

LEADING BUSY LIFE AT FORT DEMING

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD MORALS AND PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

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

Nebraska's 6,000 militiamen of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments are firmly established in their new quarters in the immense divisional training camp, Camp Cody, at Deming, N. M. The first of the seven sections of the Fifth and Sixth regiment trains, the third section of the Fifth regiment train under the command of Major Clyde E. McCormick, of the first battalion of the Fifth regiment, arrived Sunday night. The other sections reached the camp during the following day and night, and all had entered their new quarters by Tuesday morning.

Camp Cody, 4,425 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in the middle of the New Mexican plateau. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, blue and azure in the distance and inviting exploration. The nearest, however, is twenty-four miles away.

The water is of absolute purity, and its underflow through the valley is 401,705,739 gallons, according to figures compiled by J. L. Dickson, an engineer with Company B of the Iowa Engineers here; enough to supply a population of 16,000,000. According to Major Charles H. Miller, constructing quartermaster at Camp Cody, anyone of the three wells in the camp will furnish 1,080,000 gallons a day, or twenty-five gallons for every man and horse each day.

Vicksburg Funds Fall Short

When the 1917 legislature appropriated \$20,000 to pay the traveling expenses of civil war veterans in Nebraska to the Vicksburg reunion in October, it did not provide a sufficient sum.

Complete reports tabulated by Colonel J. H. Presson of the governor's office, secretary of the commission, shows that 583 intend to make the trip. Originally, 890 men had registered for it, but when it developed that the appropriation might not be sufficient for meeting the railroad expenses, a large proportion dropped out.

If the 583 go, the appropriation will fall short of paying their railroad fare by \$3,345, requiring each man to dig up \$5.75.

U. S. RIFLE RANGE AT ASHLAND

Practice Grounds to Be Established There at Once

A first class Nebraska rifle range with abutments, firing lines and rifle pits, the property of the United States government, will soon be in readiness for government use on the old range near Ashland.

Ever since Major Hollingsworth has been in the office of adjutant general he has been at work on preparing and securing the authorization of this range. Funds for the purchase of the range and the transfer to the government have now been authorized and a deed will be filed making the range government property to be used by the government.

The war department has asked Major Hollingsworth to make an estimate of the cost of fitting the range out for use by troops. As soon as this estimate is made the work will in all probability start and inside of three weeks a good range will be in readiness for use. The ground to be used consists of a tract of over nine hundred acres and is declared by military authorities to have the qualifications of a good range.

The range is for the use of the government but it is possible that state troops may use the grounds for a rendezvous when ordered to mobilize for service.

In spite of the drains the world war is making on enrollment of students, authorities of the school of agriculture are expecting an almost normal registration this year. Registration begins October 12.

The company headed by Fire Commissioner Ridgell, which was granted a right to select five sections of state school land from a group of thirty-nine designated tracts, for potato development, is preparing to turn back to the state all of the leases except the five which it chooses for development. Mr. Ridgell has been in-Valentine getting the signatures of the other members of the company and will file relinquishments with the board shortly. The company is allowed but five land tracts under the rule adopted by the board.

The Cornhusker Schedule

Oct. 6—Nebraska Wesleyan university at Lincoln.
Oct. 13—Iowa university at Lincoln.
Oct. 20—Notre Dame university at Lincoln.
Oct. 27—Michigan university at Ann Arbor, Mich.
Nov. 3—Open.
Nov. 10—Missouri university at Lincoln (home coming).
Nov. 17—Kansas university at Lawrence, Kas.
Nov. 29—Syracuse university at Lincoln.

RECEPTION TO DRAFTED MEN

Departing Soldiers Welcomed by Vast Lincoln Crowds.

Twelve hundred sixty-two soldiers, the last of Nebraska's second contingent, and a trainload from South Dakota, were banqueted and entertained in Lincoln Sunday night and greeted by thousands of people on the streets who cheered them as they marched from the Burlington station to a local hotel, where they were fed. Three trains brought the soldiers to Lincoln, the last arriving about 9 p. m.

