

ALIENS IN DANGER

MEXICAN OUTLAWS ATTACK GERMAN OFFICIAL AND MEN—ACE OTHERS AT CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO AID

Food Situation Is Serious and Several Demonstrations Have Occurred—Several Thousand Join Bread Riots in City of Hermosillo.

Washington, May 24.—Outlaws in Mexico City, who assaulted the German charge d'affaires, now are threatening the lives of other foreigners, according to diplomatic dispatches received here. One message states that "indiscreetly loathsome" conditions prevail and that the government is powerless against bandits.

Several popular demonstrations because of the food shortage have occurred in the Mexican capital within the last few days. Reports to the state department say the situation is serious. The convention and the local government are said to be giving consideration to methods for relieving the situation.

The international relief committee has purchased in the northern part of Mexico about 2,500 tons of cereals for distribution among the needy in Mexico City, if satisfactory arrangements can be made regarding transportation and guarantees.

Nogales, Ariz., May 24.—Two thousand men, women and children joined in bread riots at Hermosillo, capital of Sonora state, and looted fifteen stores, two of them American, the rest Chinese, according to reports reaching here.

The Yaqui situation at Esperanza is said to be tranquil. A train from Guaymas was stopped by a red flag on the track with the notice, "All foreigners and Mexicans are warned to leave Sonora, which is now a Yaqui republic," pinned to it. The passengers laughed and the train went on its way.

HAVE FOURTH SLING ON F-4

Sunken Submarine Placed on Even Keel and Raised 20 Feet From Bottom.

Washington, May 22.—The submarine F-4, upon which a salvage company has been working in Honolulu harbor for eight weeks, has been lifted clear of the bottom. Admiral Moore's dispatch to the navy department read: "Have replaced the fourth sling and lifted the F-4 clear of the bottom. Move up 20 feet on the fourth sling." The fourth sling is passed around the stern of the submarine and Admiral Moore's statement is taken to mean that now the vessel is suspended on even keel about 20 feet above the bottom of the ocean.

MEXICANS SHOOT U. S. CITIZEN

Unidentified American Shot Near Ebano—Vice-Consul Directed to Make Full Report.

Washington, May 20.—An American, not yet identified, employed by the Hussetta Petroleum company near Ebano, in the Tampico district, was shot by Villa soldiers about May 7, Vice-Consul Bevan at Tampico advised the state department. Bevan at once was directed to obtain the name of the victim and make a full report on the matter. It is said the American was shot accidentally following the fight resulting in the capture of the Ebano pumping station by the Villistas.

ROUMANIA TO FOLLOW ITALY

Army Is on War Footing and Will Strike at Austria Through Transylvania.

Bucharest, May 21.—Roumania's entrance into the war will follow that of Italy. The Roumanian army is on a war footing, and will strike at Austria through Transylvania. A ministerial council was held on Wednesday at which the premier presented to his colleagues the latest information received from the Roumanian envoy at Rome. It is understood that this was to the effect that Italy's cabinet has decided for war.

WILL PROTEST TO BRITAIN

Detention of American Cargoes by England May Cause U. S. to Send Note.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary of State Bryan admitted on Friday that the United States government was considering sending another protest to Great Britain against detention by her of American cargoes. This matter has been under consideration for nearly a month, he said.

Maitos Captured by Allies.

London, May 24.—A Central News dispatch from Athens says that the town of Maitos, on Gallipoli peninsula, has been captured by the allies, that the town of Dardanelles has been destroyed by the Anglo-French fleets.

War Horses by Express.

Pittsburgh, May 24.—Shipment of war horses through Pittsburgh from western points by freight ceased entirely this week, but cars going east by express increased to two or three cars of every passenger train.

WILL FIGHT WITH GAS

LORD KITCHENER ADVOCATES THE GERMAN METHOD.

Necessary to Employ Tactics of the Enemy—Demands 300,000 More Troops.

London, May 20.—Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, speaking on Tuesday in the house of lords, indicated the intention of the allies to use poisonous gases against the Germans. At the same time he made a demand for 300,000 more men.

"The British and French governments," he said, "feel that the troops must be adequately protected from the employment of poisonous gases. Only by the adoption of similar methods can we remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantages which must exist if no steps are taken."

Reviewing the fighting which had taken place in Flanders since his last speech, he said:

"The improvement in the weather enabled our troops, which had been strongly re-enforced, to take the offensive. The action at Neuve Chapelle was fought with great gallantry and enabled us to occupy what, from a military point of view, was a very valuable position.

