

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CONDENSATIONS OF GREATER OR LESSER IMPORTANCE.

A BOILING DOWN OF EVENTS

National, Political, Personal and Other Matters in Brief Form for All Classes of Readers.

WAR NEWS.

A manifesto opposing conscription has been issued at London by a comparatively small number of members of the British parliament.

The Berlin war office announces that during October more than 40,000 prisoners were captured on the Russian and Serbian fronts.

The Petrograd correspondent of the London Daily Mail says Russia has imposed a war tax of from 5 to 50 cents on every theater ticket.

German financial authorities are preparing for a new loan of \$2,500,000,000, the prospectus for which will be issued in January, according to a Copenhagen dispatch.

London reports that seventy-five thousand British soldiers and 3,200 officers were removed from Gallipoli peninsula because of illness between April 25 and October 20.

At a meeting in London in behalf of the fund for the relief of Jewish victims of the war in Russia, it was announced that there were 1,500,000 Jews starving in Russia.

The Liverpool Post publishes a list of twenty German ships, aggregating more than 38,000 tonnage, sunk by British submarines in the Baltic sea, between October 11 and 23.

Before the great European war began Vladivostok had more than 100,000 inhabitants. Today its population is less than 75,000, so heavy have been the calls of the Russian army upon the men of eastern Siberia.

A correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt in Greece is quoted as declaring that prominent Greeks are exercised over the possibility that the entente allies intend to occupy Kavala, and that the Greeks are increasingly resentful regarding the attitude of the British and French in Saloniki.

The Canadian government has given out a statement of expenditures on account of the war which says that Canada's war expenditure for next year will be very large. About \$1,000 per man is calculated as the costs of raising, equipping and maintaining Canadian troops at the front and under arms in Canada.

Sharp differences of opinion have developed in the Italian cabinet concerning the war. One of the ministers at a recent meeting of the cabinet is said to have expressed the view that Italy's best interests would be served by assisting a movement toward the restoration of peace. The cabinet has adopted General Cadorna's views not to participate in the Balkan campaign.

The Russian foreign office, in a statement just issued, places on record that Russia is ready to recognize the territorial enlargement which Greece needs in Europe and Asia Minor, as well as the justice of Roumania's right to realize its national ideal. Russia is ready to proffer a friendly hand to the Bulgarians when they take their place on the side of the entente allies.

GENERAL.

The New York budget for 1916 will be about \$214,000,000, or approximately \$15,000,000 higher than that of 1915, according to a semi-official estimate.

Miss Blanche Walsh, actress, who in private life was Mrs. W. H. Travers, died at a hospital in Cleveland, O. She had been playing in vaudeville in that city.

Herman Ridder, treasurer of the democratic national committee and publisher of the New York Staats Zeitung, died suddenly at his home in New York.

New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania defeated suffrage for women by overwhelming majorities in elections held Nov. 2. This was a first popular vote on the suffrage question in the eastern states.

Home-seekers have filed on 119,000 acres of the 149,000 acres in the Goshute Hole district, recently thrown open to entry. The filings in that section, it is said at Cheyenne, are the heaviest in the history of Wyoming, although much larger segregations have been opened to entry.

Announcement was made in Boston that the American Woolen company had closed a contract for 1,000,000 yards of blue gray uniform cloth for a foreign government, the name of which was withheld.

The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shi Kai of China was born recently. The president now has thirty-one children.

Chicago is to have a citizen police force of 20,000 members to co-operate with the police department. It is proposed to select one citizen in each city block to become a citizen policeman.

Tan Shi Yan, a Chinese, convicted in New York of opium smuggling, died at the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., of starvation, after refusing for nearly two months to eat. Tan Shi Yan refused to eat from the day he entered prison.

A countryside educational campaign to cost \$250,000 for the purpose of teaching the public to use milk as a means of decreasing the cost of living and for improvement of health, was authorized by the National Dairy council at Chicago.

The tremendous increase in the price of dyestuff due to the war, was indicated when a keg of Methylene Blue was offered at a sale in London of lost property. The keg, weighing 150 pounds and worth \$60 before the war, was eagerly bid in at \$1,550.