After being fed at the hotel and entertained at the city auditorium with music and speaking, they marched back to the Burlington station and boarded their trains for Camp Funston. As each contingent arrived and departed, the enthusiasm grew and the people on the streets became more demonstrative.

Forty-five per cent of Nebraska's new national army is now in camp, or on its way to Camp Funston. The last detachment left Lincoln at 11:15 Sunday evening, after an ovation that lasted for nearly five hours.

Putting in Ensilage Cutters

Chairman Henry Gerdes of the state board of control has returned from a visit to the state institute for feeble minded at Beatrice. He superintended the installation of an ensilage cutter at that institution. The board bought a cutter for use at Beatrice costing \$260 and a larger one of the same type for use at the soldiers' home at Grand Island at a cost of \$290. For operating these machines a traction engine is hired. The state has ensilage cutters at the Norfolk hospital for insane and at the industrial school for boys that are operated by electric motors. Last year corn at the Beatrice institution became too hard for silo storage because the state could not get a cutter from its neighbors when it wanted one, so the board decided to buy one. On account of the extreme high price of forage at this time the storing of ensilage for feeding dairy herds at state institutions is deemed a paying investment. Enough dairy cattle to supply state institutions will continue to be kept. The herd at the Hastings' hospital was reduced in number last spring.

Bank Deposits Increase

An increase of nearly \$74,000,000 in state banks in Nebraska is the record as disclosed by a quarterly statement issued by Secretary J. J. Tooley of the state banking board. The deposits of 901 state banks on August 21, the date of the report, aggregated \$24,896,229, an increase of \$73,775,159 over the report of one year ago, and an increase of \$16,586,023 over the previous quarterly report.

The present report shows a total of 901 state banks reporting, an increase of sixty-seven banks in one year. The present number of depositors is \$485,162, as compared with 422,124 one year ago and 472,970 three months ago. The present average reserve on hand in banks is 27 per cent as compared with 21 per cent one year ago and 35 per cent three months ago. There is no way of knowing how much of the money listed in banks as deposits is duplicated, but it is possible that much of the \$11,000,000 due to national and state banks is in reality a duplicate deposit or is counted twice as a deposit.

Failed on Physical Examination

Failure of Captain Grissel to pass the physical examination prevents him from acting as commandant at the university this year, and has made necessary the appointment of Captain Ralph Dickinson, retired, to act in that capacity. A telegram has been received by Chancellor Avery from Adjutant General McCain announcing the detail of Captain Dickinson to the post. Captain Dickinson is at present at Fort Monroe, Va., on quartermaster duty, but he has been ordered to report to Chancellor Avery at once.

State Pays Less for Flour

Flour for the next quarter at fifteen state institutions has been purchased by the state board of control from 60 cents to \$1 a sack of ninety-six pounds cheaper than for the past quarter. The Norfolk hospital, which had been paying \$5.90, has contracted with a Norfolk firm for \$4.90. At the Lincoln hospital for insane and at the penitentiary the price has dropped from \$5.90 to \$5.20. The flour is of the regular commercial grade.

