

ISSUES A WARNING AGAINST FRIVOLITY

CHANCELLOR AVERY ASKS FOR PATRIOTISM AMONG STUDENTS

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Varied Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources at the State House

Western Newspaper Union News Service. "Excessive social life, excessive frivolity and excessive student activities have no place in war times, for an extravagant dinner may mean a soldier hungry in France!"

Urging the patriotic necessity of eliminating all unnecessary clogs from scholastic progress this year, Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska in his annual convocation address, delivered to the student body said:

"It does not seem an unreasonable request that while your comrades are in the mire of the trenches, you may well cut out half of your social expense and give the balance to the work of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A."

"No one would like to think that the money foolishly squandered on a 'prom' or a party dress might, if directed in the right channel have saved the life of a Nebraskan fighting for peace and security of the world."

"In my judgment," he continued, "the way to bring about peace is to convince the imperial German government that we intend to fight to the last man and the last dollar; that there is no limit to our courage, our resolution and our devotion. And one of the ways to do this is to stop the clamor for side-stepping the war and concluding an inglorious peace."

Of Germany, he said: "We are facing a combination of rugged honesty in the people and rank deceit in official circles. We are facing a paradox in the German people, the most generally intelligent and at the same time the most systematically deceived of any people that the sun has ever shone upon."

Motion Picture Work a New Course.

Photography and motion picture work is a new course open to students of the University of Nebraska. Its object is to prepare men for motion picture taking, especially from aeroplanes, and it will be carried on in the department of geography and conservation, a department closely connected with the state conservation commission, both of which are headed by Dr. G. E. Condra. The state has the best equipment in the west for the service and all of it is held at the university. It is probable that at a later date the course will be thrown open to others and the making of "camera men" will be conducted on a still larger scale.

1917 State Fair Receipts.

Nebraska state fair receipts this year exceeded those of 1916 by almost \$25,000, thanks to a week of fine weather, the excellent attractions which were provided, and the generally favorable conditions. The financial compilation prepared by Secretary E. R. Danielson shows a total of \$129,104 taken in from all sources.

Last year the receipts were \$104,981, and the year before that they aggregated \$100,478. They have been growing from year to year, except when bad weather cut down the attendance, but this time the increase is more marked than ever. Five days of almost perfect weather, with the roads in good shape for automobile travel on every day but the last one—due to a heavy rain the night before—brought record-breaking crowds to Lincoln and the attendance ran up a little above 200,000, being 7,000 more than the previous high mark in 1916.

Methodists in U. S. Service

Over 2,000 members of the Methodist churches of Nebraska are in war service, according to announcement made at the annual conference of Nebraska Methodist churches.

Bishop Stuntz, who declared it was no time for copperheading, aroused a demonstration when he called for reports from pastors on the number of members of the congregation in war service.

C. C. Wilson of the Grace church, Omaha, stated twenty members of the congregation had joined the colors.

Governor Neville held a conference with City Prosecutor McGuire of Omaha last week and assured him that he meant business when he appointed him special prosecutor of prohibition violators. "Bootlegging must be stamped out in this state," said the governor, "and I have appointed you because I believe you are best qualified for the ferreting out and prosecution of bootleggers in Omaha. I am with you in whatever move you make, and will back you up, no matter if you do stir up the lairs of some prominent Omaha men."

Governor Neville went to Omaha to pay the national guardsmen who have been stationed there a farewell visit before their departure for the training camp at Deming, N. M. The governor has taken a lively interest in the men from the time they were mobilized, and wanted to assure himself that preparations for their comfort during the trip were adequate. Among the close friends of Governor Neville, it has been known that he keenly regrets the circumstances which made it inexpedient for himself to enter the military service of the United States

A MILITARY CENTER

Soldiers From All Over the State Gather at Lincoln

Lincoln was an active military center Wednesday afternoon and night. Nebraska soldiers from more than twenty counties stretched their legs in the state capital while en route to Camp Funston, Fort Riley. More than five hundred Douglas county lads came in on an early afternoon special and joined the Lancaster county units here. The train bearing the Lincoln and Omaha boys was made up without delay and started on its southern journey. The farewell of thousands of Lancaster county citizens to their soldiery, was extended to the lads from other counties.

Other Omaha units passed thru the city later in the afternoon. A special carrying ninety-one soldiers from Perkins, Frontier, Gosper, Chase and Hayes, reached the city shortly before midnight and remained for nearly half an hour.

