

HELP DRAFTED MEN

ATTORNEYS IN EACH COUNTY WILL TENDER THEIR AID

QUALIFIED LAYMEN TO HELP

Every Effort Will be Made to Give Registrants Aid in Preparing Papers

Governor Keith Neville has made public the names of lawyers or qualified laymen for all of the ninety-three counties in the state who will assist in mobilizing the lawyers in each county to aid exemption boards and draft registrants in the classification which starts about the middle of the month. In each county these committees are expected to enlist the services of all of the attorneys. The services are to be given gratuitously.

Following is the list:

Adams—Judge John Snider, chairman; Raymond M. Tibbets, James E. Addie, Hastings.

Antelope—J. F. Boyd, chairman; R. M. Kryger, O. A. Williams, Neligh.

Arthur—George E. Walker, chairman; A. J. Staples, Charles Harding, Arthur, Banner—County Assessor S. E. Cross, chairman; Joseph J. Dolezal, Harrisburg.

Bentley—Judge William Turner, chairman; C. H. Riggs, George C. Waters, Brewster.

Bonanza—Judge F. A. Datsen, chairman; F. D. Williams, A. E. Garton, Albion.

Box Butte—Eugene Burton, chairman; John A. Davies, O. A. Harrington, Butte.

Brown—Benjamin H. Burritt, chairman; A. W. Scattergood, John M. Cotton, Alnsworth.

Buffalo—John N. Dryden, chairman; F. T. Hamer, Edward R. McDermott, Kearney.

Butt—E. D. Pratt, chairman; W. M. Hopewell, B. C. Emert, Tekamah.

Butte—J. C. Roper, chairman; A. L. Hughes, C. M. Skiles, David City.

Cass—Matt C. Gentry, chairman; Plattsburgh; C. E. Toft, Weeping Water; D. O. Dwyer, Plattsmouth.

Cedar—P. F. O'Gara, chairman; B. B. Boyd, H. E. Barlett, Hartington.

Chase—Judge J. M. Bender, chairman; P. W. Scott, Charles W. Meeker, Imperial.

Cherry—E. D. Clark, chairman; John M. Tucker, James C. Quigley, Valentine.

Chesapeake—C. S. Ruddle, chairman; W. P. Miles, J. L. McIntosh, Sidney.

Clay—A. C. Eitzen, chairman; Clay Center; Robert G. Brown, Sutton; Clay C. Stewart, Edgar.

Colfax—R. F. Farrell, chairman; George W. Werts, John C. Speicher, Schuyler.

Conkling—C. C. Anderson, chairman; West Point; Clark Evans, Wisner; F. L. Farley, Bancroft.

Custer—Judge N. D. Ford, chairman; E. E. Squires, C. L. Guterson, Broken Bow.

Dakota—William P. Warner, chairman; R. E. Evans, Sidney T. Frum, Dakota City.

Dawes—Judge E. M. Slattery, chairman; W. P. Rooney, Justin E. Porter, Chadron.

DeWitt—Judge J. J. Nisley, chairman; T. M. Kewitt, W. M. Cook, Lexington.

Deuel—Judge Isaac Woolf, chairman; Chappell; George E. Junge, Big Springs; L. O. Pfeiffer, Lepp.

Dixon—J. M. McCarthy, chairman; Ponca; Dick A. Van Donzal, Concord; F. D. Fales, Ponca.

Dodge—C. A. Abbott, chairman; S. S. Snider, Howard W. Leomis, Fremont.

Douglas—Judge W. D. McHugh, chairman; Raymond Young, Arthur F. Mullen, Omaha.

Dundy—C. A. Rateliff, chairman; R. D. Druelinger, A. T. Cowling, Benkelman.

Furnas—Judge A. G. Gunner, chairman; P. S. Laycock, F. A. Dutton, Oshkosh.

Garfield—Judge Clyde S. Todd, chairman; E. M. White, Clyde Marden, Burwell.

Gosper—Judge C. G. Lewis, chairman; E. T. Grundler, J. H. Furgow, Elwood.

Grant—A. D. Fetterman, chairman; Theodore A. Frye, Charles O. Jones, Hyannis.

