

## MORE MEN CALLED

ORDER SENT TO GOVERNORS FOR 49,843—TO MOBILIZE MAY 1 AND 10.

## IRA'S QUOTA WILL BE 1,910

Sweden Lowest in the List with 49 Men—Will Be Required to Report at Camps Probably for Training with the Regular Army Units.

Washington, D. C.—Another draft bill, for 49,843 registrants, has been sent to governors of states by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization of the men is ordered for May 1 and 10, the war department announced, and they will be sent to army camps and recruiting barracks, probably for training with regular army units there.

This call increases to more than 1,000 the number of select men ordered to camp since late in March. Further announcements are expected to follow the return of Secretary Ker from the battle fronts. Troops were moving to Europe at a rapid pace.

Quotas of Each State. Although every state and the District of Columbia are called upon to furnish men under Gen. Crowder's latest order, nearly half of the 49,843 will come from seven states. Illinois will supply by far the largest number, its quota being 8,047. These follow in the order named: Pennsylvania, 3,776; New York, 3,542; Michigan, 2,593; Missouri, 2,163; Wisconsin, 2,133; Ohio, 2,000. Nevada is the lowest quota, 49. Delaware is next lowest with 87. Wyoming with 1 is the only other state to furnish less than 100 men.

The quotas of other states include: Arizona, 318; California, 1,187; Colorado, 696; Idaho, 165; Iowa, 1,910; Kansas, 1,210; Minnesota, 1,925; Montana, 354; Nebraska, 987; New Mexico, 274; North Dakota, 581; Oregon, 274; South Dakota, 482; Texas, 1,694; Utah, 168; Washington, 434.

The army posts to which the men will go include Fort McDowell, Cal.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; and Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

To Reinforce Allies. The number of select men ordered to camp since late in March is far in excess of the monthly average that would have been mobilized under the original plan to call 800,000 men this year over a nine months' period. It calls for the same rate would come under President Wilson's determination to hasten the dispatch of American troops to France to reinforce the British and French armies bearing the brunt of the great German drives in Flanders and Picardy, the whole program of the army is speeding up. Only 126 and their movement to the main army cantonments during the day period following.

ABLE TO PENETRATE LINE. Enemy Forces Are Cut Down by the Thousands.

The entire allied line in Belgium and France is holding firm. Nowhere have the Germans been able, notwithstanding the great numbers of men sent against it, especially that portion in Flanders where the British are holding forth, to gain an inch of ground. Field Marshal Haig's order no more ground be ceded is being complied with, as is attested by the thousands of German prisoners lying before the British positions southwest of Ypres, where it is the ambition of the high German command to break through and establish an open highway toward the English channel.

Southwest of St. Mihiel the American troops have been compelled to stand a series of persistent assaults second in intensity only to those delivered by the Germans at the British in Flanders. And on the east end rested with the Germans, who met the foe at every point of fighting he offered and defeated him.

Grain for Holland. The Hague.—The announcement of the American war trade board's offer to immediately two shiploads of grain to Holland and to face the sending of a third shipload from Argentina occasioned considerable popular relief here through respect that the distress owing to shortage of food supplies would be alleviated.

Race Horses Cremated. Baltimore, Md.—Seventeen race horses, valued at \$50,000 in all, perished in a fire which destroyed a large stable at Bowie race track. An extinguisher lamp caused the blaze, it was reported.

Oil Producer Dead. In, Mo.—John H. Galey, aged 65, a well known oil producer, died here. Galey drilled the oil well in the Pennsylvania and owned the far famed "Gusher" well.

## U. S. MEN REGAIN HILL FROM HUNS

Americans in Counter-Attack Capture Observation Post Northwest of Toul.

## FIGHTING LASTS ALL DAY

Yankees Repulse Two Attacks and Battle Is Still On—Enemy Intended to Penetrate to Third Line in Wednesday's Raid.

