LATE DRAFTEES NEXT

More Than 8,000 Nebraskans Who Reg-Istered Sept. 12, Will Be Summoned in November and December.

The first draft from men in the big manpower registration in September will call 8,150 Nebraskans to the colors in November and December, State tors of eliminating the Christmas and Provost Marshal Anderson has anpounced. Nebraska has been called on Saturdays, for the time lost during upon to furnish 12 per cent of the class of 19 and 20 and 32 to 36 to go | tion, it is said, is necessary in order to to training camps during the last two complete the required amount of months of the present year. Captain school work as early as possible to re-Anderson sald. No announcement is made at this time as to the dates of entrainment or the camps to which the selects will be assigned. Nebraska has approximately 68,000 availables in the first class of the new draft ages, Captain Anderson stated.

According to figures compiled by the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, Nebraska stands first among all states of the union in the ratio of automobiles to population. Between January 1 and July 1 of this year, 167,400 cars were licensed, which made one automobile to every 7.6 persons in the state. Iowa, with 300,000 cars, is second with a percentage of 7.8.

Nebraska grown potatoes when properly graded are not inferior in quality to potatoes grown in surrounding states nor do they possess any inherent weakness which is likely to make them inferior. This summarfizes in brief a report made to the state food administrator by E. Mead Wilcox, plant pathologist of the Nebraska experiment station, Lincoln,

The State Council of Defense has set aside November 14 as registration day for all boys who have attained the age of 15 years 7 months and up to 18 years. The registration constitutes membership in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. The two general classes into which this reserve will be divided is industrial and agricultural.

Heads of the united war work campaign have agreed to increase the esuntry's quota 50 per cent over the budget of \$170,500,000, the amount set when the drive was first being planned. This decision means that Nebraska will be asked to give \$3,000,000 instad of \$2,000,000 during the campaign, which will start November 11.

The price of hogs have advanced somewhat on the South Omaha market as a result of the food administra-Mon's announcement of a minimum price of \$17.50 per hundred for hogs Muring November. During October the orice went below \$17, despite the food administration's efforts to keep it up.

Owing to the influenza epidemic throughout Nebraska the Baptist state convention which had been postponed from in October to November 9, has now been indefinitely postponed. It was to have been held at Omaha.

With 95 per cent of Nebraska's winter wheat planted and benefiting from present rains, the state should raise its banner crop next year, according to Professor W. W. Burr, soil expert for

University of Nebraska. The board of control reports that in the Bentrice institute for the feeble minded, 137 of the 500 inmates are ill with influenza, in addition to a number of members of the staff and as-

Madison county boasts of having two majors in the U. S. army, both of whom are not yet 25 years old. The

men are Major Frank Warner and Major Fred Inglis, both of Norfolk. Total expenses for running the state of Nebraska for the third quarter of this year amounted to \$2,139.515.58.

Nearly \$1,000,000 more than was expended during the second quarter. The Madison Chapter of Red Cross, which includes the cities of Madison, Enola and Warnerville, will finance two overseas canteen workers. This

will cost the chapter \$2,500. The Dunbar Review was forced to suspend publication temporarily when the editor, Elmer Smith, and his en-

tire family contracted influenza. The Burlington employees in Box Butte county bought more than \$75,000 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan

bonds. Arrangements are complete to raise

Nebraska's quota of \$3,000,000 in the united war work campaign Nov. 11-18. By a vote of 52 to 2 citizens of the Holmesville school district rejected a \$50,000 school bond proposition.

The State Railway commission has granted the Lincoln Telephone and crease telephone toll rates 25 per cent and telephone rentals approximately 10 per cent. The increases af-

fect 66 cities and towns in the state. Definite announcement has been made from official sources that Omaha will be a highly important division point on the Woodrow Wilson airway, which will be maintained for air mail services and other government purposes after the war.

The Fort Omaha balloon school is to be enlarged to about three times its drilling outfit is already on the ground present size. The number of men to and plans are being made to drill for be trained at the school is expected to oil at Riverton. be more than doubled. There are about 5,000 men at the fort now.

hold purposes, With Nebraska's sion to increase their rates. population estimated at 1,300,000, the state just got under the two-pound allotment, it being the first time since people lived within the required quota for a single month.