Another special carrying 202 men of the draft from Nance, Boone, Madison, Colfax, Dodge and Sarpy counties, reached here shortly after 6 p. m. These soldiers had supper here. They left for the southern camp about midnight.

One hundred and ninety-seven soldier boys from Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, Wayne, Thurston, Burt and Washington counties, passed thru the city late in the afternoon on a special out of Omaha.

Coal Famine Not Likely

Possibilities of a coal famine in Nebraska the coming winter are completely dissipated by the announcement of the results of the census which the Nebraska state council of defense took of the coal situation and just made public. One-fourth of the total amount of coal needed in the state during the next twelve months is already on hand, according to the information coal dealers have furnished the council. Omaha and Lincoln are particularly well provided for, although exact figures have not been given out by the council. Unofficially, it is said that in both cities there is a sufficient amount of coal in the yards of the dealers to look after the entire needs for half of the winter. Probably 10 per cent more of the total amount needed has already been contracted for and shortly will be shipped. This is believed by the council to preclude any possibility of a coal famine during the winter in either city.

Rate Case Hearing Postponed

Express rate cases will not be taken up again for hearing by the Nebraska railway commission until November 5, having been postponed by general agreement from the date of September 27. This will give the railway commission's accounting department six weeks more time to assemble material in defense of the present rates and prepare for cross-examination of the express companies officials, who have already testified.

Ruling Will Prevent Monopoly

As another measure to prevent monopoly in the acquisition of mineral rights on state school lands, the board of educational lands and funds has adopted a rule that prohibits the sale of leases without the approval of the board.

The board had specifically in mind, it is said, when making this ruling the possibility of operators of western Nebraska buying up all the potash leases for speculation.

Requirements for State Aid

Circular letters to all city school superintendents of Nebraska are being mailed out by A. H. Dixon, normal training inspector for the state superintendent's office, calling attention to the requirements for state aid in normal training work. To obtain state aid, a high school must have four teachers employed and there must be at least ten students taking domestic science or manual training.

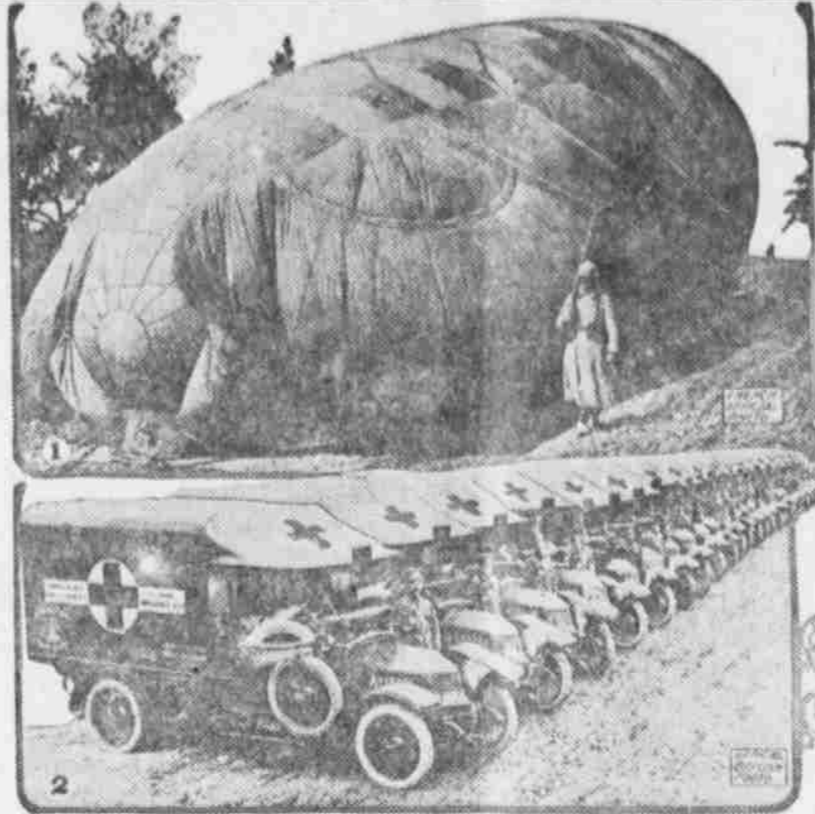
Reports that speculators are attempting to corner the potato market have been received by Food Administrator Wattles. The department is investigating these reports, and if any definite proof is found, he says, it will take definite and immediate action. The interest of the consumer must be protected. Many requests that men on the farms, especially corn huskers and sugar beet harvesters, who have been drafted, be permitted to remain on the farms until December have been received by Mr. Wattles.

