

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Items of Interest Pertaining to the Affairs of Nebraska.

The grand total of Nebraska's magnificent gift to Young Men's Christian association war work has mounted to \$500,000. This is twice as much as Nebraska's apportionment of \$250,000. Though many states exceeded the apportionments, Nebraska is the only one that doubled it. The grand total of the nation-wide campaign, reported to the headquarters in New York, is close to the \$50,000,000 mark, \$15,000,000 above the goal set at the beginning of the drive, November 12.

Five hundred and fifty dollars was raised at Henry, Scottsbluff county, for Y. M. C. A. war work. Henry has a population of seventy-five persons. A mass meeting was held at which the object of the Y. M. C. A. campaign was explained in a thorough manner.

Olyses chapter, American Red Cross, is second in Butler county and seventh in the state to take training to make surgical dressings. These standard dressings are in daily use in all hospitals and are known to meet the requirements of war service.

Company A, Lincoln Home Guards, has completed its organization. The company now has a membership of over 200 and will be recruited to war strength as fast as possible.

High school boys of Aurora have organized a band and plan to meet twice a week for practice. Those who attend regularly will get high school credits.

The Nebraska Knights of Columbus plan immediately to erect, equip and maintain recreation buildings at Fort Omaha, Fort Crook and Fort Robinson.

Citizens of Odell have decided to hold a short course in agriculture and a seed corn show on December 17. This is the first one ever held in Gage county.

Dawson, with a population of about 400, during one week's time, raised \$2,500 for Y. M. C. A. war work, \$100 for Y. W. C. A. and \$1,600 for Knights of Columbus.

Ole Vikoren, Arapahoe, is the composer of the regimental march selected to lead the "Lucky" Seventh. It is entitled, "The Nebraska Regimental March."

Holdrege high school gave its second principal in two months when Principal Ashton C. Love resigned to join the aviation section of the army.

The Hansen hotel, a two-story brick structure at Wymore, erected at a cost of \$12,000, was thrown open to the public a few days ago.

The Community clubs of Hemingford and Alliance have agreed to combine their effort to make a bigger and better Box Butte county.

A total of twelve men have been arrested in Nebraska as alien enemies and ordered interned since the beginning of the war.

Friend's new Home Guard company now has a membership of over fifty and new recruits are coming in regularly.

O'Neill has organized a company of home guards. A number of prominent business men have joined the organization.

The first annual show of the Elkhorn Valley Poultry association will be held at Hooper December 6, 7 and 8.

The farmers of Lancaster county subscribed \$12,555 to build a new elevator at Roca and repair the one at Saultillo.

A movement is on foot to organize home guard companies in every town in Gage county to protect property against alien enemies.

Hotels, cafes and lunch rooms at North Platte have agreed to observe wheelless and meatless days each week.

The Knights of Columbus of Nebraska are carrying on a two weeks' campaign to raise a \$150,000 war fund.

A chapter of the Sons of Veterans has been organized at Seward with a charter membership of fifty-five.

Six hundred dollars was raised in six minutes for the Y. M. C. A. war fund at Dunbar.

The Olsen quarry at Weeping Water is shipping two carloads of stone a day to Omaha for war work.

A sixty-mile-an-hour wind swept over Lincoln, resulting in severe damage to wires, trees and windows.

Sidney, with a population of 1,200, gave \$6,500 to the Y. M. C. A. war fund, or over \$6 per capita.

Parties drilling for oil in the vicinity of Red Cloud claim to have found shale which shows a marked indication of oil. It having a distinct odor of oil and showing a trace of oil in its composition. Drillers have reached a depth of about 400 feet.

Farmers in southeastern Nebraska are having a good deal of trouble with soft corn. One farmer has lost 800 bushels because of the moisture in corn and another farmer had to sort a crib of 1,000 bushels. Husking has virtually ceased.

The Hastings High school football schedule has been cancelled because of the death of Roscoe Batten, a member of the team, who died from injuries received in the Kearney-Hastings game.

Complete tabulations on the registration of women in Lancaster county for Herbert Hoover's food campaign show that over 12,000 women signed the cards.

A farmers Non-Partisan league is being organized in Gage county, a number of farmers having already signed up to become members.