The net profit of the Panama-Pacific exposition now is \$1,410,873, it is announced. The total income of the exposition since the opening to October 31, according to the report of the comptroller, was \$6,948,129 and the expense of operation aggregates \$4,637,256.

The case to determine whether the state has the right to enact and enforce state-wide prohibition legislation was placed before the Colorado supreme court at Denver with the filing of a reply brief of Fred Farrar, attorney general. A decision is looked for in December.

A plea against militarism in the United States was voiced in an address at Topeka by Arthur Cappe, governor of Kansas. Governor Cappe asserted that "in this wild hysteria for preparedness, the west is keeping its head, but the nation as a whole has lost its balance for the moment."

SPORTING.

Jimmy Reagan won a decision over Battling Nelson in ten rounds at Kansas City. Reagan outpointed and out-fought his opponent all the way and the decision was popular.

The West Virginia liquor cases testing the validity of the federal Webb-Kenyon law restricting shipments from wet to dry states were restored to the docket of the supreme court for second argument.

The tests of the oil burners on board the great superdreadnought Nevada, proved very successful during a trial trip off the coast of Rockland, Maine. It is the first battleship of the navy supplied with oil burners.

In one of the greatest football upsets of recent conference history, Chicago defeated Wisconsin 14 to 13 at Chicago. A missed goal from touchdown with Eber Simpson kicking, accounted for the 1 point difference, for each team scored two touchdowns.

Dario Resta won the 100-mile automobile race for the Harkness gold challenge cup and \$5,000 cash at the Sheephead Bay speedway track New York. His time for the distance, 56:55:71, establishes a new American record, and an average of 105.39 miles an hour.

Chamberlain broke loose in the second period of the Ames-Nebraska football game at Ames, Ia., and single-handed scored enough points to give the Cornhuskers a one-sided victory. Nebraska won 21 to 0. As in the Notre Dame game, Chamberlain was most of the Nebraska team.

WASHINGTON.

The State department has received word that Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, is preparing to return to the United States for a vacation on account of ill health.

The Kansas City federal reserve bank failed again during the quarter ending with September to earn enough to pay current expenses, according to a statement by the federal reserve board. During that three-months' period, the Kansas City bank earned \$27,073 and its current expenses were \$28,947.

President Wilson has approved a movement started in Portland, Me., for the inauguration of a system of aerial coast patrols along the coast lines of the United States. The movement has been started by private individuals who propose to place their services at the disposal of the federal government in time of war.

The Department of Justice has begun preparations to file suits against those persons who borrowed money from the United States with which to escape from Europe at the beginning of the war and who have since declined to pay it back.

Prosecution of Robert Fay and other persons connected with the alleged plots to interfere with the export of munitions from the United States to the allies in Europe will be under taken by the department of justice.

CONDENSED NEWS OF INTEREST TO ALL.

The cornerstone of the new Methodist church at O'Neill was laid recently.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new municipal electric light plant at Ord.

Over 200 cars of potatoes have been shipped from Ainsworth so far this fall.

A league of twelve teams for the winter's bowling has been organized at Grand Island.

Work on the new First National bank building and on the Pace Opera house at Chadron is progressing.

Plans for a \$16,000 high school building at Stewart have been completed and work will begin soon.

Automobile thefts in Hastings have become an epidemic, the stealing of four cars was reported last week.

Ground was broken November 2 for the basement and foundation for the new high school building at Loup City.

President Wilson has appointed Samuel G. Hudson postmaster of Lincoln. His selection was urged by W. J. Bryan.

Thomas Murray of Dunbar was elected president of the Nebraska bankers' association at its session at Omaha.

The proposal for the construction of a tabernacle in which to hold evangelistic services in Norfolk, by the Evangelical churches, has been abandoned.

On November 19 the people of Dixon will vote on bonding the village for electric lights, the power to be furnished from the new plant at Laurel.

Nineteen violent deaths, 13 of them being suicides, 3 murders and 3 of them accidental, were reported to the Omaha health department during October.