With the American Armies in France, April 15.—After repulsing two German attacks on the American positions northwest of Toul, American troops on Friday counter-attacked and recaptured an observation post.

The American troops battled with the Germans all day, infantry and artillery participating.

At a late hour the fighting was continuing. In the raid carried out by the Germans on Wednesday against the Americans northwest of Toul the enemy intended to penetrate to the third line positions, according to information obtained from a prisoner.

This is corroborated by material found on dead Germans. The enemy carried wire, dynamite, trenching tools and other implements for organizing the positions.

The Americans knew in advance of the proposed attack through information obtained a day or two previously from prisoners captured by the French on an adjacent sector.

The attack was made by a special battalion of 800 shock troops, who had rehearsed the operation for two or three weeks behind the lines.

As soon as the German barrage began the American batteries, without waiting for the rocket signal, laid down a counter-barrage, with the result that less than 200 of the enemy succeeded in climbing out of their trenches and advancing toward the American line.

The German officers sent the men right through the barrage, but only two succeeded in reaching the front line. Both of these were taken prisoner, one of them dying a short time afterward from wounds.

When the German barrage started the American outposts moved into the first line, where, with other infantrymen and machine gunners, they waited for the advancing enemy.

The Americans poured a deadly fire into the raiders, then climbed out of the trenches and engaged with grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting the few Germans who were able to cross No Man's Land.

The American infantrymen drove the enemy back to his own lines and, protected by machine-gun and automatic fire, dragged the German dead back to the American trenches for identification.

## U. S. REPLIES TO HOLLAND

Ship Seizure Made Necessary by Enemy's Coercion, Says Lansing—America's Policy is Friendly.

Washington, April 15.—America's reply to the recent statement of the Netherlands government bitterly protesting against and denouncing the action of the United States in taking over Dutch ships in its ports, was made public in the form of a memorandum by Secretary Lansing, a copy of which has been sent to the Netherlands legation.

Pointing out that the Netherlands government itself does not question the legality of the act, Mr. Lansing devotes himself to a demonstration that it was an act of necessity resulting from Germany's menacing attitude which prevented Holland from fulfilling her engagements, and that instead of an injustice the step results in real benefit to the Dutch ship owners and people.

## SEDITION BILL IS PASSED

Senate Enacts Measure Without Roll Call—Had Already Passed the House.

Washington, April 12.—With numerous modifications, the senate, without a roll call, passed the sedition bill designed ostensibly to arm the department of justice with more drastic authority in rounding up spies and disloyalists. The measure has already passed the house.

## PASS DRAFT FOR IRELAND

House of Commons Approves Conscription Clause of Man-Power Bill by Majority of 165.

London, April 15.—The house of commons on Friday passed the Irish conscription clause of the man-power bill by a majority of 165.

## Hope to Unify Methodism.

St. Louis, April 15.—Members of the joint commission on unification of the Methodist Episcopal church South predicted that the plan for union would be ratified before the commission adjourns.

## Try to Wreck Troop Train.

Winona, Minn., April 15.—A bold attempt to wreck a troop train near the Interstate drawbridge, which the police assert was an act in protest to the war, was averted by a telegraph operator at Enst Winona, Wis.

## LEND YOUR MONEY TO HELP WIN WAR

Help Properly Equip Your Own Son and Other Soldier Boys Over There.

## DUTY OF ALL TO BUY BONDS

Liberty Loans to Uncle Sam is Best Guarantee of Our Fighters Safe Return Home—Do Not Hesitate.

(By ROLAND G. USHER of the Vigilantes.)

Put it to yourself straight now. You know perfectly well that you would feel ashamed to keep your boy out of the ranks if he wanted to go. You know perfectly well that you would probably feel ashamed before your neighbors if they knew that the boy was sticking at home. But have you ever asked yourself whether you felt ashamed that you were keeping your dollars tight in your jeans instead of lending your dollars to the war as well as your boy? If you have not got a boy you probably would feel that he ought to go if you had one. You have got some dollars, why don't you send them?