I. L. Blazky, rancher, living near Ellsworth, stabbed Guy Cutlow, a neighbor, to death when Cutlow and Constable Floyd Younie tried to induce Blazky to withdraw a complaint against Cutlow's mother because the latter had corrected Blazky's children. Younie then attempted to arrest Blazky. Blazky resisted and the constable shot and wounded him.

Every Nebraskan is called upon to purchase \$20 worth of government savings certificates, which will pay 4.30 per cent interest. A chairman for every county has been appointed for the work by W. M. Burgess of Omaha, state savings director. No person can own more than \$1,000 worth of these certificates.

An organization has been perfected in Greeley county, under the auspices of the county council of defense, for the purpose of promoting a greater production of wheat, rye and other foodstuffs and all kinds of live stock. A. C. Thompson of Spalding, originator of the idea, was made chairman.

Allen enemies are believed to be at work in Jefferson county. Two farmers near Helvey report the death of 100 hogs without any apparent reason. Live stock preparations fed to the porkers is believed to have been doped. Excitement is high among the farmers in the district.

A terrific wind toppled over a 130-foot scaffolding, used in erecting the \$1,000,000 Catholic cathedral at Omaha, on the roof of the old structure, Bishop Harty's official church, completely wrecking the building. The old structure, erected in 1888, was valued at about \$6,000.

Ainsworth is after a creamery. A representative of a large creamery was in the city recently working up interest along that line. Over 6,000 cans of cream are shipped out of Ainsworth every year to the creameries in other cities. Brown county is peculiarly adapted to the dairying interests.

The meetings of the council of defense at Beatrice are being largely attended. The council is investigating various charges of disloyalty and the circulation of false rumors relative to deaths at training camps, etc. The council is also pushing its activity against German schools.

Uehling far exceeds its Young Men's Christian association war fund quota of \$220, by subscribing over \$1,100. Uehling has been in the front rank of Nebraska towns in the Red Cross drive, Liberty loan and Christmas packages, and is exceedingly proud of its record.

The board of education of Aurora has secured an option on five acres of ground in the city and will put the school gardening on a scientific basis next year. With all of the gardens together, the competition among the school children will be more active and earnest, it is thought.

Farmers of Hamilton county are buying great herds of stock for feeding purposes, intending to use up a large amount of soft corn in that manner. Demand for money at the banks to buy up stock is the greatest in years.

Kearney is considering the hiring of a police woman and the purchasing of an auto for the police department, besides having a matron placed at the depot to meet young women coming to the city on late trains, unaccompanied.

A letter received by friends in Fremont, from Ross L. Hammond, with the congressional delegation in Europe, tells of "a masterful address in support of a bill to thank the war forces of the nation," by Lloyd-George.

Figures compiled by the Fremont district board for the provost marshal show that of the 2,214 men registered for the draft the Danes lead in foreign birth with 59 against 55 for Germany.

The sum of \$500 was raised for Red Cross work at Lyons from a dance, given in the opera house and attended by a large number of citizens.

The Chester home guards have ordered uniforms. The company has been drilling for the past three weeks and is becoming quite efficient.

The cornerstone of the new \$25,000 German Methodist church at Hallam was laid last Sunday with appropriate ceremonies.

Nebraska stands fourth among all the states of the union in work performed by its division of four-minute men.

Hotel keepers and restaurant men of Fremont have entered into an agreement to observe meatless and wheelless days.

