

The State News of the Week in Brief

An Epitome of All the Big and Interesting Events of the Past Few Days in Nebraska.

Nebraska millers in the coming year will mill 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, which is more than has ever been milled in this state before in a single year. This is the careful estimate made by millers who have taken into consideration the new mills being established, particularly the Omaha Koller Mills, which will be the largest mill in the state. The Nebraska wheat crop for this year is estimated at between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 bushels, which will mean that after Nebraska mills are supplied there will still be between 18,000,000 and 23,000,000 bushels for export.

The headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World in Omaha was raided by federal authorities as a part of the nationwide campaign to end the anti-war propaganda being carried on by the organization. Socialistic literature and other matter was seized.

The first contingent of York county's quota for the draft army, six in number, were each presented with a \$10 bill by the Commercial club before their departure for Fort Riley last week.

A 100-acre farm one mile east and one mile north of Elkhorn, Douglas county, sold recently for \$230.50 per acre. It was a record price for land in that vicinity.

Six automobiles have been stolen in Dodge county during the past month and authorities believe that a band of auto thieves are operating in the county.

The Rev. M. D. Berg, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Beaver City, has announced his resignation to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Atkinson.

A farmer near Grafton has been granted a permit to install a power plant on his place. He expects to furnish electricity to the surrounding country.

Railroad crop reports of the past week declare that corn throughout Nebraska is in a most excellent condition, although rain is needed in some sections.

Max Wickersham, a young Lincoln county farmer, was almost instantly killed when an automobile which he was driving turned over near North Platte.

Wahoo has two cases of infantile paralysis, the dread disease that carried off thousands of children throughout the country about a year ago.

A strange white bird resembling an eagle, with wings six feet from tip to tip, has a nest in a barn on the farm of John Page near York.

At a meeting in Blair preliminary plans were laid for employing a county agent in Washington county.

According to the Thayer County Council of Defense Thayer county's home guards now number about 450.

The Brantling Home Guards, fifty strong, have just been organized.

The Fremont branch of the Red Cross made its first shipment of garments to headquarters in New York a few days ago. The shipment consisted of twelve dozen hospital shirts, four dozen clinic gowns, three dozen helmets, two dozen towels and three dozen dusting cloths.

A movement is on foot in Omaha, backed by city officials and several improvement clubs, to establish a municipal coal yard in the city to furnish coal to consumers at a price lower than that at which coal can now be bought at the retail yards.

The government's wheat price, Omaha's basis being \$2.15 a bushel, fixed in Washington, will not lower the price of bread. This is the opinion of Jay Burns, Omaha baker, who is a member of the war emergency council of the baking industry of the United States.

More than 200 women were present at the organization of the woman's committee, of the state council of defense, for Saunders county, at Wahoo. Practically every precinct in the county was represented at the meeting.

The board of county commissioners of Dakota county passed an appropriation of \$2,400 for a county agent, twenty minutes after the board had been called to order. Fifty farmers made the request for the levy.

The state law passed by the last legislature regulating labor agencies in Nebraska was held unconstitutional by Judge Sears in the district court at Omaha.

Canadian casualty lists just published in Ottawa show that Thomas Mitchell of Norfolk was killed in action in France.

The cornerstone of Randolph's new Catholic church, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$75,000 when completed, was laid a few days ago. Archbishop Hart of Omaha conducted the ceremony.

John Stanbury, German laborer of Beatrice, was arrested on the charge of sedition. He is alleged to have said he hoped all American soldiers sent to France would be killed.

Chadron has a fund, subscribed by its citizens, giving Company H \$400 a month for extras while the war lasts.

Hints from police headquarters in Omaha are that authorities believe their case against Chas. Smith, Negro, accused of the brutal murder of Mrs. N. H. Hawley, who was found hanged to death north of town recently, is weakening. A coroner's jury returned a stereotyped verdict of "death by a hunting knife in the hands of an unknown person" after a three days' inquest. The verdict contained a recommendation that Smith, now in county jail, be held for further investigation.

