

## CONTINUE TO SAVE

State Food Controller Says Conservation Must Go On if Peace Comes. To Distribute Home Cards.

In accordance with the opinion of State Food Administrator Wattles conservation of foods must be continued for a year or more after the war has ended, and perhaps on an even more intensive scale. Besides contracting to supply the allies with 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats we are to furnish them with 10,000,000 tons of breadstuffs, says Wattles. New home cards will be distributed shortly to 300,000 Nebraska homes. Suggestions and rules for conserving foodstuffs are given on the new cards, and if they are followed the food administration says the government will be able to keep faith with our allies and everybody at home will have enough.

The State Railway commission's order granting the Nebraska Telephone company permission to increase its toll charges 25 per cent and rental charges 10 per cent, affects approximately eighty thousand subscribers north of the Platte river. The raise will give the company an additional revenue of \$425,000 per annum and was granted as an emergency measure for a period of six months. The toll increase went into effect on Nov. 1. The rental increase will be more effective Dec. 1.

The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its twenty-third state convention in Lincoln, Nov. 19-22, guests of the following women's clubs of Lincoln: Lincoln Woman's Club, Century Club, Tuesday Review Club, Outlook Club, Sorosis, Fortnightly Club and W. P. R. C. The convention was originally scheduled for Fairbury, Oct. 15-18, but was called off on account of the quarantine.

The Hamilton Grocery Company of Alliance was one of the winners in the window display contest of the Carnation Milk Products Company. This contest was participated in by thousands of dealers throughout the United States and Canada and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of the Nebraska concern.

Funds in three departments of the state are overdrawn to the amount of \$383,715.00, an increase of \$90,541.00 over last month, according to the monthly report of the state treasurer. These three funds are the university activities, state normal and state aid bridge funds.

The Nebraska State Teachers' association's annual convention is to be held at Omaha December 26 to 28, while the schools are closed for the Christmas holidays. It was planned to hold the convention last week, but it was postponed because of the Spanish influenza epidemic.

According to reports reaching Immigration Expert Howard for the Burlington railroad at Omaha, a great deal of the corn being harvested in Nebraska is being husked by women, and they are receiving from 7 to 9 cents a bushel, the same as paid to men.

Edward Peterson, Omaha railroad construction contractor, has offered his personal services and more than \$100,000 worth of equipment to the government to do reconstruction work in France now or after the war.

The government has issued a statement calling up the public to send all Christmas gifts which have to be transported by express or mail before December 5, in order to avoid congestion of transportation facilities.

Business men at Edgar, dissatisfied with the advance in telephone rates, are contemplating organizing a county-owned and operated telephone exchange, as provided by a law enacted by the state legislature in 1913.

Omaha, it is claimed, produces twice as much butter annually as any other city in the union. For the year ending June 30, 1918, the Nebraska metropolis manufactured 25,700,000 pounds of butter.

Valley, Douglas county, with a population of 800 boasts of having sent ninety-four men to war, forty-two of whom are in service in France.

The new Zion Evang. Lutheran church at Chappell is now completed, and services in the new structure will be held in the near future.

Poultry demonstration farms are to be established by the extension service of the state university soon in six counties. Flocks have been selected in Saunders and Gage counties, and one will soon be designated in Lancaster, Clay, Saline and Cass counties.

Holidays will be cut at the state university at Lincoln to make up time lost by the closing on account of influenza. Christmas and Thanksgiving vacations will be eliminated and the spring recess will be limited to a week.

The state hog cholera serum plant at Lincoln is being put into shape as rapidly as possible for the manufacture of serum. Dr. A. S. Alford has taken up his duties at the plant.

In urging Nebraskans to eat more potatoes, Miss Esther Ord, state university home economist, says when we stop to consider that one medium sized baked potato is equal in food value to one egg, two slices of bread one tablespoon of butter, one lean lamb chop, or five-eighths of a cup of milk, that potatoes at the present prices are one of the cheapest foods.

On complaint of a number of farmers the state railway commission has enjoined the Burlington railroad or those in control of it from removing a portion of the Yutan-Chalco cut-off. Some time ago it was announced that the Burlington had received permission of the commission to remove rails from the cut-off. The farmers claim that the Burlington road proposes to destroy \$500,000 worth of bridges and other property for the sake of getting \$100,000 worth of steel rails.