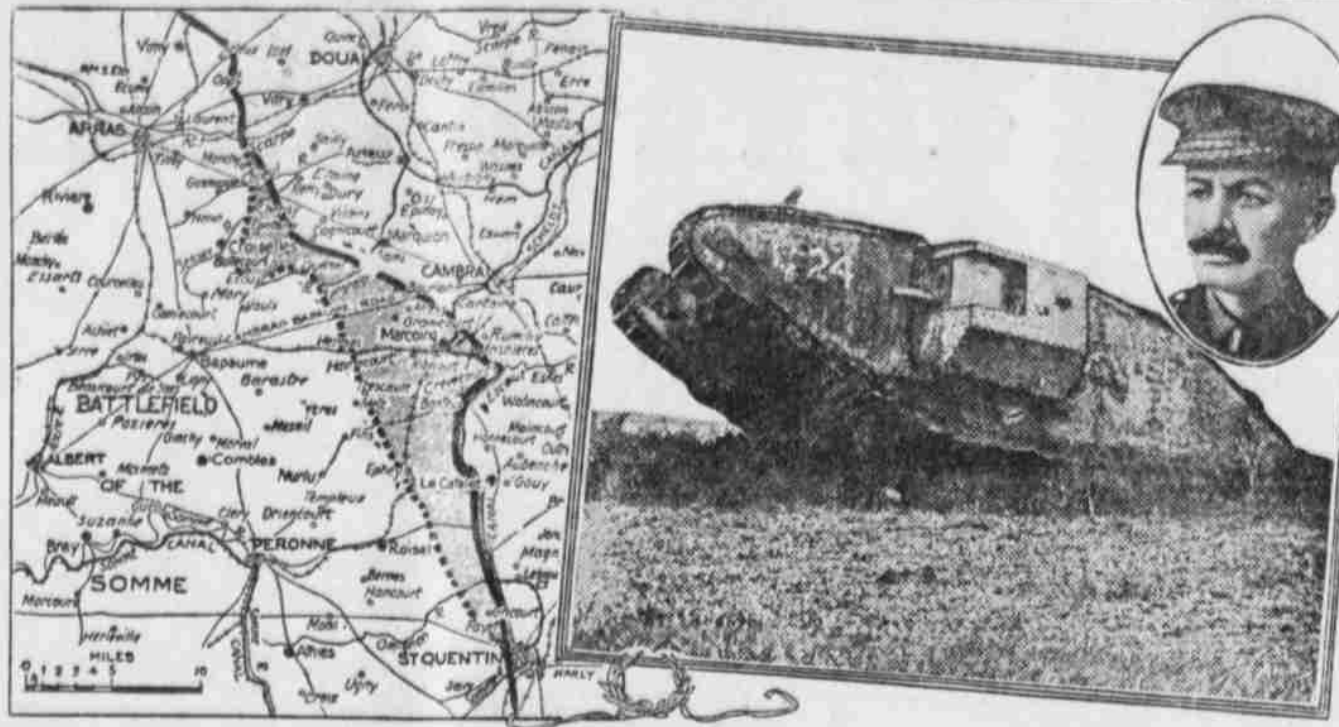
Eleven counties, Cass, Richardson, Nemaha, Pawnee, Johnson, Otoe, Dodge, Butler, Colfax, Cuming and Saunders, contributed over \$82,000 to the Y. M. C. A. war work fund. The quota for the entire eleven counties was \$23,500.

Nebraska university's football team won the Missouri Valley conference championship by defeating her only contender, Kansas, by a score of 13 to 3. The Cornhuskers proved superior over the Jayhawkers in every department of the game.

Members of the three Lincoln exemption boards and five assisting doctors have declined to accept pay from the government for their services during the draft.

District Judge Cosgrove criticised the people of Lincoln for not encouraging enlistments more fully, declaring that Omaha had put them to shame with its recruiting record.

Reports from Washington are that Omaha will probably be selected for one of the reconstruction hospitals, to be erected by the government for the "making over" of wounded Sunnies.



Map showing the region where the British have broken a great gap through the Hindenburg line and advanced almost to Cambrai. At the right, one of the huge tanks that played an important part in the advance, and Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng, who led the victorious Third Army in the attack.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

General Byng Smashes Through Hindenburg Line Toward City of Cambrai.

BOCHES TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Tanks Play a Big Part in the Sensational Victory—Italians Bravely Resisting Powerful Attacks of Austro-Germans—Enemy Aliens in America Under Surveillance.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Julian Byng smashed a great hole in the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and the Scarpe. General Diaz and his heroic Italians put a stop for the time being to the Teuton attacks on most of the Piave river line. General Allenby and the British army in Palestine moved steadily on to the envelopment of Jerusalem. The French struck the crown prince's forces a hard blow in the Aisne sector. President Wilson placed the severest restrictions on enemy aliens in the United States.

