

TALKED TO GUARDS

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD AD-
DRESSED BOYS IN CAMP.

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
"There isn't a citizen in the United States but who would rather see our international differences settled in some other way than by war," declared Governor John Morehead in an address before more than 1,000 Nebraska troops assembled in the big auditorium of the fair grounds July 4. "We are not too proud to fight, but we prefer to fight only as a last resort. There flows within the veins of you men seated here today the same red blood that flowed within the veins of our forefathers, and the same spirit of loyalty and patriotism that guided them in the years gone by has inspired you to abandon your plows in the field and forsake the pursuits of civil life, in defense of the flag we love and of the country we are privileged to call our own."

Speak Highly of N. N. G.
Due to the somewhat modifying turn in events with regard to the Mexican situation, the Nebraska guardsmen were beginning to fear that they might be kept at Camp Morehead indefinitely or that they might be sent home without seeing actual service. This belief, held by many out in the state, was no doubt the cause of holding back men who would have otherwise immediately enlisted.

Neither Captain Tupes nor the two colonels would make any definite statement as to when this movement would occur other than that it "would be very soon."

Captain Tupes, who was chief recruiting officer of the Arizona Rough Riders, has taken a great interest in the Nebraska regiments and has expressed his hope that they will be able to be the first to reach the border complete, just as the Rough Riders were in 1898. Although militia from several states have started south, there is no reason why Nebraska should not be the first state to get her full quota of militiamen to General Funston.

Speaking enthusiastically about the two Nebraska regiments, Captain Tupes said that men of the state should be proud to serve under two such men as Colonel Eberly and Colonel Paul. He also spoke highly of the earnest, purposeful type of men who volunteered their services in the national guard.

"Nebraska has a very good class of men in her guard at the present time," said Captain Tupes, "and what we want is more men like them."

Big Gain in State's Valuation.

An increase of \$25,000,000 to \$27,000,000 in the assessed valuation of all property in Nebraska, which would equal \$125,000,000 to \$135,000,000 increase in the actual valuation, is indicated by the figures received from the first nine counties to report to the state board of equalization. The assessed value for 1916 in these nine counties aggregates \$21,015,997, which is a gain of \$1,690,517 over last year, or about 8.3 per cent. Applying the same ratio of increase to the state's entire assessed valuation of \$480,000,000 last year, a gross assessment of \$507,000,000 is indicated for the current year, or \$27,000,000 more than in 1915.

The state board of equalization recently voted to raise some of the railroad assessments for 1916 about 3 per cent, and the railroad valuation as a whole was boosted \$1,000,000, or a little less than 2 per cent.

Big Amount in State Treasury.

When State Treasurer Hall and his assistants made up their balance sheet at the close of business for June, they found that the Nebraska state treasury contains more money now than ever before in the history of the state, a total of nearly \$2,400,000. The statement showed that for the first time in many years there is a cash balance in every single fund belonging to the state; that the state university and normal schools, usually overdrawn from \$100,000 to \$200,000, now have \$160,000 to their credit; that the state general fund balance had increased during the month from \$246,521 to \$719,715.

A number of patriotic women of Lincoln have formed the nucleus of an organization to raise funds for the purchase of regimental flags of the Fourth and Fifth regiments of the Nebraska national guard. The canvass will be statewide, but the committee expects and relies only on the womanhood of Nebraska to provide the means. The cost of the two regimental standards will be close to \$600. Offers of money have already been made. The committee desires first, however, to give the women an opportunity to show their patriotism.

Officers Foot Own Bills.

It's a nice thing to be a military officer, except when the officers feel for their pocketbooks. For not only do they have to foot their board bills, but the very uniforms they wear are paid for out of their own hard-earned cash. The board costs them from \$5 to \$12 a week. It all depends upon what they order for their tables. An ordinary uniform, dependent upon the grade, costs from \$40 to \$100. Most of the Nebraska guard officers have boots, \$20, so their pocketbooks have been hit unusually hard.

MUST NOT COLOR OLEO FOR SALE

Housekeepers Can Color It for Use in Their Homes.