A total of 59 food shows were held in conjunction with the county fairs in Nebraska this year, with an average daily attendance of 2,000, and 354,000 conservation pamphlets, dealing with conservation, preserving and drying, economical use of sugar and flour substitutes were distributed to the people of the state, according to C. W. Pugsley of the Nebraska University, who had charge of the exhibits.

Health authorities at Ord have ordered every person in the city to wear flu masks as a drastic measure to prevent further spread of the dread epidemic, which has been on the increase during the last week, with many new cases reported daily.

Rev. W. H. Mills, Chadron Episcopal minister, has gone to work in the Round House there to help relieve the congestion in the machine shops. Rev. Mills is a machinist by trade and says he is always ready to help out in any emergency.

Total premiums collected by the state hail insurance department in Nebraska the past season amounted to \$152,770.40 and the amount of losses paid in the state were \$123,032.48. The expense of the department amounted to \$5,357.00.

Seven thousand Nebraska men, drafted in October and November, will leave the state for training camps during the coming week. The order prohibiting the entrainment of draftees during the influenza epidemic has been rescinded.

Lincoln health authorities refused to lift the "flu" ban at the time the state-wide quarantine was lifted and as a result, the Nebraska-Notre Dame football game scheduled for the Capital City last Saturday, was cancelled.

The date for the dedication of the new Dodge county court house at Fremont, postponed from October 19, owing to the quarantine, is scheduled for November 21. A program of speeches will be carried out.

Robert C. Channer, publisher of the Newman Grove Reporter for the past two years, and one of the town's foremost boosters, died suddenly last week. All Newman Grove mourns the loss of their esteemed citizen.

Two prominent Kearney business men, W. A. Keefe, lumber dealer, and J. S. Swan, grocer, were instantly killed, when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a fast U. P. train five miles from that city.

Chappell is to have a twenty-four light service beginning December 1. The day and night service is to be tried for one month as an experiment and if satisfactory will be continued indefinitely.

The Christian Endeavor state convention, scheduled to be held at York Nov. 7 to 10, and postponed on account of the quarantine, will be held in that city December 5 to 8.

The campaign to raise Nebraska's quota, \$3,000,000, in the United War Work drive is in full swing, and subscriptions are pouring in from all corners of the state.

Baptists of Valley dedicated their new \$28,000 church just recently with appropriate ceremony. The edifice is 80x55 feet and is modern in every detail.

Geneva and vicinity was swept by the worst sleet storm in years the other evening, which resulted in considerable damage to property in the district.

Former Governor F. C. Lowden of Illinois will deliver an address during the State Bar Association annual convention at Omaha, Dec. 28.

The Nebraska-Notre Dame football game which was to have been played at Omaha Nov. 28, will be played at Lincoln Thanksgiving Day.

Nebraska will furnish 7,000 of the 200,000 men summoned to the colors this month by Provost Marshal Crowder.

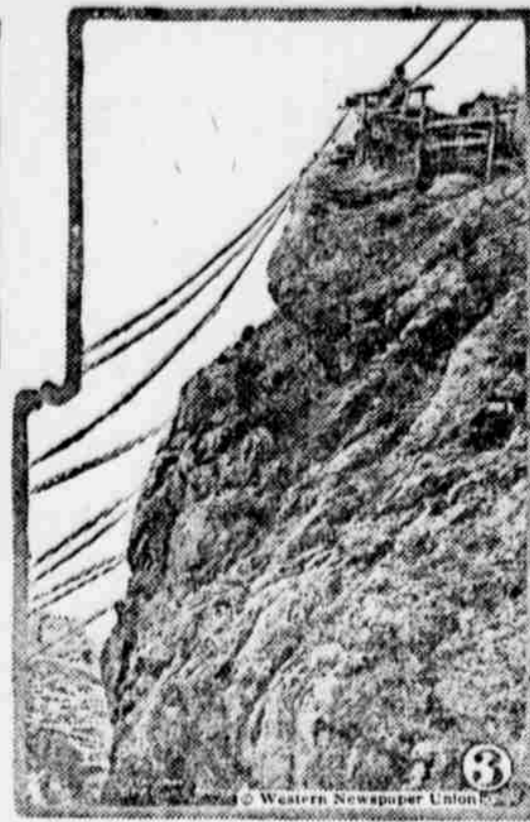
Butler county oversubscribed its fourth Liberty loan quota by approximately \$50,000.

The army wants 250 Nebraskans at once to enter the new infantry officers' training school to open December 1, at Camp Fremont, Cal. Any drafted man is eligible unless placed in deferred classification on industrial or agricultural claims.