Altogether it was not a pleasant week for Kaiser Wilhelm. General Byng's sensational advance, which was begun Tuesday and continued through the week, was hailed as the greatest British victory since the Somme. Its success was due largely to the element of surprise, for the British had been delivering their preparatory artillery fire much farther north and then suddenly attacked in the Cambrai sector, taking the Germans quite unawares. General Byng, who devised the plan and whose army carried it out, first sent out a great number of tanks, and as these cleared away the barbed-wire entanglements and broke through two of the strongest lines in the German defense system in the west, the infantry and cavalry followed with a rush that carried all before it. The Germans were demoralized, and for many hours offered little resistance, surrendering by the thousand, and the British moved rapidly forward, taking village after village, and quickly consolidating the enemy positions, which had not been badly demolished by shell fire.

Almost to Cambrai. On Wednesday the resistance of the enemy stiffened considerably, but to no avail, for the British pushed on until they had put behind them the towns of Mosnieres, Marcoling, Ribecourt, Havrincourt, Graincourt and Fiesquieres. The tanks still were leading the way, and co-operating with them were the mounted forces, which have had so little opportunity for real action. By Thursday noon Byng's troops were but little more than two miles from Cambrai, and his big guns had begun to shell that most important German base and railway center.

The British swiftly built roads and light railways across the captured section up to their new lines and also began to widen out their salient, which at first was dangerously sharp. Crown Prince Rupprecht rushed up masses of troops and took up a strong position in Bourlon wood just north of the British salient, dominating the immediate region. He also pushed the advance posts of the British out of Fontaine Notre Dame, but they held and consolidated all the rest of the territory they had gained.

The secrecy which enveloped the preparations for this great movement was astounding and speaks volumes for the skill of the British commanders and the efficiency of the aviation corps which prevented the enemy air scouts from discovering the massing of troops and tanks. The Cambrai sector had been quiet for a long time, and the Germans considered that part of their defense lines impregnable. They also thought an attack in force on such defenses could not be made successfully without artillery preparation. At tremendous cost they have learned they were mistaken in both instances.

Attack Has Several Objects. Aside from the capture of Cambrai and the possible forcing of a general retreat of the Germans on the west front, the immediate object of this British offensive probably was to relieve the pressure on the Italians and

to prevent a threatened attack by the Teutonic forces on the Saloniki front. Very large numbers of German troops have been taken from the Russian front, and while many of them were sent to replace the worn-out divisions in Flanders, others probably were turned toward the Greek frontier. Not many could be used in Italy owing to the narrowness of the fighting front there.

It does not seem reasonable to assume, from the success of Byng's attack, that the allies have any idea of abandoning high explosive artillery preparation for such movements in the future and depending on the use of great masses of infantry, regardless of the consequent heavy casualties. Either great drives of tanks such as Byng used, or heavy shelling, is necessary to open the way for infantry, and it is likely the tanks alone could not have done it if the Germans had not been taken so completely by surprise.

The movements of the French last week were not so sensational as those of the British, but they were of great importance. A strong salient of the German line to the south of Juvin-court was attacked and partly straightened out, and all the positions recently won north of the Chemin des Dames were maintained. It is not unlikely that the Germans will be forced to a line north of Laon, losing that very important city.

Allenby Surrounding Jerusalem. Jerusalem seems the certain prize of General Allenby's expeditionary forces in Palestine, for after taking Jaffa he moved on to the east and northeast until he had the city almost surrounded. If the Turks attempt seriously to defend it, it may be Allenby will draw a cordon about it and starve them into surrender, rather than shock the Christian world by bombarding its holiest shrines.

The remarkable tenacity with which the Italians held on to their Piave river line and its continuation in the mountains between the Piave and the Brenta so checked the Austro-German advance that attacks virtually ceased during the first half of the week. On Thursday, however, the enemy began a great mass attack on the upper Piave where it bends to the northeast into the Belluno Alps. The German commander brought into action picked troops of the Prussian guards, some of the best units from the west and Russian fronts and a large body of the notoriously brutal mountaineers from lower Hungary.

