

YOUTHS TO DO SHARE

YOUNG NEBRASKANS EXPECTED TO DOUBLE GARDEN CROPS.

EXTENSION SERVICE AIDING

Offers Chance to Help Uncle Sam and Remunerates Worker—Many Towns Take Up Work.

Lincoln.—Last year Nebraska boys and girls working under the direction of the agricultural extension service contributed \$30,000 worth of fresh vegetables as their part toward winning Uncle Sam's war. This year they are asked to double that amount and make it \$60,000. And they are going to do it, too, for the agricultural extension service of the state university is whipping plans into shape which will make it possible for every boy and girl in the state to farm from one-half to one acre of ground.

One hundred towns in the state working in co-operation with the junior section of the extension service have already signified their intention of hiring paid supervisors to advise and assist the young gardeners in every way. Among the larger towns of the state which have already taken up the work are Lincoln, Fremont, Hastings, Grand Island, Columbus, Holdrege, Norfolk, Scottsbluff, Alliance, Ashland, York, Aurora, Auburn and Fullerton. Scores of towns in Nebraska already have made a survey, listing every vacant lot that can be farmed. In practically every case the school authorities will be only too glad to assign one of these plots to any young person who will agree to farm it.

The best thing about this plan is that every boy and girl besides helping the country, will get all of the

Defense met last Thursday to consider the question of raising the embargo which had existed up until that time in Nebraska on shipments of seed corn from the several Nebraska counties to each other and also outside of the state.

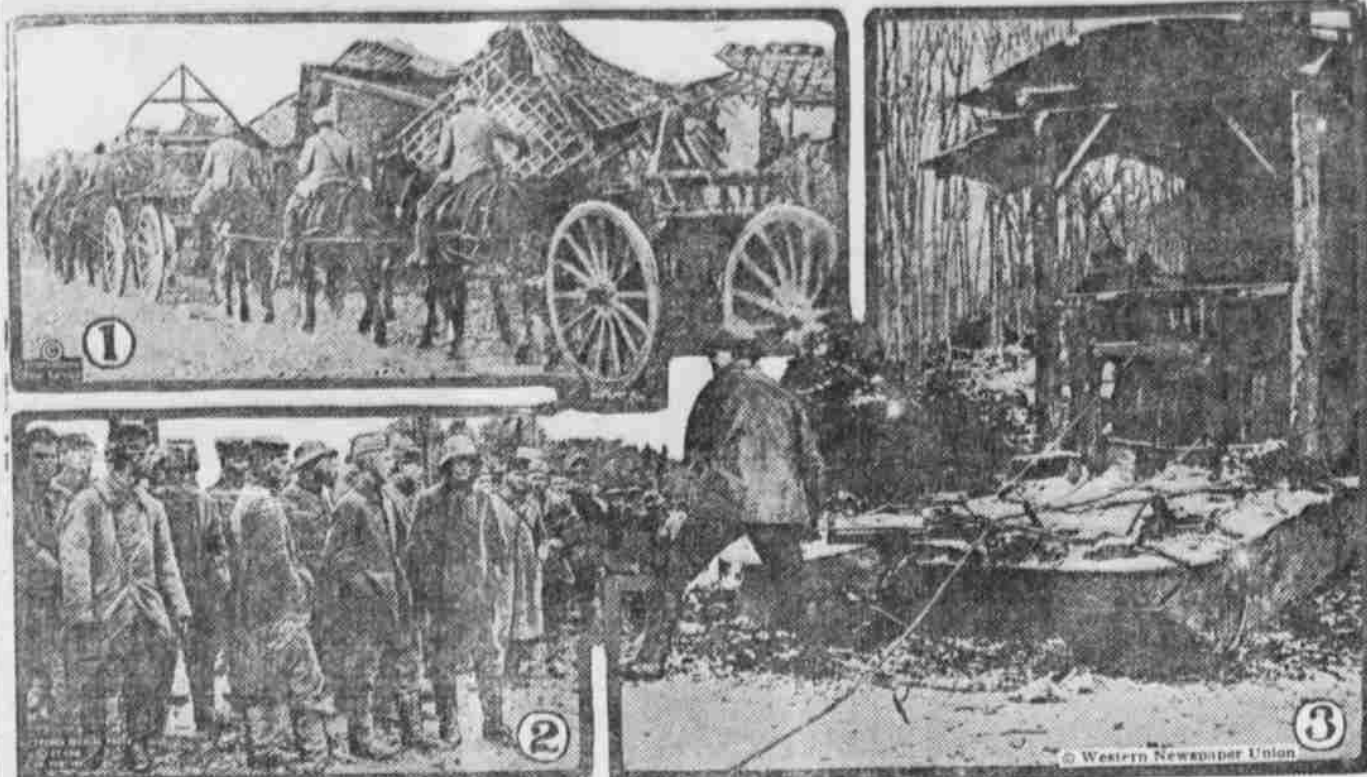
After careful investigation it decided to recommend to the Council of Defense the lifting of the embargo. Several County Defense Councils and Agricultural Agents report conditions which they believe warranted a continuance of the embargo on account of local peculiarities. In such cases it was suggested that vigorous action be taken so that the use of old and new stocks of corn suitable for seed in their locality be had.

