

The State News of the Week in Brief

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

The Northwestern Railroad company has commenced employing women to do station work along the Nebraska lines and in positions that in the past have been filled by men. At a number of the larger stations, such as Fremont, Norfolk, Hastings and several others, when vacancies have occurred in the office force by reason of the male employees having gone to war, women have taken the places.

People of Springview, Keya Paha county, are somewhat worried owing to the fact that only eighty tons of coal, about a fourth of what will be needed to supply the town over the winter, is on hand, and prospects poor for getting more. Springview is forty miles from a railroad.

C. H. Sheldon, one of the wealthiest men in Columbus, has offered \$10,000 toward the building of a federated church building in the city. The new church will be Congregational-Presbyterian, and will cost around \$20,000, the church people having agreed to contribute \$10,000 toward the project.

After laying unconscious for ten days at Fremont as the result of being kicked by a horse, Herman Thiesen, 10-year-old boy, has been sent to his home in Colon. Physicians regard the case as most remarkable. The boy has a chance to recover, they say.

The ladies of the Red Cross at Scottsbluff have arranged for the large assembly room in the First National Bank building for a work room, where sewing and the repairing of packages for the soldier boys is being carried on systematically.

The thoughts of going to war against the kaiser were too much for Paul Winkler, Cass county farmer, of German parentage, ordered to report October 3 as a conscript. He took poison and died at his home near Crete.

Wertz Brothen, Deuel county, expects to harvest about fifteen bushels of beans to the acre from their field of 900 acres. The beans were put in as an experiment on sod and the owner expects to realize \$100 per acre from the crop.

Draft demonstrations which occurred in Scottsbluff county just recently were caused by a clerical error on the part of a stenographer who listed exempted men in the wrong column, recording them as not discharged or exempted.

At a recent meeting of the commercial club at Allen it was decided to have a chautauqua in the town next summer, and a contract has been signed for a five day engagement.

Hog prices are again mounting on the South Omaha market. The highest price since August 21 was reached last Thursday, when a batch of porkers sold for \$19.35 per cwt.

Wymore citizens have launched a movement to employ a city manager. Continual losses by the municipally owned water plant led to the movement.

Several improvements are to be made in the Shubert pickle plant by the Haarmann Pickle Co. of Omaha, the firm which has taken over the factory.

Potatoes are so plentiful in Adams county that farmers are selling them in wagon load lots for 90 cents a bushel.

Richardson county's home guard organization started with a membership of 100. Headquarters are to be at Falls City.

Contract will soon be let for Ravenna's new Carnegie library. It is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy by next spring.

The Nuckolls county fair at Nelson was attended by unusually big crowds. The exhibits were large, especially in the automobile department.

By a unanimous vote members of the Omaha city commission adopted a resolution for the establishment of a municipal coal yard in the city.

Lutherans of Benedict recently dedicated their new \$9,000 church building with imposing ceremony.

With the exception of the Episcopal and Lutheran churches all Protestant churches in Hartington have united.

Chappell citizens are displeased over action of the Omaha appellate board in exempting two men of the town from service, one of whom was hung in effigy. This was followed by littering the town with yellow handbills calling the men slackers.

Sergeant Stall of the Lincoln army recruiting office received word that 100 volunteers are wanted at once for the regiment of colored stevedores that the national army requires. These men will be attached to the quartermaster's corps.

Two young married men, with families, of Johnson county, pleaded guilty of stealing chickens before Judge Raper in the district court at Tecumseh, and both were sentenced to prison for a term of from one to three years.

Preparations are being made at Hastings for the semi-centennial meeting of the Nebraska Baptist convention, which is to be held there October 13 to 19, inclusive.

A movement is on foot at Scottsbluff which has all the earmarks of success, to build a large general hospital in the city.

Seventeen young Nebraskans will have to face trial for being slackers as the result of indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Omaha. The "slacker" cases are: Frank Kirby, Lincoln county; F. Wilkins, Douglas county; Albert Smentowsky, Hall county; Harry O. Carpenter, Custer county; Vito A. Quagliato, Douglas; William Martin, Cheyenne; Fred Taylor, Sioux; G. Rodrigues, Hall; Dementrio Agliero, Hall; H. T. Becker, Douglas; Valentine Bernard, Buffalo; L. S. Sewlers, Scottsbluff; Jess Adams, Buffalo; Clayton Olson, Dakota; John Henry, colored, Douglas; Grof Margine, Washington; George Welsh, Hall.