Arnold Martin of Du Bois, who has become nationally famous through his success in farming a 20-acre tract in Pawnee county, added another laurel to his crown when he won the sweepstakes prize for states at the International Soil Products exposition in Kansas City. To win the trophy he had to compete with the states of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Minnesota, South Dakota and Florida and two Canadian provinces.

There is some talk by state educaspring vacations, and continuing school the quarantine period. Some such aclease students for work on the farms.

Reports reaching state health authorities at Lincoln show that the influenza epidemic over Nebraska is subsiding. From the time the disease appeared in Nebraska up to the last of October a total of about 50,000 cases had been reported to the state board of health.

It is reported that if oil is not found soon in paying quantities in the Banner county oil well, which is already down over 5,000 feet, work on a new well in the vicinity will be started, as promoters of the project have faith in the presence of oil in the county.

The newly formed Farmers' Union Potato Growers' association of Sheridan county is making big shipments of spuds from Gordon, Hay Springs, Rushville, Clinton and Sedan and at each point has storage facilities for 15 or 20 cars.

league, organized for the purpose of raising and distributing all war funds with the exception of Liberty loans, will start a drive on November 12 to raise \$150,000, which is expected to last a year.

A bank is not required to pay a certificate of deposit until the time expires for which the deposit was made, according to an opinion by Attorney General Reed made in answer to an inquiry from the American State bank of Sutherland.

Distribution of the 1918 home food cards for Nebraska has been postponed by State Food Director Wattles until December 1, owing to the influenza epidemic. In Nebraska 325,000 cards

will be distributed by school children. The state railway commission has made known that it will not insist that Nebraska telephone companies violate Director General Burleson's order providing there shall be no phone con-

struction except for war emergencies. Word has reached Fremont of the arrival of the 109th Signal battalion, composed of Fremont and Schuyler boys, in France. The battalion has been stationed at Camp Cody for several months past.

Sheridan county oversubscribed her quota of the Fourth Liberty loan more than \$200,000. The county's quota was \$525,000. Subscriptions totalled \$725,-000. This is about \$75 for every man, woman and child in the county.

Scootts Bluff county won first prize for the best county exhibit, best collection of cereals, and best collection of fruit and vegetables shown by a county at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City.

A Burlington passenger train struck a cow in the vicinity of Seward the other day, resulting in the engine. baggage, mail and express cars going into the ditch. No one was hurt.

A Holstein cow owned by a Gage county farmer recently gave 35 quarts of milk a day for a period of one week, during which time 24 pounds of butter were made from the cream.

So far the state asylum for the Insane at Hastings has not had a case of the "flu," due, it is said, to the stringent regulations imposed by Superintendent Fast.

December 3 to 5 are the dates set for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the county officers of Nebraskn. The convention will be held at Hastings.

Union Pacific crop experts say Nebraska winter wheat acreage will be 20 per cent greater than last year. and the quality of the product will be

The large potato flour mill which is being built at Gordon is expected to use up all undergrade potatoes raised

in Sheridan and adjoining counties. Madison county oversubscribed its Fourth Liberty Loan quota by approximately \$440,000. Final subscriptions, fully settled for, total \$1,881,750.

An organization of potato growers has been formed in Scottsbluff county. Telegraph company authority to in- The crop in the county is exceptionally good this year.

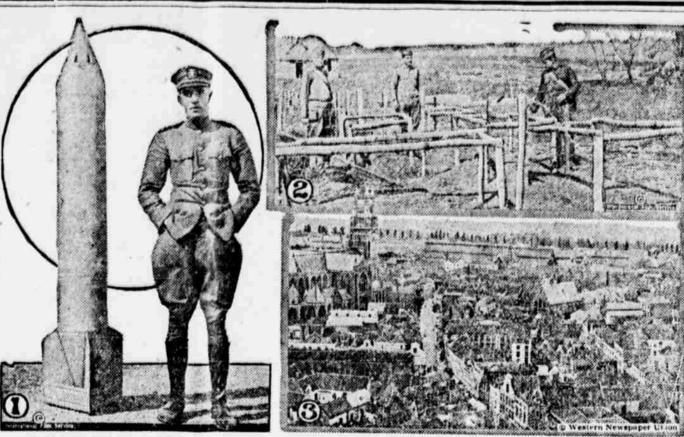
> One man was killed and four injured when a switch engine kicked into a box car from which section workers were unloading ties, in the U. P. yards

Potato crop failures at all but two of the state institutions will compel the State Board of Control to buy about 6,000 bushels of spuds to supply the different institutions.