Greeley—County Attorney James P. Boler, chairman; T. P. Lannigan, Greeley.

Hall—Judge J. H. Mullin, chairman; Benjamin J. Cunningham, J. Leo Cleary, Grand Island.

Hamilton—Frank E. Edgerton, chairman; C. L. Whitney, M. F. Stanley, Aurora.

Harlan—John Everson, chairman; O. E. Sheburn, Otto W. Percy, Alma.

Hayes—Judge J. W. Detty, chairman; M. F. Wasson, C. A. Ready, Hayes Center.

Hitchcock—Judge N. T. Jones, chairman; J. F. Rateliff, C. W. Shurtleff, Trenton.

Holt—Judge C. J. Malone, chairman; Hugh Boyd, Sanford Parker, O'Neill.

Hooker—Judge W. E. Bowers, chairman; A. G. Humphrey, C. H. Barnobey, Mullen.

Howard—Judge R. A. Haggart, chairman; Charles W. Dobry, John Templin, St. Paul.

Jefferson—W. H. Barnes, chairman; C. H. Denney, W. H. Moss, Fairbury.

Johnson—Al N. Dufoe, chairman; Oscar Douglas, Tecumseh; L. A. Varner, Sterling.

Kearney—Judge L. W. Hagu, chairman; L. C. Paulson, C. P. Anderbury, Minden.

Keith—L. A. DeVoe, chairman; H. A. Dano, H. E. Goodall, Oralia.

Keya Paha—Judge S. M. Wyatt, chairman; Forest Dear, Ross Amosberg, Springfield.

Kimball—Judge F. J. Bellows, chairman; William J. Ballard, Isaac Roush, Kimball.

Knox—W. A. Meserve, chairman; Craghton; P. M. Peterson, Wausa; Joseph F. Green, Craghton.

Lancaster—A. W. Richardson, chairman; John J. Ledwith, L. A. Flansburg, Lincoln.

Lincoln—Judge George E. French, chairman; J. J. Bailligan, J. C. Beeler, North Platte.

Logan—Judge F. R. Hogebloom, chairman; Gandy; H. E. Dress, Stapleton; W. E. Hill, Gandy.

Loup—Judge C. L. Coop, chairman; A. S. Moon, Frank W. Hoobler, Taylor.

McPherson—Judge R. J. Stack, chairman; Tryon; W. B. Flynn, Forts; L. E. Pitzer, Tryon.

Madison—Judge M. S. McDuffy, chairman; W. L. Dowling, Madison; J. C. Rice, Norfolk.

Merrick—Thomas W. Bockes, chairman; Elmer R. Ross, Edward J. Patterson, Central City.



1—British in Palestine laying a telephone cable with the aid of a chariot drawn by camels. 2—Huge German gliders of a new model being hurried up to the western front. 3—Highlander in a gas sentry post ready to spread the alarm when the Germans let loose the poisonous fumes.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

COSSACKS UNDER KORNILOFF AND KALÉDINES FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKI.

LENINE'S RULE TOTTERING

Germany Prepare for Great Offensive on Western Front—Haig Repulses Their First Attacks—Italians Still Holding Piave River Line—Our War Preparation Methods Are Being Investigated.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Speculating on what has happened in Russia and what is about to happen has become a favorite occupation of the rest of the world. Dispatches from Petrograd, where the means of communication are controlled by the bolsheviks, are wholly unreliable, and news from other sources is fragmentary and conflicting. At this writing the facts appear to be about as follows: In southern and southeastern Russia the Cossacks, who stand for law and order, are fighting the bolshevik forces; in Petrograd and Moscow Lenine and his crowd are maintaining themselves in power by using the strong hand, arresting and murdering their opponents and bulldozing the constituent assembly, which began its sessions; the Russian armies on the east front, following the arrangement of an armistice, are rapidly disbanding, and the Roumanians were forced to accept an armistice by the action of their allies; but the negotiations for peace started by the bolsheviks have run against a snag in the extraordinary demands made by the Germans; many different parts of Russia have declared their independence, and Siberia shows signs of reverting to the rule of the deposed czar; Vladivostok, where are immense quantities of supplies sent by America and the entente allies, is patrolled by Japanese troops, and Harbin is being protected by Chinese soldiers.