Citizens of Gering hanged in effigy H. W. Horn, real estate dealer, and Raymond Neely, druggist, as the result of the first district exemption board overruling the local board by releasing the men from war service. During the demonstration yellow paint was smeared on their place of business and also on the front of the office of the Gering-Courier, edited by A. B. Wood, nephew of W. B. Sands, who was also exempted by the appeal board. Citizens of Gering claim the men were given a fair hearing by the local board and were found eligible for service. Appeal board members at Omaha say the men had just grounds for exemption.

County Attorney A. H. Tingle of Boyd county and J. N. Fuller, clerk of the district court, were taken from their homes at Butte and marched by a crowd of citizens to the Butte opera house and made to swear allegiance to the United States and kiss the American flag in the presence of a large crowd gathered to bid the second contingent of drafted men farewell. The two men, together with other pro-German suspects, were forced to participate in patriotic exercises. Resignations of Tingle and Fuller were demanded and the men promised they would do so.

Food Administrator Watts says that a live stock administrator will soon be appointed for Nebraska and that speculating in hogs and cattle at the South Omaha market will be stopped. It is intended, said Mr. Watts, that all packers, live stock and coal dealers and those generally handling necessities of life are to be placed under license to break down speculation.

Despite the fact that President Wilson and other Washington officials have been bombarded with appeals to exempt farmers from military service until the crops have been harvested, word has been received from the national capital that there will be no class exemptions, and that farmers will get no more favors than men in other lines of industry.

Four babies in one day—two Red Cross girls and two soldier boys—was the record of a physician at Dunbar, a hustling little Nebraska town of 350. Friends wired the glad tidings to "Teddy" Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and as the American flag flies over the homes of these new arrivals, it is certain he will be "delighted."

M. A. Coykendall, government immigration agent at Omaha, has requested the government to supply 10,000 men from army cantonments to help harvest Nebraska's record-breaking corn crop. He declares the task of furnishing men to gather this state's corn and potato crops is hopeless.

Word from Washington is to the effect that Nebraska and other states where no coal is mined, need have no fear of a fuel shortage this winter. Coal will be commandeered by the fuel administration and shipped to non-coal producing states if the necessity arises, it is said.

Nebraska soil proved its value at the International Soil Products exhibition at Peoria, Ill. This state led all others in exhibits of agricultural products. Out of a possible 1,500 points, Nebraska scored 1,236. Kansas was second, Arizona third and Minnesota fourth.

Rev. William H. Murray, a preacher in the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene at Atlanta, in Harlan county, has been denied exemption from war service by the appeal board.

Shubert is coming to the front as a patriotic town—the latest move being the organizing of a sewing society by the ladies of the Red Cross.

An oil boom is on in Banner county. One firm has already leased over 50,000 acres of land to drill for the precious fluid and other companies are negotiating for large tracts.

The new United Brethren church, built at a cost of \$12,000 at Geneva, was dedicated just recently.

Red Cross leaders of Columbus have lodged a protest with city officials against the proposal to use city funds to equip the home guards. They say if the city has any money to spare it should be contributed to the work of mercy.

Nebraska alkali lakes still lead in the production of American potash, and more was produced in the United States in the first six months of 1917 than there was in the entire year of 1916, according to reports to the United States geological survey.

A campaign is under way in Nebraska to raise this state's pro-rata share of the second Liberty loan, which is about \$27,000,000 of the \$3,000,000,000.

A number of Beatrice capitalists have leased a tract of land on the Fred Van Llew farm near Rockford, Gage county, where they expect to prospect for oil.

The machine gun company of the Seventh regiment will come to Buffalo county, the Kearney Commercial club having backed a four-day campaign, which obtained sixty-two enlistments.

I. W. W. CHIEFS HELD

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD AND OTHERS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO AS U. S. FOES.

168 NAMED IN INDICTMENTS

Men in Many Cities Face Arrest for Advocating Sabotage—Planned to Destroy Property While Nation Was Busy With War.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Government agents raided the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World at 1001 West Madison street and arrested William D. Haywood and 35 other leaders.

All the men were taken to the federal building.