Men registered under the selective draft law, who have been called for examination and rejected, or who have been exempted, are eligible for voluntary enlistment, according to orders to the local army headquarters from the war department. The same ruling applies to resident alien enemies, registered and drafted, and who have not taken out first papers, but have been discharged by the exemption boards. Applicants exempted for industrial or occupational reasons will not be enlisted. Subjects of the enemy or her allies will not be accepted.

Claims Big Food Waste in Nebraska

"There is more food wasted in Nebraska than there is consumed."

This was the statement of Charles Graff, president of the Live Stock Breeders' association, before the state executive committee of the food administration, at its convention in Omaha. The statement was backed up by G. W. Wattles, the Nebraska food administrator. The executive committee planned organization for the nation-wide pledge card campaign to be held the week of October 14-20.



1—A partly inflated French observation balloon and its guard, "somewhere on the Somme." 2—Long line of Calcutta ambulance cars presented to Great Britain on the western front by India. 3—An Italian school at St. Margherite demolished by Austrian artillery.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Field Marshal Haig Opens New Offensive in Belgium East of Ypres.

MAY CUT OFF U-BOAT BASES

Germans Start Another Lot of Peace Rumors—Kerensky Proclaims Russian Republic But Must Curb Extreme Radicals—Labor Troubles in the United States.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Following the usual devastating artillery fire, a great attack on German positions in Belgium was begun by the British forces early Thursday morning. The offensive, the fiercest of recent months, embraced a wide front east of Ypres. The first day's fighting, which will be known as the battle of Menin road, resulted in big gains for Field Marshal Haig's troops, especially in the important sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke. The Germans resisted desperately and the British were compelled to advance over ground covered with water-filled shell holes, barbed-wire entanglements and fallen trees and in the face of a murderous machine-gun fire from the many small concrete redoubts that have to a considerable extent, replaced the German front line trenches. But the British heavy artillery had done its work well, and the Tommies pushed ahead, slaughtering the enemy or driving them far back.

The Germans naturally knew the attack was coming, but could not foresee just where it would be made. Haig's selection of the field for this offensive indicates that he intends to try to force Rupprecht of Bavaria away from the Belgian coast and to cut off the German U-boat and airplane bases along the shore between Zeebrugge and Nieuport. Such a move by the British has been looked forward to for a long time.

Italians Getting Ready.

The Italians seem to be gathering themselves for another leap at the throat of Austria, and their generals declare they must and will administer to the foe a decisive defeat in the field, and then they will be in a position to continue their advance on Trieste, and perhaps on Laibach. Meanwhile activity in the Trentino has increased and the Latins hit the Austrians there several times last week. That the latter have called on re-enforcements whenever they could get them is evidenced by the presence of Turks among the prisoners taken by the Italians in recent days.

Along the French front the few changes of the week were at the expense of the crown prince's forces. That fatuous young man is still trying to recover the plateaus of the Aisne and the lost positions near Verdun and sacrifices his soldiers with prodigality.

German Peace Rumors.

That Germany intends to make new peace proposals before many months becomes increasingly evident. Last week saw the sending up of several "trial balloons" from Berlin, including an industriously spread report that Great Britain had suggested terms, and a story that the kaiser would surrender Belgium and restore it. These feelers met with no sympathetic response by the allies. Great Britain flatly denied the alleged peace offer; Premier Painleve reaffirmed France's determination to continue the war until Germany gave up Alsace-Lorraine and pledged reparation for the damages she has caused; and America went steadily ahead with its tremendous preparations.

The German papers are permitted by the censor to discuss the peace rumors freely, probably to prepare the people for some move by the government, but neither the German nor the Austrian government seems to be yet in the proper mood to command any consideration from the allies, which are all on their guard.

The pope, it is reported, will send out new peace proposals to the belligerent powers toward the end of this month, and they will be more specific and enter into more details than the former proposals. Germany's reply to the pope's first note is said to accept the greater part of his plan but contains no specific declarations concerning Belgium. Austria's answer has been sent, but is negligible.

Argentina to Break Relations.

Germany's diplomatic bungling has added another to the list of her enemies, for the Luxemburg incident and Berlin's inadequate explanations have induced the Argentine senate to vote to break off relations with Germany. It was the last great food-producing nation in the list of neutrals, and its action will result in big benefit to the allies in the restriction of exports of meat and grain to neutral countries from which they might find their way to the central nations. If Argentina takes an active part in the war, she can muster an army of 198,000 men and has a navy that includes many powerful and modern vessels.

