Nebraska

LINCOLN FIGHT GROWS HOT

Accusations Are Flung Around at a Meeting of the Bryan Forces.

KING ANSWERS THE CHARGES

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, May 2.—(Special.)—The city campaign in Lincoln reached the acute stage last night when at a meeting of the Bryan forces at the city auditorium, one of the speakers, George A. Adams, publicly accused City Commissioner King, who is not a candidate for re-election, as having "sold out to the Burlington."

The charge was made in connection with the appointment of present Chief of Police James Malone by Mr. King, who is in charge of the public safety department, and it was charged by the speaker that King had sold the appointment of chief of police in return for certain contracts with the Burlington.

Commissioner King, who has been in ill health on account of a stroke of paralysis over a year ago, was sitting with his wife in the back part of the room. He left his seat, and, walking slowly up the aisle in front of the speaker, shouted as he shook his cane at him:

"You are a falsifier and a monumental prevaricator and I shall sue you for personal damages."

Mrs. King came to her husband and persuaded him to leave the hall, but the incident has aroused considerable feeling, as Mr. King has taken no part in the election controversy, and it appears to be the general opinion that a mistake was made in bringing him into the matter.

Speakers at the meeting besides Adams were C. H. Aldrich, W. H. England, O. W. Meier and others.

Guard Officers Must Be Elected by the Company Affected

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, May 2.—(Special.)—Efficiency or length of service cannot be recognized in the national guard as entitling any officer to promotion, according to Deputy Attorney General Barrett, but all officers must be elected by the company affected or by the regimental officers when it is a regimental office to be filled.

The opinion comes because of a letter put up to the attorney general's office by Adjutant General Hall, who would like to promote members of the guard and especially officers who have shown their adaptation to the work and would strengthen the guard if they should be placed where they could do the most efficient service.

However, the statutes provide that company officers must be elected by the members of the company and regimental officers by the commissioned officers of the companies composing that regiment, so that it is not at all likely that the ideas of General Hall can be put in effect.

GENEVA ALUMNI GIVE OPERETTA SUCCESSFULLY

GENEVA, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—Perhaps the best home talent production ever staged in Geneva was "The Merry Milkminds Operetta," given in the high school auditorium last night by the high school alumni assisted by many of the pupils of the high school. Cast of characters:

The Queen.....Miss Marcella Flory Holt
Dorothy.....Miss Damie Rettig
Monica.....Miss Lula Reve
Juanita.....Mrs. Marguerite Davis
Margery.....Miss Helen Elgecombe
Janet.....Miss Kathleen Sisler
Anita.....Miss Fern Huston
Ruth.....Miss Helen Reeve
The Judge.....John Curtis
The Beggar.....Frank Hrubesky
The Peddler and the Doctor..Gug Brown
Farmer Jim.....Donald Donovan
Farmer Joe.....Roscoe Mohrman
Captain.....A. E. Holt
Two Jolly Gentlemen.....
.....Eugene Manning, Edward Roles
Mutt.....Arnold Lake
Jeff.....Morvan McKimmey

Directors Charles B. Reeve, Miss Clair Owen; orchestra director, Prof. A. A. LeRoy.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE HOLDS SESSION AT BERLIN

WEEPING WATER, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—The southern conference of the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Nebraska closed a four days' session at the town of Berlin, eleven miles south of here, this evening. The conference is composed of the German Lutheran Evangelical churches of the southern half of Nebraska, and about thirty ministers were present. Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons were given over to the business sessions. The evenings and the sessions on Sunday were reserved for the religious services.

In the business session of Saturday afternoon the following officers of the conference were elected for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Mr. Hansen of Johnson; secretary, Rev. J. Huebner of Emerald; treasurer, Rev. Mr. Bahnson of Ohiowa.

BIG CHECKS PAID TO CASS FARMERS FOR GRAIN

WEEPING WATER, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—Tens of thousands of bushels of wheat and corn have been delivered to the markets of this vicinity during the week that has just passed. Good roads and good prices have been responsible for the unusual deliveries. The phenomenal feature about it is the large figures that have adorned the checks that the farmers have received. The elevator men say they never before have paid such amounts all at one time as they have paid in a number of instances this week. One of the record checks reported is one amounting to $4,097.90, which was paid to August Stander, a farmer northwest of here. This was for wheat. A record payment for a delivery of corn is that of $4,620 paid to Kennie Gillispie, living near Auburn.