The arrests followed the return of indictments by the federal grand jury before Judge Evan Evans, in which 168 persons were named.

Among the leaders of the I. W. W. arrested in the raid were: William D. Haywood, general secretary and treasurer; Richard Brazier, Chicago, "Spokane and elsewhere," member of general executive board; George Andreychine, Chicago, "Duluth and elsewhere," manager publicity bureau, Chicago; Ralph H. Chaplin, editor and manager Solidarity; Vladimir Lossieff, Chicago; Bert Lorton, Chicago manager Recruiting Union; Charles Rothfischer, editor A Bergunkas, Chicago and Cleveland; Charles Plahn, Chicago and Detroit; Herbert Mahler, Seattle and Chicago.

The evidence presented to the grand jury revealed a far-reaching plot to obstruct the government in its prosecution of the war.

"The astonishing feature which stands out at the conclusion of the investigation and which is well calculated to make patriotic persons shudder with alarm is found in the disclosure of the number of men enjoying the protection of the government who are so far unmindful of social duties and obligations as to openly advocate the most vicious forms of sabotage, particularly in industries engaged in furnishing war munitions," says the report of the grand jury.

"The activities of these defendants have been directed against what they conceive or pretend to conceive, to be the misguided attitude of the world at large toward persons not possessed of property, the result being that this time of general stress and strain has been seized upon because, as they insist, the opportunity was here and now presented to make effective these secret and covert processes of destruction which they traitorously employed while pretending to work.

"Boiled down and stated in a few words, the propaganda of those defendants consists of these assertions: 'We are going to take possession of the industries of this country. 1. Because we want them. 2. Because we need them. 3. Because we are in this crisis possessed of the power to put it over.' "In addition, there is running through all these endeavors a pronounced opposition to the support of the war in which this country is enlisted."

MICHAELIS ASSAILS WILSON

Chancellor Says Statement of War Aims Would Prejudice Questions at Peace Parley.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—Doctor Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, in a speech to the main committee of the reichstag, said that Pope Benedict's peace proposals were inspired by moral seriousness, pure justice and neutrality, which things were lacking in the reply made by President Wilson to the pope.

Justifying Germany's refusal to state her war aims, Doctor Michaelis said such action would only have a confusing effect and would injure German interests.

Were Germany to state her war aims, the chancellor asserted, it would prejudice the complex questions to be discussed at the time of peace negotiations.

The chancellor strongly attacked President Wilson's reply to the pope, which, he asserted, merely bound the German people together more firmly.

27 KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH

Thirty-Five Seriously Injured When Passenger and Empty Troop Train Meet Head-on in Oklahoma.

Kellyville, Okla., Oct. 1.—Bodies of 17 negroes and seven white men and three Indians have been taken from the wreckage of St. Louis & San Francisco train No. 7, which collided head-on with an empty troop train one mile southwest of here on Friday. It is believed that several more bodies still are in the debris. Thirty-five of the negroes were women. Thirty-five persons were seriously hurt.

Lloyd-George Asks Libel

London, Oct. 1.—David Lloyd-George, the premier, is commencing proceedings for libel against newspapers which announced that on the occasion of an air raid the premier left London for his Walton Heath home.

Pershing Man Hit From Air

Washington, Oct. 1.—The slight wounding of First Lieut. Howard F. Keating of Philadelphia, medical corps, during an air raid on the night of September 24, was reported to the war department by General Pershing.

JAMES H. COLLINS.



James H. Collins, for 15 years a widely known writer on business subjects, has charge of the food administration's publicity handled through trade papers. He finds that technical news is a big side of food conservation, and reaches many employers and business men through the trade papers.

AIR RAIDS ON LONDON

U. S. SOLDIERS IN CAPITAL DURING AIRPLANE ATTACK.

Fifteen Persons Are Slain and Seventy Others Wounded During Two Raids.

London, Sept. 27.—Many American soldiers, on leave in London, had their first experience with German air raiders Monday night. A large number were at various places of amusement on the streets when the warning signals were given.

Fifteen persons were killed and seventy injured in the air raid over London on Monday night.

The Zeppelins which crossed the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts did not penetrate inland, being driven off by gunfire. Three women were injured.

Only two airplanes at the most penetrated the defenses of London, it is reported officially.