"Toward the end of last month the Germans carried out a violent attack on a portion of the allied front held by the French northeast of Ypres. In order to succeed, the enemy employed vast quantities of poisonous gases in defiance of the recognized rules of warfare and in violation of their pledged word. The allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which undoubtedly had been long and carefully prepared by the enemy."

Summing up, he said: "In recent operations our losses have been heavy, but the task was one which necessitated great sacrifices. The spirit and morale of the troops were never higher.

"The news from the Dardanelles is thoroughly satisfactory."

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Nome, Alaska, May 20.—A big lead opened in the ice off Nome and the steamer Corwin and the power schooner Polar Bear, the first vessels of the season coming from Seattle, are expected to reach their anchorage in the roadstead without difficulty Friday or Saturday.

New York, May 20.—The Cunard line officials gave out a cable from Mr. Henderson, representative of the Anchor line, dated Glasgow, May 19, in which Henderson states that there is no ground for the story that the steamer Transylvania was chased by a German submarine or that any attempt was made to fire a torpedo at her.

Paris, May 20.—The government has decided to requisition all wheat stocks at the uniform price of about \$2.80 per hundred pounds.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 20.—That Col. Theodore Roosevelt's alleged libel of William Barnes was nothing but a political manifesto and that the \$50,000 libel suit was not brought in good faith, for pecuniary damages, but was only "a game to bring down Colonel Roosevelt before the people of the United States," were the main contentions of John M. Bowers, who summed up for the colonel.

Omaha, Neb., May 20.—A small army of railroad section hands were put to work to gather \$50,000 worth of silver which was spread over a large cornfield near Nebraska City. The metal was part of the cargo of a freight train which burned there late yesterday. Five freight cars were destroyed and the silver was melted; rivers of it ran down the furrows of newly planted corn the entire length of the field.

GETS BRITISH CABINET PORT

Arthur Henderson, Labor Leader, Will Succeed Samuel as Head of Local Government Board.

London, May 22.—The first authoritative announcement as to an appointment in the British national cabinet, outside of Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, is that of Arthur Henderson, a labor leader, who succeeds Herbert Louis Samuel as president of the local government board. The trade unionists are highly pleased at the appointment.

Mr. Henderson, who is a native of Glasgow, has been identified with labor interests since his entrance into public life. He was chairman of the labor party in the house of commons in 1908-10, and was so appointed a second time in 1914. He was mayor of Newcastle in 1903. He was made a member of the national war munitions committee in April of this year.

Bridegroom Fatally Shot.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., May 22.—John Ulrey, twenty-four, a rancher, was shot and probably fatally wounded here as he answered a knock at the door of his home. The assailant escaped. Ulrey was married Sunday.

17 German Submarines Lost.

London, England, May 22.—The Evening News has received a dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent saying the report is current in German naval circles that seventeen German submarines have been lost.

WAR POWERS VOTED

PREMIER OF ITALY PRESENTS BILL TO DEPUTIES TO MEET COST OF CONFLICT.

KING WILL LEAD THE ARMY

Socialists Fail to Join in Cheering for Government Leader—Efforts to Avert Serious Steps Told—Austrian Fleet Sails to Bombard Venice.

Rome, May 22.—"The government is resolved to make good Italy's rights by force of arms."

This declaration of Premier Salandra to the chamber of deputies on Thursday following closely upon the passage by parliament of a measure giving the government full power to act, was accepted as a promise that war between Italy and Austria will be declared within less than twenty-four hours.

All the official acts undertaken by the chamber after it convened showed that the government expects to go to war very soon. The war measure was introduced by the premier and was almost immediately passed by a vote of 417 to 73.

Premier Salandra, in addressing parliament, said:

"For years Italy was in Europe an element of peace. For the sake of peace Italy suffered her border to be unsafe and failed to oppose Austria's attempts to destroy Italy's character. She made no efforts to redeem her provinces. Austria's ultimatum to Serbia destroyed this equilibrium and necessarily brought to the front the problem for the completion of the Italian navy."

The premier asserted that peaceful negotiations with Austria were a failure, consequently he presented a bill empowering the government to issue an act providing for defense and the maintenance of order and providing that all expenses necessary be placed at its disposal.

After stating that Italy had endeavored to avoid a conflict for months, the premier said these efforts were bound to have a limit in time and dignity.

"This is why the government felt itself forced to present its denunciation of the triple alliance on May 4," he said. "Italy must be united at this moment, when her destinies are being decided."

When quiet was restored Premier Salandra exclaimed: "We have confidence in our august chief, who is preparing to lead the army to a glorious future. Let us gather around this well beloved sovereign."

