

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS

MANY NATIONALITIES ASSEMBLED AT CAMP MOREHEAD.

NO NEED OF SPECIAL SESSION

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service. All guardsmen look alike to the majority of curious sightseers at the mobilization camp. Unless one is familiar with military affairs he is ignorant of the distinctions of rank which are scrupulously observed in the camp.

A colonel may be known by the silver eagles worn on his shoulder, or collar. A major's insignia is a gold leaf worked in his collar. Two silver bars on the collar or shoulders indicate a captain, one a second lieutenant and a soldier in officer's uniform, but without such bars, is a second lieutenant. The chaplain's insignia is a metal cross.

Commissioned officers, that is, lieutenants and higher, wear leather leggings, which to the uninitiated may distinguish them from non-commissioned officers, corporals and sergeants.

A sergeant wears three stripes on the arm of his uniform, a corporal only two. A small square under the stripes distinguishes a first lieutenant, and a triangle a quartermaster sergeant.

Of course, a soldier is sensitive as to his rank. In regimental organization, the officers rank ascends as follows: Corporal, duty sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, first sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major (commanding a battalion of four companies), lieutenant colonel and colonel.

No Need of Special Session.

Governor Morehead has no intention whatever to call a special session of the Nebraska legislature to appropriate more money for mobilization of national guard troops.

Neither has he authorized any unusual measures such as borrowing money to meet the situation. He has not even approved claims for supplies, transportation or any other kind of expense incurred in assembling the guard at Lincoln.

As the governor views it, these are matters for the federal authorities to take care of. The United States government has called the state troops into its own service, and congress has appropriated money for the necessary expense.

Therefore, contractors who furnish supplies, transportation, horses or anything else for the present military undertaking will have to look to the United States for their pay. They will have no trouble in getting it, as the war department expects to bear the expense and is not asking the state to use their funds.

Many Nationalities Represented.

Boys of all nationalities are assembling at Camp Morehead—boys whose parents were born far from Uncle Sam's domain, but who are just as loyal to it as they can be.

In the number are Germans and Englishmen and Frenchmen and Greeks and Swedes and Danes and Irishmen, and all the rest. In the Beatrice company there are forty-two Germans out of seventy men. The Nebraska City company has thirty-five Germans or its rolls and twenty or more Danes. The Ord company contains three or four squads of militant Irish, the Hastings company has a number of ardent English and the Blue Hill company is said to have several boys of French descent upon its list.

Mrs. Knotts is Acting Secretary.

Mrs. Minnie P. Knotts, who for a number of years has served as librarian of the State Historical Society, and who since the death of C. S. Paine has been acting secretary will continue in that capacity until next fall. A meeting of the board of directors of the society was held Saturday afternoon but final action delayed until the next meeting of the board, which will be held October 10. Several applicants for the position were considered but with one exception no vote was taken upon the applications.

ishop George A. Beecher, of Hastings, chaplain of the Fifth regiment, Nebraska national guard, is one of the striking figures on the camp grounds. Clad in his uniform his massive figure looms large when he is seen in company with officers of ordinary size. He is so much over six feet that he appears gigantic. He weighs about 240 pounds. He devoted some of his younger days to athletics and it is understood among his fellow officers of the guard that he may truly be classed as a fighting chaplain, particularly in a boxing match.

The estimated total value of all the property of the University of Nebraska, not including endowment funds and lands, is \$2,700,000, of which \$1,850,000 is lands and buildings and \$850,000 is general movable equipment. The board of regents at their last meeting directed that a system of control be devised so that the central office would know at all times what the university owns, where every item is and the present value of every item is. A. O. Johnson, the university efficiency expert, has just installed such a system.

QUALIFYING FOR ENLISTMENT.

Physical Examination of the State National Guards.

Physical examination of members of the Nebraska national guard to test their fitness for service in the United States army was held by eighteen surgeons under direction of Captain Gentry of the regular army, from Fort Leavenworth.

As each man passes the physical tests, he is inoculated with anti-typhoid serum. The serum can do no serious harm, but the guardsmen is warned not to indulge in strenuous exercise for several hours after receiving the treatment. Each man is practically half an hour under the ordeal of examination and inoculation.

General Hall, as chief disbursing officer for the federal government, received word that unlimited funds are at his disposal for the preparing and moving of the troops. Majors Arthur Haysel and J. M. Birkner of the state office are to be mustered in to aid him in preparing to move the men.

Acreeage of Crops.

Secretary Mellor, of the state board of agriculture, makes the following partial report on crop acreage for Nebraska this year: The first seven summaries of agricultural statistics received by the state board of agriculture were from Adams, Colfax, Gosper, Madison, Otoe, Polk and Thayer counties. In the four principal crops of each of these counties, said crops consisting of corn, winter wheat, oats and alfalfa, are 1,352,038 acres planted, as against 1,310,079 last year. In these counties the acreage sown to winter wheat is 460,284, as against 431,533 last year. Corn 613,233, against 584,792 in 1915. Oats 219,093, against 205,553 a year ago. Alfalfa 92,423, against 88,201.