Think again; if you have sent a boy over there, don't you know for certain whether that boy will come back, God grant that he may. But he went, just the same, knowing fully just as you did that he might not come back. You gave the dearest thing you had in the world to the government freely, for the cause of democracy. You were glad to do it; you felt fine about it. You still feel that if you had it to do over again you would not do anything else. But I will wager anything you like that you have a lot of money that you can lend to the government without hurting yourself at all, and which you are hanging on to until it screams. Think of it. Those dollars will be perfectly sure to come back if you lend them to the government. The government guarantees that. Why should you therefore be so afraid to loose your clutch on them. The great risk you have already taken and did it because it was a worthy and a noble thing to do. The thing which is no risk at all and yet which is just as necessary to the war as the other, you hesitate about.

## Dollars Will Come Back.

Let me suppose for a moment that you have not yet sent your boy. I will wager you have a sneaking feeling that he ought to go. He has too. In this case, I won't have to make a wager about it—you have not sent your dollars. If you hesitate to send the boy because you are afraid he may not come back, you have a perfectly explainable reason, but you have not got a good reason why you should not send your dollars. They will come back, you may be sure of it. Not only will they come back, the government will pay you interest on them in the meantime. You will lend the government your capital and will get a return on it. Far from losing anything, you will make something. Why hesitate?

Look at it from another point of view. If your boy has not gone, or if you have no son, your neighbors who have sons have sent them. Those boys are going into danger. They are going to need guns, food, artillery, ships, and airplanes, not only to enable them to do what they went over there to do—beat the Germans out of sight—but to keep them safe. If they don't have those things they certainly won't come back at all. You know perfectly well, however tight-fisted you may be, or however mean you may think yourself—and you are not half as mean as that—you would not hurt your neighbor's son just because a few dollars stood in the way. You would feel so ashamed of yourself for the rest of your life you would not be able to shove in the morning. Your neighbors' sons and your friends' sons that you have known all your life need the things your money can buy for them, and it is going to go mighty hard with them if they don't get them.

Make Your Money Help. Now put it to yourself straight. If the thing was a little nearer to you so that you really saw your neighbor's son actually without food because you had declined to give it to him, you would not hesitate for a moment what to do. The difficulty is here, that the thing is so large a scale that you do not realize that your failure to lend your money to the government is going to result very probably in depriving that particular boy of things he needs. You can say, if you like, there are so many millions of them that it will be some other fellow's son that will go without. I hope you won't get much comfort out of that, because it is the same old thing. You would not hurt him either if you saw him and knew he was in want; but because you don't see him, because he is somewhere in France, you forget about him and don't stop to think that he wants a thing you would not hesitate to give him if you knew him.

Why hesitate, then, to lend your dollars to the government? They are the only thing that can really do this business. They are the only thing that can put tools into the boys' hands over there to kill the Germans with. Don't hesitate any longer now; get it straight, and go down and buy a bond and feel better about it for the rest of your life.

## BIRKNER IN CUSTODY

Lincoln Major Arrested for Disloyal Utterances at Camp Cody.—Discharged from Service.

Major John M. Birkner of Lincoln, a German born officer of the Nebraska National Guard and a member of the 127th field artillery was arrested at Camp Cody, N. M., charged with violating the espionage act. Affidavits of four officers who accused Birkner, allege that his pro-German sympathies were expressed at frequent intervals, that he displayed "elation when the German army made successful drives and was depressed when the allies won." He was discharged from the service April 4 and recommended for internment by the War department. The dismissed officer was naturalized in Clay county, Nebraska, in 1888, and during the same year entered the service of the Nebraska National Guard. He is well known throughout Nebraska and the middle west and is said to have had a large circle of friends.