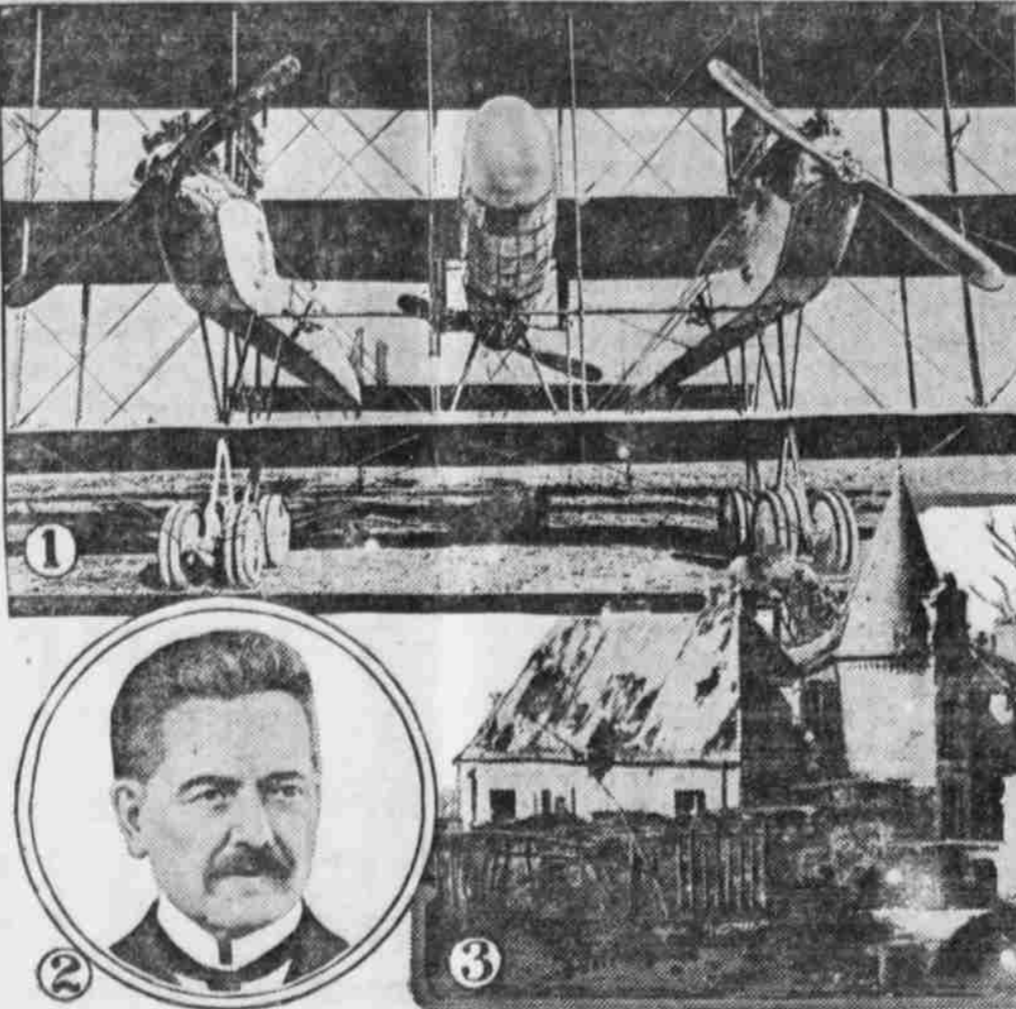
Altho the year is little more than started, there is a steady stream of students leaving the state university for military service.

State's Permanent Road System

Nebraska's permanent highway system, with a complete chain of roads traversing every county of the state and stretching for several thousand miles, has been laid out by State Engineer George E. Johnson.

These highways will be developed with a federal good roads appropriation of \$1,600,000 and a like amount from the state. Work toward a permanent system of highways in Nebraska is to be started next spring, according to present plans, Mr. Johnson declared.

T. V. Thomas, who has held the position of secretary to the Nebraska food commission since last January, has resigned and will become connected with the United Agency, a concern which furnishes mercantile agency ratings to the commercial patrons. He will be in its Chicago offices for several weeks, and may then be transferred to Detroit or some other place. In leaving his position at the state house Mr. Thomas says he was dissatisfied with it because he could not find enough to do to occupy his time.



1—Photograph of the giant Caproni triplane, a sample of which has been sent to the United States from Italy and which carries 25 passengers. 2—President Irigoyen of Argentina, who is trying to arrange united action of Latin-American nations against Germany. 3—The Chateau of Peronne, reduced to ruins by continuous bombardment by the Germans. 4—W.A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, photographed in New York where he attended a luncheon of the Overseas club.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

House May Decide to Investigate Bernstorff's Plot to Influence Congress.