O. M. Thompson of Bismarck, S. D., made the assertion in Omaha the other day that within a short time 100 organizers will be in Nebraska for the purpose of enrolling farmers in the Nebraska Non-Partisan league. The league stands for conscription of money for war as well as men, for a new constitution for this state and for public ownership of all utilities. Fifty thousand farmers are expected to be enrolled in the organization.

Charles T. Neal, government agent, is buying all wheat that passes through the Omaha Grain exchange. The price ranges from \$2.01 to \$2.15 a bushel. Only No. 1 hard winter wheat commanding the latter figure. Mr. Neal says it will do farmers no good to hold their wheat, because the price is not going any higher.

A near riot followed the wrestling match between Joe Stecher of Dodge and Marlan Piestina at Omaha. After two hours of stalling by Piestina the bout was awarded to Stecher on points. A crowd of several thousand left the auditorium where the match was held thoroughly disgusted with the game.

The German language has been eliminated from the Fremont schools by order of the school board, after being taught in the schools ten years. The board acted in compliance with the recommendation of the State Council of Defense without waiting for the formal request. The board decided to introduce military drill in the high school.

Rev. Krausfeldt was taken from Lincoln by United States Marshal Flynn to internment camp in Fort Riley as an alien enemy. Fred Mitten-dorf of Hymnville and Kurt G. Wickens of Bisbee, Ariz., Industrial Workers of the World delegates, were taken to Fort Douglas, Utah, at the same time.

Nebraska's first contingent, about 400 men, five per cent of its quota of the new national army, is now at Fort Riley, Kan., undergoing training to engage in the battle for democracy. Men from this state were assigned to the 335th infantry. The next contingent of selected men will go into camp September 19.

The Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve bank of the Tenth district has opened for business. The bank started with a capital stock of \$1,500,000 constituting the reserve deposited by the national banks which are in the Omaha territory.

Humboldt has organized a company of home guards. Protection to home industries, water and food supplies, life and property in the community and emergency calls are objects of the home guard.

A. M. Friesen of Jansen was killed and his wife seriously injured in an auto accident near Lincoln.

Two thousand German Lutherans gathered at Tecumseh in celebration of the quadricentennial of Luther's reformation. The assemblage pledged its loyalty to America and took up a collection which was turned over to the mess fund of Company M, Sixth regiment.

The Nebraska Hotel company which is building new hotels at Scottsbluff and Table Rock and recently bought the Evans hotel at Columbus and the Franklin at Franklin, has purchased the Lincoln hotel, the largest hostelry in the capital city.

Fifteen car loads of cattle from the Crow Indian reservation of Montana were sold in the South Omaha market last week. They brought the highest price ever paid for cattle from that region, the best going at \$13.00 per cwt. and others at \$10.00.

Six of the first ten men which Lincoln sent to the camp at Fort Riley as its contribution to the new national army raised under the draft law are University of Nebraska students or graduates, who waived exemption.

Authorities believe that the strike at the Armour packing plant at Omaha last week was fomented by agents of the German government in an endeavor to hamper food production. The trouble has been virtually settled.

A series of township meetings were held in Knox county last week for the purpose of employing a county agent. Those closely interested in the movement believe the county is sure to have such an official.

Fremont milk dealers have raised the price of milk from 9 to 11 cents a quart.

Resolutions were adopted by the United Evangelical State Convention at Hastings commending the whole state for voting prohibition and congratulating Nebraska officials for the rigid enforcement of the law.

Melvin Johnson, Clay county farmer, was killed when a motor car that he was driving skidded into a strip of plowed ground and turned over near Edgar.

With but three dissenting votes cast the property owners of Dunbar voted to issue bonds for the construction of a municipal light plant.



1—Quays of the Russian port of Riga, captured by the Germans. 2—Colonel Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Adj. Gen. W. L. Sherrill, Admiral Gleaves and Gen. Eli D. Hoyle cheering the parade of New York's draft army. 3—French hand grenade throwers in a first line trench setting the fuses in their grenades.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Government Finally Closes Down on Industrial Workers of the World.

