

STATE PARKS FOR PUBLIC BENEFIT

LAND COMMISSIONER SHUMWAY OFFERS A SUGGESTION.

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

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

Some months ago newspapers voiced the need of picnic grounds at convenient places along highways for the accommodation and pleasure of excursionists traveling by automobile or parties out for a day's outing. Now comes State Land Commissioner G. L. Shumway with a suggestion that the state have several tracts of timber from which no revenue is derived but which would be admirable picnic grounds if properly improved. He suggests that the state do something to open these tracts of timber to the public, to the people generally who own them. To carry out his suggestion it may be necessary for the legislature to appropriate funds or to give authority to the state forestation commission, or to withdraw the tracts from the list of school lands which are subject to lease.

Could Fare Better in Nebraska

The department of publicity for Nebraska is confident that those who go to the expense of moving from Nebraska to Oregon "grant land" scenes could fare a lot better by expending an equal amount of money in acquiring some of the cheap and fertile land in western and northwestern Nebraska than they can on "Oregon grant land" acres, and in Nebraska they will be miles and miles nearer to railroad facilities. Counting railroad fare for a family of five from central Nebraska to Oregon, together with freight on household goods, farm equipment and live stock and the expense incurred while waiting for a problematical harvest, and the whole amounts to more than a good eighty-acre tract of Nebraska land may be purchased for—land that will respond with heavy crops to intelligent cultivation.

Navy Bean Crop a Disappointment

Nebraska's bean crop is going to disappoint a large number of Nebraska farmers because the wrong seed was sold in many sections of the state, according to information reaching Lincoln.

In pursuance to a request from the federal food authorities, the largest acreage in the history of the state was devoted to beans this year and it was confidently expected that several hundred thousand bushels would be raised.

Now it develops that large amounts of southern navy beans were imported last May and June for seed and the variety is totally unadapted to Nebraska soil. The southern navy bean, it is said, requires a much longer season than Nebraska affords. Frosts coming early in October nipped hundreds of acres of beans in western Nebraska. It is reported, before the vine had reached maturity, and in many instances just after the podding stage.

Navy Wants Young Men

Several branches of work are open to young men between 21 and 35 years of age, who wish to enlist in the employment of Uncle Sam, among them aviation and motorboat service. The qualifications are an experience in the operation of gas engines and a moderate knowledge of wood or fabric work, and the physical examination is the same as that for apprentice seaman. The wages to start with will be \$32.60 a month, besides food, clothing and medical expenses. The demand for enlistments is unlimited, and after an honorable discharge a man will have no trouble in obtaining capital to start in business for himself.

Complaints That Waste Spoils Fish

A report has been made to the chief game warden's office by a representative of the state health department who had been at Norfolk, that waste water from the Northwestern railroad roundhouse runs into the Elkhorn river and that fish taken from the stream have an oily taste. People at Norfolk are complaining of this. They attribute the taste to oil from the engines which gets into the water.

Attorney General Reed has ruled that nobody but the person who signs a conveyance of real estate can be penalized under the new Nebraska law making it a misdemeanor to state other than the actual consideration in the deed, mortgage or other instrument of transfer. The law which the last legislature passed provides the grantor of real estate may be fined in any sum from \$100 to \$500 for falsifying the consideration received for the property. It does not cover transactions under \$100.

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State's Big Sweepstakes Cup

Four feet in height and with a bowl thirteen inches across, the big sweepstakes cup won by the state of Nebraska for the best agricultural exhibit at the international soil products exhibit has been delivered to Governor Neville by Arnold Martin of Dubois and George W. Deming of Geneva, who were in charge of the state's exhibit. The cup will be held at the governor's office for a time as visible evidence of Nebraska's superiority in agricultural production.

LEFT TO INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS

Discuss Methods of Saving State's Corn Crop

At a meeting of the State Educators' conference at Lincoln it was voted to recommend that all schools and colleges do all possible to aid in the harvesting of the corn crop but the specific method by which that was to be done was left to the individual schools.