Regardless of whether or not he is able to get enough names to submit a constitutional amendment relating to his department, State Food Commissioner C. E. Harman is taking official notice of an old state law known as the anti-oleo law. He has ruled that under the provisions of this law dealers cannot sell oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, and no one operating a boarding house, hotel or restaurant can color the stuff after they buy it. It is said dealers who are prohibited from selling colored oleo are giving coloring matter in tubes to their customers, so that those who buy may put in the coloring matter. This is allowable, Mr. Harman says, if people desire to use the colored oleo in their homes, but not where boarders are kept or where board is given to employees as a part of their compensation. The latter may cover state institutions, where employees are paid a salary and are given their board. The state board of control buys considerable oleo for different state institutions.

Packing Co. Attacks Commission.

Morris & Co., South Omaha packers, have filed a petition in federal court alleging that the supreme court commission of Nebraska has no legal standing whatever and asks an injunction against the enforcement of a decree of that body. Judge T. C. Munger heard arguments in the case. The case originated in the injury of John Korinek at the South Omaha plant of the company July 12, 1913. Korinek is listed as a "citizen of Austria-Hungary and a subject of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, and apostolic king of Hungary." Judgment was secured against the packing company for \$7,500 on May 27, 1914, in the district court of Douglas county. The case was appealed to the supreme court. The case was handed over to the commission, which affirmed the judgment and denied a rehearing. Unless an injunction is issued by the federal court, the packing company fears that an execution will be levied against it.

Will Be Left to Legislature.

The question of a constitutional convention will not be submitted by initiative petition but will be left to the next legislature to act upon, according to a statement given out by C. A. Sorensen, secretary of the executive committee of the Nebraska Popular Government league. A partial poll of the candidates for the next legislature shows a strong favorable majority, the statement says, and for that reason the committee deemed it wise to let the legislature submit the proposition. "It will save much expense and avoid the danger that the presidential campaign, and the prohibition amendment might overshadow the need of a revised constitution," the secretary says.

To Organize Aviation Corps.

Acting under instructions from Adjutant General William H. Simpson, in charge of the Department of the East, General Phil Hall has made plans for the immediate organization of an aviation corps to mobilize at Lincoln and proceed to either Newport News, Va., or Ithaca, N. Y. The Nebraska corps will be in charge of Captain R. E. McMillen and Lieutenant Edward Bagnell, and will have a complement of forty-five men. An effort will be made to secure as many college men as possible for this branch of service. Fourteen applications are already on file.

When Colonel George K. Hunter, Inspector general of the central military department, inspected the camp last week, General Hall recommended to him that the Nebraska troops be moved at once. General Hall said later: "The only reason our troops have not moved as fast as those in many other states is that we did not bring any political influences to bear toward getting them out rapidly. As a result, the men will be equipped and ready, when they do go. Now I believe they are reasonably ready."

June Issuance of State Warrants Numbered 3,875 and Totaled \$398,000, According to the report of Auditor Smith.

Of the amount \$202,000 came out of the general fund and the balance out of fifteen other state funds. Since January 1 the total expenses of state government, as evidenced by the total amount of warrants issued have been \$2,467,156.

Keeping Movements Secret.

If the secretary of war, as indicated in orders received in Lincoln, has his way about it, the public will not know when the Nebraska troops are to entrain for the Mexican border, until, like Arabs, they fold up their tents and silently steal away.

Officers are directed not to give out any information as to the time of leaving or destination of the units. This is taken as a precaution against possible attempts to wreck troop trains.

For the next few days, unless more urgent orders for removal of the troops are received, the officers at the mobilization camp will bend their efforts to recruiting. All of the twenty-four companies have been mustered into federal service.

Attorney General Reed and his assistants are preparing to appeal from Judge Cornish's decision in the Sidney bank case, wherein the board was ordered to issue a charter to the new bank at that place. The attorney general is a member of the state banking board.

U. S. NOTE TO MEXICO

LANSING AGREES TO CARRANZA'S OFFER TO TAKE UP DIFFERENCES DIRECTLY.

ASK HELP TO GUARD BORDER

Carranza Requests That American Troops Be on the Watch for Expected Raids by Villa Bandits Across Frontier—Garrison Wiped Out.

Washington, July 10.—A note formally accepting Carranza's proposal that differences between the United States and the de facto government of Mexico be settled by direct negotiations was handed on Friday to Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate.

Secretary Lansing took a draft of the note to the cabinet meeting and had it delivered promptly after the cabinet adjourned. The course to be pursued already had been agreed upon by President Wilson and his advisers.