MANY RAIDS AND ARRESTS

Italians Continue Victorious Progress Toward Trieste—Germans Take Riga and Great Naval Battle in the Gulf of Finland Is Expected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Its war industries hampered, its dignity outraged and its patience exhausted, the government of the United States arose in its might last week and began the process of squashing the disreputable and distasteful Industrial Workers of the World. In more than a score of cities, mostly in the middle and far West, their headquarters and printing offices were raided and great quantities of material seized. The department of justice prepared for this action secretly and carried it out swiftly and skillfully, and is now ready to have the leaders of the organization indicted if the documents taken warrant this. In some cities many arrests were made. Prosecutions may be started under the new espionage law, or any one of several other laws.

Two of the things that caused Uncle Sam to get after the I. W. W. were the preaching of sabotage—the willful destruction of property—and the use of "stickerettes" designed to obstruct enlisting, which were plastered all over the country. They are also accused of misusing the mails to send out matter advocating treason, insurrection and forcible resistance to the laws concerning the carrying on of the war.

The documents seized show that the I. W. W. was planning a nation-wide strike which, it hoped, would tie up munition plants, railroads and lumber mills, and the sabotage advocated was to be practiced in connection with this strike.

There is a well grounded belief that the leaders of the I. W. W. are constantly supplied with funds from German sources, but the great mass of its members no doubt are merely ignorant and misled creatures.

The national headquarters of the Socialist party in Chicago also were raided and books and papers seized.

"Big Bill" in Eclipse.

Another "prominent" opponent of the government—William Hale Thompson, the mayor of Chicago—came a cropper last week. In defiance of the orders of Governor Lowden, he compelled the police of Chicago to give protection to a meeting of the pacifists who had been barred from Wisconsin, Minnesota and other states. Thereupon the governor sent troops to the city to prevent repetition of the offense, the city council of Chicago formally rebuked the mayor, the agents of the department of justice began inquiries into his conduct with a view to his indictment, the press and people of the country denounced him, and his infantile boom for the Illinois senatorship collapsed utterly. He did not go to the Kankakee fair, where that boom was slated to be started. It is difficult to write of Thompson, Mason and other still more prominent foes of their country in printable language. Those who combat the government's war efforts "give aid and comfort to the enemy" and exasperated loyalty workers why they are not subjected to the penalties prescribed by the law against treason.

Great Victory for Italians.

When the Italian armies on Tuesday stormed and captured Monte San Gabriele they took the last mountain fortress barring their way toward Laibach and an advance that would separate the northern and southern Austrian armies. Such a movement probably will compel the Austrians to evacuate Trieste, which has been under shell fire from the water for days, and also is likely to result in the taking of Tol-

mino by Cadorna's forces. In fact, a general retirement of the Austrians on that front was predicted. In the battles on the Bainsizza plateau the Italians captured immense quantities of arms and munitions, for the enemy fled in haste and disorder. Nearer the coast, the fortress on Monte Hermada still held out against furious attacks, keeping the Italians from advancing on Trieste by that route.

Riga Taken by Germans.

Riga has fallen, the kaiser rejoices and the war-to-victory party in Germany has a new argument. But this, like the Galician affair, is rather a cheap victory over a disorganized army, and was expected. The Russians have retired beyond the River An, fighting fairly well as they went, and the fierce bravery of the Battalion of Death enabled them to prepare a new line of resistance.

The taking of Riga gives Germany complete command of the Baltic and the way lies open for an advance on Petrograd by land, but it is not at all certain the kaiser will go on to the Russian capital. The route is long and through difficult country, and the advantages of possessing Petrograd might be offset by such an extension of his lines just as winter is at hand. At the time of writing, it appears likely that the German Baltic fleet will meet the Russian sea forces in battle in the Gulf of Finland. It is believed the fortified island of Osel at the head of the Gulf of Riga and the port of Reval, which guards the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, cannot hold out long, and the Russian fleet thus is likely to be cooped up under the guns of Kronstadt, the great fortress that protects the port of Petrograd.

Part of the German fleet already has been sighted at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland.

Germany's offensive against Russia appears to have been timed to coincide with an expected counter-revolution planned to restore autocracy in Russia. The plot, however, was uncovered and many arrests of grand dukes and others have been made.

General Alexieff, former commander in chief, and General Vassilkovski, commander of the Petrograd garrison, agreed Thursday that the fall of Riga did not threaten Petrograd and was of moral but not strategic importance.

