

RECORD OF EVERYONE

Campaign Soon to Be Undertaken in Nebraska to Show What Each Person Has Done for Country.

A card index showing how much each person in Nebraska has contributed to the past war "drives" both in money, time and labor, will be compiled soon, according to an announcement. On each card will be listed the various war drives, and opposite each campaign will be listed: "How Much Money Contributed?" "How Much Time Contributed?" Persons who have not contributed anything will be termed "slackers." The indexing will be under the supervision of the Nebraska state council of defense through the county councils of defense.

According to a statement made by Ward M. Burgess, state thrift campaign director, Nebraskans have made \$600,000,000 excess profits from the war since 1916, and have only given back \$15,000,000 in donations and government securities.

Bloomfield has the largest registration in the public service reserve of any town in the state, excepting Omaha and Lincoln. Twenty-four men of the town have registered to help Uncle Sam in his ship building program.

After a thorough investigation into the baking industry in Omaha Food Administrator Wattles announced that Omaha bakers will be compelled to sell bread at 7 1/2 cents a pound loaf wholesale or he will ask cancellation of their licenses.

The entire population of Callaway turned out the other day to raise a service flag displaying sixty-eight stars, representing the number of young men from Callaway and vicinity now in the service.

Florence Kendall of Norfolk holds the world's record as the youngest purchaser of thrift stamps and war certificates. When she was one minute old \$30 worth of thrift stamps were purchased for her.

Citizens of Pawnee City are asking Nebraska representatives in Congress to obtain from the postoffice department a modification of the order prohibiting women from permanent appointment as rural mail carriers.

Ralph R. Wahlberg of Kimball, 12, is the champion boy pig raiser of the state and has been awarded first place in the pig club project of the extension service of the state college of agriculture.

The old Sixth regiment band, Nebraska infantry, which has been at Denning, N. M., with the regiment since it left the state, has been transferred to Camp Funston, Kans.

Wymore business men have raised the sum of \$900.50 for a series of twenty-two summer concerts to be given at that place commencing May 4.

Guilty of accepting bribes from a resort near Norfolk was the verdict of a jury at Madison in the case of the state against Arthur Koenigstein, former county attorney.

It is reported that a number of new potash fields have been discovered in Cherry, Grant and Hooker counties, and that plans preparatory to working them are under way.

Chairmen from twenty north Nebraska counties met at Norfolk and formulated plans for raising the district quota for the third Liberty loan which will be floated in April.

An auction sale of live stock, grain, country produce and many articles of merchandise, for the benefit of the Red Cross at Callaway netted \$1,150.

Frances Armbruster, 12, won first prize, two \$5 thrift stamps, in a spelling contest at Lexington which required 623 words to decide.

Knights of Columbus at North Platte celebrated the opening of their new hall by taking in a class of 100 new members.

The Auburn Commercial club has started a campaign for a Community club, with a special club house and a summer of entertainment.

Lyons has organized a home guard company for the purpose of protecting its five elevators and other establishments.

The Nebraska road institute will be held in Lincoln March 11-15.

Forty acres of land in Dixon county sold recently for \$200 an acre.

South Omaha stockmen says that farmers in this territory need not fear that hogs will reach the government minimum of \$15.50 per 100 pounds in the near future. The prediction is made that the price of hams and bacon is due for another rise to the consumer.

The summer meeting of the Nebraska Press association will be held in Omaha this year. This was decided at the recent meeting in Lincoln. York made an effort to land the convention, but was unsuccessful.

According to the program laid down by the agriculture department at Washington, Nebraska farmers are asked to plant 700,000 acres in spring wheat this year. It is possible, said Secretary Houston of the department, that the 1918 wheat crop will exceed the billion bushels necessary to feed the allies and the United States for a year.

Jefferson county farmers report that winter wheat prospects in the county are excellent, especially in the northeastern portion around Plymouth.

SEED CORN WEEK.

Desiring to bring about a better condition as regards the seed corn problem and create in the minds of the people of Nebraska the needs of hearty co-operation and an understanding of the situation, Governor Neville issued a proclamation designating the week commencing March 10 as seed corn week, and urging upon all Nebraskans, who have not obtained their seed for spring planting the necessity of doing so before the end of that period.

