoners said the German plan was to retreat to the Valenciennes line and then to the Meuse, and it was evident the retirement of the German armies from France was well under way. They will fight all the way back to their borders, of course, but the country is open and the tanks and cavalry of the allies will have daily increasing opportunity to do their part. The Germans still have the strength to maintain a fairly orderly retreat, and if the war is ended by a military decision, it is admitted the Huns may be able to postpone that inevitable event for many months. When they do reach the Meuse they will be behind powerful defenses, but the nature of those defenses is known to the allied commanders, and so far as the fortifications there are concerned, the finmense sum just asked of congress for American artillery may be taken to indicate the tremendous concentration of gunfire that will be used to batter them to pleces.

While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest, and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Huns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line. Pausing to permit their artillery to pour a rain of shells on the German positions for 19 hours, the Yanks advanced to the attack Wednesday, and by a brilliant and swift advance broke through the enemy line. To the right of them other troops forced their way through the Cunel wood, and this made possible the storming of the Mamel trench of the Kriemhilde position. The engineers were advancing right along with the infantry, clearing the way through the entanglements. Important heights south of the Marcq were capked armies feel that no peace should tured, and the Yankees joined hands funds, and it will adopt them.

be granted Germany until her cities, with the French at Laucon. East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and, at the time of writing, these movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing.

These operations in France were steadily crushing the great German sallent whose apex was near Laon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Huns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchatel and Vouzieres.

The American air service on the front of the First army clearly demonstrated its superiority during the week. Huge aggregations of bombing planes continually flew over the enemy front lines, communications, back areas and troop concentrations, doing incalculable damage, while the pursuit planes kept the air clear of Hun machines.

The Serbian army kept up the unremitting pursuit of the Austrians in Serbia as the Bulgarians withdrew from that country, or surrendered, accoding to their agreement. Before the end of the week the Serbs were quite close to Nish and moving ahead stendily. To their west, in Albania, the allied troops made considerable progress. The Italians took Elbassan after crushing determined resistance by the Austrians, and then continued their advance northward.

The occupation of Beirut by French marines only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a neace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson, and Tewfik Pasha, it was reported, would be the new grand vizier. His sympathies are rather with the allies, and there is little doubt the sultan bimself would be mighty glad to get out of the war on the best terms obtainable. London was convinced Turkey had notified Germany it intended to make peace and that the kaiser tried to stave this off by the proposal of the chancellor.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's effort. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact." Among the reople of the empire the movement to proclaim the separation of Hungary and Austria was making great headway. Meanwhile the Bohemian leaders were conferring and preparing to declare the independence of their country and its separation from Austria-Hungary, and, knowing the dangers of such action, made their wills and settled their personal affairs.

Boris, who has succeeded to the throne of Bulgaria on the abdication of his father, Ferdinand, adheres to the terms of the surrender made by his armies, and has ordered Germany and Austria to quit his country within a month. Already the rail connection between Vienna and Constantinople seems to be effectually broken.

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat Leinster, the Japanese liner Hirano and the American cargo steamship Ticonderoga were torpedoed. The total loss of life was estimated at more than 900. In the case of the Ticonderoga about 230 were killed, most of them by shrapnel fire after the boat had ceased to resist.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many short-sighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$6,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in. All the agencles engaged in the campaign redoubled their efforts and the American public was loudly warned that the Hun peace talk must be disregarded and the money must be raised. Uncle Sam needs those six billions and he will get them, and he will need and will get much more, in all probability, before peace is declared and the armies are disbanded. If the people refuse to lend the government all the money it needs, at a good rate of interest, it has other ways of getting

# DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary.

### PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick With Spanish Influenza-Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.-In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epideze c of influenza, Surgeon General Glue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients III with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician. With influenza continuing to spread in many parts of the country, and with an acute shortage of doctors and nurses everywhere, every unnecessary call on either physicians or nurses makes it so much harder to meet the urgent needs of the patients who are seriously Ill.

Present Generation Spoiled.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given.

"The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (bloodstained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully.

"Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in bandkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry," and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice-these will suffice in

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowy cases; quiet, so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too mach fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day. "So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set around the neck. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover both mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water, dried and used over

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possib wear a washable gown or an ap which covers the dress. This will n it much simpler to avoid infection

"It is desirable that all atten learn how to use a fever thermo This is not at all a difficult matty the use of such a thermomet great help in caring for the The druggist who sells these eters will be glad to show are used.

sunder-"In closing, and lest I be word of stood, I wish to leave of caution: If in doubt, call