On the Western Front.

In France and Flanders the week brought little change in the positions of the opposing armies, though the fighting was uninterrupted. The British deluged the German lines in Belgium with shell fire that indicated another drive, and there were reports that Crown Prince Ruprecht was preparing to execute another "strategic retreat" to the Courtrai-Thourout line and thus give up a strip of territory east of Ypres from ten to twenty miles deep. This would help the allies on their way toward the German submarine bases at Zeebrugge and other ports on the Belgian coast.

The Germans made several air raids on England, killing a number of persons, especially at Chatham, and one of their U-boats shelled Scarborough. The British press exhibits some uneasiness lest the Germans have "got the jump" on the allies in the matter of increased air forces. The United States, however, is coming fast in this respect, building machines as rapidly as possible and training a big army of aviators, here and abroad.

Again on Thursday night the German aviators devoted their attention to the French hospitals behind the Verdun lines, bombarding them for six and a half hours and killing 16 soldiers who already were severely wounded.

If a cablegram from Shanghai is to be believed, China is about to enter into active participation in the war. The Twenty-fourth army corps, composed of 15,000 picked troops from the northern provinces, is said to be mobilized for immediate departure for Europe, probably through Siberia to the eastern front to assist the Russians and Roumanians. The corps includes several companies of engineers offered by Chinese graduates of American colleges, and an aviation corps trained by American and French aviators. These troops would be the first Mongolians to fight in Europe since the time of Genghis Khan, 800 years ago.

Argentina two weeks ago was rejoicing over a supposed diplomatic victory over Germany in the matter of U-

boats. Now the South American republic is in the throes of a great railway strike which is certainly fomented and financed by Germans. Thousands of workmen have quit and there has been serious destruction of property and considerable rioting.

From "an American port" comes an exciting story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines on a fleet of 22 allied merchantmen west-bound. Four of the largest of the steamships were sunk by torpedoes, but the guns of the others destroyed three of the U-boats. The battle took place 30 miles off the coast of Ireland.

Organized Labor Loyal.

Organized labor in the United States, determined to assert its loyalty, met last week in Minneapolis, together with many radicals and Socialists, and formed the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, Frank P. Walsh, John Spargo and others, the delegates declared the new organization firmly back of the armed forces of the government in their fight for "a victory which will mean the coming of the greatest world democracy ever dreamed of." Definite reports have been circulated that laborites are planning to cripple various industries by strikes, especially the fuel industry. These reports, Mr. Gompers declares, do not relate to the American Federation of Labor. They are, however, too well substantiated to be ignored.

The British trades union congress by a vote of 2,894,000 to 91,000 declared itself opposed to participation in the Stockholm congress, and this, taken with the refusal of many countries to grant passports to delegates, probably will result in the entire abandonment of the gathering in the Swedish city.

Pope Preparing Second Note.

Not wholly discouraged by the failure of his peace note, Pope Benedict is preparing a second proposal for the ending of the war. Premier Ribot, speaking on the Marne battlefield, declared that a requisite in any peace treaty acceptable to France was the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

The German press continues to heap abuse and ridicule on President Wilson for his reply to the pope's note, declaiming loudly against his demands that the government of Germany be democratized before peace can be made with it. But the reichstag majority is insistently demanding just about the reforms the president considers essential.

Dispatches from Switzerland say the central powers have determined on the partition of Poland. According to the plan, Germany is to take about one-tenth of Russian Poland to rectify her frontier, and Austria will annex the remainder, unite it to Galicia and proclaim the territory the united kingdom of Poland, with Emperor Charles as its king. It is to have its own parliament, but its foreign policy, finances and army are to be controlled by Austria. This plan does not please Hungary, because that country thinks its influence will be lessened if the empire becomes a triple kingdom.

Led by President Wilson and members of the senate and house, and escorted by thousands of soldiers and sailors, the young men of the District of Columbia selected for service in the National army paraded the streets of Washington on Tuesday, and similar parades took place in hundreds of cities and towns. Next day these men of the National army began streaming from all points of the compass into the 16 cantonment camps built for their training and instruction. They are the first 5 per cent of the 687,000 men selected by the draft.

