

WARFARE SPREADING

BOLSHEVIKI AND UKRAINIANS BITTER ENEMIES AND BREACH SPREADING.

BATTLE OVER COMMISSARIES

Rada Element Favors a Federal Socialist Republic Embracing the Maximalists — Liquor Looting Orgies Carried On in Odessa.

Western European Union News Service.
London.—The conflict between the Ukrainian rada and the bolshevik commissaries in Russia continues unabated. The rada, replying to an ultimatum of the bolshevik, insists on the creation of a federal socialist republic, embracing maximalists and socialists, which it contends alone can be competent to decide the question of peace for the whole of Russia. The rada declares itself favorable to settling by peaceful methods political and national questions, but asserts that if the commissaries accept the consequences of civil war it will accept the challenge and stop at no obstacles.

One reason for the quarrel is the rada's refusal to permit breadstuffs to be sent to northern Russia in consequence of the refusal by the commissaries to issue money to meet the needs of the Ukrainian government. This stand, it is stated, threatens eventually to starve the north, especially as General Dutoff's Cossacks hold Chitabinsk, thus preventing the transmission of supplies from Siberia. In the meantime the Ukraine has begun to issue its own notes.

General Verkhovski, Kerensky's minister of war, has offered his services to the Ukrainian government. The reports of military movements in connection with the apparently impending clash include the arrival of General Dutoff with a strongly reinforced body of Cossacks at Ufa, where he suppressed bolshevik organizations and continued his advance to Samara and Rostov. Orenburg is surrounded by Cossacks.

Ukrainian troops are said to be concentrated between Homel and Bakhmanich, while bolshevik forces are gathered at Minsk.

The maximalist troops, trying to reach Kiev, were stopped by torn up railroad tracks.

BANK OFFICERS FIGHT.

President of a Peoria Institution Shoots Cashier.

Peoria, Ill.—E. A. Strause, president of the State Trust and Savings bank, shot and almost instantly killed Berne M. Mead, aged 27, cashier of the same bank, in a fight in the bank said to have started over a proposition of Mr. Mead to buy the stock of Mr. Strause. Strause declared he shot in self defense.

No one except the two principals were present at the death grapple.

Friction has existed between the two men over the presidency of the bank. It has been of long standing, according to statements of directors. Mead, his friends say, was the holder of large interests in the bank, while Mr. Strause, the president, held but \$10,000 of the stock. Mead had determined to become the president of the bank and was laying his plans for a change in officers at the next annual meeting of the directors in January.

Incendiary Blaze in Boston.

Boston.—A fire that caused damage estimated at \$100,000 in a factory and warehouse building on Congress street is under investigation by federal and state, as well as city authorities. The building is situated in the alien enemy barred zone on the water front in the south Boston district. Officers engaged in the investigation admitted that circumstances pointed to a possibility that the blaze was incendiary. The fire started in the plant of the Boston Scale Machine company, which has been engaged in the manufacture of rifle barrels.

Wage Law Constitutional.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota minimum wage law, fixing a "living wage" of \$8.50 and \$8.25 for women in industrial occupation in the second, third and fourth class cities, according to the occupation, was held constitutional in a decision handed down by the supreme court.

Paper for Americans in France.

Paris.—The London Mail has begun the publication of an American edition from the offices of its Paris edition. The new edition will be for Americans in France and will carry special cables and a page of mail news.

Seventh German War Loan.

London.—Final figures for the seventh German war loan were 11,625,660,209 marks, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam quoting a message from Berlin.

Death Roll at Halifax.

Halifax.—The latest estimate of dead in the Halifax disaster December 6th is placed at 1,500.

Draft Vote in Australia.

Ottawa, Ont.—A majority of 174,000 votes against conscription is shown by the complete returns on the referendum in Australia, says a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne. The vote was 928,000 against and 764,000 for. Votes cast by the Australian troops on the question are being counted in London.

A BATTLE ON THE HOME FRONT



CONGRESS FOR DRY U.S.

RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT QUESTION TO STATES ADOPTED.

Measure Must Be Ratified by Necessary Number of States Within Seven Years.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The resolution to submit to the states a national prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution was adopted on Monday by the house.

