

TO BOOST SECOND LIBERTY BOND SALE

Food Administration Forces Will Help Raise New Loan for War Purposes.

SAVE FOOD AND LEND MONEY

Big Drive Throughout Nation Coming Wc of October 21-28—How All Must Unite to Whip Kaiser and Bring Peace Again.

Washington.—The food pledge campaign is projected upon broad lines, but it is very simple and very plain. The food administration will marshal its whole force of half a million campaigners organized for food-pledge week, to promote the second Liberty loan. The week of October 21 to 28 has been set for the big drive the food administration has planned to enroll all American families for food conservation. The Liberty loan campaign will be at its height at the same time. Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, in a message to the federal food administrators, and campaign managers of the food enrollment campaign, instructing them to exert every effort to promote the Liberty loan, called this a fortunate coincidence, since both are aimed at the same end and each will supplement the other. The Liberty loan, he says, will enable the government to lend money to the allies, and the food pledge campaign is designed to make certain that there shall be food available to purchase.

So simple and so plain that they have been stated in the compass of a card—a card that is proposed to hang in every home of the land—a card that is the "war creed of the kitchen," because, so closely are the people in this country linked to the world war, that one of the phases of the struggle must be fought out in the American kitchen.

If soldiers are to fight, they must be fed. For the past three years, one by one, our allies across the sea have been taking the men from the farm and from the factory and sending them to the firing line. Each man sent to the firing line meant one less who could be relied upon to help produce the food that "will win the war."

If the laborer is worthy of his hire, surely the fighter is worthy of his food. That is a principle universally accepted by the American public. However, it is not every product that can be sent across the sea. Corn will not serve the need; our allies have never used it as a food; they have no mills to grind it; turn it into meal in this country and it would spoil before it could reach a European port. There are just four classes of products, the experts say, that we must send to our allies if our duty to them is to be discharged; they need meat, wheat, sugar and dairy products. We can conserve our wheat by increasing our consumption of other grains. We can conserve our meat by making a greater demand upon the resources of the fish market. All of these are expedients known to the American housewife.

If the United States were an autocratic country there would be no popular appeal for the conservation of food. There would be an autocratic food control. The mailed fist would rule in the kitchen. Imperial food decrees would be enforced at the point of the bayonet. But ours is not an autocratic country. Food control is in the hands of the people themselves, and it is to the people that the food administration has appealed in the food pledge card campaign.

Herbert Hoover has termed this appeal an "unprecedented adventure in democracy"—an adventure that will determine whether or not a democratic form of government is, after all, fitted to engage in a death grapple with autocracy.

The food pledge week campaign resolves itself into an effort to secure as a result of voluntary agreement pledges insuring the general support for the well defined program of food conservation. The food pledge campaign represents an effort to induce as many of the American homes as possible to unite in a common policy. Our wheat reserves can be conserved if everybody helps. Our meat reserves can be conserved if the whole public co-operates.

The American people are asked to join together in a common conservation policy. As evidence that they are supporting this policy they are asked to hang a card denoting membership in the United States food administration in their window. In order that the conservation policy may be understood, the reason for it made plain and the manner of observing it rendered certain, instruction cards—"The War Creed of the Kitchen"—are to be hung in the home.

And that is what the national food pledge week campaign is all about.

He Struck.

A mud-battered Tommy was plodding wearily toward the base when a subaltern stopped him.

"Do you know that your regiment is in the front line now? Why aren't you there?" he asked.

"Well, sir," Tommy explained, "we were just going over the top when the officer shouted: 'Strike for home and glory, lads!' All the others struck for glory, but I struck for home."

GET COMMISSIONS

SOME OF THE NEW SEVENTH REGIMENT OFFICERS

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

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

Governor Keith Neville has given out a list of captains and lieutenants who will command the several companies of the new Seventh regiment. Not all of the company commanders have been chosen yet, but the places will shortly be filled.

In nearly all cases captains and lieutenants were first elected by the members of their companies and afterward commissions were issued by the governor.