Sweden—the poor goat—is still in distress over the trouble into which German duplicity has dragged her, and is demanding explanations from Berlin and sending evasive notes to Washington and Buenos Aires. Her leaders assert that she shall not be forced into the war on either side. Meanwhile she is pleading with America for foodstuffs to keep from suffering the people who are likely to be the innocent victims of the stupidity of the officials.

Situation in Russia.

Premier Kerensky started the week off with a stirring proclamation declaring Russia to be a republic. He then, with four of his colleagues, undertook to conduct the government until the first congress meets on September 25 to frame a constitution and name a new ministry. Next he sent a scathing telegram to the Baltic fleet demanding that the men cease their excesses and restore order, and the following day he undertook the reorganization of the army, beginning by suppressing the activities of the self-constituted committees among the soldiers; he also ordered the arrest of General Kaledines, hetman of the Cossacks, whose loyalty to the government was doubtful. At this point Kerensky ran against two snags. The radicals gained control of the council of soldiers and workmen and demanded that the power of ruling the republic should be assumed at once by the council, acting in conjunction with the council of peasants. The leaders of the former council, who have linked it with the government, at once resigned. The Maximalists in the army groups strongly opposed the order barring politics from the army. The other snag was the attitude of the Cossacks. They demanded that the order for the arrest of Kaledines be canceled, and a delegation of loyalists went to Cossack headquarters to investigate conditions.

Kerensky and the new republic are by no means out of the woods yet, but it begins to look as if they would triumph over the forces of disorder and disloyalty. Certainly the soldiers at the front are making a better showing than for some time past. The northern armies stopped their retreat toward Petrograd and turned on the pursuing Germans, driving them back toward Riga and retaking a number of towns. In the south Russian troops co-operated with the Roumanians in their stout attacks on the invading Teutons.

Coming to Their Senses.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, for long in his petty way one of our most persistent opponents of the government's conduct of the war, has seen a great light and issued a proclamation calling on "all patriotic citizens to stand by our country in times of controversy" and bidding Godspeed to the men of the National army. Thompson's friends say he never has been unpatriotic, but was misled by certain "dark forces" among his associates—which is defending his loyalty at the expense of his intelligence.

It is gratifying to note, also, the signs of change of outward expression, if not of heart, on the part of some of the German-American newspapers, following the government's raid on the office of one of the worst of them in Philadelphia. One of the Milwaukee papers has become suddenly patriotic, and another, in Oregon, has changed its name to the Portland American and will be printed wholly in English.

There is room for all of them within the loyalty fold.

The truth is that persons of intelligence, with the exception of fanatics and intentional traitors, are fast realizing that this war on Germany is being made by the people of the United States and that they intend to see it through to a victorious conclusion. Their determination is increasing as their sons and brothers go into the training camps, and when the casualty lists begin to come from the other side, it will be irresistible.

Many Labor Troubles.

Despite the undoubted patriotism and energetic efforts of President Woodrow Wilson, the government is having a lot of trouble with strikes of organized labor and only strenuous work and cleverness on the part of its mediators prevent the disastrous tying up of industries whose continued operation is necessary to successful carrying on of the war. The latest important instance of this began last Monday when some 25,000 iron workers at San Francisco struck for higher wages and stopped work on \$150,000,000 worth of government contracts for ship building. The federal shipping board offered to pay one-half of any wage increases for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships, the ship builders agreed to consider the men's demands, and prospects for ending the strike were good.

In New Orleans and New York several thousand longshoremen went on strike for various reasons, and there was similar trouble in other localities.

Being seriously disturbed over the labor situation, especially in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain regions, President Wilson on Thursday appointed a special commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to visit the states where these difficulties exist and endeavor to bring about working arrangements for the period of the war at least. The other members of the commission are Col. J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, V. Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois and E. P. Marsh of Washington.

The war convention of American business men in session at Atlantic City was lectured rather sharply by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and thereupon adopted resolutions as follows:

"That no attempts be made by business to change labor conditions and that labor make no efforts to force union recognition or changes in standards.

"That there be no profiteering in business to give rise to labor unrest."

"That business recommend to the government creation of a government board representing labor, capital and the public to settle all major disputes and that the board's decisions be binding on both sides.

"That industry call on labor to co-operate in making it plain there will be no strikes or lockouts while adjustments are being made."

Board to Rule Sugar Supply.

