

# A GARDEN OF PALMS

FIFTH NEBRASKA HAS PRETTIEST CAMP IN THE DIVISION.

MOBILIZATION COST \$70,000

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

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
The Fifth Nebraska Regiment at Camp Llano Grande, under Colonel Herbert Paul has the distinction of having the prettiest camp in the division. A few days ago the site upon which this regiment is now encamped was a wilderness of mesquite trees and underbrush. It has been transformed seemingly by magic into a beautiful camp, with well planned and laid out boulevards and company streets. Yucca palms, with their straight, dagger-like leaves, have been brought in from miles away, and replanted in front of the officers' tent. Major Sterrick's yard, surrounded with its semi-tropical plants and flowers, and its shell decorated walk, is for all the world like the famous gardens of Southern California.

Insurance Business in Nebraska.  
One hundred and ten stock fire insurance companies licensed to do business in Nebraska in 1915, only two of which are domestic corporations, wrote \$383,000,000 of insurance, for which they received nearly \$4,800,000 in net premiums. Losses were incurred to the amount of \$2,603,896, all of which was paid in 1915 except \$4,795.

These totals are taken from the manuscript of the forthcoming annual report of W. B. Eastham, insurance commissioner, which is expected will be ready for delivery early in August. Seventy-five of these companies are corporations organized within the United States and have a combined capital of \$72,998,975. The remaining thirty-five companies, technically known as "aliens," have their home offices in England, France, Scotland, Germany, Holland, Japan and other foreign countries.

Mobilization Cost U. S. \$70,000.

It is probable that mobilization of state troops here for border service entailed a cost of not less than \$70,000, virtually all of which will be paid out of government funds. The expense included railroad fare for about 2,200 men—counting those who came here and stayed for a time and then returned home—and the subsistence of all these men for the sixteen-day period, as well as the pay of all the men from "buck" privates up to General Phil Hall.

Definite figures have not been given out by General Hall because the records have not been made up. It will take some time to do this as much data has to be gotten in shape for the war department incidental to the camp.

Regulars Pleased With Work Done.

Five hours after the Fourth Nebraska reached Llano Grande camp was pitched. Way off in Nebraska this may not sound like much of a feat, but, considering the fact that the troops lauded after a torrential rain, put wagons together and hauled tents and equipment a mile away to the site selected for the Nebraska camp, it fell just a little short of miraculous. The work was directed by Captain W. E. Kelso of the supply company of Wisner, who was highly complimented by officers of the regular army who watched the progress of the work.

Women Working in Harvest Fields.

Nebraska women are working in the harvest fields alongside of their husbands, according to the observations of Labor Commissioner Coffey, just returned from a trip through the north central part of the state. He saw women driving mowers in alfalfa fields, driving "go devils" for stacking hay and even shocking grain in the fields. This was in the vicinity of Fremont, Norfolk, Pierce and O'Neill. In some places, Mr. Coffey said, farmers were letting their headers stand while they joined their families in shocking the grain.

Boys Feel Need of Cash.

Nebraska's troops at Camp Llano are the nearest of any to the border and they have undertaken with a will the responsibility that has been given them. If the folks at home desire to help out the boys, the best thing they could do would be to make up purses for some of the companies from the smaller towns for the company funds. Hard tack does not take the place of bread and there are many little touches that could be added had the companies more surplus cash.

Guards Hard Hit by Rains.

It has done little else than rain since the Fourth Nebraska regiment under Colonel George Eberly went into Camp Llano. Half an hour before the troops detained the clouds opened up and spilled enough water to flood the whole Platte river valley in Nebraska. It was like one of those rains that happen along in the spring-time back in old Nebraska. Yet fifteen or twenty minutes after the sun came out there were little or no evidences that a heavy rain or a rain at all had fallen.

# GUARDSMEN TAKE PLUNGE.

Fifth Regiment Goes Swimming in the Big Lake.