Two members of the force of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., have been assigned to speak to the Nebraska Farmers' Congress, which meets in Omaha Nov. 30 to Dec. 2.

Ground was broken Nov. 2 for the Scottsbluff Creamery, which is to be in operation by January 1. The structure, machinery and equipment will cost approximately twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Heartwell Water, Light and Power company, which was recently organized has been granted a twenty-five year's franchise and will begin the erection of water and light plants at once at that place.

William Lobenz, sr., about sixty years old, died as the result of injuries he received when his horse, frightened at an automobile, upset the buggy and threw Mr. Lobenz on his head near Humphrey.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Showers of Morse Bluff celebrated their golden wedding anniversary by entertaining a large company of relatives last week. The old couple came to Saunders county thirty-three years ago.

The most complete and modern sugar factory in the world is what officials of the Gering Sugar company announce they will build at Gering. They have purchased a site, and work is under way.

What is supposed to be the first anti-typhoid club has been organized in Gage county. The methods to be employed in stamping out the disease are to disinfect and clean up farms, isolate sick hogs, bury the dead ones and vaccinate at the proper time.

The will of the late Church Howe, who died at Auburn recently, consists of the original and two copies. The estate consists principally of Nemaha and Johnson county lands, bank stock and bonds, with quite a little Auburn property, of the estimated value of \$100,000.

The state of Nebraska has come into possession of a three and one-half foot alligator, captured in Nebraska, and he will in the future be one of the attractions at the state fisheries, South Bend. The reptile was caught in a slough near Nebraska City.

Work on the remodeling of the Paddock hotel at Beatrice is progressing rapidly, and it is now planned to reopen the hotel some time during the month of November. Beatrice boosters are planning to celebrate the reopening of the hostelry by a big celebration and barbecue.

The names of half a dozen Nebraskans are included in the list made public by the United States treasury department of persons who have declined to repay money borrowed from the United States to escape from Europe when war broke out last year, or who have made no response to inquiries or cannot be located.

The United States federal court in a decision handed down in Omaha, decided that the Missouri Pacific may legally charge 3-cent passenger rate, and has granted a temporary restraining order against the Nebraska State Railway commission, preventing that part of the state government from enforcing the 2-cent law.

According to assessment rolls of the county of Dawes, that county has almost 2,000,000 acres of land within its borders, and of that amount 74,000 acres are under cultivation.

Organization of an interstate league composed of four teams in southern Nebraska and four in northern Kansas is to be attempted next spring, according to reports from Fairbury. The league will take the place of the Nebraska State league. It is said, and will operate as a Class D circuit. C. W. Crawford, Fairbury, is said to be head of the project.

Several cases of smallpox are reported at North Platte.

Pawnee City is agitating the question of a sewer system.

Six homes in Beatrice are now quarantined for diphtheria.

The Orleans silica mines are shipping twenty-five cars of their products daily.

Fire completely destroyed the big flouring mill at Ashland, with a loss of \$10,000.

The new library building just finished at Wakefield has been opened to the public.

Corn husking has begun in Richardson county. The crop is said to be the largest in years.

More than 4,500 Nebraska school teachers attended the fifteenth annual convention in Omaha last week.

Nebraska Master Builders' association will hold their first annual convention in Lincoln, Nov. 16-17.

The postoffice at Scottville, Holt county, has been discontinued. All mail must now be sent to Dorsey.

Work has commenced on the new creamery at Fremont. It is to be owned and controlled by the Farmer's Union association.

In an election at Table Rock for the selection of a candidate for postmaster, Charles H. Carmichael received the most votes.

The Beatrice board of education has voted to purchase a plot of ground 45x150 feet, to be used as a playground for school children.

Ernest M. Pollard of Nehawka, former congressman, has announced that he will be a candidate for the republican nomination for governor.

Work on the Steward tabernacle has begun in preparation for the union evangelistic meetings which are to commence November 14.

Mayor S. H. Payne of Albion has resigned his position. Mayor Payne was elected on the license ticket last spring, succeeding a dry administration.

