

TO PROTEST LICENSE

FILES CHARGES AGAINST FOREIGN BONDING COMPANY.

FORTY YEAR OLD STATE CLAIM

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
A protest against licensing the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Bonding company has been filed by D. L. Manning of Lincoln with the state insurance board. Mr. Manning is the son of Chaplin S. Manning, an employee of a Lincoln firm. The elder Manning was employed on plumbing work on the Lincoln high school building. It was alleged he was hit by a beam and suffered hemorrhage of the stomach and that his injuries will prevent him from performing any labor the remainder of his life. The bonding company had insured the Lincoln firm's employees. The company paid Mr. Manning weekly payments under the workmen's compensation law from February to August of last year, when he moved to Elmira, N. Y., his old home, where he has a brother. The bonding company alleges his present condition is due to injuries, but to his removal to New York and refuses to continue paying benefits. Labor Commissioner F. M. Coffey advises the filing of a protest against licensing the company for the year beginning May 1.

Action Was Sustained.

Attorney General Reed has given an opinion sustaining Secretary of State Pool in his action in notifying the county clerks of Dodge and Washington counties that a democratic candidate for state senator was illegally on the ballot in the Fifth senatorial district. The county clerks allowed the name to remain on the primary ballot but the candidate in question received few votes. Senator Wilson of Fremont was nominated as the democratic nominee. Secretary of State Pool's ruling was questioned by County Clerk John O'Connor of Dodge county, who is a candidate for county assessor. Mr. Pool has forwarded a copy of the attorney general's opinion to Mr. O'Connor. It was evident from the start of the controversy that the filing in dispute was accepted by county clerks of the two counties on the theory that a section of the law which requires certain nominating petitions to be filed in each county of a district applied to the primary law. The attorney general is of the opinion that the section relied upon by the county clerks applies to general elections or when a new party is organized, as it requires a petition of 1,000 names. The ordinary nominating petition requires only twenty-five names and the law is plain that such petitions must be filed only with the secretary of state.

A Forty Year Old Claim.

Division of the fund gathered in by the state in the sale of Pawnee Indian lands by the government upward of forty years ago came to the front again when T. P. Kennard, secretary of state in 1867, asked that the accounts be run over again to be certain that the amount of his claim is as high as he fixed it.

When the lands were sold in the late '60s and early '70s, the state insisted upon having a share. The federal government finally yielded to the request and Mr. Kennard made a trip to Washington to prevail upon congress to share some of the Indian land sale receipts with the state. He finally got \$32,000 for the state. It took him a year's time and cost him about \$4,000 in expenses. When he applied for a commission, the state refused.

Later on, however, the legislature passed a bill granting him \$16,000 for his work. A senate secretary pigeon-holed it in the shuffle at the closing of the session and it never got to the governor to sign. Several times since Mr. Kennard has tried without success to get a similar bill through the law making mill, but without success.

Boone county has paid State Auditor W. H. Smith \$2,672, being the balance due on \$5,000 owing to the state for the care of insane patients. Greeley county has paid \$462.

County Clerk Earl of Dundy was the first to send in the official primary returns to Secretary of State Pool. To vote of Dundy county is not large and it was speedily canvassed and forwarded to the state house. Some clerks really canvass the county vote as soon as it comes in and then wait for the Friday following election to make it official. Other county clerks who are sticklers contend that they have no right to open the returns and commence the work of canvassing until Friday following election day.

Foreign Trees for State Farm.

The department of horticulture of the state farm has just received seventy-five ornamental shrubs and fruit trees from the office of the foreign seed plant introduction of Washington, D. C. These plants will be given a trial in the arboretum of the experiment station orchard. The government has sent abroad to collect plants that appear to have some economic value.

CAMPS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

Medical Corps and Field Hospital to Go to Fort Riley.

Adjutant General P. L. Hall of the Nebraska national guard has announced dates for two encampments of officers of the Nebraska national guard. The big summer camp for the infantry is not settled, but it will probably be held at Fort Robinson about the middle of August.

The officers of the Nebraska national guard medical corps will attend a school of instruction at Fort Riley from June 5 to June 15, inclusive. Thirteen officers from Nebraska will attend this school. Officers from the medical corps of the national guard of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana will attend.

The Nebraska national guard field hospital will attend a joint encampment at Fort Riley from June 26 to July 6. Officers of the Colorado field hospital will also attend at the same time. Five officers and thirty-three men from Nebraska will attend.

Summary of Expenditures

The state auditor's report for the three months ending April 1 shows a total of \$1,421,840.85 expended for the maintenance of the state government. Of that amount, \$417,258 was expended for salaries and wages. For the support of fifteen state institutions under the board of control, \$350,481 was spent.