NORTH PLATTE SCHOOL BOYS BUILD WIRELESS PLANT

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—Wireless messages were sent and received by high school boys here today with apparatus they had constructed for the benefit of the visitors at the school patrons' meeting held here today. Small equipment was put on the ground floor of the building and on the second floor. Conversations were carried on by wireless in this manner.

German Socialist Leader Is Drafted Into German Army

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—The summoning of Carl Liebknecht, German socialist leader, to serve in one of the Landstrum regiments in French Lorraine, has excited much comment among his followers, according to Dutch papers. Liebknecht is a member of the Reichstag, and is therefore exempted from military service while the imperial legislature is actually sitting, but his exemption ceases when the house adjourns, and the military authorities have decided that henceforth he must serve at the front for the whole period of each legislative adjournment. The purpose of this, Liebknecht's friends assert, is to keep him away from contact with other socialists and under military discipline.

Herr Liebknecht is 53 years old. He served as a young man in a regiment of engineers, doing his full three years, and thence passing successively into the reserve and Landstrum. The other men of his particular class have not been called to the colors.

The government lost no time in sending Liebknecht away when this move had been decided upon. On the evening of the day on which the Reichstag adjourned, a soldier in uniform appeared at the socialist leader's residence in Charlottenberg with an official order, directing Liebknecht to report himself for inspection at the headquarters of his Landstrum regiment the next morning.

Liebknecht donned his uniform and presented himself as directed. The officer in charge received him with great courtesy, asked him the customary questions, and passed him on to the medical inspector, the socialist was found sound and healthy and was drafted without delay for active service in Lorraine, somewhere east of Verdun. The man who had been the leader of the little anti-war group in the Reichstag was now a simple private, under strictest military discipline, and occupied day and night with the tasks allotted him by his officers.

American Slang in Style in England

(Correspodence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, April 13.—American slang and Yankeeisms are rapidly being incorporated into the speech of the people in England, owing to the vogue of American variety actors, ragtime songs and American books and plays. So one hears born and bred cockneys, who have never taken a four hour's trip from London, says the Globe, tell a person that he will "fix him up" with as much conviction as a Connecticut Yankee—for the expression is a true Yankeeism and has never been current in the southern states. Educated English men and women not only get off Americanisms unconsciously, but seriously.

Newspaperdom has borrowed largely of its slang from the states in "story write up," "thrown down," "cub," "live paper" and the like.

American business men have popularized in England such phrases as "made good" and "back to the woods," and "quick lunch" restaurants have sprung up. Even on the underground railways the conductors say "step lively" instead of the old "please 'urry up."

Other bits of current slang attributable to American influence, ragtime and otherwise, are: "The glad eye," "I don't think," "some peach," "make a date," "freeze on to," "makes one tired," "surest thing you know," and kindred expressions.

Masonic Reception at Dorchester.

DORCHESTER, Neb., May 2.—(Special.)—The Masons of Doric No. 118 at Dorchester gave S. H. Weston of this place a farewell reception last night.

A dainty luncheon was served. The master, Russell Freidell, acted as toastmaster of the evening and toasts were given by Past Masters William Freidell and Claude Byers, Brothers B. N. Kunkle, W. D. Crist, Dr. Harry Bellville and Dr. R. C. Panter and Mrs. Earl Weingart.

Mr. Weston has been a member of Doric lodge No. 118 for twenty-five years. He has also served as postmaster of Dorchester for seventeen years and is a highly respected citizen of Dorchester. He is moving to Golden, Colo.

Nebraska

TWO YEARS MORE OF WAR

Such is the Opinion of R. H. Folsom, Who Has Partners on All Sides.

IT WILL ALL END IN DRAW

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, May 2.—(Special.)—It is the opinion of R. H. Folsom, formerly of Lincoln, that there will be two more years of the European war, and at that time the conflicting nations will come to their senses and wonder what the trouble has been all about. Mr. Folsom is now located in New York and is engaged in a reinsurance business of which nine of the eighteen partners are engaged in the respective armies involved in the war, three of them being with the British expeditionary forces in France, two in the Belgian army, two Germans, one on the frontier of France and the other on the Russian frontier, and two Russians are officers in that army, one in Hungary and the other on the frontier in Germany; for that reason the reinsurance business is somewhat handicapped.

Mr. Folsom reports that the transacting of an international business during wartime has some interesting episodes, such as, for instance, has been the business of a Spanish insurance company, of which Mr. Folsom is the United States manager. The manager of the Spanish concern is a German subject, who happened to be in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war; consequently he has been carrying soup to the prisoners in the concentration camp of Great Britain, while the sub-manager of the company, a French subject, happened to be in Germany, and is now assisting in the street cleaning of Berlin, replacing the German employes of the city government of Berlin, who have gone to the German army.