The entire Fourth regiment now at Camp Llano Grande, went swimming in the Big Lake south of here. Headed by Col. Geo. Eberly and Lieut. Col. W. E. Baehr, the men marched in regimental formation from the camp to the lake, only the company cooks and a few orderlies remaining in camp. Half the regiment played in the water, while the other half remained along the lake bank with loaded guns as protection against bandit attack. Lieut. Jerome A. Lillie of Omaha, adjutant to Major Sterrick, commanded company H of Fairfield. Adjutant General Phil Hall was elected to the captaincy of this company, but is being held in Lincoln as distributor officer for the state and government. Second Lieut. Cecil Vaughan, of Omaha, quartermaster of the second battalion, will be promoted to the vacancy created by the transfer of Lieutenant Lillie.

The Fifth regiment is now fully encamped. Officers and men are delighted with their surroundings. Although the water supplied to them here is regarded as exceptionally pure, as a precautionary to safeguard the men in every way orders were issued to the two Nebraska regiments that all water must be boiled before serving to the men.

Will Open Irrigation Canals.

Rather than allow the water in the North Platte river to be wasted through evaporation and seepage before it reaches Gothenburg and Kearney, to supply water power plants there. State Engineer Johnson has decided to open the headgates of irrigation canals from the city of North Platte westward to the state line and permit the water in the upper river to be taken out for the purpose of saving crops which are worth millions of dollars to the state of Nebraska. Orders to this effect have been issued to water superintendents along the Platte, and the irrigating is now in full swing. It is the misfortune of the power plants in Buffalo county that they could get no water even if it were allowed to flow past the irrigating ditches.

Meet Patriotic Taxi Driver.

Captain Herbert H. Smith, head of the sanitary detachment of Fremont, thinks Houston, Tex., the second best town in the United States. The first best town, he declares, is Fremont, Neb. Captain Smith and Major Johnson of Stanton were taken all over Houston by a taxi driver—and it didn't cost either of them a cent. The train stopped in Houston for two hours. The two officers before mentioned jumped into a waiting taxi in front of the depot. When they again reached the depot after an hour and a half ride and attempted to pay the taxi driver he almost was insulted. Strange taxi driver, but he said he was patriotically inspired.

Bandits Missed an Opportunity.

Mexican bandits will never again have such a glorious opportunity of making a successful raid on a Nebraska regiment as it had the first two or three nights the regiment was in Camp Llano. There were only a few thousand rounds of ammunition in camp. No telegraphic communication with Mercedes, where the United States cavalry is encamped. Then men were nervous and the country was new. A hundred bandits might have ridden into camp and gotten away with half of the equipment before sufficient resistance could be offered.

Hold a Rural Life Conference.

Twenty-three county superintendents and prospective superintendents held a rural life conference at the Chadron state normal. The problems of rural life in western Nebraska are much different than they are in other portions of the state. Knowing this, the idea was conceived of having a rural life conference consisting of superintendents from the western part of the state.

State Buys Large Bond Issues.

State Treasurer Hall has completed the following purchases of bonds as investments of the educational funds: Swing school district, \$10,000, first installment of a \$25,000 series; Pierce, sewer, \$5,000, first installment of a \$20,000 series; Niobrara school district, \$17,000; Republican City school district, \$15,000; Mullen, waterworks, \$10,000.

Starts War on Bad Eggs.

Food Commissioner C. E. Harman has started a war on bad eggs, in response to complaints which have reached his office on the condition of this produce when it has reached the housewife's hands. Mr. Harman declares that some dealers accept the eggs without candling, and sell them with no additional information as to their wholesome character, in violation of the law. He has instructed his inspectors to file the complaints necessary to secure full compliance with the law.

Nebraskan Drowned While Bathing.

C. H. Stingley, private in company K, Fourth Nebraska regiment, was drowned while swimming with other members of his regiment in the Big Lake, south of Camp Llano Grande. The boy was in the middle of the lake when he was seized with cramps. He called for help and half a dozen men went to his assistance. Two of the men reached him just as he was going down for the third time, but were unable to hold him. He was 26 years of age and single. He enlisted in the state troops June 22.

# BRITISH LOSE 2,000

GERMANS CLAIM HEAVY LOSS TO ENEMY IN BATTLE NORTH OF LA BASSE.

ADMIT LOSS OF GROUND

Teutons Pushed Back Half Mile on Two-Mile Front by Haig's Forces—Huge Forces Contend in Great Battle.

Berlin, July 24.—An attack by British forces against the Germans at Fromelles, north of La Bassee, resulted in the loss by the attackers of more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 men taken prisoners, according to a statement given out by the war office.