Three companies are credited to Lincoln and three to Omaha. The Omaha list of officers includes the name of William H. Metcalfe as second lieutenant. He is not related to R. L. Metcalfe, whose sons have commissions in different branches of the service. He was elected by the men of the company and commissioned by the governor.

Following is the roster of commissioned officers:

Headquarters Company, Lincoln
Captain—Lee Metcalfe.
Supply Company, Grand Island
Second Lieutenant—Emil Wobach.
Company A, Seward.
Captain—E. F. Gussak.
First Lieutenant—Clay W. Harvey.
Second Lieutenant—Frederick W. C. Guthman.

Company B, Crete
Second Lieutenant—Charles Theodore Conrad.
Captain—Max Abbott.
Company C, Nebraska City
Captain—Karl M. Cline.
First Lieutenant—Morton Steinhart.
Second Lieutenant—Viscount A. Francis.

Company D, Beatrice
Captain—Frank D. Owen.
First Lieutenant—Paul L. Cooley.
Second Lieutenant—E. G. Messmore.
Company E, Omaha
Captain—Fred W. Higginson.
First Lieutenant—Harold L. Bell.
Second Lieutenant—Edward Zupfel.
Company F, Omaha
Captain—Alfred C. McElhone.
Second Lieutenant—William H. Metcalfe.

Company G, Omaha
Captain—Charles E. Metz.
Second Lieutenant—H. L. Mossman.
Company H, Lincoln
Captain—Herbert C. Cooch.
First Lieutenant—James Brown.
Company I, Minden
Captain—Roy Winters.
Second Lieutenant—Kenneth C. Clearman.

Company K, Loup City
Captain—H. E. Willis.
First Lieutenant—Roscoe A. Watson.
Company L, Scottsbluff
Captain—H. Leslie Smith.
Second Lieutenant—B. J. Soger.
Company M, Trenton
Captain—C. E. Grace.
Second Lieutenant—L. R. Grace.
Machine Gun Company, Kearney
Captain—Dr. Harry N. Jones.
Second Lieutenant—Frank W. Brown.
Sanitary Detachment, Lincoln
First Lieutenant—Dr. Oliver H. Everett.

Metcalfe Is Made Captain

Lee Metcalfe, private secretary to Governor Neville, will accompany his chief into the military service of the United States whenever the new Seventh regiment is mustered in with Neville as its commanding officer. He has been appointed by the governor as captain of the headquarters company for the regiment, in which capacity he will serve as adjutant on the colonel's staff. By virtue of this appointment the present relations between the two men will be largely preserved. The regimental adjutant receives the colonel's orders and transmits them to the battalion and company commanders. In turn, he gets their reports and lays them before the colonel. He performs the general duties of a secretary, with the additional function of superintending the work of some fifty-five or sixty men who compose the headquarters company.

Will Make Trip to Vicksburg

About 540 Civil War veterans have finally signed up for the trip to Vicksburg on the special train from Nebraska. The list has been nearly completed by Secretary Presson, of the state Vicksburg commission. This number may be slightly reduced by some being unable to go on account of their enfeebled health.

If 540 should make the trip, everybody will have to pay a small portion of his railroad fare, as the \$20,000 appropriation by the legislature will not be quite enough to go around. A letter sent out recently stated that each veteran would have to put up \$5.75 out of his own pocket, but the number has been cut down since then and the personal expenditure of each will be less.

Fixing Prices for Corn Husking

Six cents a bushel for husking corn in Nebraska is the price fixed by the joint state council of defense and Hoover administration committee which met in Omaha last week. Farmers had been protesting against paying the 10 cents a bushel that had been demanded for huskers. The price prevails only in good corn, where machine unloading facilities are provided. When the corn is poor or when it has to be unloaded by hand, the rate—while not definitely fixed—is to be proportionately greater.

Will Exchange School Lands

Land Commissioner Shumway has returned from a trip through the government's forest reserves in Thomas and Cherry counties, where he inspected government land which will be exchanged for sixteen sections of state school land. Mr. Shumway has tentatively selected nine sections of government land in the Niobrara reserve, Cherry county, and seven on the Bessey forest reserve. The exchange is subject to the approval of the educational lands and funds board.