Nearly fifty representatives of state educational institutions and farmers' organizations attended. The principle representative of the farmers was President Gustafson of the State Farmers' union, Chancellor Samuel Avery, Executive Dean Carl C. Engberg and Prof. A. A. Reed of the University were present.

It was the general opinion that the schools could do a great deal toward helping with the present harvest and that it was their duty to do so in that they were practically the only source of supply of male help that was left since the draft and enlistments. The manner in which the aid should be given was the principle point of discussion.

The representatives of the farmers were in favor of closing down the schools entirely for the husking period, while the opinion of the professional educators was that the most service could be rendered the country by continuing their regular work and providing for some plan of selective conscription so that only those men who would really help would be sent out.

Chancellor Avery took the chair for the vote and State Superintendent W. H. Clemmons acted as secretary. The movement for complete dismissal was lost before that of leaving the method of rendering aid to each school. The conference voted that steps would be taken to see what holidays might be omitted this year with a view toward letting students out earlier in the spring.

NEW HOSPITAL DEDICATED

Quarter Million Dollar Building is Officially Opened.

The \$250,000 hospital of the University of Nebraska medical college at Omaha, was dedicated last week with exercises held in a tent on the campus, north of the new building.

Regents of the university, members of the legislature, prominent physicians and surgeons were among those on the platform. Dean Cutter of the medical college presided. Chancellor Avery of the university delivered the dedicatory address. He took occasion to correct a wrong impression which some people have regarded a hospital that is intended for the care of the indigent sick, saying:

"The hospital has a dual purpose. It will not only serve the state by building up a stronger and better medical college, but also by operating as a humanitarian agency of the state. I rejoice that the poor man who is sent here from Box Butte, Banner or Cheyenne counties for treatment will receive in healing, or curing assistance, what a Rothschild or a Vanderbilt with all his millions, could not have obtained some twenty-five or fifteen years ago today."