The state has a lot of wards, on which it spent \$70,024 for articles of food, \$6,065 for clothing, and its bill for light, fuel and power was \$51,868. For permanent improvements, new buildings and land the state expended \$148,931 in three months. The state wrote letters and mailed printed matter in sufficient number to amount to \$7,244 in postage. Its officers and employes spent \$9,877 in traveling, or about \$1,000 less than in the previous three months. For the support of the Nebraska national guard, armories and rifle ranges, \$10,160 of the state's money was spent. Nearly \$35,000 was spent for printing, and \$6,518 for telegraph and telephones.

Following is a summary of the expenditures of the different institutions:

Salaries and wages.....	\$ 96,647.14
Transportation, telegraph and telephone.....	3,780.60
Articles of food.....	70,024.59
Clothing.....	6,065.39
Stationery, books and paper.....	3,337.27
Fuel, light and power.....	51,868.06
Machinery, tools and repairs.....	10,922.45
General repairs.....	11,808.28
Miscellaneous.....	27,531.53
Furniture and equipment.....	7,780.87
Permanent improvements.....	33,122.07
New buildings and land.....	27,574.97
Total.....	\$50,481.32

Many Schools Make Entry.

With the Nebraska high school interscholastic track and field meet again under the direction of the University of Nebraska authorities, the first entries reaching Athletic Manager Guy E. Reed indicate that double the number of Nebraska high schools will take part than for the last two years. Although Mr. Reed sent out entry blanks for the meet only a week ago, he has received entries from twenty-seven schools. Entries will not close until May 5, and Mr. Reed has still to hear from a number of the larger schools in the state, including Omaha, which are sure to be represented.

New Use for Automobile.

Secretary W. R. Mellor, of the state board of agriculture, advocates the use of automobiles to kill gophers. He does not mean to run the gophers down with an automobile, but to run the exhaust from an automobile into the runway used by gophers. Two or three minutes is time enough for the exhaust. Then cover the runway. This method is said to be sure death to prairie dogs also. Another method of killing gophers is recommended. With an end gate wagon rod or some other sharp pointed instrument find the runway near a fresh mound and open up, put in a piece of cotton, a corn cob or something which will easily absorb, pour on a couple of tablespoonsful of carbon bisulphide and cover. The carbon evaporates quickly and seeks the lower levels of the runway, which effectually puts the gopher out of the running.

A hearing before the state railway commission will take place on May 2, on the application of the Trans-Missouri freight bureau for approval of a new regulation providing that \$2 shall be charged for switching a car of grain back to an elevator, after it has once been loaded, in order to correct an error made by the shipper.

State Will File Briefs.

The supreme court has given the counties of Gage and Stanton until July 1 to serve briefs on exceptions to a report of Referee J. H. Broady. The state is to file briefs by September 1. The referee recommended that judgment be given in favor of the state for money due from the counties for the care of insane patients in state hospitals. On application of the state thirty days additional time was given in which to take testimony in an injunction suit against the Standard Oil company.

Uphold Fort Crook Law.

The supreme court has sustained the law of 1907, prohibiting the licensing of a saloon within two and one-half miles of a military post. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Rose and concurred in by the entire court. A test case was instituted, entitled Gear Rushhart vs. Homer Crippen et al. The case was tried in Sarpy county where Fort Crook is situated. The district court sustained the provisions of the law and the supreme court has affirmed that judgment.

CONFERENCE IS ON

SCOTT AND FUNSTON MEET MEXICAN WAR MINISTER OBREGON AT JUAREZ.

MEET IN THE CUSTOMS HOUSE

Major General to Present U. S. Demands at Once—Troops Guard Street as American Commanders Cross International Bridge.

El Paso, Tex., May 1.—Major Gen. Hugh F. Scott and Frederick Funston met Mexican Minister of War Alvaro Obregon in the customs house in Juarez on Friday night.

The meeting was the formal preliminary to the opening of the international conference by which the right of the United States troops to continue the pursuit of Villa and his bandits in Mexico is to be settled.

General Obregon, standing in a semi-circle formed by members of his staff, all of whom were dressed in service uniforms, received the American officers at the entrance to the reception room where the conference is to be held.

General Scott, in civilian dress, advanced first and shook hands with Obregon in vigorous American fashion, then proceeded to greet other Mexican officers present. General Funston followed and went through the same formalities.