Reports of Battle Contradictory. According to official bolshevik dispatches from Petrograd, the Cossacks under Korniloff were defeated early in the week near Bielorod, but another account of the battle said Korniloff routed his opponents, that many of them joined his forces and that he surrounded the others and "dealt with them very drastically." General Kaledines, the Cossack betman, also is active in southern Russia and it is said to be his hope, with the aid of the allies, at least to shut the Germans out of the food-producing part of the country.

Wireless reports from Rostov, which did not reach the outside world until Thursday, said Kaledines was besieging that city and that within Rostov the Cossacks had been fighting the bolsheviks and destroyed their headquarters. At the same time a transport manned by bolsheviks was being boarded by Kaledines forces.

Bitterly disappointing to the bolsheviks must be the German demands made in the peace negotiations, and at this distance it is hard to see what may be the Kaiser's purpose in being so severe. His commissioners are reported to have insisted that Germany shall not give up any Russian territory she now occupies; that Petrograd must be evacuated until peace is concluded; that the Ukraine shall be ceded to Austria-Hungary; that Germany shall control the Russian wheat market for fifteen years and German goods shall be admitted to Russia duty free. The armistice, it is said, is to continue for three months, Germany seemingly evading the Russian demand that during its continuance no troops be moved to other fronts, and meanwhile has been transferring hundreds of thousands of soldiers to France and Italy.

Germany Preparing for Great Attack. All the signs during the early part of the week led to the belief that the Germans were preparing for a supreme effort at some point of the west front. Allied aviators observed long motor trains carrying vast numbers of troops and immense quantities of supplies, and for days the German artillery was excessively active. Various feeling-out movements were undertaken against the French without success, and on Wednesday the Germans made three violent attacks on the British between Bullecourt and Queant. The first two were repulsed and the third gave the enemy possession of an already obliterated trench at the apex of the angle in the British lines.

This, of course, was not the main attack planned by Von Hindenburg, who, it was believed, would soon start his greatest offensive on the west in two years, with the assistance of many Austrian divisions. The British and French were on tiptoe to meet it, and it was taken for granted that some at least of General Pershing's American forces would have a part in the battle. Indeed, some observers predicted that an attempt would be made to smash that part of the line toward Alsace where most of the Americans have been stationed. Others believed the main attack of the Germans would be delivered against the French between Reims and Verdun.

Italian Front Seems Safe. For several days the Austrians, Hungarians and Germans made continuous and heavy assaults on the Italians between the Piave and Brenta rivers north of Monte Grappa. The fighting was severe and the losses large, but the enemy made slight impression on the Italian line, gaining a precarious foothold in some positions on Monte Spioncino and Col Orso. The Italians are fighting with the utmost determination and are greatly cheered by the prospect of American help.

On Thursday a large number of American ambulance men with their cars left Rome for the Piave river front. It is interesting to note that the first American shot against Austria was fired by Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts on the lower Piave. On invitation of an Italian officer he sent a big shell hurtling across to the Austrian line, regardless of the fact that if the enemy should capture him he could be executed as a "franc-tireur."

Bearing on the statement that the Teutonic effort in Italy has exhausted itself is the welcome news that heavy snow is falling in the mountains at the west end of the front, rendering difficult the further transportation of men and material. The Italians, however, expect to hold the enemy by strength of arms rather than with the aid of nature.

The Italian navy is doing its part in the defense and on Sunday eight torpedo boat flotilla entered the harbor of Trieste and sank two Austrian battleships, one of them being the Wien.

Occupation of Jerusalem. General Allenby's expedition caused great rejoicing among Christians and Jews of the civilized world. The event has more than a sentimental value, for the possession of the Holy City by the British makes safe the Suez canal and provides them with a base from which to threaten seriously the Turks to the east and north. In conjunction with the British operations in Mesopotamia Allenby's success in Palestine is very important to the cause of the allies. As was predicted, Jerusalem was taken without the necessity of a bombardment, and its captors are adequately protecting the holy places.