FIVE NAMED BY TOM HEFLIN

Bulgaria Ready to Quit War—Germany's Conditional Offer to Evacuate Belgium—Lansing's Exposures Well Timed—Haig Makes Further Advances in Flanders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The house of representatives may determine to investigate itself, or rather the action of certain of its members, as a result of the disclosure of the Bernstorff plot to influence congress and keep the country from entering the war, by the expenditure of \$50,000 through some organization. Representative Tom Hefflin of Alabama precipitated the inquiry by stating in the house that he knew of some congressmen whose actions were suspicious. Called before the rules committee, he named Senator La Follette, Representative of Large W. E. Mason of Illinois, Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, and Patrick D. Norton and John M. Baer of North Dakota. He did not accuse anyone of receiving German money, but demanded that the activities of these five men be investigated.

Bulgaria Wants to Quit

Bulgaria, having attained the ends for which she entered the war—the recovery of Dobruja, Macedonia, and parts of Serbia that were taken from her in the Balkan war—is ready to quit fighting if permitted to retain her conquests. So says Stephan Panaretov, Bulgarian minister to the United States. His country, he adds, has no interest in Germany's ambition to establish a Mittel Europa, and would have preferred to enter the war on the side of the allies, had their promises been as unconditional as those of the kaiser.

Austria-Hungary, according to advices received in Washington, is rapidly nearing collapse, and the German war party realizes that peace, if it is to be of the German brand, must be procured within six months or before America gets fully into action. There is great distress throughout the realm of Emperor Charles and his people would gladly stop fighting provided they do not have to yield too much to Italy.

Germany Offers Belgian Bargain.

The replies of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace proposals, filed with high sounding phrases and hypocrisy, were virtually ignored by the allied governments and condemned as evasive and insincere by the press. Therefore the kaiser came forward with an addendum, verbally expressed to the papal nuncio at Munich by Foreign Secretary Kuehman, in which he agreed to evacuate Belgium in order to gain peace. But the offer was hedged about by conditions that made all the non-Teutonic world laugh. He demanded that Germany have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp; that Belgium give a guaranty that "any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded;" that Belgium undertake to maintain the administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, and not enter into any commercial treaties aimed at Germany. In return Germany offers graciously to contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to the little nation she has ravished.

South America is on Fire.

Germany sought to pacify Argentina by disapproving the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, but the South American republic was by no means satisfied and the people demanded that war be declared. The chamber of deputies concurred in the resolution of the senate that relations with Germany be severed, and it was up to President Irigoyen. He has been a determined advocate of neutrality, but it seemed likely that he would be forced to yield to the demand for war. Before deciding the matter, he began negotiations to secure united action by all the Latin-American nations. Uruguay and Paraguay were reported as eager to break off relations with Germany, and Peru last week presented to the imperial government a demand that satisfaction be given within eight

days for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton in Spanish waters last February.

Little News From Russia.

Little is heard and still less is known just now about conditions in Russia. Plots, counter plots and accusations have not yet unseated Kerensky, and he and the soldiers' and workmen's council may finally establish complete control over the situation. The troops in the field and in garrisons have been murdering their officers by the score, and one correspondent asserts they have no heart for the war since the czar was deposed—a statement that only adds to the confusion of the mental picture we over here have of the new republic. The armies, however, since the Germans captured Jacobstadt, have checked the advance of the enemy and even retook some positions near Pskoff. Winter is coming to their aid and it is considered probable that the movement of the Germans toward Petrograd is about ended for this year.

General Soukhomlinoff, former war minister, first of the autocrats to be judged by a jury of the new democracy, was convicted of high treason on Wednesday, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. His young wife, whose extravagance drove him nearly insane, was acquitted.