Protection and regulation of the sugar supply was taken up Thursday and an international committee of five was named for the distribution of sugar among the allied and neutral nations. The same day the beet sugar producers signed an agreement with the food administration to sell to wholesalers at seaboard refining points for 7 1/2 cents a pound, maximum. Retail prices usually being from one-half to three-fourths of a cent higher, the price to the consumer is expected to be about 8 cents a pound. The cane sugar men are expected to take similar action. In these matters and in arrangements concerning potatoes, wheat and other foodstuffs, Administrator Hoover is acting with energy and precision. He says the victor in the war will be the side that can hold out longest against starvation, and is going ahead on that line.

The copper interests have voluntarily fixed upon 23 1/2 cents a pound, f. o. b. New York, as the price of copper for the next four months, and this has been approved by the war industries board and the president.

The congressional conference committee on the trading with the enemy bill has added to it a provision for the censoring of cables and foreign mails. This is the result of a government investigation showing that information has been reaching Germany through uncensored cables and letters that apparently were of a harmless business nature.

TAKE 3,000 GERMANS

BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY'S LINES EAST OF YPRES IN BELGIUM.

WIN POSTS ON WIDE FRONT

Teutons Mass Troops at Threatened Points, But Make No Counter-Attacks—Allies Menace U-Boat Base.

London, Sept. 22.—British troops on the Belgian front attacked the German positions east of Ypres and are reported to have penetrated the German positions as far as the Zonnebeke-Ghelvelde line. The official report issued on Thursday night says 3,000 prisoners were taken.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, reporting the extent of the British advance, telegraphs that up to the time his report was dispatched the Germans had launched no counter-attacks. They were massing in certain places, however, where the British guns were bombarding them.

The British penetration has reached the depth of a mile, "which, considering the character of the ground, is a wonderful achievement," the dispatch adds. It characterizes the result of the attack as a "fine success."

Field Marshal Haig's selection of the battle front to the east of Ypres, in Belgium, as the scene of his latest offensive against the Germans, indicates that it is the continuance of the expressed purpose of the British commander in chief to force the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria from the western coast of Belgium and to cut off the German submarine and airplane bases on the North sea from Zeebrugge to Nieuport, including Ostend.

The British drive apparently is being made in the direction of Roulers and Courtrai, from which Belgian towns, according to recent dispatches from the Dutch frontier, the German military authorities have been evacuating the civilian population.

SUGAR PRICE TO BE LOWER

United States and Allies Unite to Assure Economy in Distribution.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Appointment of an international committee to arrange for the distribution of available supplies of sugar in the world was announced, on Thursday by the food administration. Two members of the committee were appointed by the allied governments. They are Sir Joseph White-Todd and John V. Drake, Sr. Two American members of the committee appointed by the food administration are Earl D. Pabst, president of the American Sugar Refining company, and William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers. The fifth member of the committee is George M. Rolph. All the beet sugar producers have signed the contract presented by the government assuring a maximum price for beet sugar of \$7.25 a hundred pounds at seaboard refining points as soon as the crop is available. It is said that this should mean a reduction of 1 cent a pound in the retail price.

WORLD'S SERIES ON OCT. 6

First Game Will Be Played at Chicago—Players Will Give Exhibition Contest at Training Camp.

Cincinnati, Sept. 22.—Chicago won the toss for the opening game of the world's championship series on Thursday at the meeting of the national baseball commission here.

The official dates for the world's series as selected by the national baseball commission are: At Chicago, October 6, and Sunday, October 7; New York, October 9 and 10; Chicago, October 12; New York, October 15. The umpires will be O'Laughlin and Evans of the American League and Kleck and Higler of the National.

The world's series players will be instructed to play an exhibition game either at Rockford, Ill., or at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.

COAL SHORTAGE IS IMMINENT

August Bituminous Output 3,000,000 Tons Short, Reports Reaching Washington Show.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Reports to the geological survey on production of bituminous coal show a decrease during August at the rate of more than 3,000,000 tons a month and indicate that a shortage of coal this winter, feared by many government officials, may be a reality unless production shows a decided increase. Indications are though there will be sufficient anthracite, for domestic consumption in the East, there may be an insufficiency of bituminous to keep industrial plants going at their present capacity.

American Medics in London.

London, Sept. 22.—The first contingent of American civilian physicians and surgeons has arrived here. They are being detailed for duty in various hospitals in London and England.

Safe Conduct Refused Luxemburg.

London, Sept. 22.—It is learned that Great Britain does not at present intend to approve any application for a safe conduct for Count von Luxemburg, the German minister to Argentina.