PROCLAIMS CLEAN-UP DAY

Governor Neville Asks for Its Observance November 2

"Clean-Up Day for Nebraska, as a protection against fire and a consequent step in conservation essential in war time, has been set for November 2, in a proclamation issued by Governor Neville.

Following is the proclamation. To the People of the State: I feel it incumbent upon me as governor of the state to subscribe the interests of every one living in the state. We are in every possible way defending ourselves against those who would despoil us of our chief glory as a republic. Our sons are under arms; the daughters of the republic are supplementing every movement of the government in order that the fundamental principles of our country be preserved.

But there is another foe that we all should guard against threatening property and life and that foe is fire. Let us fortify ourselves against the ravages of the enemy by taking care of that upon which he preys. This we can do by a general cleaning up. There fore, I set apart November 2, 1917, as "Clean-Up Day," and ask all to join in the effort to protect our own and our neighbor's property.

KEITH NEVILLE, Governor.

Awards Contracts for Coal

Coal for nine state institutions will be purchased by the board of control from an Omaha firm, during the next eight months, on a basis of 5 per cent per ton profit over the mine prices fixed by the United States government plus freight charges and physical cost of delivery.

A contract of that kind was awarded Saturday. The institutions which will receive their coal through the Omaha firm are the penitentiary, insane hospital and orthopedic hospital at Lincoln, school for deaf at Omaha, school for blind at Nebraska City, institute for feeble-minded at Beatrice, soldiers' home and women's industrial home at Milford, and girls' industrial school at Geneva.

It is expected that from 20,000 to 25,000 tons of fuel from different fields will be delivered under this contract, which is to run until June 1, 1918. The margin of profit is smaller than has been paid by the board heretofore.

More Nebraskans for Fort Funston

A batch of soldiers for the National Army left Lincoln Sunday for the South. It was composed of sturdy cornhuskers from north Nebraska counties mostly, virile young men called to the colors in defense of democracy. They were not a demonstrative lot, but there was little to suggest recent farewells at the home towns, and they faced the future soberly, but not dejectedly. They marched behind the bands quietly, bared their heads in the presence of the Grand Army and initiated their cadet guides as best they could in marching. They went from the trains to a local hotel where they were fed, passing into that building under colors held aloft by a union and a confederate soldier, ate their fill and were ready for the remainder of the night trip. They will go to Fort Riley, when after the necessary preliminaries, they will become a part of the regular army.

Social Events at State University

Social events at the University of Nebraska are to be few in number this year and to be as simple as possible. That is the decree of the interfraternity council, which is composed of representatives from each fraternity, at a meeting Wednesday night. On account of the war emergency, those men who for some good reason are at home, did not believe they should have the elaborate social functions they are accustomed to have while such a great number of their fellow students are at war undergoing the hardships of military life. As a result, through the interfraternity council, fraternities have decided to limit themselves to two dances throughout the entire school year. These are to be very simple and inexpensive affairs.

Dr. C. E. Henry of Omaha has been appointed by the state board of control to act as chief surgeon at the Orthopedic hospital, Lincoln, during the absence of Dr. J. P. Lord, who is at Fort Riley, Kas., and will probably be connected with the hospital service of the American armies while the war lasts. The board believes that Dr. Lord will soon be sent to France, and it was obliged to get someone else.

Hugh E. Clapp, major of the quartermaster's corps on the administrative staff of the Nebraska national guard, has been appointed adjutant general of Nebraska by Governor Neville. He is the fourth adjutant general of Nebraska in as many months, succeeding Major J. T. Hollingsworth of Omaha, former head of the ordnance department, who retired to civilian life.

Major Hollingsworth succeeded Major Walter E. Steele of Omaha as acting adjutant general, while Steele succeeded Colonel Phil Hall.