It was observed that the Socialists took no part in the applause.

Premier Salandra then proposed that a committee of eighteen deputies should examine his bill.

The bill reads: "The government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of war to make decisions with due authority of law in every respect required for the defense of the state, the guaranty of public order and urgent economic national necessities. The provisions contained in articles 243 and 251 of the military code continue in force. The government is authorized also to have recourse until December 31, 1915, to monthly provisional appropriations for balancing the budget. This law shall come into force the day it is passed."

The Austrian fleet is reported from Milan to have sailed from Pola to bombard Venice as soon as war is declared. Trains are waiting to convey the German and Austrian ambassadors from the country, but it is said they will not be allowed to cross the frontier until the Italian envoys at Berlin and Vienna have returned safely to Italy.

It is reported King Victor is preparing to issue immediately a manifesto declaring that war against Austria is necessary for the national unity.

The greatest anxiety is felt for Venice, where large platforms have been hastily constructed for new batteries to protect the town.

GERMAN SPY HANGS HIMSELF

Kueperle Ends Life in Jail in England—Says in Note He Could Not Mount Scaffold.

London, May 22.—Anton Kueperle, the alleged German spy, who was charged with communicating naval and military secrets to England's enemies, committed suicide in his cell in Brixton jail on Thursday by hanging, thus bringing the trial to a tragic and sudden close. The body was found when a warden entered Kueperle's cell to deliver his breakfast. Kueperle left a note saying he could not mount the scaffold for such a death. He said that he had been in many battles and said he was not doing as a spy, but as a soldier.

Cyclone Hits Grafton, Ill.

Grafton, Ill., May 24.—A cyclone here partially wrecked a dynamite plant, but left the explosives stored in the place untouched. Trees measuring two feet in diameter were tossed about like straws.

Pope Makes Appropriation.

Rome, May 24.—Pope Benedict XV decided to appropriate 1,000,000 lire, approximately \$193,000, for the benefit of Italian victims of the war. The money will be contributed from the Vatican funds.

RUSS ARMY IN ROUT

LATE REPORTS INCREASE MAGNITUDE OF TEUTON VICTORY.

Czar's Army Reported to Be Shaken and Disorganized by Defeat in Galicia.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, May 21.—Every report from German headquarters increases the magnitude of the Austro-German victory in Galicia. Late dispatches state that the Russian army commanded by Gen. Radko Dimitrieff lost 140,000 men, 100 cannon and 300 machine guns.

Having failed in his efforts to break through the German lines, General Dimitrieff ordered a retreat in the direction of the lower San. All reports agree that the Russian forces have been so shaken and disorganized by their defeat that only a passive defense is possible on the San.

The Germans, who had invested Przemysl on the 14th from the south, advanced along the whole line of the San to a position near the river bridgeheads, where they began an attack against the Russians holding the Jaroslaw front.

The Prussian guard and the Sixth Austro-Hungarian corps occupied the town bridgehead. The Russian defenders consisted of the Sixty-second division, supported by portions of the Forty-first and Forty-fifth divisions, which had been hastily brought up. After two days of fighting the guard took Jaroslaw and threw the enemy back beyond the river. During the night the Elizabeth and Alexander regiments, as well as Austro-Hungarian forces attacked and captured the Russian position on Meierkopf. The castle and main buildings were burned.

Austrian lancers and the Fifty-sixth regiment of Honved hussars captured the summit of Jupassowsky, taking 4,000 unwounded Russian prisoners. Some regiments, such as the Twenty-fourth, were almost annihilated.

The whole bridgehead and also the city of Jaroslaw were completely in Austro-Hungarian hands by the evening of May 15.

Petrograd, May 21.—Russian troops are continuing their successes at both extremities of the 800-mile front extending from the Baltic sea to Bukovina, but (their situation in Galicia is still critical. It was admitted at the war office that the German forces had effected a crossing of the San river between Jaroslaw and Legajsk and had captured positions on the east bank of the river which they have strongly fortified.

FUGITIVE CASHIER GIVES UP

Edward J. King of Dugger, Ind., Who Flew With \$34,000, Says He Tried to Sail on the Lusitania.

Sullivan, Ind., May 21.—Edward J. King, the absconding cashier of the Dugger State bank, after 24 days of torment and anguish while living the life of a fugitive from justice, surrendered himself on Wednesday to Fred F. Bays, prosecutor, when Mr. Bays met him at a point half-way between Vincennes and Sullivan. He was released on \$500 bond.

King in telling of his wanderings, said:

"But for the fact that I could not obtain a passport, I might have gone down with the Lusitania."