A company has been formed, a

Three telephone companies in No braska, the Pallsade, Thedford and During October Nebraskans used Union Valley, have petitioned the 2,598,450 pounds of sugar for house- State Railway commission for permis-

Governor Neville has called upon Director General McAdoo and Foor Administrator Hoover to raise th sugar certificates were issued that the grain embargo at the Omaha terminal. that has placed Nebraska farmers "at the mercy of grain speculators."



i-Aerial torpedo, weighing 2.0 pounds, used on the U-type dirigible of the American navy, 2-Graves of some of the American soldiers who fell in the victorious fight in the St. Mihiel salient. 3-General view of Bruges, recaptured from the Huns and established as the capital of Belgium,

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

The Dodge County War Service President Wilson Tells Germany That No Peace Will Be Made With the Kaiser.

VIEWS OF HIS REPLY VARY

Breaking Up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire Seems an Assured Fact-Huns Continue Retreat From Belglum-Yanks in Fierce Fighting Northwest of Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

We are willing to evacuate occupled territories and arrange an armistice based on the actual standard of power on both sides in the field. Our land and sea forces have not been been guilty of thegal and inhumane actions, and we have ordered them not to commit any more such actions. The German government is now free from any arbitrary and irresponsible influence and is supported by the approval of an overwhelming majority of the German people.-Germany's Note to President Wilson.

Considering the assurances given by the German government, I cannot decline to suggest to the allied governments the consideraever, must leave the United States and its allies in a position to enforce the arrangements made and to make impossible a renewal of hostilities by Germany. It appears to me that the kalser and his crew still are in unimpaired control of the empire, and if we must deal with them, now or later, we must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender,-President Wilson's reply to Germany.

The above summarizes briefly but fairly the diplomatic exchanges of the week between Berlin and Washington. Germany's note, evasive, shuffling and altogether unsatisfactory, was received with contempt by the press and people of the United States and the allied countries. The president and his close advisers, it was said, were pleased only with the indication that Berlin was moving step by step toward full acceptance of the allies' terms for an armistice and peace. The imperial government's indignant denial that its land and sea forces have committed outrages was looked on generally as an insult to the intelligence of a world that knows such outrages have been committed and have not yet ceased. Even while protesting against the charges, the note says orders have been issued to discontinue the inhumane practices alleged by President Wilson in his former note; and the Huns who are being driven from Belgium and northern France have not stopped the ruthless pillaging and burning of the places they are forced to evacuate, save in a few instances. If the orders to observe the rules of civilized warfare have been issued, then there is an end of the contention of the defenders of the German people as distinguished from the German autocratic government, namely, that the troops commit outrages only under the orders of the military command. No observing person can longer doubt that we are at war not only with the German government, but with an inconsiderable part of the German people. It may be that the Germans will overthrow the Hohenzollerns and all their gang, but if so, it will be not because of the monstrous crime they have committed, but because they have failed of their criminal purpose. There is not in all Germany one sign of repentance. There is only furious disappointment because the leaders have

It cannot be said truthfully that President Wilson's reply to Berlin aroused any wild enthusiasm. Most of us felt as did Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who said: "I would have told Germany to go to bell." Less blunt critics of the president felt that the

not been able to "make good."

Wilson was losing ground by continuing the diplomatic discussion with a government with which, he very properly declares, the United States cannot negotiate. There was general approval of the latter part of the note, which pronounced against any peace with the kalser, and the rest of it was praised by those who saw in it a clever move to allenate the German people from their military leaders. There was no doubt anywhere of the rightness of the president's aims and intentions, but many public men feared that his very admirable detestation of war and his fondness for writing notes might lead him into an embarassing diplomatic maze.

In reassurance, it may be said that no armistice and no peace will be arranged that are not entirely to the sat-Isfaction of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as the United States, and that these four allies have agreed that Germany must be required to surrender. There will be no cessation of hostilities on the part of the allies until Germany not only evacuates occupled territory, but also gives substantial guarantees that will prevent resumption of fighting by her; and the entente allies are determined that any discussions concerning an armistice shall take into full consideration the sea power, in which they are predominant.