The following official report was given out by Lord French, commander of the home defenses:

"Airplane Raid.—The latest reports concerning the airplane raid show that the group of raiders which approached London was driven off by the fire of anti-aircraft guns. Only one, or at the most, two machines penetrated the defenses. The casualties in all the raided districts reported by the police up to the present are: Killed, 15; injured, 70. The material damage was not great.

"Airship Raid.—Enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts between midnight and 3 a. m. There is no evidence of their having penetrated to any distance inland. They were driven off by gunfire from various defended localities which they attempted to approach. Bombs were dropped at one coast town, three women being slightly injured. Little damage was caused."

SOLONS FIGHT IN THE HOUSE

Rep. Heflin, Who Charged Bernstorff Plot, Pushed Down by Norton of North Dakota.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The house adjourned without acting on the rules committee decision not to propose any resolution looking to investigating charges that German money has been used to influence members of congress.

The row in the house over Representative Heflin's charges culminated in a fight between Heflin and Representative Norton, his chief critic. Friends separated them. The two men grappled for a moment and then fell over, with Norton on top.

The climax came at the end of a gusty session of the house, which did not approve the action of the rules committee in refusing to begin investigation of Heflin's charges that certain congressmen acted suspiciously about the time Count von Bernstorff was asking his government to authorize the expenditure of \$50,000 to influence congress.

Increase for Railroaders.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.—Announcement was made that effective next Monday, station agents, agent telegraph operators, telegraphers and other station employees of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, and yard clerks and clerks in the general offices who have not received an increase since January 1 will be granted a wage increase of 8 to 10 per cent.

Enemies of War Blamed.

Traverse City, Mich., Sept. 29.—The spillway at the lower dam of the Boardman River Light and Power company's plant, near here, was dynamited. It is believed that enemies of the government are responsible.

Connecticut Congressman Dies.

Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 29.—Ebenzer J. Hill, representative in congress from the Fourth Connecticut district, died at his home, after an illness of several weeks induced by a heat stroke sustained late in July.

T. R. CALLED KAISER

COLONEL ROOSEVELT FORCED ARBITRATION ON VENEZUELA AFFAIR.

THREATENED TO SEND DEWEY

Former President Reveals Inside Story About Ultimatum Giving German Fleet Three Hours to Leave.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Painting Germany as the arch foe of the world, as a nation drunk with power and with the sword as its God, Col. Theodore Roosevelt on Thursday told the inside story of the Venezuelan incident, when, as president he gave Germany three days in which to get its warships out of Venezuelan waters or face a fight with Dewey.

The story was told on the spur of the moment at a luncheon given for the colonel at the New Morrison hotel by the local branch of the National Security league.

Colonel Roosevelt said: "I let Hay write a reasonable number of notes. Note writing is not a form of mental exercise that I am devoted to. Finally I told Hay that I would handle it myself. I told the German ambassador to come in, and I said:

"This Venezuelan business has gone far enough. We don't want to let it come to a point where it will make trouble between our countries. You have your fleet down there, and we must have an understanding that you cannot take possession of a single foot of Venezuelan territory."

"He said: 'We won't take permanent possession.' I said: 'Oh, no, of course not, but we are not going to allow any temporary possession for ninety-nine years or so.' He said: 'But I cannot discuss that.' I said: 'I don't want you to discuss it. Just tell your government that in ten days they must arbitrate or I will send Dewey down with our fleet to see that you don't take a foot of Venezuelan soil.'

"He said: 'But I cannot send such a message. You do not realize what it means.' I said: 'Oh, yes, I do. We're alone here and I can say it. You are afraid it may mean war.' He said: 'This is awful. It will be terrible for your country,' and I said: 'Yes, but it will be more unpleasant for yours.'"

Then Colonel Roosevelt explained that he had sent Dewey with his fleet to the West Indies on a "friendly" cruise, and notified him to be ready to sail at an hour's notice. The American fleet was then stronger than Germany's. England was supposed to be backing Germany up, but he paid no attention to England, because he was sure her heart was not in it. In a week the German ambassador called on Colonel Roosevelt and made no reference to the ultimatum. The president asked whether the message had been transmitted. The ambassador replied that he had not taken the president seriously, and he was sure his country would not arbitrate.

Colonel Roosevelt continued: "I said there were three days of the ten left, and that unless I got an answer within forty-eight hours, Dewey would sail. In thirty-six hours the ambassador called on me and notified me that his country wished me to arbitrate between them and Venezuela."