Two barns, a warehouse, six horses and other valuable property were destroyed by fire at Burwell. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss was about \$6,000.

I. Newell of Minden believes that he is the owner of the world record breaking cow. She is a Durham and has given birth, he says, to six calves in the last twenty-three months.

The State Christian Endeavor union will hold a convention at Norfolk, November 11-14. Dr. William Shaw of Boston will be the principal speaker to the 600 delegates expected.

The annual fall reunion of the Nebraska consistory and co-ordinate bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons will be held in Omaha November 15, 16, 17 and 18.

The demand for cornhuskers in Dodge county has greatly exceeded the supply, so far. Farmers have been besieging the free employment bureau at Lincoln in an effort to get "help."

After several postponements for various reasons the wrestling match between Clarence Eklund and Anton Stecker, brother of Jefe, has been scheduled for the night of November 15, at Hooper.

Many farmers have commenced husking corn around Fairbury. The price for husking opened at 3 1/2 to 4 cents a bushel. Some cold weather will be required to put the corn in condition to crib.

All candidates for the democratic nominations on legislative, state and congressional tickets are invited to a dinner to be given under the sponsorship of the Nebraska Editorial association to be held in Lincoln January 11.

Eight of the ten carloads of granite received for the Fourth street paving at Fremont have been rejected by the city engineers, and as a consequence, a large portion of Fremont's fall paving job is being held up, at least, temporarily.

Fire of unknown origin consumed a large barn and contents on the farm of H. P. Christensen, near Weeping Water. The loss is estimated at \$3,500. The property burned included besides the barn and ten tons of hay, eight head of horses, four sets of harness and one cow.

The Gage county mortgage record for the month of October was as follows: Farm mortgages filed, fourteen; amount, \$56,000; farm mortgages released, twenty-four; amount, \$51,042; city mortgages filed, twenty-eight; amount, \$19,504; city mortgage released, twenty-six; amount \$17,918.

Examination of the books of the Gage county treasurer at Beatrice by the state treasurer examiner disclosed the fact that out of over \$500,000 taxes for the year 1914, less than \$10,000 remained unpaid, an exceptional showing according to the examiner. One township in the county, Clatonia, has no delinquent real estate tax.

John J. Spies, a traveling man living in Kearney, while making his route through the county, was struck by the Kearney-Callaway motor near Amherst. The car in which Spies was driving was totally wrecked and the passenger thrown about 100 feet. He sustained numerous injuries, none of which will prove fatal, it is thought.

M. C. Miller, a Seward merchant, has been awarded first prize by a Chicago concern, that was seeking tall corn. Miller's entry measured 15 feet, 10 inches.

One hundred dollars for the patriotic Nebraska who writes the best poem on or about the state. If the poem can be set to music \$100 more will be given for the best tune. John D. Haskell, Wakefield, banker, will pay the \$100 for the best poem, the winning selection to be recited or sung at the semi-centennial anniversary celebrations of Nebraska's statehood in 1917.

WE MUST PREPARE SAYS PRESIDENT

Larger Army and Rapidly Built Up Navy Called For.

PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. Wilson, Addressing Manhattan Club at Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner, Asks Support for Administration Program.

New York, Nov. 5.—President Wilson was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the fiftieth anniversary dinner of the Manhattan club last night at the Biltmore hotel. There was a great gathering of distinguished men, and the chief executive took the occasion to tell them and the country what his administration is planning in the way of national defense.

Our ambition, said Mr. Wilson, is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partisan of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. We shall, he declared he believed, never again take another foot of territory by conquest, or seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion. Because of the great European conflict, said the president, "from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our own force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our action or development."

Though the mission of America in the world is essentially a mission of peace and good will among men, declared Mr. Wilson, we feel justified in preparing ourselves to vindicate our right to independent and unmolested action by making the force that is in us ready for assertion.

Plans for the Army.

"And we know," continued the president, "that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of the American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the most rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to form themselves into a fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits."