American Troops Going Over Fast. It is no breach of confidential information to state now that the transportation of American troops to Europe is going forward with increasing rapidity, and that General Pershing probably will have a million men in his command by next summer. The training of a great part of the National army will be curtailed in America and completed quickly on French soil. The British government has now come over to the view of the French war commission that visited us, and is urging that our troops get into action in as large numbers and as swiftly as possible. This has been the program of the administration for some time, and the ship-building program has been speeded up accordingly. In fact, President Wilson is insisting on swiftness in all departments, and on Monday he made his requirements in this line clear to various cabinet officers and other officials. At the same time he appointed Daniel Willard chairman of the war industries board to succeed Frank A. Scott, who resigned on account of ill health.

Rear Admiral Capps resigned as general manager of the emergency fleet corporation on Thursday because he does not believe the policy of constructing wooden ships will result satisfactorily, and thinks the shipping board should have extended existing plants to their capacity instead of attempting to build new yards. Chairman Hurley, however, is eradicating many of the causes of complaint and his program promises to be successful if he can get enough labor.

Mr. Wilson is earnestly—even insistently—in favor of the creation of a supreme war council of the allies, and has instructed Colonel House to do all he can to bring it about at the Paris conference.

Triumph for Lloyd-George. When Premier Lloyd-George came to reply to his critics in parliament concerning his advocacy of the inter-allied war council, he gained a great personal triumph and quite routed Asquith and his followers. In the course of his speech he said the government

ceased to fear the submarine menace, and that the only other thing that could shatter the allies' hope of victory was lack of unity. That, he asserted, was now to be remedied.

Next day, in the Anglo-American war council, the premier made his call for as many American troops as possible, and said the easing of the position of the allies depends entirely on the dates on which the American program of launching six millions of shipping in 1918 comes into practical effect. He asserted that the most drastic food restrictions were about to be placed on the people of the British Isles, and said he regarded the tightening of the blockade as of next importance.

Russia Asks an Armistice.

The Russian government—meaning the bolshevik group in control of Petrograd—on Wednesday instructed General Bokhonin, the commander in chief, to open negotiations for an armistice with the commanders of the enemy armies. Bokhonin refused and was deposed, being succeeded by Ensign N. Krylenko of the navy. The Kaiser is reported already to have refused to treat concerning peace with any but the legalized successors to the government of the czar or the constitutional assembly when it meets, but the way in which he has denounced his eastern line of troops shows he has no further fear of hostile action by the Russians. Whether or not he is justified in this attitude is uncertain, for there come from Russia stories of violent protests against a separate peace by the people, and in some cases by the soldiers.

General Kaledines, hetman of the Don Cossacks, was reported to be marching toward Moscow with a large army, and in a very roundabout way came the story that these troops had been turned over to Grand Duke Nicholas, cousin of the former czar, in pursuance of a plan to restore the monarchy with the grand duke as regent. Latest reports of Kerensky were that he was at Luga with two army corps that remained loyal to his faction. The fallen premier, however, seems to be quite out of the reckoning.

The dismemberment of Russia proceeded with the declaration of the independence of the Ukraine, and a compromise between the Socialist and Bourgeois parties in Finland directed against the Russian soldiers. It is said 300,000 Ukrainian troops have been recalled from the front.

In view of the conditions in Russia, the United States has stopped the shipment of supplies to that country.

Restrictions on Enemy Aliens.

President Wilson opened the week auspiciously by issuing the long-needed order placing all enemy aliens under strict surveillance and imposing drastic restrictions on them. They are barred from the District of Columbia and Panama, from all shipping centers and all domestic waters except on public ferries, and may not travel or change their place of abode or occupation without permission. All enemy aliens are to be required to register. The proclamation applies only to German citizens or subjects at present, but congress may be asked to declare war against Austria-Hungary, so that the thousands of Austrian subjects also may be placed under surveillance.

Smothering the opposition of a few pacifists, the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Buffalo, emphatically endorsed the position of President Gompers, that union labor must work hand in hand with President Wilson and place the needs of the nation above all other considerations in questions involving the workingman's part in the prosecution of the war.

As a result of a long conference Thursday afternoon between President Wilson and the presidents of the four brotherhoods of railway employees, the chief executive believed the danger of a general railway strike was greatly lessened if not wholly averted. Mr. Wilson intimated that he thought the men should have higher wages, and the brotherhood heads said that, though they could not promise there would be no strike, they would "co-operate with the government to the utmost extent in arriving at a just and equitable as well as patriotic conclusion."