Following a preliminary hearing at Geneva, Prof. Joseph W. Fagan, formerly headmaster at the Girls' Industrial school, was bound over to the district court on a charge of having administered drugs to Mrs. William T. Sani, formerly Miss Naomi Moore. The case will come up for trial in April.

Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, wiped out the plant of the Filley Spotlight at Filley, W. C. Cisson, the editor, recently received a letter stating that if he did not cease his attacks on the kaiser his plant would be burned. The loss on the building and plant is placed at \$2,000, partially covered by insurance.

The state council of defense has placed an embargo on the shipment of seed corn to other states until Nebraska's needs are supplied. The embargo will be effective until March 15. Danger of a shortage of seed corn in the state caused the issuance of the order.

The total amount necessary to pay the running expenses of the state has nearly doubled since 1912, according to figures compiled by Secretary Bernacker of the State Board of Assessment. The levy in 1913 was 2.20 mills, \$2,409,333; in 1917 it was 8.48 mills, \$4,470,737.

Warning that persons who attempt to profiteer in disposing of surplus stocks of good seed corn by demanding exorbitant prices, will be dealt with severely, is made in a bulletin issued by the State Board of Agriculture.

Governor Neville has designated Friday, March 22, as "Nebraska War Savings Day." Ward M. Burgess, state director of the thrift campaign, says it is necessary to have 10,000 pledges of \$1,000 each to make up the state quota.

After forty years in the newspaper field, John W. Cutright, editor of the Lincoln Star, abandoned his work to live on a farm in Wyoming. He was tendered a farewell banquet and presented with an automobile by his friends in Lincoln.

Thos. Goss of Elm Creek has been awarded a contract to build a state aid bridge across the Platte in Lincoln county. The bridge will cost a little over \$38,000.

Playing with matches resulted in the death of the baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stoltenberg of Pleasant Valley. The child set fire to her clothes and was horribly burned.

More hogs were received last Monday at the South Omaha market than ever before in the history of the market, the day's run totaling 29,892 head.

Louis W. Chobar was sentenced to prison for life for the murder of Alb. A. Blender on November 28, 1917, by Judge Good at York.

Nearly \$80,000 is to be expended by the government to enlarge Fort Omaha to take care of six new battalion companies.

The destruction by fire of an elevator at Elmwood a few days ago was the first elevator burned in Nebraska during the past nine months.

A Red Cross social at Snyder recently netted more than \$700. Pigs, geese, chickens and other live stock were sold.

Noon meetings in factories of Nebraska to enroll workers for ship building, are planned by the state council of defense.

E. D. Trossler, formerly of Table Rock, has purchased the Wilsonville Review, a weekly paper published at Wilsonville.

A Fairbury mill has in stock 2,000 bushels of spring wheat which is offered to farmers for seed purposes at \$2.40 a bushel.

Fire, thought to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the J. H. Rogge elevator at Elmwood and 2,000 bushels of oats and 1,200 bushels of corn.

Repeal of the Mockett law for compulsory teaching of the German and other foreign languages in the public schools of Nebraska is one of the matters that has been suggested for action at the special session of the legislature, which Governor Neville is expecting to call.

Arrangements for the writing of hail insurance by the state have been made and the state assessor has been commissioner to have charge. The state will sell the hail insurance according to zones.

According to statistics prepared by the Dakota county agricultural agent, eleven and two-thirds per cent of the farmers of the county, who answered questionnaires sent them, are without seed corn and 27.18 have an insufficient amount to plant the next crop, making a total of 39 per cent who have not enough seed to plant their acreage.

All business houses at Fairbury were closed for an hour during the funeral services of C. A. McCandless, soldier, who died of pneumonia at Camp Bayard, N. M.