Health Conditions Excellent

Health conditions at Camp Cody, the home of 6,000 Nebraska soldiers and about 30,000 others from Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas, are excellent. Out of the entire command now on duty there only nine out of each 1,000 are absent from their duties because of sickness. Many of these are not sick enough to be confined to their beds but still are unfitted for active military duty.

The work of immunizing the men against smallpox, typhoid and paratyphoid, is proceeding rapidly.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items of Interest Pertaining to the Affairs of Nebraska.

C. G. Hansen, president of the Grand Island National bank, the front of whose building was painted yellow last Wednesday in demonstration of discontent with the exemption of Mr. Hansen's son-in-law, L. R. Bringer, recently made cashier of the bank, issued a statement declaring that Mr. Bringer is willing to go to war and that he (Hansen) is desirous that the appellate board reconsider the case.

It is estimated that stockmen in the Omaha trade territory will save \$385,000 a year as the result of the suspension of increased commissions charged, adopted on Sept. 8, by the South Omaha Live Stock exchange. Rates prior to Sept. 8 will prevail during the period of the war, according to a resolution adopted by members of the exchange.

The farmers around O'Neill are harvesting their bean and spud crops with juvenile help. Each Saturday those willing to assist in the good work are taken to one of the fields where they spend the day hard at work. The farmers say the kids make mighty good help and show more enthusiasm than the farmer.

According to a New York paper, Mme. Schwimmer, Hungarian peace advocate, who talked before the 1915 Nebraska legislature, was working in the interest of Germany and operating with Ambassador Bernstorff.

Grand Island, one of the wettest spots in Nebraska prior to the adoption of prohibition, is enforcing the law without a hitch. Grand Islanders declare they have one of the cleanest cities in the state now.

G. W. Wattles, state food administrator, was so impressed with oatmeal bread that he is contemplating the establishing of a bakery in Omaha to manufacture the product.

Three employees of the Rock Island railroad at Fairbury have volunteered their services to go to Russia to assist in operating the roads back of the eastern front.

John E. Elliott, cashier of the defunct Farmers' State bank at Decatur, was bound over to the district court on a charge of irregularities in handling the bank's finances.

Odd Fellows of Falls City dedicated their new hall just recently. It was built at a cost of several thousand dollars and replaces the one destroyed by fire some time ago.

Friday, November 2 has been set aside as "Clean-Up Day" in Nebraska, when everyone is urged to burn all rubbish on their premises as a fire preventative measure.

Because of the scarcity of help the beet sugar factories at Scottsbluff and Gering are only producing about two-thirds their normal supply of sugar.

Lack of moisture has caused many Dodge county farmers to delay planting their winter wheat. The acreage is expected to be smaller than last year.

Fremont has a new 600,000-bushel elevator. It was built by the Nye-Schneider-Fowler company on the site of the one destroyed by fire last December.

W. J. Taylor of Custer county has been agreed upon as the candidate for governor in a conference between eight democrats and two members of the nonpartisan league at Lincoln.

Congressman Dan Stevens and Ross Hammond of Fremont will accompany the congressional party soon to depart for Europe to view the war first hand. Claude Douglas claims the potato-growing championship of Fremont, having raised 42 bushels on a lot 40x150 feet in size.

Over 100 Indians from the Pine Ridge reservation are assisting potato growers of Box Butte county to harvest their bumper crop.

Nebraska savings and loan associations in convention at Hastings last week, subscribed for \$2,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

Less than three hours after Omaha opened its municipal coal yard orders for over \$2,000 worth of coal had been received.

Omaha's automobile speedway, built at a cost of \$100,000, was sold recently at a foreclosure sale for \$7,500.

Nebraska bankers during their annual convention at Omaha subscribed over three million dollars to the second Liberty loan.

At a meeting of the vice presidents of the crop improvement association of Gage county at Beatrice, it was decided to pay from six to seven cents per bushel for cornhuskers. It is said that about three hundred men will be needed for the work in Gage county.

Delegates at the forty-third annual convention of the Nebraska Woman's Christian Temperance union at Lincoln, formed a protest against making tobacco a part of soldier's rations and will submit the protest to authorities at Washington.