Colfax county leads in Nebraska in the sale of war savings certificates, according to a report received by State Director Ward M. Burgess, from the Kansas City Federal Reserve bank. Colfax's quota was \$238,000. Cash sales up to April 1 were \$334,145 making a per capita sale of \$28.08. Thayer county stands second in the list with a per capita of \$26.21, Furnas with \$25.41, Adams \$23.18, Platte \$23.05, Johnson \$22.94, Grant \$22.27 and Polk \$21.81, stand next in the list in the order named.

State Food Administrator Wattles made the assertion at Omaha upon his return from Washington that the government will take steps immediately to requisition all wheat being held in Nebraska.

Many national guardsmen are complaining because they are not being sent abroad to take part in the great Picardy battle and Nebraskans at Camp Cody are among the complainants.

Mrs. Margaret Serby, a Lithuanian woman employe at the South Omaha packing plant was severely beaten by another woman employe for alleged insult to the American flag and disloyal utterances.

Following a patriotic meeting at Decatur a telegram was sent to President Wilson, informing him that the citizens of Decatur were with him in his great task to the end.

Fifteen thousand persons, forming a line three miles long, marched in a Liberty day parade at Lincoln. It was the greatest demonstration ever witnessed in the capital city.

For the third time Wisner has gone over the top for the sale of Liberty bonds. April 9, the day set for the big drive, carried Wisner over the top by \$30,000.

Rev. George Allenbach, one of the five pastors under fire at Lincoln because of their refusal to attend a patriotic rally, tendered his resignation at a meeting of his congregation.

Edgar will have a flag raising April 25, with the 35th regimental band from Camp Funston, which is touring the state.

County Clerk Scott has the data to show that Pawnee county has 27,826 acres of wheat in fine growing condition.

Bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 were voted by Omaha citizens for the construction of a new Commercial High school building.

Frank Eng of St. Edward sold a carload of cattle at the South Omaha market at 16 cents a pound, the highest price paid this year.

The sum of \$15,000 has been invested in third Liberty loan bonds by officials and employes of the state house at Lincoln.

A load of hogs donated to the Red Cross by farmers in the vicinity of Anselmo sold on the South Omaha market for \$1,937.17.

Wheat is looking well in Richardson county and seems to have passed the winter in fine condition.

Antelope county has asked the state auditor for permission to invest county funds in Liberty bonds.

S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln, prominent newspaper man, has filed for the republican nomination for governor.

Home guards of Bancroft prevented a meeting of the Non-partisan league, scheduled to take place in the city.

More than 200 boys and girls' garden clubs will be organized in Nebraska this year for the purpose of helping win the war, according to C. W. Watson, leader of the junior section of the agricultural extension service of the State University.

One thousand citizens of Scottsbluff, at a liberty loan meeting, passed a resolution petitioning President Wilson and congress to take immediate action to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor.

Manderson Lehr of Albion, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Lehr, who has been doing great service with the French aviation squadron in France, has been honored by promotion from corporal to sergeant.

The first permit granted by the state council of defense under the new sedition law of Nebraska for an alien to preach and teach was issued to John B. Reetns, head of the parochial school at Pickrell.

Nebraskans will suffer a serious shortage of coal next winter unless they begin to fill their bins at once and continue accumulating their winter supply during the summer, Washington authorities say.

The Madison county council of defense has posted placards all over the county announcing that it is opposed to the use of the German language in business transaction or social meetings.

Estimates place the number of marchers in the Liberty day parade at Omaha at approximately 75,000, and fully that many more people were lined along the principal streets of the city viewing the procession.

C. H. Peter, a Lincoln street car motorman, alleged to have made disloyal remarks, was taken from his home by fellow employes and forced to give fifty salutes to the American flag and then kiss it.

A proposition is to be put before members of the Fremont Methodist church to say whether a new \$40,000 church shall be erected this year. The sum of \$31,000 has already been pledged for the new edifice.

Lincoln has oversubscribed its Liberty loan quota and the committee has raised voluntarily, Lancaster county's allotment from \$1,545,000 to \$2,000,000, the Capital City agreeing to raise \$1,400,000.