Sidney went through the influenza epidemic without a death from the malady. Precautions taken by the city board of health when the disease first became prevalent in the state are believed to be responsible for the good record.

In announcing the termination of the state-wide quarantine because of the influenza epidemic, the state board of health has left the lifting of the ban up to local authorities in different communities.

The Burlington railroad has already moved over 800 carloads of potatoes from the North Platte valley and the Hemingford district and the Northwestern has hauled several hundred loads from Gordon, Chadron, Holy Springs and other points. It is estimated that about one-third of the state's potato crop has been moved.



1—American infantry advancing to the firing line through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the I have front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Turkey Is Granted an Armistice on Terms That Mean Her Absolute Surrender.

### GERMANY IS IN SAME FIX

#### Inter-Allied War Council Determines Conditions on Which She May Cease Fighting—Austria, Badly Whipped on the Piave Front, Begs for Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Turkey has given up. Not waiting for the result of armistice and peace proposals made to the entente allies through President Wilson, she made peace proposals to the British government early in the week which were considered in London as tantamount to unconditional surrender. The armistice went into effect at noon Thursday.

The request for an armistice was carried to Admiral Calthorpe at Mudros by General Townshend, released by the Turks for the purpose. Regularly accredited plenipotentiaries followed, and after three days' parleys the armistice was signed. It is both military and naval in character, and while the terms were not at once made public, it was known that they included free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles, occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, the immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war, and concessions that give the allies complete military domination over Turkey. The opening up of the Dardanelles leads to the expectation of an early battle between the allied fleets and the German Black sea fleet. The latter includes a number of powerful vessels of various types stolen from Russia.

Turkey could not do much else than surrender. She had fought her fight and was really all done. General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and the recent big advances of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, together with the collapse of Bulgaria which isolated her from her allies left her no other course than complete submission. The Greeks were on edge to be permitted to march on Constantinople, and the Bulgarians wanted to join in such an enterprise, and there was rioting and threats of revolution in the Turkish capital.

Latest news from Mesopotamia tells of the capture of the entire Turkish army on the Tigris.

The United States was not at war with Turkey and so nominally has no part in the peace negotiations; but it has been taken for granted that this country will at least be consulted in the matter. Probably Colonel House, now personally representing the president at the councils at Versailles, knows what Mr. Wilson thinks about Turkey, as well as about the rest of the world, and can tell the representatives of the entente governments. It may be that in this matter the senate will have no voice, as it intends to have in making peace treaties with the nations with which America is at war.

The German government having signified its full acceptance of the allied terms as a basis of arrangements for a cessation of hostilities, the inter-allied supreme war council in Versailles spent most of the week settling upon the terms of armistice that should be imposed on the Huns. It was agreed that these would be exceedingly drastic. There was not the slightest disposition to leave to the Germans any means of renewing hostilities if the subsequent peace negotiations should fall through. It was believed that the terms would include evacuation of all invaded territory within a fixed period; surrender of all ordnance and ammunition; withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine, and their demobilization; surrender of the frontier fortresses; release of all allied prisoners of war; German prisoners being held to help in restoration of devastated territory; surrender of at least a number of U-boats.

In effect, all this would mean the absolute surrender of Germany, and the allies would be in a position to dictate and enforce any peace arrangements they saw fit to make. It is the intention of the allied governments, and the ardent desire of the allied armies and peoples, that nothing less than this shall be demanded of Germany. Whether the Huns have yet been brought to a condition where they will accept such terms was a question. Many military authorities believe they will elect to fight for a while longer before submitting so abjectly, and millions of the soldiers and civilians of the allied nations fervently hope this will be the case. Otherwise, they feel, Germany would escape too easily from suffering some of those horrors of war which her armed forces have ruthlessly inflicted on others and over which her people have grieved with savage glee. Of course no such deliberate inhumanities as the German soldiers have practiced could or would be practiced by the troops of the allies, but the German cities and towns could be made to feel the terrible hardships that accompany occupation by an invading enemy, and the inhabitants could be taught a lesson that would go far toward deterring them from ever supporting a war of aggression, even if their rulers were left with the power to start such a conflict. The allies are not vindictive, but they intend that stern justice shall be meted out to Germany; and in this the American soldiers who have seen what has been done to Belgium and northern France are, if possible, more determined than the soldiers of any other nation. They, and all right-minded Americans at home, feel that sloppy sentimentality of the "forgive-your-enemy" order has no place in dealings with the Huns.