In his delayed reply to the note from Austria-Hungary President Wilson informed Vienna that events had made some of his famous fourteen points out of date, notably that concerning the autonomy of the oppressed peoples in the dual kingdom, since the United everywhere in that region of ravines States had recognized the independence of the Czecho-Slovaks and the national aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs. Consequently he could not talk peace with those points as a basis. Then followed an imperial manifesto announcing the formation of federal states in Austria-Hungary; the setting up of a state of their own by the Germans in Austria; the creation of a sovereign state by the Slovenes, Croatlans and Serbs without reference to present political frontiers, and progress by the Hungarians toward full independence, with reports that they were about to apply to the entente governments for terms for a separate armistice and peace. The empire of Charles was fast breaking up, and there was the greatest depression in Vienna, where famine threatens and the authorities are powerless. Consequently, according to dispatches, the Austrian government is becoming reconciled to the idea of unconditional

capitulation. Again, and yet again, the unduly optimistic must be reminded that, from a military point of view, Germany is still far from being defeated. Though she is being forced to relinquish her grip on Belgium and northern France, she is conducting her retreat in order and much in her own way, and though losing much material and thousands of men, is carrying off most of her heavy guns and a great deal of her supplies, destroying the bulk of those left behind. She still has about 160 divisions on the west front, 30 of them being in reserve, and with these, with the men returned from hospitals and with those coming of military age she probably can hold out for many months on her shortened front. The Huns are falling back to successive lines of defense, pivoting on the positions north of the Argonne and on the Meuse heights, and with many thousands of machine guns in strong positions are making the advance of the allies as difficult and expensive as possible. The present government of Germany seemingly doesn't intend to give up the fight without making a desperate finish, and toward the end of the week it was said Ludendorff had drafted a proclamation to the people exhorting them to carry on the war to the utmost, since the allies would not grant them peace without humiliation.

All week long the Germans continued their withdrawal from Belgium, sometimes moving rapidly, and at others putting up a stouter resistance in order to rescue some stores or guns. In being driven from the Belgian coast some 15,000 Huns were forced across the Holiand border and were promptty interned by the Dutch. Haig's Britmly reply called for was a demand for ish forces, ably seconded by the Bel- the nurse from death.

unconditional surrender and that Mr. | gians, the French and some American divisions, drove forward relentlessly and before the week closed were chasing the last of the Huns out of Valenclennes. To the south of that city, in the direction of Maubeuge and Mons, the British made a smashing attack, breaking through the enemy line of defense on a wide front and threatening to outflank the line of the Scheldt which, further north, had held up the progress of the allies to some extent. By cutting the banks of the Scheldt canal and other waterways the Germans flooded the country. The capture of Mons and Maubeuge would be serious to the Germans, for those cities, which are united by a railroad, have been the principal German concentration and supply points on the Ardennes front. East of Le Cateau, where the Americans are fighting beside the British, the allied progress was rather slow.

The fall of Ghent in the near future seeming a certainty, the Germans were evacuating it; and the Belgian govern ment decided to establish itself in the recovered city of Bruges, --

The French in the Laon region moved forward somewhat, but the advance there was slowed up considerably during the week. In the Champagne the Huns were keeping up the most determined kind of resistance, and the Americans in the valley of the Meuse were bearing the brunt of the severe fighting. It was the hardest kind of work, and at times the Yanks had to fall back, but always they returned to the combat and carried their objectives. Powerfully organized machine gun positions were encountered and hills and forests, and to take these without too much loss it was necessary to maneuver past them and attack from the flanks and rear. Farther west, to the north of Grand Pre, the Americans were engaged in equally severe fighting, but there, too, they were slowly overcoming the stubborn resistance of the Huns. In this they were materially aided by the big bombing squadrons of the air forces which not only continually harassed the enemy in the fighting lines but made repeated raids on his bases and supply trains.