Several other prominent Mexicans, who had been invited to attend the first ceremonies, including Mayor Prieto of Juarez, were introduced. Immediately after this, Generals Scott and Funston went into an executive conference with General Obregon. This lasted an hour and General Scott then came out and announced that the meeting had been purely social.

From the bridge to the customs house it is about five blocks. Stationed at ten paces along the route on both sides of the street were Mexican soldiers holding their rifles at present arms. There was no demonstration except a mild cheer at the conclusion of a salute sounded by a bugle corps as the procession reached the place of the conference.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT WRECKED

Fokker Among Planes Brought Down in Day's Campaign on the Western Front.

Paris, April 29.—Numerous air raids along the western front in which German planes, including a Fokker, were brought down, were reported by the war office.

A French squadron dropped 18 bombs on La Marche station in the Vosges. One German plane attacked by the French dropped near Douaumont badly damaged, and another fell near Montfaucou.

A French aviator, piloting a Nieuport monoplane, defeated a Fokker, which fell behind the German lines.

The Germans dropped shells at infrequent intervals during the night in the region of Avocourt, Esnes and Fromezey.

AIR RAIDS ROUSE THE SWISS

Action Demanded Because of German Flights Over Neutral Soil—Promises Not Kept.

Berne, April 29.—The flight of a German aeroplane over Swiss territory in the region of Porrentruy, occurring so soon after a previous similar flight over the same territory, has provoked the strongest indignation in Switzerland.

This is reflected in all sections of the press. The semi-official Bund says the time has come to demand from Germany something more than expressions of regret or excuses.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN RAID

Teutons Flee When Pursued by British After Making Attack on East Coast of England.

London, April 27.—Two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit in a 20-minute engagement with a German cruiser squadron at daybreak Tuesday, following a raid by the German on Lowestoft. The German vessels escaped. Four persons were killed.

106 BRITISH KILLED BY BLAST

Sixty-Six Others Injured in Explosion of Kent County Munitions Factory.

London, April 28.—Official announcement was made here on Wednesday that 106 persons were killed and 66 injured in the recent explosion in a Kent county munitions factory. No women were among the victims.

Mrs. McLean Near Death. Baltimore, Md., May 1.—Mrs. Donald McLean, past-president of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is said to be sinking rapidly at a hospital here. Mrs. McLean has been ill for several weeks.

Turks Kill 800 British. Berlin, May 1.—Turkish troops annihilated four British cavalry squadrons, about 800 men, in a battle April 23 near Quatia, about twenty-five miles east of the Suez canal. This information was contained in an official report.

SEA AND AIR ATTACK ON ENGLAND



It is believed the Zeppelins and the German cruiser squadron co-operated in the raid on the east coast of England, the airships acting as scouts for the warships. 1—Shows the probable course taken by the Zeppelins from Wilhelmshaven. 2—Shows the probable route of the German squadron. 3—German battle squadron raids English coast at Lowestoft. 4—Zeppelins raid eastern counties of England and drop 70 bombs over Norfolk and Suffolk coasts. 5—Germans made air raid on Dunkirk, France. 6—British warships bombard Zeebrugge and German batteries off Heyst, Blankenberghe and Knocke.

IRISH REVOLT QUELLED

TWELVE PERSONS ARE KILLED IN DUBLIN FIGHTING.

German Sea Raid Connected With Outbreak—Several Leaders Arrested, But Names Withheld.

London, April 27.—The official communication issued here on Tuesday concerning the situation in Dublin says:

"At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Fein party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green and took possession forcibly of the post office, where they cut the telegraph and telephone wires. Houses also were occupied in Stephen's Green, Sackville street, Abbey street and along the quays.

"In the course of the day soldiers arrived from the Curragh and the situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here three military officers, four or five soldiers, two loyal volunteers and two policemen have been killed and four or five military officers and six volunteers wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners.

"Reports received from Cork, Limerick, Ennis, Tralee and Tipperary show that no disturbances of any kind have occurred in these localities.

Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, announced in the house of commons the disturbances in Dublin. He added that troops had been sent to the Irish capital and that the situation was now well in hand.

RUSS CONTINUE TO PROGRESS

Drive Turks From Strongly Fortified Positions in Mountains South of Bitlis.

Petrograd, April 29.—Overcoming enormous natural difficulties, the left wing of Grand Duke Nicholas' army in the Caucasus has driven the Turks from their strongly fortified positions in the mountains south of Bitlis and is now advancing toward Diarbekr, on the Tigris river, according to official advices received from Tiflis.