Omaha Stock Men at State Farm

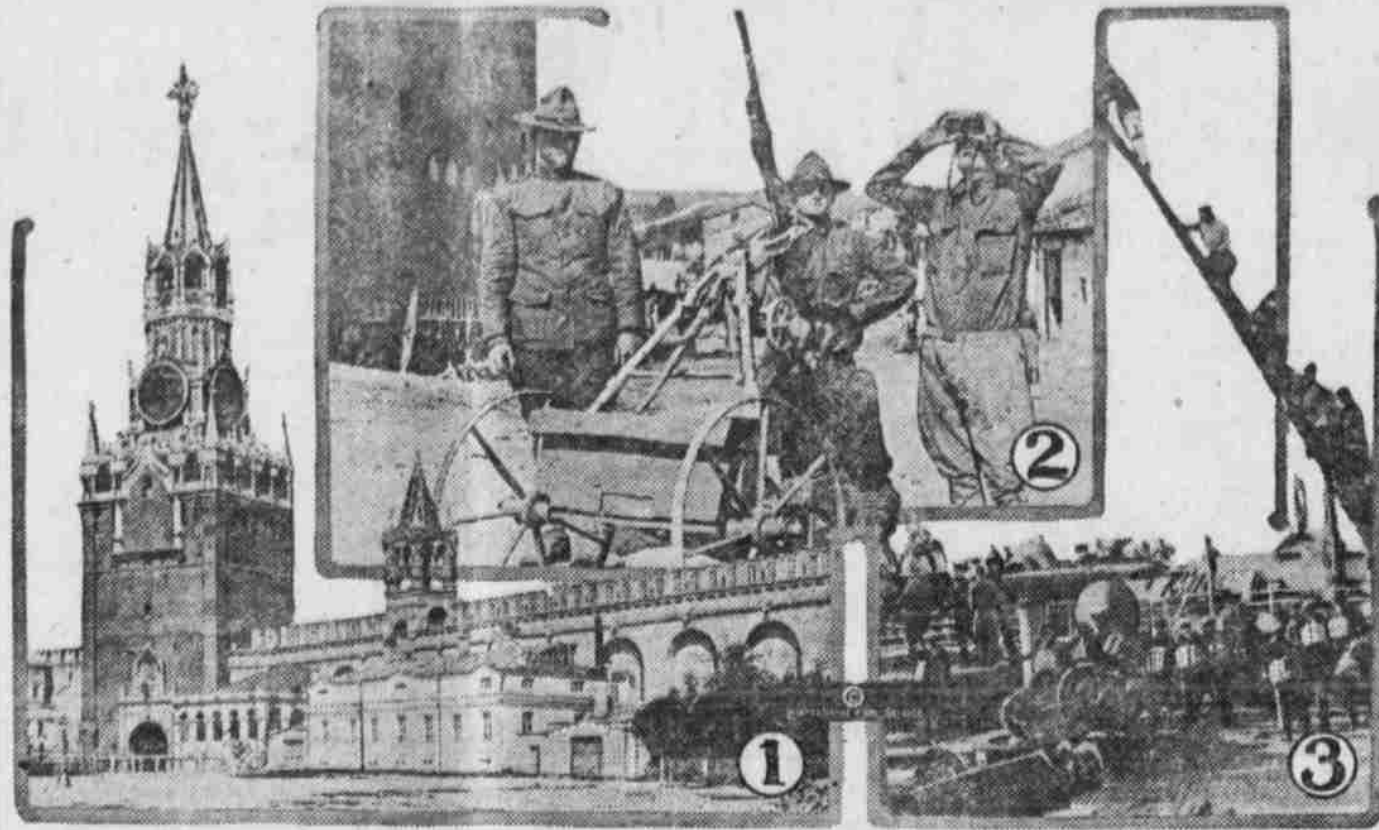
One hundred representatives of the Omaha stock yards and packing interests were the guests of the college of agriculture at the annual field day and dinner tendered them at the state farm Saturday morning. The live stock men, accompanied by a band, arrived on a special train from Omaha, and were taken to the state farm on special street cars. In the afternoon they attended the Notre Dame game in a body. The morning was given over to a judging contest and live stock exhibit, and buyers from the commission houses were given an opportunity to try their hand at determining the fine points of the prize cattle, horses, pigs and sheep exhibited.

Find Leak at Pen Water Plant

A leaking water pipe at the penitentiary was discovered and a measurement showed that it was wasting forty-two gallons a minute or 60,480 gallons a day. The pipe was underground and its discovery was by accident. It may have been in this condition for years. The wasted water was running into an old well bored in sandy ground which apparently absorbed the waste to such an extent that there was no overflow. The leak was shut off and Warden Fenton reported to the board of control that the saving had enabled him to shut off pumping from one of the prison wells.

Federal District Attorney Allen thinks Nebraska has few "slackers." He bases his statement on the comparatively small number of persons who have been charged with a deliberate attempt to evade the conscription act. Since federal activities have been directed against alleged violators of the selective draft law 102 arrests have been made. Of this number 19 pleaded guilty and received sentences, 31 cases are still pending; two have been transferred to the federal jurisdictions of other states; 36 cases were dismissed after a hearing.

Chairman R. M. Joyce of the state council of defense has addressed a letter to the chairmen of county councils calling attention to the need of more telegraphers for the army and the provisions made for instruction in that branch of service. He says Nebraska is expected to furnish 300 men as its quota for this branch of the service, and he urges schools of instruction be organized as a part of regular school work. Equipment is furnished free.



1—Holy Gate of the Kremlin in Moscow, the buildings which will be occupied by the Russian government when it moves from Petrograd. 2—American soldiers in France manning an anti-aircraft gun to fight German aviators who are beginning to trouble them. 3—This photograph taken on an American vessel carrying many Y. M. C. A. men to Europe, shows the passengers climbing coolly into the rigging to watch a submarine that had just been sighted.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

French Drive the Germans Back Toward Laon, Taking Many Prisoners and Guns.