With a vote of two-thirds required for its approval the vote of the house announced by Speaker Clark was 282 to 128, or 25 more than required.

The resolution for a dry amendment to the federal Constitution adopted by the lower house of congress provides that the amendment must be ratified by the necessary number of states within seven years. The senate already has adopted a similar resolution, but specifies that it must be ratified within six years. Only an agreement as to the number of years now is necessary to put the question before the states, 36 states must ratify the amendment. Twenty-seven states already are dry.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The Constitutional amendment for national prohibition was finally submitted by congress to the states, for ratification or rejection within seven years. The senate on Tuesday completed congressional action by accepting the resolution, as passed by the house, 47 to 8, without a roll call.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Insufficient clothing, overcrowding and bad sanitation are held largely responsible for disease epidemics at Camp Bowie, Tex.; Camp Funston, Kansas; Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and Camp Sevier, South Carolina, by Surgeon General Gorgas, in reports to Secretary of War Baker, made public here on the result of his personal inspection of the camps.

With the exception of Funston, none of the camp base hospitals has been completed, General Gorgas says, and this is handicapping the medical officers in treating patients. He recommends the rushing of this work, particularly the installation of necessary plumbing.

FIXES BLAME FOR DEATHS

Lack of Clothing and Overcrowding Cause of Epidemics in U. S. Training Camp.

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NEXT DRAFT ABOUT FEB. 1

War Department Plans Contemplate the Listing of 313,000 Men Under New Questionnaire.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Plans well laid by the war department contemplate the listing for service in the National army under the new questionnaire now being answered by the conscripted men, of a sufficient force to enable President Wilson to issue a call for a new draft about February 1. This call, it is now expected, will be for 313,000 men, not for 500,000 men, as has been generally believed.

FRENCH REPEL THE GERMANS

Two Attacks of the Enemy in the Argonne Sector Are Thrown Back.

Paris, Dec. 20.—Two attempts by Germans to approach French positions in the Argonne near Four de Paris were defeated with losses, the war office announced.

Liberty Car Crash Fatal.

Warren, O., Dec. 21.—Liberty motor truck No. 7, one of 33 military liberty motor trucks en route from Detroit to Newport News, Va., was struck by an Erie passenger train, resulting in the death of Frank Pappelo, Canton, O.

French Transport Is Sunk.

Paris, Dec. 21.—The old French cruiser Chateaudun, employed as a transport, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the morning of December 14, and the submarine which attacked her later was destroyed.

COL. HOUSE IS BACK

LEADER OF MISSION TO PARIS SAYS ALLIES UNITED.

Declares Nothing Was Done by American Representatives That Was Blinding.

New York, Dec. 18.—Col. E. M. House, who headed the United States delegates to the interallied conference held in Paris, arrived here on Saturday. He thus summed up the result of the conference:

"The work was satisfactorily done. The mission was a great success.

"The representatives agreed on everything. They got together on economic and industrial conditions, embargo, finance and food.

"Nothing was done by America's representatives that was blinding. It is up to this country to decide whether the plans will be acceptable. The whole matter depends on the president.

"We never discussed peace. No mention of peace was made.

Colonel House will go to Washington at once to report to the president. "The whole work of the conference took just thirty days," said Colonel House. "Two weeks were spent in Paris and two weeks in Versailles. There were three sittings of the conference.

"The interallied conference should be called the priority board. It was at the conference that the supreme war council was proposed. This was held at Versailles. The prime ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy attended it, each with a military representative. This country was represented by General Bliss and myself.

"The men who went with me to the interallied conference in an industrial connection took a load off me. They discussed matters with which I was not conversant. Alone, my visit would have been futile.

"The men selected for this mission from this country were perfectly familiar with the situation and were ready to take up every point.

"General Bliss made a fine impression over there; so did Admiral Benson. I saw a good deal of Vice Admiral Sims—a fine fellow, well liked. He has the respect of everybody.

"War aims, as far as this country is concerned, were not touched upon; at least, I would not discuss them.

Colonel House then told of a visit he made to the front.