1—It is by means of heavy guns such as are shown in this picture that the Italians hope to convince the Teutons along the River Piave that in the twentieth century civilization right only is might. 2—Laborers and soldiers are continually repairing the highways leading to the fighting front wrecked by German shells and heavy traffic. 3—The result of a trench raid; a squad of German prisoners captured by the French and brought into the wire-fenced prison camp.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Japan Offers to Land Troops in Siberia If Allies Say the Word.

EMBASSIES LEAVE PETROGRAD

Traveling Through Bandit-Infested Siberia to Reach Safety—Austria Cannot Break Away From Her Alliance With Germany.

Japan has asked for permission to land troops in Siberia to prevent the vast quantities of munitions and other military stores at Vladivostok and along the lines of the Siberian railroad from falling into the hands of the Germans. It was feared that the Germans might attempt to force the bolsheviks to deliver these stores to the Germans as a part of a peace agreement. Japan announced her willingness to undertake such an expedition by herself or in connection with troops sent by other of the allied nations.

While all officials at Washington are silent and disposed to minimize discussion of the subject it is known that exchanges of opinion are going on with the object of a perfect understanding between Japan, the United States and the other co-belligerents which would make the plan of joint action wholly acceptable to all and thoroughly define its extent and duration.

Russian representatives at Washington oppose action by the Japanese in Siberia, but the co-belligerents are thoroughly alarmed lest the vast quantities of supplies piled up at Vladivostok, bought and paid for with American cash, should fall into the hands of the Germans.

Criticism at home of the failure of Japan to play a larger part in the war is said to have been influential in bringing about the negotiations.

Our boys have had their first taste of the deadly Hun gas. Without warning of any kind gas shells began bursting among the men of an American artillery regiment on the western front, and more than 200 men were down before they could put on gas masks. Eight men died within a few minutes and 200 were taken to hospitals where they suffered every conceivable torture while the doctors worked over them in an effort to get air into their lungs. While the American troops in France have been supplied with gas equipment and with gas shells for the field guns they had never been used, American commanders feeling that they could not bring themselves to so violate all evidences of civilization by such a method of warfare. The gassing of American troops has, however, convinced our commanders at the front that they must fight the Hun in his own way, brutal and inhuman though that way may be, and the Boches will be given a taste of their own weapons.

The strain between Austria and Germany is undoubtedly increasing. Austria's refusal to again attack Russia in spite of Germany's renewal of the war against the bolsheviks has increased the tenseness of the situation existing between the two governments, and it was reported that Germany had practically ordered the Austrian government to send troops into Russia, and that Austria had refused. Austria also refuses to continue the war against Roumania so long as there is a possibility of concluding a peace arrangement with that nation. Poor Roumania, cut off from every possible source of assistance from the outside, without munitions or adequate guns can seemingly do nothing more than accept such peace terms as the Huns may offer.

The most encouraging thing for the future of both Roumania and Russia is the statement made for the allied governments to the effect that any peace that may be forced upon these two countries by the Teutonic nations will not be considered as final, and particularly so if such a peace involves the seizure of any territory to the nations

of the central powers. The allied nations are committed to the terms of no annexations and no indemnities for Germany or her cohorts. To permit Germany to seize the best provinces of Russia would mean simply preparing the German people for a repetition of their attack on the world's freedom in the future.

The speech of Count von Hertling, German imperial chancellor, before the reichstag, in reply to President Wilson's most recent address before congress regarding the war aims of the United States, is not regarded by leaders in the United States or England as increasing the chance for peace. Count von Hertling professed acceptance of the four principles of a democratic peace enunciated by President Wilson and disclaimed any intention of conquest but these protestations have not convinced President Wilson and his advisers, it is said, that Germany is ready to forgo ambitions of conquest. Other parts of the chancellor's speech are regarded as conclusive proof that Germany intends retaining control, in one form or another, of nearly all the foreign territory that she now occupies.

Count von Hertling's reference to Belgium is far from satisfactory. While hinting that Germany does not contemplate annexing Belgium, the chancellor proposes to impose conditions which would restrict the freedom of action of the kingdom and place it at the mercy of the Teutonic empire.