It was reported that selfish holders were waiting for the embargo to be lifted so that they could ship their corn out of the state at prices above that made by the State Council of Defense. In such cases the local committees should see to it that this is not done, to the detriment of their community.

The extreme seriousness of the seed corn situation and the imperative necessity of every farmer securing an abundance of good seed, cannot be too earnestly urged upon our people. The seed corn campaign having been waged for several months in this state and the urgency of the question vigorously brought to the attention of our people, the Nebraska State Council of Defense accepted the recommendation of the seed stocks committee and raised the embargo.

Stockmen Seek Relief.

Lincoln.—Nebraska cattle and hog men have sent an appeal to Food Administrator Hoover asking that the government do something to relieve the stock situation in this state. Limitation of packers' profits and the abolition of meatless days, temporarily, at least, are asked for in the telegram. "The trouble is that the government is conserving the meat supply of the country and yet has not ships enough to send it abroad," is the way officers of the state live stock breeders' association size up the situation.



1—Screened behind the ruins, this French ammunition train is conveying food for the guns that are driving the Germans from France. 2—German prisoners in a French concentration camp, captured in a raid; many of them are mere youths, poorly clad, showing the dire straits in which Germany finds herself. 3—Portable American sawmill in a forest on the Alsace border; this camp follows the troops, providing the lumber that is needed.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Occupation of Odessa Increases Teutonic Menace in East.

NEW ROAD TO INDIA OPENED

President Wilson, in Message to Russian Soviets, Issues Defi to Kaiser—American Troops in Many Raids.

Announcement that German troops have occupied Odessa is one of the most significant of recent developments. This action by Germany, in spite of the conclusion of the so-called peace with Russia, was expected ultimately, but it came somewhat as a surprise because of the fact that little had been heard of the Germans and Austrians in that region.

The occupation of Odessa, the greatest Russian port on the Black sea, is of the greatest importance for several reasons. First, it gives the Germans control of the center of a great agricultural section, the products of which are desired to feed the hungry peoples of the central empire.

With Odessa safely in their hands, the Teutons will have access to vast stores of wheat which can be transported overland or by sea to points where it can be readily shipped into Austria and Germany.

But the capture of Odessa will mean something more—an advance over the route to Persia and Afghanistan, and possibly India, which is to be followed now that the British have severed the famous Berlin and Bagdad route to the East.

The passing of Odessa into German control will make possible the completion of the German military line across Russia from the Baltic at Narva (81 miles from Petrograd) to the Black sea. It gives the Germans control not only of the resources of the Ukraine, but of the bulk of Russia's grain stores and of the vast export trade of Russia's southern provinces.

Control of this territory opens a route for a German land drive into the far East, by way of Batum, in Trans-Caucasia (which was taken from Russia at Brest-Litovsk and given to Turkey), Baku, across the Caspian sea to Krasnovodsk, in Turkestan, and through Merv to the border of Afghanistan, thus threatening the Indian empire.

Another route is through Teheran, across central Persia to Ispahan and thence to Shiraz, to the Indian frontier, spelling equal menace to Britain's far Eastern possessions.

The carrying out by the Teutonic powers of their plans for conquest in the East brought from President Wilson a move which was declared to be one of the boldest made by any government since the war began. This action was in the form of a message dispatched to the Russian congress of soviets in session at Moscow. In this message President Wilson pledged the power of the United States to secure a free Russia. He declared that the United States "will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world."

President Wilson's message was regarded as a second declaration of war—a declaration of war on the German government until it is compelled to relinquish its hold on Russia. The president proposed, in effect, that the United States and its allies shall fight until Russia regains unimpeded sovereignty and independence. The message was also regarded as a direct reply to the recent address on peace terms made by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor.