Lansing's Useful Disclosures.

As a means of consolidating the sentiment of the country and arousing its enthusiasm for a victorious war the disclosures of German intrigue made by Secretary Lansing are unexcelled. And they are ably seconded by the stirring speeches that Colonel Roosevelt has been delivering. Mr. Lansing times his exposures well and makes them with a calm finality that is most effective. His latest statement is that he has conclusive evidence that Count von Bernstorff on or before January 19 had received and read the Zimmerman note to the German minister in Mexico City telling of the intention to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, and consequently was fully aware of his government's plan when he asked authority to expend \$50,000 to influence congress and keep this country neutral.

Colonel Roosevelt's patriotic addresses were a distinct feature of the week. In Chicago and other middle West cities he expressed forcibly the opinions he and most of the rest of us have of the pacifists and obstructionists and other pro-Germans, and he gave special attention and some choice language to the case of Robert M. La Follette, the United States senator with whom Wisconsin is afflicted.

The doughty "T. R." invaded the enemy's country, delivering one of his most fiery speeches at Racine. At the Chicago meeting and elsewhere resolutions were adopted calling for the expulsion of La Follette from the senate, but that so-called honorable gentleman, seemingly unmoved by the storm of denunciation, was busy organizing his followers in Wisconsin for a fight based on what he thinks are his principles.

For Second Liberty Loan.

All preparations were completed last week for the campaign to float the second Liberty loan. The bonds, which will bear 4 per cent interest, will be advertised by posters, by every postmaster, railroad, express and telegraph manager, and every schoolteacher. A letter will be sent to every farmer in the country, and a special missive will go to a selected list of a million wealthy agriculturalists. They will be urged to invest as much of the proceeds of their harvest as possible in the Liberty bonds. Window cards, mailing stickers and automobile stickers will be distributed by the millions.

The people of Argentina have been stirred to increased indignation by the serious strikes of railroad men and other workers, which have been accompanied by much violence and destruction of property. These strikes are admittedly fomented and financially supported by Germans.

Haig Resumes His Offensive.

Having spent the first part of the week in consolidating his gains and beating off the desperate counter-attacks of the Germans, Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday resumed his offensive in Flanders in the Ypres region. In a few hours his men had occupied ground to a depth of more than 1,000 yards along most of the front involved, and were in possession of the Tower Hamlets ridge, were beyond the bloody Polygon wood, and had taken most of Zonneheke, the village from which they were driven in April, 1915. The Germans made tremendously strong counter-attacks during the afternoon and evening, but in vain. The results of the offensive, at the date of writing, are pronounced most satisfactory.

Very Heavy Losses Incurred by the Crown Prince in Futile Attacks on the French along the Chemin des Dames and north of Verdun.

Four air raids in two days were made on England by the Germans and about a score of persons were killed. Both airplanes and Zeppelins took part in these raids and aerial torpedoes were used. The chief result was a renewed demand by the British press for reprisals. In several bombing expeditions the allied airmen did great damage to German establishments in Belgium. Monday night the German aviators cleverly bombed a French camp of German prisoners, killing two and wounding 17. They probably thought it was a hospital.

Steel Prices Heavily Reduced.

By a voluntary agreement made by steel producers with the war industries board and approved by the president, a scale of quotations was established that reduces prices of steel by about one-half. These, according to Elbert H. Gary, are fair and reasonable, though far below the expectations of the manufacturers. The priority committee of the war industries board issued an order that in all cases preference in orders for iron and steel and their products be given to concerns turning out materials actually necessary for the war's conduct. Manufacturers of articles classed as luxuries are the first to feel the effects of this order.

The federal labor trouble mediators are a busy lot of men these days. No sooner was the big strike of iron workers at San Francisco settled than the lake seamen voted to strike, and next the switchmen of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern suddenly quit, crippling the mills of the United States Steel corporation at South Chicago and Gary. Also, machinists employed by the government in navy yards and arsenals made new demands for more pay, and the bituminous coal operators and miners could not agree on wages. It was a relief to learn that the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers determined to prevent all strikes in its ranks during the war.