Besun, a small but strong fort built at a height of more than 3,500 feet almost due west of Bitlis, has fallen into Russian hands, the garrison fleeing after defending the post for only a day.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

New York, April 27.—Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers is free. The jury refused to believe that she, a notoriously loving mother, could have been in her right mind when she poisoned her two children. "Not guilty on the grounds of insanity," was the verdict announced in the Bronx supreme court.

Washington, April 27.—The British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, received and referred to the state department an anonymous threatening communication declaring that any treatment of Sir Roger Casement other than that due a prisoner of war of the highest rank would be a sentence of death against "him and other English servants in this country."

Opens Milk Rate Inquiry. Chicago, May 1.—George M. Brown, examiner for the interstate commerce commission, will begin an investigation of the rates charged for the shipment of milk in the hope of establishing uniform rates.

Rejects U. S. Board's Wage Scale. Seward, Alaska, May 1.—The Anchorage Labor union rejected the wage scale offered by the federal arbitration board, endeavoring to settle the strike among workmen on the government's railroad in Alaska.

Shoot Four Villa Men. Columbus, N. M., April 29.—Four Mexican prisoners at Casas Grandes are reported to have been killed by American sentries on attempting to escape. Scores of bandits captured are said to be held at various points.

NEW NOTE TO BRITAIN

U. S. AGAIN ASKS RELEASE OF TEUTONS TAKEN FROM AMERICAN SOIL.

38 SEIZED BY WARSHIP

British Assert Prisoners Engaged in Intrigues and Plots Against England—Planned to Continue Efforts and Violate U. S. Neutrality.

Washington, April 29.—Secretary Lansing announced on Thursday that the United States had sent another note to Great Britain demanding the release of the 38 Austrians, Germans and Turks taken from the American steamship China by a British cruiser off Shanghai. The note was dispatched and will be given out for publication later.

Great Britain contends the men were engaged in intrigues and plots against the British government and, having been discovered, were fleeing to Manila, where they intended to continue their efforts which would have embarrassed the neutrality of the United States.

London, April 29.—The British note replying to the protest of the American government against interferences with the neutral trade, which asserts the right of Great Britain to regulate the admission to a neutral country of goods evidently destined for the enemy, caused little surprise in diplomatic and legal circles here, as its conclusions had been discounted by recent decisions of the prize tribunals. A summary of the views of the members of these circles may be expressed as follows:

They do not believe the controversy will be carried much farther during the progress of the war as no vital concessions have been made by either side since the first note was written. Therefore, the shippers of detained cargoes who can afford the delay will await conclusion of the war to have their cases settled by an international tribunal in the belief that such a court will grant them full damages.

BRITISH DIVER SUNK IN FIGHT

Two Members of Crew of E-22 Rescued by Teutons, Says Statement Issued at Berlin.

Berlin, April 29.—The admiralty announced on Thursday that in a naval engagement between German and British forces on Tuesday a British submarine, the E-22, was sunk and a British cruiser was hit by a torpedo. The admiralty's statement follows:

"German naval forces on April 27 sank the British submarine E-22. The Germans rescued and made prisoners two men.

"A German submarine on the same day hit with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arcthusa class."

Cruisers of the Arcthusa class displace 3,600 tons. There are eight vessels of that class, the Arcthusa, Aurora, Galatea, Inconstant, Royalist, Penelope, Phaeton, and the Undaunted.

DRAFT BILL IS REJECTED

Measure Providing Conscription for All Single Men Withdrawn in House of Commons.

London, April 29.—A bill providing conscription for all unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five without any exemptions, was withdrawn in the house of commons on Thursday after the universal service advocates had opened a vigorous attack against it. After a debate Premier Asquith announced that the government would not press the bill, which had been introduced by Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board. The discussion that followed the introduction of the bill showed that the measure was opposed by all parties as unfair, several members urging that nothing but all-round conscription would prove satisfactory.

DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION

Senator Huston of Wisconsin Asks Congressional Inquiry Into Flood of Telegrams.

Washington, April 29.—In a stirring speech on the floor of the senate on Thursday, Senator Huston of Wisconsin demanded a congressional investigation into the flood of telegrams pouring into congress on the German-American situation. He charged that the telegrams were all inspired by a central source.

Senator Huston characterized the sending of the telegrams as a "deep laid plot to poison the minds of the people with the belief that the president wants war."

More Russ Reach France. London, May 1.—A Havas dispatch from Marseilles reports the arrival there of a further contingent of Russian troops, the number of which is not given. The Russians reached Marseilles and djsembarked.

Four Children Burn to Death. Marion, Ark., May 1.—The four small children of Mrs. Orphella Young were burned to death in an open garage fire on Friday. The mother had gone to a neighbor's and left the children alone.