E. T. Hill, rural mail carrier of Odell, sold \$3,848.23 worth of thrift stamps during the first month of this year, leading all other rural carriers in the state for that month.

The sum of \$10,000 was raised for the Red Cross at an auction sale at Humboldt. An American flag was sold several times and brought \$3,500.

Condition of winter wheat in Nebraska on April 1 was 75 per cent of a normal crop, according to a report issued by the department of agriculture at Washington.

The State bank of Seneca, capital \$20,000, and the Farmers State bank of Halsey, capital \$10,000, were granted charters by the state banking board.

Chase and Thurston counties reported on April 11 that Liberty loan bond sales had exceeded the allotment for both counties. Application for honor flags has been made.

Records in the office of the state food administrator at Omaha show that only half as much wheat flour is being used in Nebraska as was used a year ago.

A "Good Roads" fair held at Alliance netted about \$2,000, all of which will be used to better the condition of main roads in Box Butte county.

John Kilour, pioneer settler of the North Bend vicinity, was found dead in his yard following a fire in his home. It is believed the shock caused his death.

A number of county food administrators in Nebraska have pledged citizens of their counties to use no more wheat flour until the new wheat crop is harvested.

Buffalo county people are elated over the honor of being the first county in Nebraska to win an honor flag in the third Liberty loan drive.

Nebraska has given \$85,512,463 to the various war campaigns, has 443,231 Red Cross members and has sent a total of 19,942 men to the service.

## LEGISLATURE ENDED

SPECIAL SESSION OF LAWMAKERS ADJOURNS SINE DIE

## BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Potash Leases Are Validated and Allen Voter Question Will Go Before People in Fall.

## The special session of the legislature adjourned sine die Monday afternoon.

On account of the failure to include ratification of the national prohibitory amendment in the call for a special session, and also on account of the refusal of the senate to consider that subject, the federal amendment must await the action of the next regular session of the legislature, or some subsequent session. The house of representatives ratified the prohibitory amendment, regardless of the governor's refusal to place that subject in his call, but the senate repeatedly refused to consider this subject.

A resolution by Senator Sawyer of Lancaster was passed, commending President Wilson and his attitude on the war question.

A delay in closing the session was caused by a disagreement between the two houses on the provisions of the potash or mineral lease bill, H. R. 9. The house struck out of this bill a provision validating mineral or potash leases which the state board of educational lands and funds had issued to 227 different persons, all but two of which were issued without competition or without calling for bids, and all of which the supreme court held were void.

Governor Signs Bills. Governor Neville has signed the following bills, and they are now in force:

S. F. 1—Amending the Omaha city charter so as to permit the voting of \$400,000 of sewer bonds annually.

S. F. 2—Defining sabotage and prescribing penalties.

H. R.'s 1, 2 and 3—To permit voters of Nebraska who are in the military or naval service of the United States to vote by mail when absent from the state, and to provide for the canvass of votes so cast.

H. R. 4—Repeal of the Mockett law relating to teaching European languages in public schools.

H. R. 6—Legalizing the home guard.

H. R. 7—Appropriating \$2,400 a year for a bacteriologist in the state board of health department.

H. R. 8—Appropriating fees of the insurance department to pay salaries and expenses of state insurance examiners.

H. R. 10—To protect the civil rights of soldiers and sailors in the government service during the war.

H. R. 12—Appropriating \$7,000 for employes and incidental expenses of the senate during a portion of the last regular session and the present special session.

Bills Not Yet Approved. The following are the bills now in the governor's possession which he has under consideration:

S. F. 4—Proposed amendment to the constitution relating to rights of aliens to vote.

H. R. 5—Defining sedition and providing penalties.

H. R. 9—Authorizing state board to lease mineral rights on state lands.

H. R. 13—Appropriating \$3,110.20 to pay mileage of members of the special session of the legislature.

H. R. 14—Appropriating \$12,800 to pay per diem of members of the legislature in attendance upon the special session of the legislature at the rate of \$10 per day for ten days.