One-fourth of Germany's available military strength has been placed in the Champagne and Meuse sectors to hold back the Americans and French there, and the task these allied armies are doing, while not showy, is of tremendous importance and difficulty. The Huns are trying desperately to save the Mezieres-Luxemburg railway system, on which depend all their communications in that region. It is a satisfaction to know that the Americans are giving a mighty good account of themselves there and that, while their own losses are not small, those of the enemy are vastly larger.

In the near East matters progressed favorably, the allies driving the Austrians northward and reaching the Danube on the Roumanian border, thus completing the isolation of Turkey from the central powers. A further advance to Orsova will open the way for an invasion of Austria. In Montenegro the process of clearing out the foe went forward rapidly. At Krushevatz, in the center of Serbla, German forces were strongly resisting the advent of the Serbs toward Belgrade.

Turkey, which is more than ready to make peace, has a new scheme. Plans are being discussed to make Constantinople a free port and dismantle the fortifications of the Dardanelles on condition that the allies guarantee the continuance of Constantinople as the capital of Turkey. It is also proposed to grant autonomy to Arabia, Syria, Armenia and the Jewish part of Palestine.

The Germans seem to delight in viclating the sense of decency of civilized people. The latest example of this propensity is the naming of Baron von der Lancken as head of a commission of neutral residents of Brussels which is to investigate charges of unnecessary devastation during the retreat from Belgium. This baron played a tending role in the murder of Edith Cavell, ignoring the representations of Brand Whitlock and refusing to save

EX-CATTLE KING NOW A PAUPER

General Terrazas Once Owned 200,000 Herd and Million Acres in Mexico.

STRIPPED OF WEALTH

Now He Lives Quietly in El Paso, Tex., Planning Recovery of Estate-Sought Refuge From Bandits.

El Paso, Tex.-Each evening at sunset an old man with silver white halr and a snowy beard may be seen walking around the plaza taking his daily, exercise with his two bodyguards.

He is Gen. Luis Terrazas, octogenarian exile from Mexico, who lost virtually all his great fortune in the revolution of Madero and Villa and now is forced by political conditions in the country to live on the border. When the Madero revolution started in 1911 "Don Louis" was known as the cattle king of Mexico. His herds numbered more than 200,000 head and grazed on a thousand hills and plains of northern Mexico. His estates stretched from the Rio Grande to Chihuahua City and he could ride for 24 hours by train over his own acres, which then numbered more than a million.

Big Business Interests.

From his offices in the state capital General Terrazas governed this vast cattle empire, conducted a bank and many other industries connected with his cattle business. He and his large family lived in luxury in the marble palace on the Alamada or at Quinta Carolina, his summer home on the plains. Train after train of cattle arrived at the border from the Terrazas ranches.

His annual export averaged 25,000 head, and the "T-Running-S" brand was as well known at the Chicago.



Kansas City and Fort Worth stock yards as it was in Mexico. The Terrazas holdings were estimated to be worth \$5,000,000 (gold) but were not for sale at any price.

Now General Terrazas and his family live in a rented house on Golden Hill. He rides to his office in an old automobile and buys his groceries from a cash-and-carry store.

Property Confiscated.

The revolutionists under Madero, Orozco and other leaders killed the Terrazas cattle for food, burned his ranch buildings and looted his stores and warehouses. Then Francisco Villa, acting as commander in the north for General Carranza, issued a decree confiscating all of the Terrazas holdings, including the herds, lands and personal property. General Terrazas was forced to flee from Mexico before Villa's advance on Chihuahua City from Juarez. He made the long trek to the border at Ojinaga with the fleeing federal col-

umn. He never returned to Mexico. July 22 last General Terrazas celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday anniversary, surrounded by his ten sons, seventy-five grandchildren and many more relatives. He maintains an office downtown, where he attends to his private business daily and keeps in close touch with cattle and market condi-

It is his dream to be permitted to return to his native land with sufficlent guarantees to allow him to begin over again to re-establish the Terrazas fortune.

Goes Calling; Meets Burglar. Cleveland .- Dudley Field went over to see his uncle, C. W. Field, on a recent evening. He arrived after dark and when no one answered the bell he tried the door and found it un-

locked. Thinking to find someone within, he walked in and found someone. A real, live burglar had got there first and when he finished beating and kicking Field into unconsciousness he gagged him, took his money and got away. Some time later members of the family returned and released him.