"It is with this idea, with this conception in mind that the plans have been made which it will be my privilege to lay before the congress at its next session. That plan calls for only such an increase in the regular army of the United States as experience has proved to be required for the performance of the necessary duties of the army in the Philippines, in Hawaii, in Porto Rico, upon the borders of the United States, at the coast fortifications, and at the military posts of the interior. For the rest, it calls for the training within the next three years of a force of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual contingents of 133,000, who would be asked to enlist for three years with the colors and three years on furlough, but who during their three years of enlistment with the colors would not be organized as a standing force but would be expected merely to undergo intensive training for a very brief period of each year. Their training would take place in immediate association with the organized units of the regular army. It would have no touch of the amateur about it, neither would it exact of the volunteers more than they could give in any one year from their civilian pursuits."

"And none of this would be done in such a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as a part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizens who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever been before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves but a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation."

For Development of the Navy.

"It has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with careful attention, our naval force has been developed until the navy of the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite policy of development, not made from year to year but looking well into the future and planning for

a definite consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study the efficiency and adequate equipment as carefully as we shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the navy department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

"No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country is not threatened from any quarter. She stands in friendly relations with all the world. Her resources are known and her self-respect and her capacity to care for her own citizens and her own rights. There is no fear amongst us. Under the new world conditions we have become thoughtful of the things which all reasonable men consider necessary for security and self-defense on the part of every nation confronted with the great enterprise of human liberty and independence. That is all.

"In the fulfillment of the program I propose I shall ask for the hearty support of the country, of the rank and file of America, of men of all shades of political opinion. I would not feel that I was discharging the solemn obligation I owe the country were I not to speak in terms of the deepest solemnity of the urgency and necessity of preparing ourselves to guard and protect the rights and privileges of our people, our sacred heritage of the fathers who struggled to make us an independent nation.

Hits at the Hyphenates.

"The only thing within our own borders that has given us grave concern in recent months has been that voices have been raised in America professing to be the voices of Americans which were not indeed and in truth American, but which spoke alien sympathies, which came from men who loved other countries better than they loved America, men who were partisans of other causes than that of America and had forgotten that their chief and only allegiance was to the great government under which they live. These voices have not been many, but they have been very loud and very clamorous. They have proceeded from a few who were bitter and who were grievously misled. America has not opened its doors in vain to men and women out of other nations. The vast majority of those who have come to take advantage of her hospitality have united their spirits with hers as well as their fortunes. These men who speak alien sympathies are not their spokesmen, but are the spokesmen of small groups whom it is high time that the nation should call to a reckoning. The chief thing necessary in America in order that she should let all the world know that she is prepared to maintain her own great position is that the real voice of the nation should sound forth unmistakably and in majestic volume, in the deep union of a common, unhesitating national feeling. I do not doubt that upon the first occasion, upon the first opportunity, upon the first definite challenge, that voice will speak forth in tones which no man can doubt and with commands which no man dare gainsay or resist.

"May I not say, while I am speaking of this, that there is another danger that we should guard against? We should rebuke not only manifestations of racial feeling here in America where there should be none, but also every manifestation of religious and sectarian antagonism.

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who is there who does not stand ready at all times to act in her behalf in a spirit of devoted and disinterested patriotism? We are yet only in the youth and first consciousness of our power. The day of our country's life is still but in its fresh morning. Let us lift our eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interests of righteous peace. Come, let us renew our allegiance to America, conserve her strength in its purity, make her chief among those who serve mankind, self-reverenced, self-commanded, mistress of all forces of quiet counsel, strong above all others in good will and the might of invincible justice and right."

To Stop Quarreling.

Installation of a phonograph in his court room to reduce to a minimum family quarrels is the plan of Police Judge Joseph H. Brady of Kansas City, Kan.

Hereafter when family quarrels come into court, Judge Brady announced tonight, a phonograph will take down each bit of testimony, recording the inflections and interruptions of other witnesses. Then a few days later he will summon all who took part in the case, produce the phonograph records and have them listen to their testimony.

"There will be no further need for a judge," said Judge Brady. "Those who took part will feel so ashamed of the entire proceedings they will drop the matter right there. No person would quarrel with neighbors if they knew how the court proceedings would appear to others."