The entente point of view was expressed by one distinguished diplomat who declared that von Hertling's speech has effectively closed the door to further peace talk. "Belgium is a question of honor," he declared. "It cannot be discussed. So long as the enemy refuses to do justice to Belgium they cannot be expected to perform justice in any other instances."

While the long-distance debate between the statesmen of the belligerent countries has been looked upon with approval by leaders of thought in this country on the theory that no chance of effecting a peace on terms acceptable to the allies should be overlooked, at the same time there has been a feeling that the continued peace talk may have a harmful effect upon the public morale in the allied countries. There has been a determination in Washington not to permit any peace discussions to delay war preparations for one minute, and the only harmful effect, it is declared, would be upon the spirit of the people.

While there are still conflicting opinions as to whether Germany will undertake a real offensive on the west front this spring, reports coming indirectly from Germany indicate that the German public is being prepared for the tremendous losses that must result if such an offensive is attempted. Dispatches from Stockholm declare that the German high command has given the executive committee of the reichstag the confidential information that the contemplated offensive will cost Germany a million men. For this staggering price, it is declared, General von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have absolutely guaranteed success. Leaders of the majority in the reichstag are said to be reconciled to the offensive as the only thing left for Germany to do, but there is a widespread feeling of pity and horror that a million lives should be sacrificed when victory, however great it may be, will not force peace. The Germans, it is declared, at the most, expect that a big military victory will convince America and England that Germany is unbeatable and to make the western world amenable to suggestions for a peace conference.

While the allied commanders realize that the expected German offensive will be a staggering blow to withstand, they are confident that the western line will hold, and that the Hun plans will result in defeat for the central powers. America will soon have half a million men on the western front, England has added nearly half a million more men to her vast army under General Haig, and while the French army is not any larger in numbers than it was, it is stronger in guns and munitions, and the determination of French troops to defeat Germany is stronger if possible, than it was during the long months of the Verdun campaign.

Both the English, the French and the

American forces occupy splendid positions throughout practically the entire line. They are in nearly all cases on the high ground, and it is these strong defensive positions against which Germany must throw her shock troops in massed battalions. The price these troops will pay for even an attempt to break through will be terrific, and in all probability more than the million men von Hindenburg has prophesied. It is not likely that even the iron discipline of the German army will withstand such losses.

Possibility of a disagreement between the United States and Spain because of the refusal of the latter country to supply certain war materials to General Pershing was removed by the signing of an economic agreement, under which General Pershing will get mules, army blankets and other materials from Spain in return for cotton, oil and other commodities from the United States. Success of these negotiations was welcomed by officials in Washington as ability to buy supplies in Spain will save ship tonnage and enable General Pershing to build up his reserve stores more rapidly. The United States was able to bring pressure to bear upon Spain by refusing fuel to Spanish steamers in American ports.

The German invasion of Russia mysteriously slowed up and on March first it was reported from London that the forward movement of the Huns had been stopped on orders from Berlin. At the same time reports from Petrograd were to the effect that the bolsheviks were preparing to make the best possible defense of that city if it was attacked. On February 28 it was reported from Petrograd that the allied ambassadors had left the Russian capital for Siberia. It is unlikely that they will be able to reach the Pacific coast at Vladivostok in less than close to three weeks, and the probabilities are that they will be seriously molested by the mobs of armed bandits that are roaming the country from the Ural mountains to beyond Lake Baikal. The bolsheviks have practically no control of any kind beyond the Ural mountains, though it claims to have suppressed the so-called Siberian republic.

Every report received from Austria indicates that that country would willingly seek peace on any fairly reasonable basis offered by the allies, if it were possible for her to do so, but she is so dominated by German influence that it is hardly possible for her to break away. The hold of Germany is maintained through the Austrian army which has been very largely Germanized since the war began.

So it is believed that Austria will have to remain in her unholy partnership despite her war weariness. She has lost 3,500,000 men, her food situation is desperate, and the future, even if Germany could win, is dark for her, for a greater Germany would only mean a more impotent Austria, but she cannot break away. She must continue in the war under pain of being stamped on by the nation that has her in its power.

That is how our allies regard the Austrian situation, and is the explanation of their lukewarmness toward the American effort to widen the rift between the kaiser and Emperor Carl.