In Mesopotamia General Falkenhayn launched his expected offensive, attacking General Marshall's army with a strong force of Turks and Germans. The British were compelled to fall back across the Djalal and Edkem rivers with the enemy in pursuit. It is taken for granted that Falkenhayn's intention is to make a great effort to recapture Bagdad.

Though the number of British vessels sunk by submarines, as reported by the admiralty, was still too large for comfort, those in a position to know assert that the U-boat campaign really has proved a failure and that the submarines are being destroyed or captured almost as fast as Germany can build them. Moreover, the British shipyards are now turning out almost as much tonnage monthly as the Germans destroy and are fast increasing their output.

Investigating Dilatory Methods. The expected and inevitable attack on our methods of war preparation came last week in the form of an investigation by the senate committee on military affairs. Enough of what the committee learned in the first few days' work has been made public to show that the complaints and the inquiry are warranted. The brunt falls on the ordnance and quartermaster general's bureaus, though the chiefs of these bureaus are not considered personally to blame. The senators want to learn the real causes of the delay in supplying arms, artillery and all other munitions to the nation's fighting forces—a delay that is admitted and that is usually laid to the old red tape methods of the war department. Congress furnished plenty of money, and the question is why was it not expended quickly and wisely? General Pershing's troops, it appears, have had to rely on the British and French for artillery and other supplies, and the men in the American training camps have been very inadequately furnished with rifles, warm clothing and other necessities. These are only a few of the complaints the committee is investigating.

Secretary Baker's reply to criticism, an assertion that America's military preparations have evoked the admiration of the experts of other nations, can scarcely be taken as an adequate defense of the methods of his department. In explaining the delay in obtaining machine guns General Crozier, chief of the ordnance bureau, declared that Mr. Baker himself was to blame. The whole thing should and probably will result in the creation of a real superior war council, and the sooner this is done, the better for America and the world.

RUSSO-TEUTONIC TRUCE IS SIGNED

AGREE ON ARMISTICE FOR ONE MONTH'S DURATION.

PEACE PARLEY TO FOLLOW

Pact Terminated at Brest-Litovsk Between "Reds" and Central Powers—Peace Offer From Kaiser Expected About Christmas.

Berlin, Dec. 18.—(Via London.)—An armistice between the Bolsheviki government in Russia and the Teutonic allies was signed at Brest-Litovsk Saturday, according to an official communication issued today. The armistice which becomes effective today, is to remain in force until January 14.

A provision in the armistice agreement is that peace negotiations are to begin immediately after the signing of the armistice.

Peace Feeler From Berlin. London, Dec. 18.—Emperor William, in his Christmas message, proposes to make a final peace offer to his enemies.

In case of rejection, the Kaiser says that upon them "will fall the responsibility for bloodshed in 1918," according to an unofficial Berlin telegram forwarded from Geneva by the Exchange Telegraph company.

Leon Trotzky declares, according to a Petrograd dispatch, that "the German government opened peace parleys with us because the discontent of the masses forced it to this step."

The news was fully credited here. It recalled the statement made in these dispatches four days ago that "it is regarded more than probable the Teutonic allies are drafting a 'declaration to the world' pointing to the offer of a year ago, reiterating their willingness to conclude peace, and adding that pending favorable reply from the entente, they will try to force it in the west."

Gotch, Famous Wrestler, Dead.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 18.—Frank A. Gotch, retired champion heavyweight wrestler of the world, died Saturday at his home, Humboldt, Ia., of uremic poisoning. He had been in failing health for two years. Gotch was 41 years old. The record books, detailing the events of his life, give his age as 39 years, but these are inaccurate. He was born on April 27, 1876 on a farm three miles south of Humboldt. He is survived by his widow, a 4-year-old son, Robert Gotch; a brother, Fred Gotch; a sister, Mrs. Charlie Kurth of Humboldt, and his mother, Mrs. Amelia Gotch, also a resident of Humboldt. Gotch built up a fortune in wrestling and by investing his earnings in Iowa farm lands. His estate is variously estimated at between \$200,000 and \$400,000, all of which represents money made through his ability as a wrestler.