SPLENDID WORK BY AVIATORS

Austrians, Re-enforced by German Troops, Open Offensive Against Italians—Teuton Retreat in Riga Region—Liberty Loan a Success—Burleson Warns the Traitor Press.

By EDWARD PICKARD.

The French army made last week one of the most important advances of the full campaign on the front north-east of Soissons. After a furious barrage by the artillery, the troops rushed forward for a gain of more than two miles, and when they rested, they were in a position to enfilade the German lines all along the valley of the Ailette. Petain also now directly threatens Laon, the big railroad center that forms the southern extremity of the Hindenburg line, and can enfilade the crown prince's troops that still hold the northern edge of the plateau that parallels the Chemin des Dames. The German line running north to the forest of St. Gobain is in danger, and if this gives way, the enemy would have to give up his present front from Chavignoz to St. Quentin.

In this operation the French captured Fort de la Malmaison and other strong positions and routed some of the finest troops in the German army, taking more than 8,000 prisoners and a great number of guns. The French aviators did especially good work during the battle, flying at a very low altitude and breaking up with their machine-gun fire several German attempts to counter-attack.

The first French smash was made on Tuesday, and again on Thursday Petain's forces struck hard, driving the Germans from Monkey mountain and other strong positions and advancing to within eight miles of Laon. The number of prisoners was increased to 12,000.

Another Advance in Flanders.

The British, in Flanders, with the French co-operating, pushed forward about a thousand yards on a front of a mile and a half on Monday, taking some important positions and getting astride the Ypres-Staden road. The Germans made desperate attempts to recover the ground, but succeeded in regaining only one farm at the edge of the Houtholst forest.

All week the allied aviators made destructive raids behind the German lines, dropping many tons of explosives on munition works, lines of communication and other military establishments.

Austro-German Drive on Italians.

Responding to Austria's call for help, the Kaiser sent large bodies of his troops to the scene of operations north of Trieste, and the combined forces of the central powers began a big offensive there on Wednesday. The Italians were expecting the move and declared themselves ready. Berlin admitted that the Teutons on the first day gained only some advanced positions of the Italians near Fliche and Tolmino and on the northern part of the Bainsizza plateau, but claimed to have taken 6,000 prisoners. In the matter of terrain General Cadorna has rather the best of it, though the Austrians hold some lofty mountain positions. A British correspondent at the Italian front says the object of the enemy in making this drive is as much political as military, the Germans having the mistaken idea that the Italian people are tired of the war.

Whence came the German forces that are aiding the Austrians has not been revealed, though it is likely they are from the Riga sector of the Russian front. The Germans announced at the beginning of the week that they had retired for a considerable distance there without telling why.

Kerensky Attacked in Russia.

In other respects the week's developments in Russia were unsatisfactory.

Though the fleet succeeded in keeping the German sea forces out of the Gulf of Finland for the time being, the enemy completed the occupation of the islands at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. The civil population of Reval, Kronstadt and in part of Helsingfors was removed, and the government proceeded with its plans of moving to Moscow. The worst of the news, however, was that the council of soldiers and workmen had adopted a resolution declaring the salvation of the country lay in the conclusion of peace as soon as possible and that all power must pass into its hands, and accusing Kerensky of openly favoring the Kaiser and seeking to give Petrograd into his hands. Furthermore, the council has given to its delegate to the coming conference of the allies in Paris instructions that cannot fail to be displeasing to the other allies. They cover the whole ground and would result in a peace in some respects more German than Germany itself dare to hope for.

Another source of anxiety to the allies, Great Britain especially, is Ireland. With the able assistance of German agents, the militant Sinn Feiners are becoming more defiant every day until now the whole west part of the island is said to be on the verge of open rebellion. Several of the conspirators have been arrested in the United States and others in Ireland.

Germany Loses Zeppelin Fleet.