What is deemed to be the record price for farm land in eastern Nebraska was recently paid for the old Clark place near Papillion. The 160 acres sold for \$50,000. This is at the rate of \$312.50 per acre.

Despondency, brought on by his wife leaving him, is thought to have caused Clyde Sas of Pender to send a bullet crashing through his body. He died instantly.

Sixteen barrels of alcohol, valued at \$10,000, property of an Omaha druggist, were confiscated by Douglas county authorities.

Members of the dental reserve corps at Lincoln have offered to furnish their own equipment in army work, in order that the army may not suffer, according to a resolution passed at the first regular meeting of the Lincoln dental society. The society acted favorably on the appeal of the American preparedness league and several members offered their services to care for men rejected from war service on account of poor teeth. Several also volunteered to go to the battle fronts.

The front of Barber Bros. drug store at Allion was treated to a coat of yellow paint and the word "slacker" painted across the window as the result of the exemption by the district board of Allen Barber, one of the proprietors. Barber was exempted while other young men of the community in similar circumstances have been compelled to go, and this has aroused resentment in the city.

Omaha has set a pace in the second Liberty loan drive that many cities over the country are unable to follow. In the first few minutes of the drive Omaha subscribed over \$7,000,000 to the loan, or about five times the amount reported by Kansas City. Other cities much larger than Omaha are far in the rear of the Nebraska metropolises.

During a monster mass meeting at Omaha, marking the opening of the Second Liberty loan campaign in Nebraska, citizens of the metropolis subscribed \$7,753,550 worth of bonds in exactly thirty-three minutes after the great drive started. Omaha's quota is \$10,000,000, and it is predicted that the amount will be oversubscribed by one-half.

The sealed envelope purporting to contain another will to the John O'Connor \$100,000 estate remains intact at County Judge Snider's office at Hastings. Attorney Olmstead, representing other claimants, said he would file a motion asking that the envelope be opened and its contents offered for probate.

Announcement has been made that the Prairie Oil company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company, has great quantities of material near Harrisburg for the purpose of drilling for oil, and that operations would begin soon. Eighty thousand acres of land have been leased for the purpose.

Six cents a bushel for husking corn in Nebraska is the price fixed by the joint state council of defense and Hoover administration committee, which met in Omaha recently. Farmers had been protesting against paying the 10 cents a bushel that had been demanded for huskers.

The vocational education board at Washington has allotted \$20,450 to Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, for the following purposes: Salaries of teachers of agriculture, \$8,950; trade and home economics, \$5,000; training teachers, \$6,500.

In an effort to eradicate hog cholera in Dodge, Douglas, Washington and Butler counties, Dr. H. L. Deuell, government specialist, has opened an office in Fremont. He is to have complete charge of the work.

Reports from Deming, N. M., are to the effect that there is no truth in the rumor that the Fifth Nebraska will soon entrain for overseas service. The first snow of the season fell at Ellsworth Sunday afternoon. The weather was below freezing.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans., where Nebraska troops of the new national army are stationed, is the biggest cantonment in the United States. Nearly 40,000 troops are undergoing training there.

Oil-bearing sand has been discovered in western Nebraska, close to the high producing oil wells of Wyoming. The Midwest Oil company has bored a 2,300-foot well near Chadron, passing through a vein of sand rich in oil. A fund of \$1,500 is to be raised in Fremont to be used in entertaining the Nebraska Volunteer Firemen's association during the state convention in the Dodge county metropolis next February.

"Farmer Movements in Nebraska" will be the principal topic at the annual meeting of the State Historical society at Lincoln January 15 and 16. Fremont business firms are releasing a number of their employees each week to help farmers husk their corn. Since January 1st of this year 127 horses, valued at \$9,000, have been burned to death in fires at Omaha.

Nebraska contributed \$1,187 to the \$5,000,000 pension fund for the support of retired Episcopal clergymen.

Forty young men, below military age, have established a home guard organization in Plattsmouth.

Because the harvest of the corn crop of two brothers of Gage county was in danger, due to the men being drafted into the army, Robert Richards of Beatrice volunteered to take the place of one of them and was accepted by the exemption board.