Names Week to Pledge Support.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—A renewed appeal to the American people to unite in food conservation was made Sunday by Herbert C. Hoover, the food administrator, in an announcement setting aside the week of October 21 to 28 for completion of the campaign to enroll the country's housewives as volunteer members of the food administration.

Twenty-seven Killed in Wreck.

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 2.—Twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty injured, half of them seriously in a head-on collision one mile southwest of Kellyville, Friday, when a St. Louis passenger train ran into an empty troop train. The crews of both engines jumped, saving their lives. The troop train was running in two sections and the first had passed the passenger just out of Kellyville. Engineers Rule, not knowing there was another section behind took the main track and the collision resulted.

NATIONAL GUARD LOSES IDENTITY

SWEEPING CHANGES ARE MADE AT CAMP CODY.

NEBRASKA BRIGADE DIVIDED

"Dandy Sixth" and Second Iowa No Longer Regimental Units—Fifth Nebraska and First Iowa Remain Intact.

Deming, N. M., Oct. 2.—The Second Iowa infantry, Colonel Robert Bailey, and the Sixth Nebraska infantry, Colonel Phil Hall, disappeared as regimental units in the reorganization of troops here in the Thirty-fourth division, in order to group them under the European formation, recommended by Major General John J. Pershing.

Iowa's cavalry Troop A gets a post of honor at division headquarters. Other Iowa horse troops are made into machine gun units. The Sixth Nebraska is parcelled among the division headquarters, train, military police, engineers and motor truck units. The Second Iowa has been divided into rapid fire bodies.

General H. T. Allen is in command of the Sixty-seventh brigade, consisting of headquarters, 120th machine gun battalion, 133d and 134th infantry (First Iowa and the Fifth Nebraska).

General F. E. Rusche heads the Sixty-eighth brigade, including the 127th machine gun battalion, 135th and 136th infantry (First and Second Minnesota infantry).

General George H. Harries has been made commander of the Fifty-ninth depot brigade, an outfit of six battalions in training, including the First South Dakota cavalry, First Minnesota artillery and the Nebraska Field hospital company, and which will receive the recruits for filling all the units here.

The Third Minnesota, Fourth Nebraska and First Iowa field artillery go into the Fifty-ninth artillery brigade with three Second Iowa companies, forming the 100th trench mortar battery. All the machine gun companies here will be merged into larger brigade and division battalions.

Iowa engineers and six companies of the Sixth Nebraska form the 100th engineers; Nebraska and Iowa signal companies, the 100th signal battalion. Iowa's ammunition train and Troop D cavalry, make the 100th ammunition train, motor and horse sections. Ambulance and field hospital units from all states will be grouped in battalions of the sanitary train.

The reorganization of the entire Thirty-fourth division leaves but one Nebraska regiment, the Fifth Infantry, under Colonel H. J. Paul, whole. It is one of the only two complete infantry organizations remaining intact. The other is the First Iowa infantry, and the two as the 134th and 133d infantry regiments from the nucleus about which a new infantry brigade, the Sixty-seventh, under Brigadier General A. H. Allen of Iowa, will be built.

These orders are interpreted at Camp Cody to mean that as soon as the reorganization can be effected the troops will be ordered to embark for France.

Cuts Coal Prices to 1915 Basis.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Government control over the coal industry was made complete by an order of Fuel Administrator Garfield limiting the profits of retail coal and coke dealers throughout the country to a basis which is expected to bring about an immediate reduction in prices to the consumer.

The order, effective October 1, directs that the retailers shall fix their prices so as to limit their gross margins over cost to the average of such gross margins during the year 1915, plus a maximum of 30 per cent of the 1915 margin, provided that in no case shall the average margin of the month of July this year be exceeded.

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