Business at Standstill.

It naturally follows that the business of such a company is practically at a standstill.

When asked as to the probable outcome of the war, Mr. Folsom gave his private opinion as that, after two years more of the war, the leaders of the respective nations will begin to inquire who started the trouble and call it a draw, and regards it as unfortunate that the different nations cannot see the matter in this light at the present moment and cease the further destruction of life and property.

Germans to Recover Nitrate from Air Surrounding Them

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 2.—The government has laid before the Reichstag, now in recess until May, a bill for creating a national monopoly in nitrogenous products like nitrate of soda and potash, and sulphate of ammonia. This measure will give the government the exclusive right to deal in the products mentioned for seven years. Its purpose is to secure ample supplies for two purposes—for manufacturing explosives, and for making artificial fertilizers.

Hitherto the German powder and explosive industry has been dependent upon Chilian nitrate, and very large quantities of it were also used by the farmers. As it cannot now be imported the government realizes that comprehensive and energetic measures must be taken to make a substitute at home, and so it proposes to recover nitrogen from the atmosphere on a large scale. Processes have already been worked out by German scientists by which nitrogen can be obtained even more cheaply than by importing it from Chile, provided the recovering plants be built on a sufficiently big scale. Several private ones are already operating successfully.

The government proposes to establish such plants and operate them itself, and it expresses its confidence in being able to sell fertilizers at lower prices than have been heretofore paid. The question is left open whether the monopoly shall be extended beyond 1922, when the proposed law would otherwise lapse.

Read The Bee's "Business Chances" and get into your own business.

200 German Writers in Active Service

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, April 13.—According to lists published here nearly 200 German writers are doing yeoman service for their country, engaged directly in the fighting, doing work with the hospital and other adjunct corps, or pursuing their calling behind the front as newspaper men.

Not a few of them are well known outside of Germany—men like Ernst von Wolzogen, who visited the United States several years ago and wrote a book about his American observations; Dr. Walter Bloehm, whose novel, "Das Eisene Jahr" (The Iron Year), referring to 1870, has reached more than 100,000 copies in its sales; Rudolf Hertzog, whose dramas and novels have come into great popularity within ten years; Richard Dehmel, the poet, who was beyond the age limit, but volunteered when the war began; Fedor von Zobeltitz, author of many society novels—and scores of less well known names. Some of the men here mentioned, as well as many other writers, have already been decorated with the Iron Cross.

Distinctions have also been conferred on other writers, who, though not in the war themselves, have given moral support to Germany's armies by means of their pens. Thus Gerhard Hauptmann and Ernst Lissauer, the author of the famous "Song of Hate Against England," have received the Red Eagle order of the fourth class. The same decoration was also given to Ludwig Ganghofer, the Bavarian novelist, upon his recent visit to the emperor at headquarters in France. Some of the writers at the front have already brought out books about about their experiences in camp and battle, apart from the vast flood of newspaper articles emanating from less ambitious writers. Thus Paul Oskar Hoecker has brought out "An der Spitze Meiner Kompagnie" (At the Head of My Company), and Zobeltitz' "Kriegsfahrten Eines Johanniters" (War Journeys of a Knight of Malta)—works described as of real literary merit.

BRITISH PROVIDE FOR 1,000 TURKS HELD AS PRISONERS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

CAIRO, April 13.—Nearly a thousand Turkish prisoners taken by the British troops in the fighting along the Suez canal are interned at Tours, in buildings which were formerly the Egyptian government's small arms factory.

There are twelve Turkish officers, who are separated from the rank and file by barb wire fence running around their quarters. They have a large room with rugs, beds and bedding, racks for their kits and clothing, a mess room equal to those seen in British officers' quarters, and bath roms. Papers and books in Arabic are supplied them regularly; and most of them purchased new clothing out of money advanced for this purpose. These officers draw half the regular pay of their rank from the British paymasters, although their pay from their own treasury is said to be several months in arrears.

The men's quarters include one large dormitory hall and several smaller rooms. The men are in big squads each under a sergeant. Their clothes furnished by the government, include a dark blue uniform suit of drill, underwear, handkerchiefs, fezes, boots, slippers and socks.

In the great hall the authorities have screened off a space for use as a mosque.

Greece and Bulgaria Sign.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

ATHENS, April 13.—The newspapers regard as a sign of better relations between Greece and Bulgaria the signing of a convention facilitating the interchange of telegraphic and postal facilities. The convention has been under discussion for many years, but has only just been carried through by the postal authorities of the two countries.

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