If Germany accepts the terms of the armistice and begins to carry them out in apparent good faith, the great war may be considered as virtually ended. This, however, does not mean that peace will be negotiated with the present government of Germany. Prince Max, the chancellor, sought again last week to reassure President Wilson as to the genuineness of the German reforms by which the people are supposed to have come into control of the government. But Mr. Wilson, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, is more than skeptical. It is true that the common people of Germany are being allowed to speak and even to act as never before, but it is far from certain that the powers of government apparently granted to them cannot be wiped out in a moment by the kaiser and his masters, the Junkers, when they have attained their ends. The whole matter of German governmental laws and methods is too complicated for discussion in these columns, but it will repay careful study by those who wish to keep abreast of the current of events.

Despite repeated demands, in the press and public speeches, that he abdicate, the kaiser refuses to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He is reported to have said he would be willing to become the "hereditary president" of Germany, and also that when he considers the right moment has come, he will step down from his throne. The Socialist papers, especially, have been denouncing him and his associates bitterly, and the fact that this has gone unpunished, shows that the autocracy is losing ground fast.

The resignation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and considered the "brains" of the German army, had a marked effect in Germany, being taken to signify the downfall of militarism. He quit, it was supposed, because the control of military matters was put in the hands of the civil authorities. It was reported that Von Hindenburg would order the court-martial of Ludendorff. Who will later order the court-martial of "Hindy" was not stated.

Germany now stands abandoned by her allies, for Austria-Hungary was urging quick action on her plea for a separate armistice and peace. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, noted last week, made rapid progress. The Croatian parliament at Agram decreed the total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. The Czecho-Slovaks got into action and cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, so that

German trains could go only as far as Schnadau. At the same time all communication was severed between Agram and Flume and Budapest and Vienna, and the great seaport of Flume was handed over to the Croatian national council.

It was no wonder that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was insistent on an armistice, for the armies of Emperor Charles were having a very bad time of it. The Italian front, comparatively quiet for many weeks, blazed out in a great attack by the allies, and within a week the Austrians had been driven back all the way between the Brenta and Zenson bend. The Italians began the offensive and were speedily aided by the British, French and American contingents. The crossing of the Piave by these enormous forces was said to be a wonderful sight. Sweeping irresistibly north and east of the river, they drove a great wedge into the enemy's lines that speedily gave them possession of the big Austrian base of Vittoria. Then the action became general along the entire line. The British on the left wing entered Asiago, and in the center reached the Livenza river, and the Italians occupied the city of Oderzo. Below the Zenson bend the Italians forced a crossing of the Piave and made swift progress on the plains that border the Gulf of Venice. Most startling of all was the news that between the Piave and the Brenta the allies had trapped 15 Austrian divisions—180,000 men—by capturing the mountain pass of Vadal. At the time of writing the fate of these divisions was unknown. Already the allies had taken about 50,000 prisoners and great stores of material. The announcement from Vienna, that Austria-Hungary was withdrawing her troops from Italy because of her desire for peace, sounded rather ridiculous. On Thursday the Austrian commander asked General Diaz for an armistice.

The week was almost as disastrous for the Austrian forces in Serbia and Montenegro. They were driven headlong northward and before the end of the week the allies were on the Danube opposite Hungarian territory and had nearly reached their own city of Belgrade. In Montenegro Jugo-Slav units operated with the allies with marked success. Budapest was reported to be alarmed by the suggestion that the Jugo-Slavs would cross the Croatian frontier and attack that city in conjunction with the allies.

The breaking up of his empire and the numerous and serious riots in Vienna and elsewhere are said to have so frightened Emperor Charles that he has taken refuge in one of his castles far from the capital and sent his children to another stronghold. Presumably he will still be permitted to remain the ruler of Austria, for he is not personally unpopular, but what the future has in store for him and his dynasty is uncertain.

By desperate fighting the Germans last week slowed up the advance of the allies in Belgium and France, but it cost them dear in casualties, for Foch's artillery did tremendous execution. In their resistance the Huns were aided by the fact that the allies needed time to establish their communications between their bases and their advanced lines. Moreover, they did not give the enemy any real rest, but kept hammering at him persistently, making valuable if not extensive gains. The best of these were in the region of Valenciennes, where the British reached the borders of Mormal forest; in the Oise-Serre sector, where the French forced the enemy back to the gates of Guise despite violent resistance; and on the Champagne front and the Meuse valley. In the latter region the Americans fought all week long without let-up, the Second army going into action in the Woëvre. After long and continuous fighting, the Yankees gained complete control of the Bois Belleu east of the Meuse and held it against powerful counterattacks. West of the river there were lively actions north of Grand Pre.