Will Assume Active Charge.

Adjutant General Hall, head of the Nebraska state militia, whose command will automatically terminate with the federalizing of the state troops, has been elected captain of Company H, Fifth Nebraska regiment. The company is composed largely of Fairfield men. Henry F. Kramer of Lincoln was elected first lieutenant, Isaac W. Evans of Fairfield, former captain of the company, accepted a second lieutenantcy. General Hall was notified of his election by Colonel Herbert J. Paul. He immediately accepted and will assume active charge of the company as soon as he can be relieved from duty in Nebraska as disbursing officer.

Healthy Condition of State Banks.

A statement issued by Secretary Roysse of the state banking board showing the condition of state banks at the close of business May 29, shows that deposits on that date aggregated \$141,557, an increase of \$11,509 in three months. The deposits in state banks when they grew steadily were boasted of, but for a year they have been going up by leaps and bounds. Several months ago Secretary Roysse issued a statement calling attention to the fact that bankers in other states were placing funds on deposit in Nebraska state banks because they are able to get a good rate of interest and because of the fact that deposits in Nebraska state banks are protected in considerable measure by a depositors' guaranty fund that now amounts to over \$1,000,000.

Will Wait for Full Regiment.

Progress in work of mustering the Nebraska national guardsmen into federal service indicate that no plans are being laid to send any units south from the Lincoln mobilization camp until a complete regiment is ready which may be several days yet. The fact that extra equipment is being sent to Lincoln for the two regiments indicates that they will not be rushed to the border until they are fully equipped and each man carefully examined for physical defects.

Need an Army of Harvesters.

A new pamphlet setting forth crop conditions and the estimated needs for harvest hands in the different counties of Nebraska has been issued by Labor Commissioner Coffey as an official document of his department. It contains crop statistics of a year ago and acreage for this year, as well as a table showing how many harvest hands will be required in various counties and directions about whom to communicate with for information on getting employment.

The labor commissioner, reinforced by the opinion of Secretary Mellor of the state board of agriculture, announces that on account of cool, wet weather running through the late spring and early summer there will probably be little grain cut in the state before the fourth of July, or about ten days later than the usual time of harvest.

All the food used so far at Camp Morehead has been partaken of ravenously by the men, and well it might be, according to Major Falconer, for it was the best obtainable on the market.

If the employment of a child under 14 years of age is the proximate cause of injury to such a child, then the employer is liable in damages for the injuries sustained. So rules the Nebraska supreme court in an opinion reversing and remanding the suit of Ora Rookstool, by his next friend, Lillian Sheets, against the Cudahy Packing Co. Young Rookstool, who was 13 years of age, was struck on the head by a descending elevator at the Cudahy packing plant, his scalp torn and his teeth knocked out.

TO FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS TO ADVERTISING CLUBS AT PHILADELPHIA.

SAYS, "PUT IDEALS IN ACTS"

Wilson Declares "I Am Interested in Fighting for Things That I Believe In and Challenge All Comers"—Must Think of Country First.

Philadelphia, July 1.—"America first, translated into what you do," was the new patriotic rallying cry sounded by President Wilson in an address to the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in Independence square here on Thursday. "America first means nothing," he said, "until you translate it into what you do."

Tremendous applause swept over the crowd when the president uttered these words.

He quietly silenced the interruption and continued speaking to the subject of "The Duties of Americans to Their Country and to the Rest of the World."

"You cannot understand the people of the United States without working for them. I want you to understand that I am not interested in fighting for myself, but I am interested in fighting for the things I believe in. In so far as we are concerned, I challenge all comers."

The president congratulated the Associated clubs for putting truth and candor into their business.

"I wish very much," he said, "that truth and candor might always be the standard of politics."

"It is most important, since I am in a fighting mood, to tell you of some of the things I believe in. It is the duty of every American not to think of himself first, but of his country. 'America first means nothing' unless you translate it into deeds," the president said.

"I believe America should ever be ready. I believe that you must be just to nations as well as to men. It comes high. It is not an easy thing to do, but I believe that at whatever cost we should be just to other people and demand the same treatment."

The president said that while we have the right to demand justice from others, we should always be ready to give justice to anyone else.

"I am ready to fight for that at any cost."

"I believe in the patriotism and initiative of the average man," he exclaimed. "Some men say they believe in that, too, but they do not act that way. There are some men who don't believe in anybody's advice but their own."

Chicago, June 28.—After a day of wrangling the Progressive national committee voted on Monday to indorse Charles Evans Hughes for president.