Reports from Jassy tell how the imperialistic spirit of the central empire is showing itself in growing demands for concessions by Roumania.

Not merely has the Dobruja been taken from Roumania, but Berlin and Vienna, who have expressed themselves piously as opposed to annexations, are now insisting upon a rectification of frontier that will give to Austria all the strategic mountain passes and dominating heights, including the Iron Gates of the Danube, along the western frontier of Roumania.

This is precisely what Austria did to Italy when the boundary line was delimited by treaty, and the fact that Austria controlled every vantage point along the Isonzo and in the Alps when the war began immeasurably added to the difficulties of Cadorna's campaigning.

Berlin is determined that Roumania shall be placed in a helpless position at the feet of Austria, covered by Austrian guns and rendered forever incapable of acting otherwise than the central powers approve.

Intense aerial activity on the part of both the entente allies and the Teutonic forces has developed. Sixty German airplanes took part in a raid on Paris, which resulted in heavy casualties, final figures showing at least 100 persons to have been killed and 70 wounded. Among the dead was an American woman, Miss Winca Carolina Martin, who was a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker. Miss Martin was one of six persons killed in a hospital which was struck by a bomb. Among those killed were a large number of women and children who were crushed to death in a panic at the entrance to a subway station where hundreds sought refuge from the enemy bombs.

However, while the Huns were boasting of this most "successful" raid, the airmen of the allies were not idle. British aviators invaded Germany, making a daylight raid on Coblenz, one of the important railroad centers in western Germany, the seat of big military barracks and extensive munitions works. A ton of high explosives was dropped on the city, starting fires in many sections. This was the third daylight raid on the enemy country in a period of four days.

Behind the lines in Flanders and France the British aviators are also maintaining the effective work they have been doing lately. The territory from Lille south to Cambrai has been sown with bombs, railroad sidings and ammunition dumps in the region of Maubeuge, Valenciennes, Douai and Cambrai being attacked.

The enemy is getting all the worst of the air fighting, and his apparent inability to check the British flyers or to take the initiative himself in this important sphere rather discounts his loud boasts of readiness for a great offensive. It is to be doubted if he can venture any large-scale offensive while the overhead fields of battles are so thoroughly controlled by his opponents.

Announcement that Secretary of War Baker had landed in France gave rise to all sorts of speculation as to the real purpose of his trip. At Washington the official announcement was made that the secretary's visit to France is for purely military purposes and has no diplomatic significance. At the same time the view was expressed in some quarters that Mr. Baker's trip might have some connection with the views of American commanders that the allies should undertake a determined offensive on the west front this year instead of remaining on the defensive and awaiting the expected offensive of the German forces. The tremendous growth of the American expeditionary forces recently, with the promise that American troops will be ready to take part in a general offensive this year, is expected to give the views of the American high command great weight with the allied commanders. Secretary Baker has announced that he expects to make a thorough inspection of all the American forces abroad and to hold important conferences with American military commanders. It is known that he has been eager for several months to talk over with General Pershing the many problems that have arisen in connection with the war plans.

Secretary Baker arrived in Paris just in time to witness the pretentious air raid by German airplanes on the French capital. In an interview given out in Paris after the raid, Mr. Baker said: "It was my first experience of the actualities of war and a revelation of the methods inaugurated by the

my who wages the same war against women and children as against soldiers. Aerial raids on towns, which are counterpart of the pitiless submarine war and the attack against American rights, are the very explanation of the reason why America entered the war. We are sending our soldiers to Europe to fight until the world is delivered from these horrors."

While no official announcement has been made, the general impression prevails that new plans of the American war department call for the dispatch of American troops to France much more rapidly than was proposed in the earlier plans. The indications are that an effort will be made to bring the American expeditionary force up to a strength of approximately 1,000,000 men by the middle of the summer, instead of 500,000 men as was contemplated by the original plans of the war department. The dispatch of many National army units is expected soon, in accordance with the plan that has been adopted of forming an army corps out of two divisions of the regular army, two divisions of the National Guard and two divisions of the National army. As many units of the National Guard are already overseas, with the larger number of regular army divisions, it is expected that the movement of several divisions of the National army will follow soon.