After wandering about various eastern cities King decided to go down into the mountains of Tennessee. He wandered about the mountains for several days and then wrote to Prosecutor Bays and made arrangements to meet him.

King was recently sued by the bank officials for the recovery of the money alleged to have been taken. The suit fixed the amount embezzled at \$34,000.

GRANDDAUGHTER FOR WILSON

Girl Born to Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Daughter of the President and Wife of Secretary of the Treasury.

Washington, May 24.—A daughter was born to Secretary and Mrs. William McAdoo, who was Miss Eleanor Wilson, the youngest daughter of the president, at 9:15 o'clock Friday night. The baby, who weighed between eight and nine pounds, is already named Ellen Wilson McAdoo, after Mrs. McAdoo's mother, the late mistress of the White House. The child was born at the McAdoo home in Massachusetts avenue. Secretary McAdoo has five children by a former wife and one grandchild. The first person to be notified of the arrival of the young McAdoo heiress was the president. The McAdoo baby is the second grandchild of the president, his daughter, Jessie Wilson Sayre, having given birth to a baby at the White House on January 17. The marriage of Secretary McAdoo and Miss Eleanor Wilson took place in the blue room of the White House last May.

Villa Men Lose Saitillo.

El Paso, Tex., May 24.—Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, who was deposed as provisional president of Mexico, has captured the important city of Saitillo, capital of Coahuila, according to a dispatch received here.

Fire Kills Three.

Westfield, Mass., May 24.—Three persons are dead as a result of a fire in the home of William W. Gibbons. The dead are: Gibbons, his six-year-old daughter Mildred and his eleven-year-old son William.

ITALY ENTERS WAR

PROCLAIMS HOSTILITIES ON WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

ELEVENTH NATION ENGAGED

Bavarian and Hungarian Troops Numbering 800,000 Must Be Met By Italians.

Rome.—Italy is at war with Austria-Hungary. With the issuance of the general mobilization order, the Italian government issued a proclamation declaring war on Austria, which officially began May 24.

Prior to this, and after a lengthy consultation, the ministers of war and marine proclaimed all the provinces bordering on Austria and the islands and coast towns of the Adriatic in a state of war, which was equivalent to the proclamation of martial law, the step usually preceding the formal declaration.

When the first blow will be struck cannot be foretold, but after months of preparation, the army, which has been greatly strengthened, and the navy, are ready. Exceedingly strong forces are in position all along the Austro-Italian frontier on the Austrian side of which feverish preparations have been going on the last few days to make the fortifications as strong as possible and to clear the way for effective artillery action.

About 800,000 Bavarians and Hungarians have already been concentrated against Italy, Austria insuring the commissariat service. Although Field Marshal Baron Conrad von Hoetzendorf, chief-of-staff of the Austrian army, had prepared for many years for a possible outbreak of war between Austria and Italy, the belief is held here that the campaign will be conducted by the German general staff, which, it is said, has planned a strong offensive movement against Italy, in the hope of breaking the Italian lines and forcing their way into Italian territory, thereby arousing alarm, and strengthening the feeling favorable to peace. Should such an attempt fail through the resistance of the Italian army, the Austrians and German would then have to resort to defensive measures against a certain invasion.

The entrance of Italy into the world war which began last August brings the number of states engaged in the conflict up to eleven. Italy, allied with Germany and Austria-Hungary since 1882 in the triple alliance, was called upon last summer, shortly after the assassination of the Austrian crown prince at Sarajevo, Bosnia, to support the German empire. A series of diplomatic negotiations began which soon resolved themselves into an effort on the part of Germany and Austria-Hungary to induce Italy to remain neutral.

Italy's first move on land undoubtedly will be against the Austrian frontier. Large numbers of its troops are mobilized in this territory, and the forces of Austria-Hungary are lined up on the other side of the boundary.

The mountainous character of the country where the opposing armies face each other, the southern part of the Austrian Alps, promises fighting of the most difficult nature.

Italy's total war strength, including resources of all kinds, is figured at about 4,000,000 men.

Barnes Must Pay Cost.

Syracuse, N. Y.—William Barnes, republican leader, is out about \$4,000 court costs and is branded as a "boss." If the verdict in his \$50,000 libel suit against Theodore Roosevelt sticks on appeal. The jury found for the former president. Jurymen Edward Burns insisted through forty ballots that Barnes shouldn't pay the court costs, or if Roosevelt couldn't be made to bear them, that the verdict should be given Barnes. Burns, a Syracuse motorman, formerly was a democrat, but now is a republican. Colonel Roosevelt made a brief address to the jury following the verdict, posed for pictures and then left triumphantly for New York. Nearly all the attorneys confidently expressed the utmost surprise over a reversal on appeal.