The long wrangle in the senate over war profits taxation ended in the defeat of the high tax group and the adoption of the finance committee's provisions for a total levy of \$1,286,000,000, or about a third of this year's war and normal excess profits. This would make the bill total \$2,522,000,000.

Thursday night the house passed unanimously the big war credits bill authorizing \$11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates. Every effort of a group of Republicans to limit Secretary McAdoo's control over these issues was defeated, but an amendment by Congressman Cannon was adopted, exempting from taxes interest on bonds not in excess of \$5,000.

GERMAN PLOT IS EXPOSED BY U. S.

SETS MILITARY INFORMATION THROUGH SWEDISH ENVOY.

BUENOS AIRES HEADQUARTERS

Breach of Neutrality By Sweden Considered Unfriendly Act—Envoy Denies Implication—Plot Long Standing Says London.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Revelation by the State department of the intrigue by which the German charge, Count Luxburg, at Buenos Aires, used the Swedish legation and the Swedish foreign office to get information concerning ship sailings and other matters into Germany, has created a sensation which absorbs the diplomatic corps and all official quarters almost to the exclusion of all other subjects connected with the war.

Sweden's plight is more or less tragic; Arengina's that of a nation long considered pro-German, refusing to join the allied cause, and now finding that Germany's envoy was plotting against her and laughing at her acting foreign minister.

May Not Break Relations.

Sweden appears guilty of furnishing the enemy with information—an act which department authorities said could, but probably won't be construed as so unfriendly as to warrant a break in relations with Sweden.

Sweden's representatives here, however, were "shocked" at the news and professed to believe that Minister Lowen, old and feeble—had been an innocent tool for the German tricksters. This may be Sweden's official reply to the revelations, along with discharge of the offending official.

Sweden's entrance into the war would be an added menace for Russia, however, so a break against her will probably not be pressed.

As for Argentina, this situation takes the edge off the "diplomatic victory" of which the Argentine minister spoke in congratulating his minister at Berlin when Germany finally yielded to the U-boat demands.

Swedish Minister Denies Telegrams. Buenos Aires, Sept. 11.—Denial has been made by the Swedish minister of Argentina that he sent or caused to be sent by members of the legation staff any telegram from the German legation to Germany advising the sinking of the Argentine ships "without trace being left" of them.

Plots Long Standing. London, Sept. 11.—The Swedish diplomatic corps and the foreign office in Stockholm have served as a clearing house for German communications from other nations for three years, or since the start of the war.

This was learned on high authority, following the receipt of cables announcing the revelations made by the State department in Washington. Buenos Aires was the center of the system for transmission of messages from America, it was said.

Prepare to Evacuate Petrograd. Petrograd, Sept. 11.—Authoritative statements issued here dealing with the loss of Riga says that although competent military authorities do not regard Petrograd as endangered, yet the approach of the war zone to the capital necessitates decisive measures, for the government of the city. Therefore a new administration will be formed.

M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraph, who has been charged by the government with the task of partly evacuating the capital, in a statement explains that the partial evacuation is due to the problem of the food supply rather than to any military menace. The only result of the German advance, he says, is further to complicate the food question.

Americans Die in Hospital Raid. Scene of the Bombardment of American Hospitals in France, Sept. 11.—Four Americans were killed when German airmen deliberately bombed American hospitals on the French coast.

The men killed were: First Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, Kansas City. Adjutant to the colonel commanding the Harvard hospital, Private Leslie G. Woods of Streator, Ill. Rudolph Rubino, Jr., of New York. Oscar Letugo of Boston.

In addition to those killed three lieutenants were wounded as well as six privates and one nurse.

Road Apportionment Announced. Washington, Sept. 11.—Apportionment of \$14,550,000 to the states from government funds to aid in the construction and maintenance of rural post-roads, in accordance with the federal aid-road law was announced Friday by Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1919. The amount for western states for 1919 follows: Nebraska, \$319,445; North Dakota, \$229,585; Iowa, \$434,633; Kansas, \$429,131; South Dakota, \$243,175; Wyoming, \$183,850.