"I went to the front ten days ago with General Pershing," he said. "The general has a very difficult task and he is doing it well. The Americans at the front are in good shape."

17 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

Fourteen Vessels of More Than 1,600 Tons Destroyed by Mines and U-Boats During Week.

London, Dec. 21.—Fourteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons and three under that tonnage were sunk by mine or submarine during the past week, according to the admiralty statement issued on Wednesday. One fishing vessel also was sunk. The losses are slightly under those of the previous week, when 14 vessels of more than 1,000 tons and seven under that tonnage were destroyed.

Means Found Not Guilty.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 18.—Gaston B. Means was acquitted here of a charge of slaying Mrs. Maude A. King, the wealthy New York and Chicago widow. The jury deliberated a little over 15 hours.

Two Americans Saved by Germans.

Amsterdam, Dec. 20.—Two sailors were saved by the Germans from the American destroyer Jacob Jones, according to an official German announcement received here from Berlin on Tuesday.

Vote on Suffrage January 10.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Vote in the house of representatives on the woman suffrage constitutional amendment on Thursday, January 10, was assured when the rules committee agreed on that date.

19 DIE ON U. S. DIVER

F-1 IS RAMMED AND SENT TO BOTTOM BY F-3 IN HOME WATERS.

FIVE SURVIVORS PICKED UP

Commanding Officer Among Those Saved—Lost Diver Broke World's Record for Depth in San Francisco Bay.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Nineteen lives were lost when the American submarine F-1 was rammed and sunk by submarine F-3 in home waters in a fog Monday afternoon. The majority of the men who lost their lives were from California.

The F-3 was undamaged and picked up five survivors of her victim.

Secretary Daniels announced the disaster in a brief statement which gave no further details.

Lieut. A. E. Montgomery, commanding officer of the F-1, was among the five saved. His mother, Mrs. Julia Montgomery Pratt, lives at Fort H. G. Wright, New York.

Other survivors are: J. M. Schmissauter, machinist, father, Charles C. Schmissauter, Hills City, Tenn.; Henry L. Brown, gunner's mate, father, H. P. Brown, Macon, Ga.; Joseph J. Burns, chief gunner's mate, wife, Ruth Burns, San Pedro, Cal.; John J. Stewart, ship's cook, mother, Mrs. Cella B. Campbell, Huron, S. D.

The submarine F-1 broke the world's record for depth when, in September, 1912, it reached a depth of 283 feet in San Francisco bay off Point Diablo.

Practically feeling its way through the dark green waters at the bottom of the bay, the submarine remained at this depth for ten minutes, cruising at a speed of six knots and finally rising to within 19 feet of the surface with as much ease and certainty as a sporting porpoise.

The remarkable demonstration in submarine navigation was accomplished under the command of Lieut. James B. Howell, who had been putting the craft through a series of tests. The vessel was submerged for six hours.

GERMANS SINK 14 SHIPS

British and Neutral Vessels Destroyed in the North Sea by Enemy Naval Forces.

London, Dec. 19.—Fourteen ships, neutral and British, have been sunk by German naval forces. Eleven of these, one British and five neutral merchantmen, a British destroyer, and four mine sweepers, were sunk in the North sea.

Two neutral merchant vessels and a trawler were sunk off the Tyne on December 12 by German destroyers. Announcement of the latest raid by Germany's naval forces was made on Monday in the house of commons by Sir Eric Geddes and Thomas J. McNamara, financial secretary to the admiralty. Eight had perished among the crew.

He said, The British destroyer sunk was the Partridge. The second British destroyer, which formed an armed escort for the convoy described by Sir Eric Geddes, was the Pellew. The Pellew, according to Geddes, had a hole blown in her hull, but escaped. On board her there were four British ailed and two wounded. Geddes reported there were 50 survivors of the Partridge and the trawlers, of which ten were wounded, which had been picked up by the four German destroyers who attacked, and taken to Kiel. Eighty-six Scandinavian citizens, of which two were women, and ten British survivors, were rescued by destroyers. Others reached Norway in open boats. Six of the sunken merchantmen aggregated 8,000 tons.