Germany, ridiculously indignant at the promises of reprisals for her murderous air raids, threatened that "for every brick which falls from peaceful German homes whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris." Then she sent a big fleet of Zeppelins over England, their bombs killing 34 persons. From there the monster airships sailed across to France to punish Paris. But the Frenchmen were awake and such an army of aviators and storm of anti-aircraft gunfire met the invaders that four of them were brought down and three others were partly disabled and fled. One of the Zeppelins was captured uninjured and as it is of the latest type it has been an interesting object of study. A mighty roar of exultant laughter rose from France when the result of the Kaiser's attempt to carry out his threat became known.

Preparing for Two Years More.

Although America's land forces have not yet begun to participate in the conflict, it becomes more apparent daily that we will take a commanding part in the war. Great Britain and France make it plain that they rely on the United States to clinch the victory, and Uncle Sam is girding up his loins for the mighty task. We are to be well represented in the coming conference in Paris, when it is probable there will be mapped out a more definite and cohesive plan of military operations than has yet been followed. Lloyd-George and other leaders assert that peace is not in sight because no terms have been suggested that all can accept, and the nations are laying their plans for at least two years more of warfare. It is understood, and admitted by captured German officers, that the morale of the German army is weakening and that the food situation in the central empire is bad, but those who know do not claim that Germany's fighting power is nearly exhausted. The political turmoil there continues, and there were unconfirmed reports last week that Michaelis had resigned the chancellorship. But all that disturbance does not help the allies a great deal. The emperor returned to Berlin on Wednesday and began to deal with the political crisis. The first result was the taking of the portfolio of internal affairs from Vice Chancellor Helfferich.

Secretary of War Baker intimates that the American troops may get into action in France very soon, that they will take part in the winter operations of the allies, and that they will be heavily re-enforced in the spring. He says they are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They and their commanders have made themselves well liked there, and General Pershing made himself more popular than ever last week during the French advance north of the Aisne. Accompanying the French commander as an observer, "Black Jack" quietly insisted on being taken to the first German trenches, and then on to the second line, and staid there under fire until he had seen all he wished to see.

The success of the second Liberty loan is a source of immense gratifica-

tion to the government and to the entire nation. During the last week subscriptions came in with a rush, under the urging of thousands of patriotic workers, and even the Philippines, Panama and Cuba responded nobly. Wednesday, by national and state proclamation, was celebrated everywhere as Liberty day. Great parades were held in every city and smaller ones in every town and village, and in the army training camps the boys carried out special programs and handed in their dollars for the cause of freedom. In some places the people dealt in their own way with certain pro-German obstructors of the loan, but nothing was done to Mayor Bill Thompson of Chicago, who took no part whatever in the city's demonstration. His recent half-hearted conversion to open patriotism seems to have suffered a relapse.

Curbing the Traitor Press.

Postmaster General Burleson has made public his plans for enforcing the espionage law against seditious publications, and gives this outline of what he will consider unallowable printed matter:

Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States. Conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

Intending to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

Intending to obstruct the recruiting or enlisting services of the United States, or to the injury of the services of United States.

Matter the circulation of a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, internal relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributors thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published.

Food Regulation in America.

The food administration last week began the daily publication of wholesale prices of prime commodities so that the housewives might know what the retailer should ask. But the consumers speedily found out they could not buy at the suggested reasonable prices. The retailer said the wholesaler was to blame in that he was not coming down to the figures set by Mr. Hoover and his aids. The licensing of wholesalers goes into effect on November 1, however, and thereafter it will be easy to bring the bally ones to terms. The National Association of Wholesale Grocers met in Chicago and pledged itself to the support of the administration regardless of diminishing profits, so the outlook for the consumer is bright.

Throughout the country generally there is evidenced a desire to conform to the regulation for one wheatless and one meatless day each week. The hotels and restaurants are being watched by the agents of the food administration, but obedience to the rule in the home must depend on the patriotism of the individual.