Armies Half Mile Apart.

London.—"Austrian and Italian forces are facing each other, at some places only a half mile apart," says the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express. The forces at the front are estimated at 1,000,000 men on each side.

Austria Interns Italians.

Venice.—Austria has interned 50,000 males between the ages of 17 and 60 in the country around Barbariga, Dignano and Marzana, in the Trieste region. They were sent to Carnioia and Croatia. Leading Italians in Pola have been arrested.

Bread Riots at Hermosillo, Mex.

Nogales, Ariz.—Two thousand men, women and children joined in bread riots at Hermosillo, capital of Sonora state, and looted fifteen stores, two of them American, the rest Chinese.

CONTEST FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Adjutant General Hall Receives Invitation to Have Men Compete in Aviation Meet.

Adjutant General Hall of the Nebraska National Guard has received a letter from the National Aeroplane Club of America inviting him to send representatives of the National guard who are interested in the use of aeroplanes for war purposes, to the national meeting, which will be held in Chicago beginning July 4, and extending to October 12. It is expected that at least 150 aeroplanes will be used in the contests which are to be given and about \$150,000 in prizes will be awarded to winners. The club urges that the general take the matter up with Governor Morehead and that a sentiment be created through the newspapers so that subscriptions may be made to buy aeroplanes for the Nebraska National Guard. However, the Nebraska National Guard is already equipped with two aeroplanes and has seven men who are expert drivers of the machines, so that should the National guard of this state desire to enter the contests, they are equipped to do so. The general also received a communication from Wisconsin asking that the matter be taken up with Governor Morehead so that permission can be given the Northwestern military academy of that state to send its automobile battery through this state.

the following officers of the medical corps of the National Guard to go to Fort Russell at Cheyenne, Wyo., to attend the school in charge of the War department.

Major C. W. Welden, Beatrice; Captain H. H. Smith, Fremont; Captain J. R. Cameron, Bennett; Lieutenants G. W. Pugsley, Omaha; L. B. Sturdevant, Lincoln; G. H. Bentz, Fairfield; P. H. Bartholomew, Blue Hill; B. B. Stratton, Branting; W. T. Hurst, Broken Bow; H. S. Hart, Schuyler; J. C. Anderson, Holdrege and C. P. Fordyce, Grand Island. The school will extend from May 31 to June 8.

Adjutant General Hall has brought the Nebraska National guard's aeroplane down from Fremont and will establish an aviation school at Lincoln. Aviation Chief C. W. Shaffer of Alvo, a former partner of Lincoln Beachey, will remodel the defective propeller on the Fremont planes. He has also sent for his own plane to be shipped from the east. The two planes will be used in tests at the infantry officers' camp here in June. The plane in Fremont has been used by the signal corps at that place.

A Boys' and Girls' Cow Testing association has been formed in Pawnee county. Aside from the attempt to create interest in the milk cow, the members will be taught how to find which of the cows owned at their homes are profitable and which are not. One day each month is set aside for a meeting of the members. At this meeting the work of testing milk is done. Instruction is furnished without cost to the members by the Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm.

The complaint of the Nebraska Portland Cement Co. against railroad rates out of Superior are too high, and as discriminatory, was argued before the state railway commission last week. The company has its plant at Superior and contends that the rates are such as to practically bar it from certain territory. The case has been up before the rates as previously fixed by the commission having proved unsatisfactory to the company, which filed a second complaint.

The state board of educational lands and funds will continue its practice of having one of its representatives review appraisements of school lands made for the purpose of sale, according to a decision reached by the board recently. A minority of the board has regarded the practice as unnecessary. A majority, however, was of the opinion that it was a necessary safeguard. The board has about \$1,200 a year to spend for this purpose.

A general outline for the study of Women's clubs has just been issued by the College of Agriculture. The outline includes a study of the kitchen, the laundry, files, milk, milk products, canning, care of the dining room, serving, the life and work of Ellen H. Richards, and a bibliography. The outlines may be had without cost upon application to the Agricultural Extension Service, University Farm, Lincoln.

The Grand Island Electric company has been granted a water power right for a hydro electric plant on the Platte river near Grand Island. The cost of the plant is placed at \$25,000 and has a development of 675 horse power.

The Farmers State bank of Llewellen has been granted a charter by the State Banking board. The bank has a capital of \$15,000. The Home State bank of Kennard has also been granted a charter with a capital of \$25,000.