Potato digging is well under way in Nebraska. In the vicinity of Hemmingford, Box Butte county, tubers are selling as low as 80 cents per bushel. Estimates place the crop in this state at 462,000,000 bushels, compared with 285,000,000 in 1916.

A report reached Western that Harry Saylor, 18, of that town, a member of the Royal Flying corps at Toronto, Canada, was injured when he drove his airplane into an air pocket and the machine fell.

The Lutheran Hospital association passed a resolution authorizing the board of directors to complete raising funds for the new \$100,000 hospital at Beatrice.

Hastings women have boycotted the dairymen of the city because they have boosted the price of milk from 10 to 13 cents per quart.

CONSCRIPTED MEN GO TO GUARD CAMP

78,000 WILL BE USED TO FILL VOLUNTEER UNITS.

WILSON NAMES "LIBERTY DAY"

October 24 Set Aside for People to Pledge Support to One Another and American Government. Urge Big Meetings.

Camp Funston, Manhattan, Kan. Oct. 16.—Six hundred and eighty three Nebraska men of the Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth companies of the depot brigade are involved in an order received here to fill the National Guard regiments at Deming, N. M., from the national army. The movement will mean that the men attached to the National Guard regiments will reach the front several months in advance of the national army.

Fourteen thousand men will leave Camp Funston at the rate of 1,000 a day, almost entirely from the depot brigade, of these 2,000 go to Deming, consisting of men from Nebraska and South Dakota. Three thousand men from Kansas and 3,000 from Missouri will go to Fort Sill; 6,000 from Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico leave for Lindavista near San Diego, Cal., and 3,000 will go to Camp Pike at Little Rock.

The War department order calls for 78,400 men from the various cantonments. Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, is to furnish 3,000 men from Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota. Camp Lewis is to furnish 3,000 men from California, Nevada and Utah. Camp Travis is called upon to provide 5,000 men from Oklahoma and Texas.

Wilson Proclaims "Liberty Day." Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—President Wilson, in behalf of the Liberty loan, issued a proclamation setting aside October 24 as "Liberty Day," and urging the people of the nation to assemble on that day in their respective communities and "pledge to one another and to the government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support."

"Let the result be so impressive and emphatic," the president urges, "that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion."

The president's proclamation, in part, follows: "The second Liberty loan gives the people of the United States another opportunity to lend their funds to the government to sustain their country at war.

"On October 24 I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty loan committees which have been organized by the federal reserve banks.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebration all enterprises of the federal government throughout the country, whose services can be spared, may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, October 24.

Asks Fleet to Defend Nation.

Petrograd, Oct. 16.—The German forces which landed on Oesel Island in the Gulf of Riga, under the cover of ninety war vessels, had occupied up to Saturday morning the whole northern and eastern part of the island and were within twelve versts of Arensburg, on the southern shore, according to an announcement made by the Russian naval general staff.

Premier Kerensky, in an urgent appeal to the Baltic fleet to defend the fatherland "in this hour of trial" divulged the fact that the garrison of Kronstadt, the chief fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet, twenty miles west of Petrograd, by its attitude already has weakened the defensive resources of the fortress.

Turks Commit Horrible Deeds.

New York, Oct. 16.—Burial alive of babies in trenches, with the bodies of their mothers, who had been slaughtered or allowed to perish from exposure, was practiced by the Turks in their work of exterminating the Armenians, it was declared here by the Rev. Henry H. Riggs, missionary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions to Harput, Turkey, who recently came back to this country. A trench was dug beside a camp of Armenian women, he said, and as they met death the survivors were forced to drag their bodies to it and bury them.

Politicians to Talk in Camps.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Citizen soldiers of the national training camp cantonments will not have to forego the privilege of attending political meetings this fall. Secretary Baker announced that he had approved an order by Major General Franklin Bell permitting political gatherings in camp under proper regulations and that the ruling would apply to all camps. The conditions are that full equity of opportunity shall be given all political parties.