Overthrow of War Lords Urged.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The committee on public information has made public an article written by Germans and circulated in Germany urging the overthrow of the German war lords and the proclaiming of a republic. The document, which contains about 2,500 words, and was distributed through German republicans in Switzerland, declares that peace will not come until Hohenzollernism is overthrown and the German people take their stand for humanity and civilization.

Seventeen Americans Missing.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Seventeen enlisted men of the United States army engineer corps were reported missing in action by General Pershing in a dispatch to the war department. They were missing on November 30, the day of the German turning movement at Cambrai, and are believed to have fallen into the hands of the Germans while fighting valiantly with the engineer contingent which distinguished itself helping the British to check the attack.

Truce Includes Entire East Front.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Secretary of War Baken, in his weekly military review, said this, concerning Russian-German peace negotiations: "The armistice concluded by the Russians with the enemy now includes the entire eastern front from the Baltic to the Black sea."

May Return to Monarchy.

London, Dec. 18.—The real aim of the Bolsheviki is a monarchy, at least, and possibly a despotism, in the opinion of the Petrograd correspondent of the Post. He writes that for more than a month the Bolsheviki have been openly preparing public opinion for acceptance of what, he says, after all is only fit form of government for Russia. This design of the Bolsheviki, he asserts, is the secret of their antagonism to the social revolutionists, who were a formidable enemy of the old regime.

Secretary O. E. Bernecker of the state board of assessment has indicated the board to direct assessors to itemize household goods and agricultural tools and machinery when assessing personal property. The plan was tried in a few counties last year and resulted in a more equitable assessment of property and also uncovered property that had escaped assessment under the old method of guessing or lumping the value of such goods. Next spring assessors will be equipped with new printed blanks to be attached to the schedules of personal property. When the person is a farmer he will be shown a blank for the itemization of agricultural tools and machinery. On this blank the assessor will enter the value of each piece of machinery.

Governor Neville has announced a reward of \$200, offered on behalf of the state, for the arrest and conviction of Louis W. Chobar, who is charged with the murder of Albert A. Blender, a wealthy Benedict, Neb., farmer, on Thanksgiving day.

Secretary of State Pool has filed his report with Governor Neville for the six months ending November 30th. This report shows that there has been collected and turned into the treasury in the six months, \$128,913.93. In the same period of 1914 a total of \$95,229.39 was collected; in 1915 a total of \$107,243.43 was turned into the treasury and in 1916 a total of \$110,317.57 was deposited. This shows an increase of \$18,596.30 in 1917 over the same period in 1916, and an increase of \$33,693.54 in 1917 over the same period of 1914.

Women throughout the state are asked to do some intensive war relief for the next two weeks in order to complete 30,000 surgical dressings which the National Red Cross has asked of this state. A call has been sent out that the central division of the Red Cross complete 1,000,000 dressings in fifteen days and Nebraska's quota is the amount stated above. Omaha is asked to contribute 17,250 dressings; Lincoln, 6,000 and other principal cities in the state in proportion to the strength of their organizations.

Dr. Lawrence W. Sidnell, first physician at Hastings insane asylum, has been transferred to a similar position at the Lincoln asylum to take the place of Dr. Pillsbury promoted to superintendent.

Governor Neville has received a telegram from Provost Marshal Crowder warning draft boards in Nebraska not to discourage enlistments in the remaining days in which men had an opportunity to volunteer and choose the branch of service which they prefer. "If the situation applies to Nebraska," the provost marshal's telegram reads, "boards are urgently requested not to retard enlistments." The message states that President Wilson is anxious to make use of all of the voluntary enlistments for army and navy service.

Campaign Against German Carp

In his campaign to exterminate the German carp, which is destructive of game fish, and at the same time to take a crack at the high cost of living, Game Warden Koster has seized eight tons of carp from Jackson lake, a shallow body of water in Dakota county. The game warden took 20,000 game fish from the lake and replanted them after the carp had been removed. The carp are being sold as a substitute for meat in these days of high prices and there is said to be a ready market for the fish.