SENATE VOTES 8 BILLIONS

Urgent Deficiency Measure Passed Without Roll Call—Warning Made by Martin.

Washington, Sept. 27.—The senate on Tuesday passed the \$8,000,000,000 urgent deficiency bill without a roll call as Senator Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader, uttered a warning lavish expenditure must cease.

The bill totaled \$7,901,625,220. The figures were slightly changed, for \$1,240,000 was taken out and \$500,000 was added.

The house granted the army \$3,509,730,735, and the senate added \$749,247,394, making a total of \$4,258,984,129.

The navy was given \$573,019,623 by the house and the senate added \$24,049,500, a total of \$597,069,123.

The cash appropriations are more than \$5,000,000,000 and the authorization for contracts exceeds \$2,385,458,303.

UNARMED U. S. SHIP SUNK

Schooner Henry Lippitt Destroyed, but Crew Is Saved. Says Message to State Department.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The unarmed American schooner Henry Lippitt has been sunk, but her crew was saved, said a consular message to the state department.

Rail Strikers Going Back.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Railroad unions whose men employed by the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railway went on strike whipped a number of their members into line and induced them to return to work.

U. S. Warship Runs Aground.

Atlantic Port, Oct. 1.—A United States battleship is ashore on the Atlantic coast, according to an announcement of naval authorities here. The vessel is said to be in no immediate danger.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN



John McE. Bowman, working with the United States food administration as representative of the hotels, restaurants, dining cars, clubs and passenger steamships of the country. Mr. Bowman is president of the Hotels Biltmore, Manhattan, Ansonia and Commodore (now building), all in New York city, and president of the Bowman-Herr-Morgan Hotels company.

NEW BRITISH DRIVE

HAIG'S TROOPS MAKE GAINS EAST OF YPRES.

Important Posts and Powerful Works Captured During Sweep on Six-Mile Front.

London, Sept. 28.—In an attack along a six-mile front on Tuesday the British troops captured an important position around Tower Hamlets and strong field works, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. Powerful resistance was offered by the Germans throughout the day, and they delivered many strong attacks. "But," says the British commander, "our operations were entirely successful."

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Sept. 28.—Along the northern half of the battle line to the east of Ypres, where Field Marshal Haig resumed the offensive, the British have advanced at numerous places for a distance from 1,000 to 1,200 yards. An early report, which was somewhat vague, indicated that the British infantry was fighting along a line only a few hundred yards west of Zonnebeke.

The Germans are resisting desperately, and along a front of some thousand yards astride the Ypres-Menin road a terrific struggle is proceeding. The line of the present battle is between points to the east of St. Julien and southwest of Gheluvelt. The Germans already have been pushed out of many important positions.

MAY SOLVE SHEEP PROBLEM

People of Upper Michigan and Wisconsin Interested in the "More Wool" Movement.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 29.—The "More Sheep, More Wool" movement begun in Chicago during the Great Lakes Wool convention September 11 and 12 will produce definite results at Menominee, Mich., October 10, when Frank Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' association, Salt Lake City, Utah, will confer with Upper Michigan and Wisconsin people who are vitally interested in the sheep problem.

Mr. Hagenbarth, during the Great Lakes Wool convention in Chicago on September 11 and 12, said that the grazing question in the western states was in a serious situation and that the sheepmen would either have to go out of business or seek new fields. The law permitting persons to homestead on 640 acres has brought about the acute situation.

The sheep-grazing business has been given a thorough test in the cutover lands of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and has been found very profitable. It has been difficult, however, to get the larger grazing people of the West interested in the middle Western districts. Local people argue that the food products for sheep are richer and more profuse here than in the West, that freight rates are much smaller owing to the shorter hauls to Chicago markets, that less feeding will be necessary in transit and that there will be much less loss of weight because of the shorter haul.

Pan-German Newspaper Suppressed.

Copenhagen, Oct. 1.—Under orders of the authorities the pan-German newspaper Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin has been suppressed and the socialist Volkswacht of Dantzig has been placed under censorship.

Police Chief Is Murdered.

Fort Worth, Tex., Oct. 1.—Police Commissioner Parsley was shot to death at the city hall. J. K. Yates, a former policeman, barricaded himself in the city hall, but was soon shot to death by officers.