That the movement of troops will be more rapid than was at first believed possible is indicated by the announcement of the war department that the second draft, which will be made as soon as needed legislation can be secured from congress, will call out approximately 800,000 men. Only the rapid movement of many divisions now in cantonments in this country could make room for this large number of new draft men. In this connection it is predicted abroad that General Pershing's men will be holding 100 miles of front by the closing days of 1918, a longer front than was held by the British armies two years after the war began.

Americans at home continue to be electrified by reports of the exploits of Pershing's troops in the sectors which are now held by the Americans. Successful raids have been made repeatedly by the American troops while the American artillery has won many duels with the big guns of the enemy. One raid on the new United States front in Lorraine was declared to be the most successful encounter in which American soldiers have engaged during the war. In this raid, infantry units penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of between 400 and 600 yards at some points. The raid followed a bombardment by American guns which lasted four hours and which wrecked the enemy's front trenches and barbed wire entanglements. Three successive raids at different points on this sector all proved highly successful, the Americans capturing a number of prisoners and returning to their own trenches with small casualties. In a raid on the Toul sector, the American soldiers penetrated the German trenches to a depth of 300 yards. After some hand-to-hand fighting in which a number of the enemy were killed and wounded, the raiders returned to their lines with much material and information, although they captured no prisoners. It was reported that every American who left the front line on this raid returned.

The American troops in the Toul sector have been subjected to a terrific artillery fire, the German apparently having concentrated strong forces of artillery on this sector. It was reported that in some places the bombardment reduced the first line trenches to ruins but the Americans at those points continued to hold their positions in shell craters. The American artillery also has been active on all sectors held by Pershing's men, bombarding towns and roads in the rear of the German lines.

The first permanent advance of the American troops was made on the Lunville sector, where Pershing's men occupied enemy trenches which they had forced the Germans to abandon through recent raids and heavy artillery fire. The trenches were consolidated with our own, enabling the Americans and French to operate from higher ground than before. Attempts made by the Germans to retake the position were repulsed.

SAVE MORE WHEAT

RATION MUST BE REDUCED SAYS FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

BAKERS WARNED TO OBEY RULES

Great Drive Already Started to Raise Biggest Crop in History—All Urged to Make Garden.

Washington, March 19.—According to a statement issued by the national food administration people of this country must use 50,000,000 bushels of wheat less than the normal consumption in the next four and a half months to feed Europe. During the last seven and a half months we have saved only 32,000,000 bushels, says the statement. Consumers must face further curtailment of wheat supplies. Bakers were warned they must use 20 per cent wheat substitutes, beginning March 20, or stop baking. Use of potatoes as wheat substitutes in baking is urged.

Food administration officials threaten to revoke instantly licenses of bakers failing to save wheat as ordered.

Meantime, this country is making every effort to yield an unprecedented crop. Secretary of Agriculture Houston wants congress to appropriate \$20,000,000 for seeds and to help the farmers fight plagues.

Five million picked volunteers are asked to help farmers plant and harvest crops.

Chambers of Commerce are asked to appeal to employees to devote one or two days to farm work.

Ventions, Houston hopes, will be turned to work on America's 6,000,000 farms.

Beginning April 1, every one is urged to start a war garden at home.

In the tremendous American conservation campaign, the allies are hopeful that the end of the food shortage will come this year. The government of Brazil and Guatemala are going into the farming business, receiving seed wheat and machinery from the United States. England planted 2,000,000 acres more wheat this year than last.

Vote Russia Out of War.

Petrograd, March 19.—Russia's pan-soviet congress at Moscow, consisting of 1,000 representatives of workmen, soldiers, peasants and Cossacks, on March 16 overwhelmingly ratified the German dictated peace terms adopted at Brest-Litovsk.

The bolshevik faction dominated the congress, under the leadership of Premier Lenin.

The social revolutionary commissaries and Justice Commissary Steinberg retired from the cabinet, in protest against the peace ratification.

In Petrograd, Leon Trotsky, war commissary, is creating a new Russian army. He declared "Germany knows a robber peace cannot last." On the heels of the announcement that the peace treaty had been approved by all-Russian congress comes the report that Nikolayev, the great navy yard city northeast of Odessa and headquarters of the high command of the Russian Black sea fleet, has been wrested from the Russians by the Germans.

No Guarantee, Says Lenin.

Moscow, March 19.—Nikolai Lenin, the bolshevik premier, and other bolshevik leaders, in urging ratification of the peace agreement with Germany, made no claim that this would insure permanent peace.