Relief from the sugar shortage is near, for the beet sugar crop will come in soon, and also the authorities persuaded Southern producers to put on the market a great amount of cane sugar that was in storage. Now Mr. Hoover is turning his attention to fats, and urges that waste in these be eliminated.

The coal situation is beginning to straighten out and the men are going back to work, though supplies of the fuel are still very small.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers has resigned to become adviser to Fuel Administrator Garfield, and Frank J. Hayes, who succeeded him, says he has no sympathy with local strikes or shutdowns.

SECOND WAR LOAN A GREAT SUCCESS

AMERICANS RESPOND TO CALL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

FIVE BILLION MARK PASSED

Kaiser's Challenge Answered By Free People, Says McAdoo—Nebraska Leads All States in Tenth Federal District.

Washington, Oct. 30.—"It is a great honor to be able to announce to the American people that the second liberty loan is an overwhelming success," Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced.

"It has been greatly oversubscribed. The extent of the splendid oversubscription of the \$3,000,000,000 issue cannot be officially stated now, because full reports have not yet been received.

"It will be some time before final figures can be given.

"The patriotic people of America, men and women alike, have responded generously and nobly to the call of their government to support and sustain the gallant soldiers and sailors of the republic.

"The challenge of the German Kaiser has been answered by the free people of America in unmistakable terms."

Marshaling their money to support the men who had just entered the first line trenches in France, the men, women and children of the United States, at least \$3,000,000 of them, subscribed more than \$5,000,000,000 in subscriptions to the loan, according to officials.

Nebraska subscribed \$33,504,800, nearly \$4,000,000 over its quota, leading all other states in the Tenth Federal Reserve district.

It was a real battle. On one side were 3,000,000 bankers and business men, speakers and salesmen, Boy Scouts and Scout Girls, housewives and government officials, writers and organizers. On the other side were slacker dollars, pro-German intrigue, inertia, indifference and apathy.

In the first two and a half weeks the outlook was dreary, if not desperate. Then slowly, but mightily the nation rallied for its supreme test. An unconquerable spirit steadily swept over the land. In the last week and a half the fervor of the entire country was almost cyclonic.

America's war preparations are driving ahead, although temporarily obscured. The second Liberty loan will last only until January 1, when a third loan may be floated.

A million men under arms in the United States; a sizable, well-drilled army in France; an Atlantic fleet twice as strong as ever before and the country's industries rapidly mobilizing solely for war is a summary of present war strength.

Italians Suffer Crushing Defeat.

London, Oct. 30.—The Austro-German army, under the command of Emperor Charles, who has as his chief assistant Field Marshal von Mackensen, are shaking the entire Italian line from the Julian Alps region to the Adriatic sea.

Pressing back the Italians at several points on Italian soil the combined enemy forces now have pushed forward on the Italian left wing and captured Cividale, lying to the north-east of Udine, and are nearing the plains beyond.

In addition, the Austrian town of Gorizia, a point of great strategic value on the Isonzo river, has been taken from the Italians.

According to the latest Berlin official communication, 100,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 700 guns have fallen into Austro-German hands. The second and third Italian armies are declared to be in retreat by forces four times their number.

Sammies in the Trenches.

American Field Headquarters in France, Oct. 30.—American infantrymen are in the French trenches. American artillerymen are working with French runners, hurling shells over the German lines.

How many battalions and batteries, by whom commanded or on what date America's fighting men thus began their stand with Petain's heroic poilus, may not now be told. They have been there several days and have been in action.

Men thus trained in the front trenches will be replaced and go back to their camps to instruct others.

The shell case which held the first shot fired at the Germans is on the way to President Wilson.

To Prison for Seditious Remarks.

Mankato, Minn., Oct. 30.—A. L. Sugarman, prominent in St. Paul socialist circles, was found guilty of making seditious remarks tending to cause treason, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Missouri Town Votes Wet.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 30.—Prohibition was defeated in Friday's local option election here, the "wets" having a majority of 743 out of a total vote of over 4,000. Eight years ago the "wets" won with a majority of 848.