The statement admits that the German line along a front of about two miles east of Hardecourt was driven from its first trenches into its second trenches, half mile in the rear.

Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme is given in the statement. It is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme Thursday on a front of 27 miles.

Enemy forces, the statement says, penetrated into the German salient at the wood of Vermandoville.

London, July 24.—The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Fouraux wood, northeast of Longueval, according to reports from the front. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge, commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not so well to defense. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood, where the heavy fighting continues.

The Associated Press correspondent states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the entente allied advance.

The Germans in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leisic salient succeeded in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication.

Paris, July 24.—Positions captured by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter-attack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt, but suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder. The Russians are driving a wedge between Kovel and Lemberg. They have defeated the Teuton forces and gained the Sty river crossings.

Lack of food in Belgium and northern France caused riots which were quelled by Germans. Berlin spurned British offer to help feed the civilians.

HALF MILLION MEN ARE LOST

Estimated by Military Experts That Germany and Austro-Hungary Suffer Loss of 450,000 Men.

Geneva, July 20.—Since the Russians began their offensive on the eastern front and the allies began their drive on the western front the Germans and Austro-Hungarians have lost approximately 450,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, it is estimated by military experts. These losses are divided as follows: 150,000 Germans on the western front; 300,000 Germans and Austro-Hungarians on the eastern front.

HOLDS ENO'S WILL INVALID

Millions to Go to Relatives of New York Millionaire Real Estate Operator.

New York, July 21.—The will of Amos E. Eno, multimillionaire real estate operator, was pronounced invalid by a jury in a verdict to Surrogate Cohan. The estate of \$12,000,000 therefore goes to Eno's relatives. The Columbia university, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History all were named as beneficiaries in large amounts in the will.

FEAR 200 FISHERMEN LOST

Large Fishing Fleet Reported Caught in Monsoon—More Than 100 Boats Fail to Return.

London, July 22.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a monsoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph company. A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm and more than 100 boats have failed to return.

Suppress Belgian Food Rioters.

Rotterdam, Holland, July 23.—Food riots which broke out in Belgium and northern France have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources.

Four Die in Wreck.

Bristol, Tenn., July 23.—A tail-end collision between a freight train and a train carrying workmen to damaged track districts on the Norfolk & Western railway resulted in the death of four men and injury to 15 more.

# IS THIS THE "WIND-UP?"



# RAISES BIG STORM

BRITISH BOYCOTT CAUSES FLOOD OF PROTEST.

Publication of London Blacklist Believed to Be Opening Gun in Relentless Trade War.

Washington, July 2.—A flood of protest from all parts of the United States against the British boycott is pouring in upon the White House and the state department. The action of Great Britain in making public a general list of American firms who have been boycotted because they "trade with England's enemies" has aroused public sentiment, and demands for retaliatory legislation are reaching here from various commercial organizations and individuals affected.

The state department is planning action. It must wait, officials say, a "reasonable time" for official notification of Great Britain's action. If that is not forthcoming, a direct inquiry will be made at London.

Officials very frankly say that the making public of this boycott list is, in their opinion, the opening gun in what will likely prove a relentless trade war against all neutrals who have refused to accept without protest the restrictions placed upon commerce by the entente allies. They point to the fact that the present boycott list was prepared by the British board of trade and that it has been operative for more than a year, although only just now made public, as indicating that the measure is one planned by British exporters and manufacturers to regain their trade lost by the war.

The making public of the list now, officials believe, was in anticipation that at the end of the present great drive on the eastern and western front peace negotiations will assume a definite form.

# AGREES TO NAVAL PROGRAM

Senate, Without a Roll Call, Gives Approval to Building of Many Powerful Warships.

Washington, July 20.—Three-year naval building program of 16 capital ships was agreed to by the senate on Tuesday afternoon without roll call.

In addition to the 16 capital ships, the building program provides for ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one Neff system submarine, two gunboats, and many auxiliary craft.

# BELGANS DEFEAT GERMANS

Reagh Shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza in Africa After Seven-Hour Battle.

Havre, July 20.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza and in a seven-hour engagement fought July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office.

# FLOOD DEATH TOLL NOW 49.

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—Additional bodies found during the last 24 hours in widely separated districts of North Carolina bring the total of deaths resulting from the recent floods up to 49. A score or more are missing.