The artillery of both Germans and Americans was especially active all week. The Yankees displayed a marked superiority in this arm, and their heavier guns, said to be 15-inch naval guns on mobile mountings, shelled Longuyon and other Hun bases with decided effect.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 17

JACOB FLEEING FROM HIS ANGRY BROTHER.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 28:10-22.  
GOLDEN TEXT—He hath not dealt with us after our sins, nor rewarded us according to our iniquities.—Psalms 103:9.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 27:46-28:9.

The motive which moved Rebekah to send Jacob away was a mixed one. She realized that Esau's anger was hot against Jacob, even to the point where he was likely to kill him. She further knew that justice would have to be meted out to him, and thus she would be bereft of them both. Then, too, she realized that if Jacob remained in that land he would likely marry a heathen woman and thus defeat God's purpose regarding the covenant nation. This latter she pressed upon Isaac as a motive for sending him away.

**I. Jacob's Flight (v. 10).**  
He was fleeing from his outraged brother. His flight was necessary to save his life. He seems not to have gone the common road, so as to be less likely overtaken by Esau, should he pursue him. Through forced march he reaches Bethel, a spot nearly fifty miles away, by nightfall.

**II. Jacob's Vision (vv. 11-17).**  
Jacob's soul was peculiarly tested. He had to leave home and mother. On the way to Haran night overtakes him, and he is obliged to sleep in a field with a stone for his pillow and the canopy of heaven for a covering. It was under such circumstances that the Lord gave him the wonderful vision at Bethel. Many times the rough experiences and severe trials of life help us on toward God. Luxury and heavenly visions do not usually go together. This finds illustration in John on Patmos; Stephen looking into heaven while being stoned, and John Bunyan in Bedford jail.

**1. He saw a ladder reaching from earth to heaven (v. 12).**

This suggests a means of communication between earth and heaven, between man and God. It showed Jacob that in spite of his awful sin there was a way to heaven for him. Jesus Christ is the ladder connecting earth and heaven for us (John 1:51; 14:6; Hebrews 10:19, 20). In the incarnation Jesus Christ descended to earth's lowest depth and made a way upon which human feet might climb to heaven. Fortunate are they who in the times of earth's trials discern this ladder!

**2. He saw angels of God upon the ladder (v. 12).**

They were ascending and descending upon this ladder. These angels were the divine helpers to render needed assistance along life's way. Though unseen, God's angels guide and protect us on our earthly pilgrimage. They ascend unto the Father with our needs, and descend unto us with God's reply. Christ is a real man, and so can identify himself with us; he is the very God, really divine, and so is able to lift us to God and secure our reconciliation with him.

**3. He saw the Lord standing above the ladder (vv. 13-17).**

To show Jacob that the ladder did not merely reach into space, the personal God appeared and talked with him. His message is filled with infinite grace. (1) He declared the God of Abraham and Isaac (v. 13), thus assuring Jacob that the same hand that guided his fathers was over him. (2) He renewed the covenant as to the land (v. 13). Though Jacob was now fleeing from the land, yet the covenant would not fall, for Jacob and his seed should possess it. (3) Assured him of a numerous seed (v. 14). They would spread abroad to the north, and south, and east, and west. (4) The divine presence with the wandering Jacob (v. 15). Though he had sinned, and was reaping what he had sown, yet God was with him.

**III. Jacob's Vow (vv. 18-22).**

God's gracious visitation provoked Jacob to make a vow. Each sight of God should cause us to renew our obligation to him. His vow included three things: (1) Dedication of himself to God (v. 12). This is the first thing to do. Our gifts are an abomination while the life is withheld from God. (2) Worship established (vv. 18, 19). "This stone shall be God's house." Worship always follows dedication of one's self to God. There is personal communion between God and those who worship him. (3) Consecration of his substance, of his possessions (v. 22). Those who have fellowship with God recognize God's claim upon their possessions. God's grace should constrain us to give of our substance to him.

**Meditation.**

Meditation is one way of handling the Gospel history. Instead of a vague, half-remembered, less than half-comprehended, story, the life of Jesus, steadily meditated on, passes into the life of the Christian, by an insensible but real transfusion.—Rev. H. P. Ladd, D. D.

**A Spiritual Relation.**  
True friendship is a spiritual relation. God reveals himself to us in many ways through our different friends.—E. V. H.