Asked how long a respite might be expected, Lenin said that was impossible to answer, as it depended on so many international movements, such as to what extent Germany may succeed in Ukraine and Finland, when Japan makes an advance, and also on the general course of the war on the other fronts on the Russian domestic situation.

Des Moines Won't Get Depot.

Washington, March 19.—General Goethals in a letter to Senator Hitchcock says the western city, meaning Des Moines, that has been active in trying to get a quartermaster's depot has been found unadaptable for this location. The Omaha depot, the general says, instead of having its activities circumscribed, will, as a matter of fact, be called upon to supply all the posts and camps in the western states with quartermaster's stores.

Sixty-Three Flyers Killed.

Dallas, Texas, March 19.—Sixty-three American, Canadian and British flyers have died in accidents at the six flying fields in Texas.

Says Farmers Will Get Cars.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Conrad Spens, head of the new traffic bureau of Herbert Hoover's department, said just the other day, in response to a complaint from Omaha, that requirements for shipping grants will not cause hardship among farmers: "Where grain is needed we will see that permits are issued to ship it there," said Mr. Spens, "but we will not allow firms to stock up for the future. Cars are too valuable for that."

NEBRASKA WAR GARDEN



Patch of beets, sweet corn and onions developed with a system of scientific intercropping by a Washington county youth. This garden was located at Blair, and is a good illustration of what can be accomplished by boys and girls of this state.

money he or she can make out of it. Unlike many patriotic activities, there is no expense connected with it, unless, perhaps, the cost of seed. The extension service will send complete instructions on making the garden and handling it successfully during the summer months. Practical business experience will be given the children. Every boy or girl starting a garden under the plan will keep an account book showing just what is received from vegetables which are sold. All working time put in on the garden will be figured by the children at ten cents an hour to be deducted from the gross income before the profits are determined. Just to show what can be done along this line, one boy living near Scottsbluff, Neb., made nearly \$400 last season in clear profit. His war garden occupied less than an acre. His income was \$436.77, and his expenses were \$46.95. This garden was under the government irrigation ditch and perhaps affords an exceptional record, but it illustrates what can be done. In many Nebraska towns this summer children's markets will be held where the boys and girls can sell what they raise.

The agricultural extension service is desirous of enlisting 15,000 boys and girls in the project this summer. Those desiring to receive the bulletins and instructions should address Junior Section, Agricultural Extension Service, Lincoln, Neb.

Lift Embargo On Seed Corn.

Lincoln.—The seeds stock committee of the National government and also of the Nebraska State Council of

Favors Closing Some Enterprises. Lincoln.—Women and school boys will never solve the question of additional labor on the farm, according to Prof. H. C. Filley of the department of farm management of the Nebraska university. "We must get farm labor from some source or production will be impeded," he says. "In every city are thousands of men who were farm raised and thousands of others accustomed to heavy work. These men can be made available for the farm by shutting down unnecessary enterprises," declared the professor.

uation. "They can't get it abroad and won't let us eat it at home. The result is that prices are sagging and feeders are losing money."

Good War Crops.

Crab Orchard.—Buckwheat and beans have proved two good war crops for F. A. Woodfill of Crab Orchard. He used one and a half bushels of buckwheat last June in sowing a patch and to date has sold \$175 worth of flour from it. Mr. Woodfill figures that it is a good crop for that part of the state, since it can be put in after the other crops are sown and brings a tidy income. Mr. Woodfill also raised navy beans last year, securing seed from the agricultural extension service, and found a market for all that he could produce.

Urged to Make Known Wants.

Washington.—Exaggerated reports of shortages of farm labor, the Department of Labor announced, are hindering efforts of the government to place workers on the farms. Less talk about the shortage and more of the methods by which farmers can make known their needs, was suggested as a remedy. Any farmer who wants hands may obtain an application blank from his postmaster, rural carrier or county farm agent, which will put him in touch with the department.

Keeps Trousers In Shape.

A New York tailor is the inventor of a device that prevents trousers bagging at the knees by pulling them up slightly as a wearer sits down.

Nature's Great Hoodoo Temple.

In the Hoodo basin of western Wyoming are curious formations which resemble Punch and Judy heads, grim savages, slinking old maids, monkeys, rabbits, birds and animals. There are fifty different shapes of heads, says Popular Science Monthly, and over forty different animal and human faces have been counted. The rock out of which the hoodoos have been carved by Dame Nature is what is known as volcanic breccia.