GOETHALS GETS SHARPE'S JOB

Major General's Recall to Active Service Makes Him Chief Quartermaster.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals has been recalled to active service and detailed as acting quartermaster general, to succeed Major General Sharpe, detached by Secretary Baker to serve as a member of the war department's new war council. In announcing this Secretary Baker also said that Brig. Gen. John D. Barrett had been detailed as acting chief of coast artillery, in place of Major General Weaver, and Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler as acting chief of ordnance in place of Major General Crozier.

Generals Weaver and Crozier are also members of the new council. Opposition to the nomination of General Crozier for another term of four years of duty as chief of ordnance held up confirmation in the senate and action went over until after the Christmas holidays.

Plan New Capital Buildings.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Expenditure of more than \$58,000,000 for land and buildings for housing all the government's activities in Washington, has been recommended to congress by the public buildings commission.

Will Arrest All Germans.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 21.—The arrest of all Germans who have failed to take out second naturalization papers was ordered by O. T. Wood, United States marshal for Kansas, in a telegram to the police here.

424 SHIPS FOR NAVY

SECRETARY DANIELS APPEARS BEFORE HOUSE BODY—LAUDS U. S. SAILORS.

"FEEL WE HAVE DONE WELL"

Declares, "We Are Proud of Way Navy Met Actual Test of War"—Praises Gun Crews on Merchant Vessels.

Washington, Dec. 21.—Secretary Daniels and Paymaster General McGowan of the navy were the first witnesses before the house naval subcommittee, delegated to begin an investigation into the navy's war activities.

Secretary Daniels gave a general review of what the navy has been doing, avoiding, as he explained, disclosing any facts that would be of value to the enemy. He told how the navy is now building 424 capital and other important ships.

Discussing the use of submarine chasers, he said they were regarded as a necessity and there was "no great enthusiasm" about them as a weapon for permanent effectiveness.

Naval aviation, he said, has made gratifying strides, but has been hampered by lack of manufacturing facilities.

One of the great problems, he said, was to furnish gun crews to merchant ships.

"We made these reserve ships," said Mr. Daniels, "a school for gunners, and the efficiency with which these officers have taken hold of the young men and made the young men efficient is really one of the big things of the navy in this war.

"When you come to write the story of the war," said he, "one of the most thrilling chapters will be regarding these young men, who went on the merchant ships and risked their lives. We have put guns on every ship going into the submarine war zone that requested it."

"We are rather proud," the secretary said, "of the way the navy has met the actual test of war. I am glad for congress and the public to know somewhat of our activities. A taking of stock, so to speak, cannot fail to bring ways for still further improvement and for still more efficient work in the future.

"We feel we have done well, but we still have problems, some of them very difficult, which we have been trying to solve in the best way possible in the very brief time allotted to solve them. To the best solution of these problems we hope to have suggestions and help from this committee and from congress.

"We do not claim that we have done everything in the best possible way or that we have made no mistakes. I believe, however, when you know all we have attempted we will receive your confirming judgment that we have done as well as possible under all circumstances.

"In some things creditable speed has been achieved; in all things there has been team work in the departments and in the entire service to have things well done and thoroughly done."

GUNMAKERS JUSTIFY DELAY

Tell Senate Body New U. S. Rifle Is Superior to That Used by British.

Washington, Dec. 21.—How ordnance manufacturers, anticipating the government's war needs, spent millions in preparations on the chance that war orders would follow while the army ordnance bureau refused to act, was related on Wednesday by manufacturers to the senate committee conducting the war inquiry.

The manufacturers agreed, however, that the war department's decision to change the type of army rifle, even though it involved delay in deliveries, was a wise one, because it enabled the American army to use a very superior grade of ammunition.

The new modified rifle, and also the American ammunition, Vice President Taylor of the Remington company testified, are regarded as superior to British types.

SIGN RUSS-GERMAN TRUCE

Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria Parties With Kaiser to Agreement With Bolsheviki.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—An armistice agreement between the bolshevik government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed at Brest-Litovsk Saturday, according to an official communication issued on Sunday. The armistice becomes effective at noon Monday and is to remain in force until January 14.