The text of the note, addressed to Mr. Arredondo, follows:

"Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the secretary of foreign relations of your government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senator Arredondo on the 4th inst., in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis. The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

"It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing conditions. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. I am, sir, yours very sincerely, ROBERT LANSING."

The de facto government of Mexico is not sure that it can protect the American frontier from bandit raids. Ambassador Designate Arredondo so notified the state department. And in connection with that notification he suggested that all American troops on the border be unusually active.

This new position assumed by General Carranza and his advisers was a distinct relief to the United States. Orders immediately were rushed to the various commanders all along the line to keep their troops ready for any eventuality.

In discussing the communication Arredondo said:

"I have brought to the attention of the state department the fact that a large band of Villistas attacked our garrison at Corralitos on Wednesday, almost destroying it. Fearing that this band might try to penetrate the desert as far as the border and cause further difficulties between Mexico and the United States, General Carranza has directed the attention of the American government so that all possible vigilance may be exercised on the American side of the border between Boquillas and Ojunga. Mr. Carranza has promised to exercise the same vigilance on the Mexican side."

CAPERTON TO HEAD FLEET

Named to Succeed Rear Admiral Winslow, Who Won Promotion Through Service in Islands.

Washington, July 10.—Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton was designated by Secretary Daniels as commanding officer of the Pacific fleet, with rank of admiral, to succeed Admiral Cameron McKee Winslow, who will retire on July 29.

Caperton will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond.

Secretary Daniels said the promotion of Rear Admiral Caperton was made in recognition of his valuable and satisfactory service in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Two Killed in Wreck.

Hattiesburg, Miss., July 10.—Two persons were killed and 39 injured in the wreck of a north-bound passenger train on the Gulf & Ship Island railroad. The entire train was derailed by a washout.

Ramey Is Dead.

East Orange, N. J., July 10.—Joseph Ramey, aged fifty-six, former president of the Wabash railroad, died here. At the time of his death he was president of the Lorraine, Ashland & Southern railroad.

ROLLING IT UP AGAIN



RUSSIANS MAKE GAINS HETTY GREEN IS DEAD

PETROGRAD SAYS SLAVS HAVE CUT LEMBERG LINE. RICHEST WOMAN SUCCUMBS AT THE AGE OF EIGHTY-ONE.

Many Prisoners Taken by Czar's Men in Big Offensive in the East. Was Worth \$100,000,000—Well-Known Financier Lived in Poverty and Died in Luxury.

Petrograd, July 7.—The Russians have cut the Delatyn-Korosmezo railway, the principal line of communications for the Austro-German forces defending Lemberg, and have routed the enemy on the right bank of the Dniester, according to an official statement issued by the war office. The statement follows:

"On the Galician front, in the direction of the Carpathians, there was an artillery action. Our left wing continues to press the enemy back. On the road between Kolomena and Delatyn we captured after a fight the village of Sadzadka.

"On the lower Styr and on the front between the Styr and Stokhod, and farther south as far as the region of the lower Lipa, everywhere there have been most desperate battles.

"In a desperate fight on the Styr, west of Kolki, we overthrew the enemy and took more than 1,000 prisoners, including 170 officers.

"In the region north of Zaturze and near Volla Sadovska we seized the first line of enemy trenches. We stopped by artillery fire an enemy attack on Schkline.

"In the region of the lower Lipa the enemy made a most stubborn attack without result. The enemy, who crossed the Styr above the mouth of the Lipa, near the village of Peremel, was attacked by us and driven back to the river.

"In the Gulf of Riga an enemy aeroplane, which dropped bombs on our ships, was brought down by our aviators, and two passengers were taken prisoner. Later in a second aeroplane duel we brought down another German machine, which fell on the coast. One of our aeroplanes was also brought down."

U. S. SHIP SINKS IN COLLISION

Steamship Jacob Luckenbach Goes Down Off Dover—Crew of Thirty-One Is Rescued.

Dover, England, July 7.—The American steamship Jacob Luckenbach was sunk in collision with an unidentified ship off Dover. Its crew of 31 men was rescued.

(The Jacob Luckenbach arrived at Queenstown June 27 from San Francisco. It was 322 feet long, 2,793 tons gross, was built at Sunderland, England, in 1881, and was owned in New York.)