Germany has been working on a plan for operating submarines along the coast of Brazil, with bases in Brazilian waters, according to disclosures resulting from the arrest of a prominent resident of Rio de Janeiro. It may be some of the U-boats already are there, for fishermen and coastwise vessels report having sighted a periscope near Rio Grande do Sul.

ELEVEN SLAIN BY ANARCHISTS' BOMB

EXPLODES IN POLICE STATION AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HAD BEEN PLACED IN CHURCH

Arrest of "Reds" for Breaking Up Patriotic Meeting May Have Caused Tragedy—U. S. Ships Sink U-boat and Captures Crew.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 27.—Eleven persons were killed and several injured when a bomb designed to destroy the Italian Evangelical church in the heart of the Italian settlement exploded in central police station here, where it had been carried for examination. Seven detectives, two policemen, one woman and an unidentified Italian were killed.

The bomb, which was of scientific construction, and evidently with a time fuse attached, was found in the basement of the church.

Police headquarters were called and Detective McKinney was sent to get the bomb. On his way he met an Italian named Mazuinni, who was taking the bomb to headquarters. McKinney accompanied him back to the station.

While Mazuinni was being taken into the office of Lieutenant Flood for questioning, Desk Sergeant Henry Deckart took the bomb into the patrolmen's room.

Meanwhile Detectives were answering roll call on the second floor and just before dismissal they were informed the bomb had been found. On going downstairs they gathered about the missile. Without warning it exploded, killing seven of the number instantly.

It was the belief of the police that the bomb was placed in the Evangelical church by anarchists friendly to the Italian recently arrested for breaking up a patriotic meeting being held by a missionary from the church.

The federal, state and county officials, as well as detectives from the police department from Chicago, are investigating the facts surrounding the tragedy.

Romans Holding Enemy at Bay.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Nov. 27.—Several attempts of the Austro-Germans to cross the Piave river on pontoons have resulted in the wiping out of both the pontoons and men by the Italian cannon-fire.

In the Italian theater, the troops of General Diaz are more than holding their own against the savage attacks of the Austro-Germans from the region of Lake Garda eastward to the upper reaches of the Piave river.

The invaders have switched their main offensive to the Asiago plateau section, but have been held by the Italians without the gain of a yard of ground.

Kelly Freed of Villisca Crime.

Red Oak, Ia., Nov. 27.—"Not guilty" was the verdict returned by the jury here which tried the Rev. Lyn G. J. Kelly for the second time on the charge of wedding the ax in the now famous octuple ax murder mystery of Villisca, on June 9, 1912. Attorney General Hagner who prosecuted both cases against Kelly, says the preacher was charged specifically with the murder of Lena Stillingier, the eldest of the girl victims, and that Kelly can be brought to trial on seven other counts. He intimated that this would not be done.

U. S. Ships Capture U-Boat Crew.

Washington, Nov. 27.—A German submarine captured recently by two American destroyers was sent to the bottom by the explosion of terrific depth charges fired by the United States war vessels. Members of the crew stood on deck with hands raised in signal of surrender. All of the crew were taken prisoners. The action occurred in the war zone several days ago and the submarine went down while one destroyer was attempting to tow it to port. The American destroyers have returned to their base with flags flying.

Kaiser Won't Deal With Reds.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Dispatches from Petrograd declare that Germany will not negotiate an armistice except with a Russian constituent assembly.

It is said that the Germans refused to receive the maximalist parliamentarians in their offer of a truce as a preliminary measure.

Before consideration even of an offer from a constituent assembly in Russia, the Germans demand a withdrawal of Russian troops for a distance of sixty miles. It was declared.

No Help If Russia Quits.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 27.—Unless the internal disorders of Russia are subdued and the co-operation of the Russian troops is guaranteed, the astute powers need expect little assistance from their Japanese ally on the eastern front, declared A. Kasama, a member of the Japanese imperial railway commission, in an address here a few days ago. "The sending of Japanese troops to Russia is a serious question confronting the allies," he said.