Thirty-two members of the committee supported the indorsement resolution offered by James R. Garfield of Ohio. Six voted against it and nine declined to vote.

The action, which was taken in accordance with the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt, as expressed in a letter to the committee, marked the demise of the Progressive party.

While the national executive committee was instructed to co-operate in the Hughes campaign it was admitted the full national committee never would have another meeting.

The resolution as finally adopted after seven hours of debate was as follows:

"Whereas, The statement issued by this committee in January and the platform adopted by the Progressive national convention set forth that putting aside all partisan considerations in view of existing world and national conditions we would work with any man or party who saw the nation's need and put forth a leader fit to meet it and

"Whereas, We believe with Colonel Roosevelt that in nominating Charles E. Hughes of New York the Republican party has put forth such a leader, we indorse and concur in the recommendation of Colonel Roosevelt that we support Mr. Hughes."

Washington Hears Man Responsible for Mexican Crisis is Dicker- ing With Carranza.

Washington, June 28.—Pancho Villa, whose raid on Columbus, N. M., brought on the Mexican crisis, not only is alive but now is dicker- ing with Carranza to join his forces against the United States, according to private advices reaching the state department.

These advices, the source of which was not divulged, stated that Villa is at Escalon, near Parral. He is declared to have offered Carranza an army of several hundred if the first chief will take him back and give him a command in his army.

Petrograd Says Slavs Have Broken Through Austrian Front in Galicia—More Prisoners.

London, July 1.—The Russians claim a great victory in East Galicia and have resumed their tally of prisoners. Petrograd announces the Russians have broken through and are well on their way to Kolomea. This is the great railroad junction for eastern Galicia, and from it the Austrians have been pressed southward, three lines of trenches being taken.

The fighting around Kolomea and in all the region between the Pruth and the Dniester rivers must have been of exceptional severity, for it was there that 10,500 Teutonic prisoners (including 221 officers) were taken, making a total roundup from June 4 of 205,000 men.

Jack Dillon Wins.

New York, July 1.—Little Jack Dillon kicked Big Frank Moran last night. The Indianapolis fighter had a wide shade at the end of the ten-round battle at Washington park, over in Brooklyn.

Crew is Saved.

Palma, Majorca, July 1.—Twenty-five men of the crew of the steamer Pivo of Genoa, which was shelled and sunk by a submarine on Tuesday, have arrived at Pori Mahon, Minorca, in the ship's boats.

HE KNOWS

SEÑOR! YOU'RE CRAZY I TRIED THAT ONCE



U. S. ASKS APOLOGY

STRONG NOTE SENT TO VIENNA AS RESULT OF ATTACK ON SHIP.

CALLED INSULT TO AMERICA

Washington Government Demands Punishment of Submarine Commander and Payment of an Indemnity—Refuses to Accept Excuses.

Washington, June 30.—The state department made public on Wednesday this government's note to Austria-Hungary in the case of the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite. That vessel was attacked by an Austrian submarine December 21, 1915.

The note is the strongest yet delivered to the central powers.

This government, the note says, regards the attack on the Petrolite as a deliberate insult to the American flag and an invasion of American rights.

The demands of the United States are:

- 1—An apology.
 - 2—The commander of the submarine to be punished.
 - 3—That reparation be made for the injuries sustained by the payment of an indemnity.
- It is indicated to Austria that she would make immediate and ample amends.
- The state department denies every allegation heretofore set up by Austria in defense of the action of her submarine commander.
- The Austrian claim that the Petrolite's captain voluntarily gave up supplies taken from the steamer by the submarine commander is flatly contradicted, as are the claims that warning shots were fired across the Petrolite's bow before it was shelled, and that its appearance was such as to justify the submarine commander in mistaking it for a cruiser.

The attack on the Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, occurred in the Mediterranean on December 5. A protest sent soon afterward, on preliminary reports from the tanker's captain and crew, brought the Austrian communication to which the new American note replies.

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WILL ORPET TAKES STAND

Declares That Bottle He Had, Which Is Produced in Court, Contained Molasses and Water.

Waukegan, Ill., June 28.—William Orpet on Monday told his long-awaited story of the peculiar circumstances of the tragic death of Marlon Lambert—the culmination of their "puppy love."

In their rambling walk through Helm's woods on the morning of February 9 Marlon talked almost exclusively of her alleged delicate condition, Orpet said. He had brought with him, he said, a large bottle containing a mixture of molasses and water. It would do her no harm and no good, except what possible solace it might be to her mental condition. She refused to drink of it and he threw it away in his panicky flight after she died. The bottle was found by Kenneth B. Hawkins and H. G. Carlin. It was produced in court by Mr. Hawkins. It is the defense's reply to the state's contention that Orpet brought cyanide of potassium to Helm's woods and induced Marlon to take it under the pretense that it was medicine which would relieve her.