# DANGER OF PLAGUE PASSED.

Washington, July 22.—The United States public health service announced that danger of a further spread of infantile paralysis has passed. Health officials said the situation is now entirely under control.

# WAR CROSSES TO AMERICANS.

Paris, July 23.—Two Americans, members of the American sanitary unit, were decorated with the war cross. They are Joseph Wendell and Henry Hollingshead of New Jersey.

# BRITAIN STANDS PAT.

London, July 23.—Great Britain does not propose to add to the blacklist of American firms and has no intention of withdrawing or modifying its policy. Lord Robert Cecil made this announcement here.

# HANLY IS CHOICE

NAMED BY PROHIBITIONISTS AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

LANDRITH FOR SECOND PLACE

Former Indiana Governor Is Named on First Ballot, and His Running Mate Is Chosen by Acclamation—Summary of the Platform.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—J. Frank Hanly, former governor of Indiana, was nominated for president of the United States on the Prohibition ticket, and Dr. Ira D. Landrith of Nashville, Tenn., was named for the vice presidency, at the concluding session of the party's national convention.

Mr. Hanly's nomination came on the first ballot.

Doctor Landrith was unanimously nominated by a rising vote after all other candidates for the vice presidency, among them Mr. Hendrickson, had withdrawn.

Approximately 2,500 words are contained in the platform, which, summarized, makes the following declarations:

Expresses opposition to the "wasteful military programs of the Democratic and Republican parties," but favors "preparedness for peace." Support would be given a "compact among nations to dismantle navies and disband armies," but until "such court and compact are established we pledge ourselves to maintain an effective army and navy and to provide coast defenses entirely adequate for national protection."

Favors reciprocal trade treaties to be negotiated with all nations and commissions appointed to gather facts. Favors national legislation to encourage establishment of an adequate fleet of American merchant ships.

Opposes war with Mexico, pledges aid to the protection of American lives and favors use of force when necessary.

Approves strict interpretation of Monroe doctrine. Opposes abandonment of the Philippine islands at this time, but favors ultimate independence.

Favors nonpolitical promotion, to be governed by civil service regulation, applicable to all federal executive officials.

Favors equitable retirement law for maintenance of superannuated federal employees.

Declares for Americanism. Favors uniform marriage and divorce laws and complete suppression of white slavery.

Declares for prohibition of child labor, approves an eight-hour day with one hour rest each day and extension of compensation and liability to federal acts.

Opposes "pork barrel" legislation and useless federal expenditures. Favors public ownership of utilities to be operated in the interest of all people.

Believes in equality of all persons. Favors separation of church and state, with guaranty of full religious and civil rights to all.

Favors public grain elevators, owned and operated by the federal government, and abolition of speculation on markets.

Favors government ownership of cotton warehouses, to be operated without private profit.

# SENATE PASSES NAVY BILL

Measure Calls for Ten Battleships, Six Battle Cruisers and Many Smaller Craft.

Washington, July 23.—The senate passed the naval bill by a vote of 71 to 8, calling for ten battleships and six battle cruisers in the three-year building program. The bill was passed after a bitter all-day battle, in which the small navy advocates were beaten back point by point. Every effort to diminish the number of ships provided by the bill was promptly voted down.

Republicans voting against the bill were Senators Clapp, Curtis, Cummins, La Follette, Norris and Works. Democrats opposing it were Senators Thomas and Vardaman.

# ONE-CENT LETTER POSTAGE

Postmaster General Burleson Talks to National Association of Postmasters at Washington.

Washington, July 21.—Postmaster General Burleson told the convention of the National Association of Postmasters that if revenues from second-class mail should be increased, "extravagance for useless political service" in the rural mail system curtailed and payments to railroads for mail transportation under the new space basis reduced, he could recommend to congress next year that letter postage be reduced to one cent.

# Baby Plague Is Waning.

New York, July 23.—A decrease in the number of new cases and an increase of one in the number of deaths from infantile paralysis were reported here. There were only 80 new cases reported.

# WAR TIRES BULGARIA.

London, July 23.—A wireless dispatch from Rome transmits Sofia advice stating that Bulgaria is seriously considering making peace, and that Premier Radoslavoff has summoned the sobranje to discuss the situation.