The German socialists have not taken kindly to the German government's attitude toward President Wilson's last peace message. During the debate in the reichstag on von Hertling's speech Philipp Scheidemann, socialist, took the emperor to task for his reply to the address of the burgomaster of Hamburg, in which the emperor said: "We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but victory for the German arms must first be recognized."

"The imperial chancellor frankly stated yesterday that he accepted President Wilson's four principles," said Scheidemann. "This declaration is all the more important when one considers that President Wilson emphasized that his principles were accepted everywhere except by the German military and annexationist party. Well, this party, fortunately, is in this country no longer of decisive importance."

CAN EAT MORE MEAT

MEATLESS MEAL AND PORKLESS SATURDAY SUSPENDED.

HOPE TO SAVE MORE WHEAT

Suspension for Indefinite Period.—Increased Production of Live Stock Caused Readjustment.

Washington, March 5.—Temporary suspension of the meatless meal and of the special restrictions against the use of pork on Saturday was announced by the food administration as a readjustment of its food conservation program.

Increased meat production and the need for still greater saving in wheat, it was declared, make the change advisable.

The suspension is made effective for an indefinite period, and it probably will last for three months or longer.

Since all restrictions on consumption of mutton and lamb had been lifted previously, the food administration now asks the public for the time being not to eat beef and pork for one day a week only—Tuesday.

Increased meat consumption, the food administration says, will of itself curtail the use of wheat, and for the present there is no intention to add to the restrictions already in force against the use of flour.

In a statement setting forth the reasons for the change in program Food Administrator Hoover said the allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. "It is, therefore, necessary for the food administration to use a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities," the statement says.

Enemy Offensive Impends.

London, March 5.—The Germans are active along the entire west front and it is believed that the long expected offensive is imminent.

The city of Rheims may bear the brunt of the great clash. Attacks by the Germans in various sectors along the western front held by the Americans have featured the official reports for the past few days.

It is the opinion of military experts that the Teutons are feeling out the strength of the entire allied line, but are directing the weight of their blow in the vicinity of the cathedral city.

Quick Action By U. S. Expected.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—One of the immediate effects of the signing of Germany's peace terms by the Russian bolshevik representatives probably will be to bring to a quick conclusion negotiations among the allies and the United States over steps to be taken in Siberia to protect military stores there and check any move the Teutons may make in that direction. There is still every indication that the American government will join with the allies in favor of intervention by Japan.

Fourteen Casualties Reported.

Washington, March 5.—Five Americans, including Second Lieutenant Harold F. Eadie of Tilton, N. H., were killed, five were severely wounded and four slightly wounded in the fight with the Germans north of Toul, March 1, the War department announced. One Iowa man was killed and one Nebraskan and one Iowan were wounded. One Iowan died of disease.

Invasion of Russ Land Halted.

Berlin, via London, March 5.—"By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says an official communication from headquarters, "military movements in great Russia have ceased." The Germans in the advance into Russia captured 6,800 officers, 57,000 men, 2,400 guns, 5,000 machine guns, thousands of motor vehicles, 800 locomotives and thousands of railroad trucks.

Mooney Won't Seek New Trial.

San Francisco, March 5.—Thomas J. Mooney, whose death sentence for the preparedness parade dynamiting was upheld by the state supreme court, depends on Governor Stephens to save him from the gallows. No attempt will be made by his attorneys to secure a rehearing.

One Killed in Air Accident.

Fort Worth, Texas, March 5.—One dead and three seriously injured in Sunday's toll of the spinning nose dive at aviation fields near Fort Worth. All of the victims are members of the British Royal Flying Corps.

Save Ham and Bacon.

Omaha, Neb., March 5.—Complaints are heard at the food administration office charging the drop in the price of hogs at the stock yards to the federal food speakers who are out in the state discouraging the home consumption of bacon and hams. Food Administrator Wattles said it must be understood that the only pork products the government wants to feed the soldiers abroad are ham and bacon.

"It is these we want the people at home to conserve for export," he said.