A provision in the armistice agreement is that peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice.

Gen. Sarrail Is Recalled.

London, Dec. 21.—General Sarrail, commander of the "altes" armies at Saloniki, has been recalled. The successor of General Sarrail in command of the Macedonian forces, it is said, will be General Guilleminet.

Protests Coal Seizure.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—William Potter, state fuel administrator, is in Washington to protest against further seizure of coal in this city by Director Krusen of the department of health and charities.

GOSSIP FROM STATE HOUSE

According to records in the state auditor's office sixty counties in the state have no bonded indebtedness.

State officers helped to celebrate the 90th birthday of Thomas P. Kennard, first secretary of state of Nebraska, at his home in Lincoln last Thursday.

Governor Neville has appointed Ed P. Smith of Omaha to serve on the North Platte appeal board for military exemptions instead of M. O. Peters, who resigned recently.

Governor Neville believes that the future security of the nation demands some form of military training and heartily endorses the objects of the Universal Training league in its aims along that line.

According to a report from the state library commission in charge of Miss Charlotte Templeton, Nebraska has contributed over \$11,000 in reading matter to the soldiers at the front, and in training camps.

Seven thousand dollars is the preliminary contribution to the Red Cross, with more to follow this year, of the University of Nebraska's department of athletics, according to a statement just issued by Chancellor Avery.

A. C. Thompson, a Spalding banker, in an interview with the state council of defense, urges a closer organization of the county defense councils for carrying on conservation work and agricultural and livestock production.

According to experts at the experimental station, who have tested out a number of samples of seed corn, the state will have plenty for planting next season provided care is taken in its selection and tests made before using.

The state council of defense is busy sending out literature to the county councils for distribution. The plan of the council is to cover the state with literature dealing with the war and ways the people can aid in winning the war.

Governor Neville, colonel of the Seventh regiment, has reported that the enlistments in company H of the Seventh regiment has nearly equaled the number of discharges which have been granted to men when it became known that enlistment did not exempt from the draft.

The meetings of organized agriculture at Lincoln, January 14 to 19, promise to be the greatest in the history of that body. The committee in charge of this program is hard at work, and nothing will be left undone to make it interesting and profitable to every member of the thirty or more organizations that will be in attendance.

The resignation of F. L. Haller as chairman of the board of regents of the state university, was accepted by the board at a meeting at the chancellor's office last week. Mr. Haller did not resign as a member of the board, but simply stepped out of the chairmanship. His resignation as chairman is to take effect January 1, 1918, and E. P. Brown was selected to take his place. Mr. Haller's term as chairman would have expired in a few weeks.

The local exemption boards wish to emphasize the fact that when a questionnaire is received by a person other than the registrant it is intended for it is not to be opened but forwarded to the person's present address. Several envelopes containing questionnaires have been opened by parents of enlisted men. Enlisted men must fill out the questionnaires the same as other registrants and these questionnaires should not be opened but forwarded on to the enlisted man.

The semi-annual report of State Auditor W. H. Smith, filed with the governor, shows the issuance of state warrants amounting to \$3,254,629.11 in the six months ending November 30, and the payment of warrants amounting to \$3,047,624.23. With \$589,086.42 of outstanding warrants May 31, this made a total of \$796,099.92 outstanding November 30. The total trust funds invested and drawing interest November 30, was \$10,242,837.42. The auditor collected a total of \$890.50 in fees in six months.

The state railway commission has received copies of the priority order issued by the president, which went into effect December 12, and which gives preference and priority to fuel, live stock, military supplies, and coal not designed for storage, in the order named.

Word has come to the state council of defense that German language books in the high school at Miford had all disappeared—probably been destroyed—except a few left for the high school seniors.

As a memorial to the late E. Boyse, who was secretary of the state banking board for a long term of years, the State Bankers' association has presented the department with a large bronze tablet, containing a picture of the former secretary, in relief, and the following inscription:

"To the memory of Edward Boyse, who for sixteen years rendered faithful and efficient service as secretary of the department of banking in the state of Nebraska. Erected by the Nebraska Bankers' association, 1917."