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Amsterdam, July 8.—Food riots have broken out in Liege, and many persons have been hurt, according to information received here.

London, July 8.—Col. Percy Wilfrid Machell of the border regiment has been killed in action in France. His widow is a cousin of the German emperor, being a daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Society Names Dr. R. J. Aley, New York, July 8.—Dr. Robert J. Aley, president of the University of Maine, was unanimously named as the next president of the National Educational association by the nominating committee.

Double Murder and Suicide. Durango, Colo., July 8.—During an altercation over some water rights, Henry Ludwig shot and killed Abner Lowell and his eighteen-year-old son, Hugh, and wounded another son and killed himself.

Wilson Upholds Army Sentence. Washington, July 10.—President Wilson has confirmed a sentence of dismissal imposed upon First Lieut. John S. McCleery by a court-martial. McCleery was charged with embezzling funds.

FREES MARRIED MEN

BAKER SAYS GUARDSMEN WITH DEPENDENTS NEED NOT GO TO FRONT.

U. S. RESERVES CALLED OUT

Five Thousand Former Regulars Will Replace Militiamen Who Desire to Return Home—Many Appeals Made to Washington.

Washington, July 8.—Married men who have families dependent on them will be excused from service in the National Guard units of the country during their present mobilization for Mexican border service. Secretary of War Baker made this announcement. The discharge with honor will be given. Under the order a member of the Guard who is supporting a dependent father or mother may also be excused from service.

Secretary Baker and his advisers decided that this step was imperative to meet appeals which have been flooding the war department on behalf of thousands of Guardsmen whose families have been left destitute by the president's call upon the state forces for service on the Mexican border.

Secretary of War Baker instructed all army department commanders to discharge from further service all National Guardsmen having dependent families.

Subsequently the war department called out the regular army reserves, consisting of between 4,000 and 5,000 former regulars, to fill the gaps in the new regiments created by the recently enacted army law.

The first order applies to Guardsmen who have reached the border and also to those who are on the way there or in the state mobilization camps preparing for departure.

The order calling out the regular army reserves was announced by the war department in the following statement:

"The war department is going to call out the regular army reserve. The new national defense act passed on June 3 provides certain additional regiments for the regular army. The men in the reserve are to be used to fill up the ranks of these new regiments."

GOING TO CANADA IS EASY

Dominion Government Says American Travelers Suffer No Inconvenience or Annoyances.

Ottawa, Canada, July 10.—Information from many sources has reached the Canadian government that many American summer tourists desirous of visiting Canadian recreation places are not doing so because of a fear of conscription into the Canadian military forces, and because of a seemingly general belief that Americans are not permitted to visit Canada without obtaining passports, and being subjected to the inconveniences of travel found in the warring nations of Europe.

To correct this the government has issued a statement to the effect that there is no conscription of any kind in force in Canada other than that of British-born subjects who would be subject to conscription if living in England. This would not apply to anyone born in England who is now a naturalized American citizen.

Canada is recruiting troops for service in Europe, but recruiting officers are not permitted to solicit enlistments from any but native or naturalized Canadians.

Tourists or other travelers from the United States to Canada are not subjected to any inconveniences of any kind other than the usual customs examination of baggage that has always been customary. Passports or other official means of identification are not needed, but it is suggested that those born in foreign countries, and now naturalized American citizens, carry with them their certificates of naturalization.

LLOYD-GEORGE WAR HEAD

Minister of Munitions Appointed Secretary of State for War—Takes Late Kitchener's Post.

London, July 8.—David Lloyd George, minister of state for war, succeeding the late Lord Kitchener, who was drowned when a British cruiser bearing him to Russia was sunk.

At the same time it was announced that Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, had been raised to the peerage.

Lloyd-George had been minister of munitions since May, 1915, when the criticism of Lord Kitchener for failure to supply the army with sufficient ammunition had reached its height. For several years prior to that he had been chancellor of the exchequer.

Nashville Robbed of \$71,187.

Nashville, Tenn., July 10.—The treasury of the city of Nashville was looted of \$71,187.79 by former city officials from 1909 to 1914, according to the final report to the city commission by James Cameron, an expert accountant.

Executed for Burglary.

Raleigh, N. C., July 10.—The first person to be executed in this state for burglary is Lawrence Swinson, a negro, who was put to death in the state prison. Six more electrocutions are to follow this month.