Russian positions in Volhynia have been stormed by Gen. von Linsingen's troops and held against counter-attacks, according to an announcement of the war office.

LIEBKNECHT SENT TO JAIL

Socialist Leader in Germany Sentenced to Thirty Months in Prison—Dismissed From Army.

Berlin, via London, June 30.—As a result of a trial on charges of high treason, gross insubordination and resistance to authorities, Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, got 30 months and dismissed from the army.

Doctor Liebknecht, whose criticism of the government in speeches in the Reichstag previously had led to his expulsion from the Socialist party in that body, was arrested on May 1 during the demonstration, and since has been held in custody, the Reichstag having on May 11 by a vote of 229 to 111 declined to order his release.

He has been accused not only of taking part in but arranging the demonstration at which, it is alleged, cries of "Down with the war" and "Down with the kniser" were raised by the excited demonstrators.

WLCOX HEADS G. O. P. BODY

Former Postmaster of New York Named Chairman of Republican National Committee.

New York, June 29.—William R. Wilcox, former postmaster of New York and later public service commissioner, was appointed chairman of the Republican national committee on Tuesday. Mr. Wilcox was the choice of Charles E. Hughes.

Senate Passes Urgency Bill.

Washington, July 1.—The senate passed the urgent deficiency bill carrying approximately \$25,500,000, most of it to meet military expenses of the Mexican crisis. The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

Three Italian Steamers Sunk.

Madrid, July 1.—Three more Italian steamships have been sunk by submarines. They were the Mongibello, 4,059 tons; the Roma, 3,050 tons, and the Pino, 1,103 tons. The crews were landed.

INDORSE C. E. HUGHES

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOLLOWS ROOSEVELT.

Colonel Gives Views in Letter to the Body—Six Members Opposed to Suggestion.

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PANCHO VILLA STILL ALIVE

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More Trucks for Funston.

San Antonio, Tex., June 30.—War department advices to General Funston included notification that 95 motor trucks had been sent to him. There are already in service 640 motor trucks.

Austrian Airmen Bomb Adria.

Vienna, June 30.—Two Austro-Hungarian naval aeroplanes have bombarded military works and factories in the Italian city of Adria, the war office announced. Adria is on a railroad 52 miles northeast of Bologna.

ALLIES ARE USING GAS

BERLIN SAYS THE ENEMY FAILED TO ADVANCE.

Heavy Attacks Repulsed—French Kill Own Countrymen in Bombarding Towns of Nesle.

Berlin, June 29.—Marked activity continues in evidence along the Franco-Belgian front held by the British and the northern wing of the French line. Numerous gas clouds are being employed by the entente forces in the operations, the war office announced on Tuesday. The artillery fire on the German lines was especially intense in the vicinity of the Somme.

In the Verdun region, the French fruitfully attacked German positions on both sides of the Thiaumont re- doubt.

The official statement says: "On the British front and the northern wing of the French army patrol fighting developed. Numerous gas and smoke clouds floated toward us. They did no damage and at some places floated back to the enemy trenches. The enemy fire was directed with especial intensity against us on both sides of the Somme."

"As a result of the bombardment of Nesle by the French, 22 of their own countrymen were killed.

"On the right bank of the Meuse, French attacks northwest and west of the armored work of Thiaumont and southwest of Fort Vaux were ineffective. In Chaptre wood an enemy detachment of two officers and a few dozen men was surprised and its members made prisoners."

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TWO BANKERS ARE DROWNED

New Yorkers Perish in Trying to Make 10,000-Mile Water Journey.

New York, June 29.—James G. Hurty and Charles Marcelle, who left this city a year ago on a 10,000-mile canoe trip, apparently have perished in Lake Huron, according to information received here by Henry C. Clews & Co., bankers. A letter from the First National bank of Cheboygan, Mich., told of the discovery of a gasoline can and paddles which Hurty and Marcelle had in their canoe when they left Cheboygan June 10. They were due in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., June 13.

Hurty and Marcelle resigned as managers of two of the bankers' branch offices in this city because of ill health.

GERMANS STOP THE RUSSIANS

Kaiser's Armies Penetrate Foe's Lines and Repulse French Attacks on Western Front.

Berlin, June 29.—Russian positions have been penetrated by the German armies of both Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Linsingen, the war office announced. On the western front the French renewed their attacks against German positions in the sector of Verdun, but all these assaults were repulsed.

U. S. to Get British Guns.

New York, July 1.—The war department, it is learned, has been able to obtain for immediate delivery, through the courtesy of the British government, 250 Lewis machine guns intended for use in Europe.

Bombard the Italian Coast.

Vienna, July 1.—The admiralty announced that the Italian coast near Ginoamova has been bombarded by a flotilla of Austro-Hungarian torpedo boats. An Italian seaplane was shot down.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE