

LEADS IN BOND SALES

Potash Town of Northwestern Nebraska Makes Record in Liberty Loan Drive.

Antioch, the city of potash, hung up a record in the third Liberty loan drive that is unequalled by any city or town in the United States. Antioch's quota was set at \$3,000. On April 30 subscriptions totalled \$28,000 or nine times the sum allotted to the town. When the final totals were tabulated Saturday, it was shown that virtually every man in the town had bought one or more bonds. Antioch was founded about two years ago, when it was found that the brachish lakes in the neighborhood were full of potash. Its population is about 2,000.

Static electricity is said to have caused the explosion of a giant balloon at Fort Omaha which resulted in the death of two soldiers and the injury of eighteen others. It was the first serious accident at the fort since the declaration of war. The soldiers killed, Private J. E. Davis, of West Concord, N. H., and Private Vincent Beall, of Jessup, Md., were horribly burned.

Max Kaiser, John Fentroh and Ed and Fred Shipporet, farmers, were forced, through a judgment rendered by the Blaine county district court, to pay Walter Blake, a farmer boy, \$3,000, for abusing him last June, because he spoke against the Kaiser and declared his loyalty to America. Blake sued for \$25,000.

Following disclosures of use of the ball and chain, flogging and handcuffing at the girls' industrial home at Geneva, the state board of control announced that all extreme corporal punishment in the fifteen state institutions will be abolished. Every superintendent has been asked to report on punishments inflicted at his institution.

A jury in district court at Tekamah returned a verdict finding former Cashier John E. Elliott of the now defunct Farmers' bank of Decatur, guilty of receiving a deposit knowing the bank to be insolvent. The case has had several sensational features.

The Methodists of Holdrege are rejoicing over the triumphant ending of their new building enterprise. Bishop Gomer C. Suptz, just recently, dedicated their new \$45,000 church, absolutely free of debt.

Secretary of State Pool reports a continued increase of business in his office during April. The cash receipts totaled \$6,206.11, an increase of \$1,542.13 over the same month in 1917.

Edward Hicky, Sarpy county stock feeder, was on the Chicago market recently with twenty-five cars of cattle and six loads of hogs. The proceeds netted him \$114,000.

The 11th annual encampment of Spanish War Veterans, in conjunction with the Grand Army of the Republic meeting, will be held at Seward, May 14, 15 and 16.

The state auditor's report shows that during April his department issued 4,021 warrants, a total of \$497,821.48, making 19,805 so far this year, with a total of \$2,307,900.07.

Hall county farmers have organized a farm bureau and will employ a county agricultural agent. The sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated for the work.

Someone entered the Gretna school house the other day and removed practically all of the German books. The books, valued at many hundred dollars, were destroyed, it is said.

Following a meeting in the Graff school house near Bancroft it was decided to erect a new school house before next fall to cost \$4,000.

W. N. Hensley of Columbus has been appointed commandant of the old soldiers' home at Milford by the state board of control.

Baby registration in Nebraska will begin officially May 15, although in some counties the work has already begun.

Nebraska ranks first in the Tenth Reserve district in the number of subscribers to the third Liberty loan with 175,000.

Work is expected to begin in the near future on Ansley's new flouring mill.

Banner county doubled its quota in the third Liberty loan.

Two Dodge county alien ministers, W. A. Cappins and F. G. Schoop were refused licenses to preach by Judge Ruton at Fremont, because they said their sympathies were "on both sides" in the war. The judge declared he would grant no licenses to enemy aliens whose sympathies were not wholly with America.

Preliminary plans to raise \$1,300,000 in Nebraska as part of the \$100,000,000 Red Cross war fund are being made by State Director Judson. The campaign will run from May 20 to 27.

The state council of defense urges Nebraskans to refrain from the undertaking of new industrial enterprises and the construction of public improvements and buildings which cannot be utilized in the prosecution of the war.

Nebraska City's two new school buildings were dedicated just recently with hundreds of persons attending the exercises.

A shipment of hogs from the Dodge county poor farm sold at the South Omaha market for \$17 a hundred.

Plans to carry the message of food conservation to the 750,000 people who are expected to attend the 50 or more county fairs to be held in Nebraska this year were adopted at a conference between State Food Administrator Wathes, G. W. Jackson, president of the Nebraska Association of County Fairs; E. R. Danielson, secretary of the Nebraska state fair, and C. W. Pugsley, director of extension, Agricultural college of the State University at Omaha. That the exhibits and educational campaign will be of unusual benefit to the people of Nebraska was the consensus of opinion at the conference. Mr. Pugsley will draft a program to be used at all fairs.

The first response in this state to the government's call to consumers to bring back flour so that the American soldiers in France may have bread to eat, was made by farmers near Elm Creek, when they shipped a full carload of 480 sacks to Omaha. Not only did they return the flour at the call of the government, but they paid the freight on the car into Omaha.

Much indignation is manifest in Beatrice over the daubing with yellow paint the residence of Sherman Taylor, Jr., who left for Fort Logan with the Gage county draft contingent last Thursday. The act was caused by a rumor that he had asked for exemption. A thorough investigation of the outrage has been started and prosecutions are expected.

The State Council of Defense has advised enemy alien preachers and teachers who are filling applications in Nebraska courts for permission to preach and teach under the provisions of the state's sedition law, to cease the use of the German language for preaching and teaching during the period of the war.

The Knox county council of defense adopted a resolution that all individuals should abstain from the use of the German language in all public places, at home and church, and it should not be taught in the school except where it is necessary to finish the year's credits.

A petition circulated in Dawson county and signed by many prominent citizens, warns that any man who is actively furthering the interest of the nonpartisan league in the county should be branded as an undesirable citizen.

John M. Whitted, 93, civil war veteran and the oldest Mason in Nebraska, died at Omaha. He had held the Jordan medal for the past four years. This medal is given to the oldest Mason in the state and when he dies it passes on to the next oldest.

Farmers in 52 Nebraska counties hold 200,000 bushels of wheat according to reports reaching Secretary Bernecker of the state board of assessment. Saline county has the most with 17,000 bushels. Phelps is next with 16,000 bushels.

The Pierce county council of defense has forbidden the Nonpartisan league to hold meetings in the county and its organizers to solicit for members. The home guards of the county are enforcing the orders of the defense council.

John Gerdes, wealthy retired German farmer, charged with sedition, was bound over to the district court by Judge Ellis at Beatrice. His bond was fixed at ten thousand dollars, which he furnished.

The Nebraska farmers loyalty conference held at Lincoln adopted a resolution favoring immediate national prohibition and another opposing any peace discussion, until autocracy is crushed.

One Dean, an organizer of the Nonpartisan league, was bound over to the district court at Pierce by County Judge G. T. Kelly on charge of violation of the state sedition act.

The Nebraska Society of Friends of German Democracy, whose members, of German birth, are pledged to work for the crushing of German autocracy, was organized at Lincoln.

Spring wheat has been sowed in six northern Nebraska counties to the extent that the total acreage of fall and spring wheat will be more than double that of last year.

Drafted men, numbering 1,573, will go from Nebraska to Camp Dodge, Iowa, May 25, as a part of the 233,000 called to the colors by the War department.

The resolution to investigate the activities of the Nonpartisan league was voted down by the Farmers' congress at its session in Lincoln.

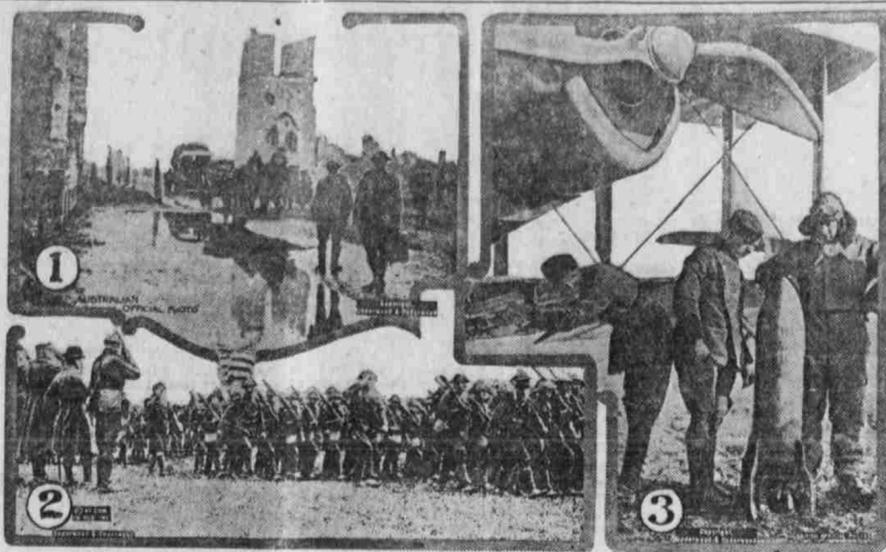
Nebraska went "over the top" in the Liberty loan campaign last Friday. It was officially announced at state headquarters at Omaha. The state's quota is \$32,000,000. When the final returns are all in it is believed the total for this state will be well over the \$40,000,000 mark.

Governor Neville has issued a proclamation designating Sunday, May 12 as "Mothers' Day." He suggests that each one wear a flower or other insignia in memory and honor of "our best earthly friend."

Through the efforts of the Beemer home guards, two carloads of hogs were donated by the farmers of the surrounding country and shipped to Omaha, bringing \$3,970.51 for the Red Cross.

F. A. Peterson, county chairman of Madison county for the third Liberty loan, announces that the county doubled its quota.

Winter wheat in western and northwestern Nebraska is far above the average in excellence of condition, according to railroad crop reports.



1—Recent view in ruined Ypres, objective of the Germans in Flanders, reviewing a body of American Infantry at the front. 2—One of the huge bombs used by the British aviators.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Defeated With Awful Slaughter in an Attack on Ypres Salient.

PREPARING FOR NEW SMASH

Americans Gallantly Repulse Hun Assault Near Amiens—Teutonic "Peace Offensive" Developing—Third Liberty Loan Heavily Oversubscribed—Plans to Expand Our Army.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Monday of last week was a bitter day for the Hun—the day of his worst defeat since the great spring drive began. Under orders from General von Arnim to take Scherpenberg, Mont Rouge, Mont Noir and all the high ground back of Kemmel, the Germans hurled themselves time after time against the stone wall of British and French defenders, only to fall back in disorder, leaving thousands of their men dead and wounded on the field. The enemy employed about thirty fresh battalions, in addition to the numerous divisions already in position on that front, and his onslaughts were so frequent as to be almost continuous throughout the day.

When the morning of Tuesday came the great numbers of gray-uniformed dead in front of the defending positions showed the awful price the Hun had paid. Moreover, he had nothing to show for this expenditure of life. For the allied lines were virtually intact at all points, and the British late in the afternoon counter attacked north of Kemmel and regained considerable ground previously lost. Just to the west of this position, about Loere and at the cross roads between Scherpenberg and Mont Rouge, the French met the fiercest assaults of the day. Changing hands several times, Loere was held by the Germans at nightfall, and they had pushed ahead until the situation was most critical for the defenders, but the French came back with such irresistible dash that the advance was stopped, and after dark they pushed the Germans out of Loere and back from the positions they had won between the two hills.

In this, the most pretentious attack on the Ypres salient, the British and French, largely outnumbered, fought with equal gallantry and determination. At the same time the brave Belgians, farther north, repulsed another attack, not yielding a foot of ground. The Kaiser had just visited the German lines and exhorted his troops to push the British back to the channel, "where they belonged," but the stubborn Tommies didn't wish to be pushed, and they were not.

The big attack probably had the double purpose of capturing Ypres and diverting large numbers of allied troops from the Amiens salient so the Germans could make another drive there, but neither object was attained. The artillery fire from both sides was continuous and very heavy, and the Germans, despite the excellent work of the airmen, improved their transport and brought up many of their large guns. The British batteries west of Kemmel devoted much of their efforts during the week to deluging the top of that hill with shells, so that the Huns were unable to obtain any benefit from its capture.

The intense activity observed behind the German lines indicated that Von Arnim was preparing to resume the attack on the Ypres salient immediately. Except for Kemmel hill, his troops are occupying lower ground than that held by the allies, and they cannot continue there long under the smothering fire of the British and French artillery. If they cannot gain the line of heights they seemingly must soon retire.

Following their disastrous repulse in Flanders, the enemy made two attacks in the Amiens region. The first was directed especially at the American troops, now revealed as holding positions in the vicinity of Villers-

Bretonneux, east of Amiens. After an intense preliminary bombardment lasting two hours, the Germans advanced, three battalions strong, and hand-to-hand fighting ensued all along the line. The Americans put up a defense that won the warm praise of the French commanders on their flanks, and the Huns, after considerable time, were driven back with heavy loss. The losses of the Americans were said to be rather severe.

The second attack was made Wednesday night in the Thennes sector, southeast of Amiens, and was as complete a failure as the other.

Already, the expected Teutonic "peace offensive" is beginning to develop, as it always does after the Kaiser has won some successes and then has been brought to a halt. Charles of Austria is said to have made peace offers to Italy, the real purpose of which is evidently to create discord in Italy and at the same time to quiet the discord among his own subjects. The pope, it is understood, will put forth peace proposals on Whitsuntide, May 19, making concrete offers of mediation by the holy see. Germany's own offers are expected after another great effort has been made to smash the allied armies in France.

This peace offensive will be no less offensive to the allies than its predecessors. They will not be deceived by offers to restore Belgium and to cede Lorraine. Nothing less than the utter defeat of the central powers will satisfy them, unless there is an unbelievable change in the state of mind of the governments and the peoples. This is no less true in America than in England and France. The American casualty lists, though still comparatively short, are scattering all over the country's map little black dots of mourning, each of which becomes the center of a strengthened determination to see the war through to complete victory.

The Austrian emperor is truly having a hard time keeping his subjects to their allegiance. From Serbian sources comes the news that the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the dual monarchy are holding a plebiscite on the plan to join with Serbia and Montenegro in one national independent state, with Peter of Serbia as the king. This movement is led by the prime archbishop of Carniola. Meanwhile the Austro-Hungarian military commanders have been greatly exercised by the fact, just announced, that large numbers of Bohemian troops are joining the Italian army and are now on the Italian front in Italian uniforms. They belong to the Czech-Slovak army which is being formed at many points within Austria-Hungary.

Though they have slowed up a bit in Russia proper, the Germans are going ahead steadily with their penetration of Ukraine, and now have established military rule in Kiev, its capital, on the ground that the government has proved too weak to maintain law and order. A number of the members of the Ukraine government have been arrested. Of course, the prevailing disorder there is mainly due to the presence of the German troops and their oppression of the people, but a little discrepancy like that does not bother the Kaiser. Recently General von Elchhorn, the German commander there, ordered the peasantry to return all property and effects taken from the landholders and to begin at once the cultivation of the estates. This order, designed to protect the interests of the landholders, was vigorously opposed by the rada, which declared it would not permit interference by German or Austro-Hungarian commanders in the internal affairs of the country. The minister of agriculture was instructed to tell the peasants not to obey Von Elchhorn's order.

Berlin announced on Thursday that Sevastopol had been occupied by the German forces.

For a day or two last week the world was startled by a report that there had been a counter-revolution in Russia, and that the former czar's little son had been proclaimed emperor, with his uncle, Grand Duke Michael, as regent. The story came from Scandinavia, and soon was recognized as

German propaganda, though there was doubt as to its motive. It was not confirmed from any Russian source. Possibly the Germans meant to use the alleged revolt as an excuse for seizing Petrograd, a move they already have threatened to make unless the Russians agree to their outrageously unfair plan for the exchange of prisoners. According to this plan, which Russia rejects, all German prisoners in good health are to be returned, the unfit being kept in Russia; and all unfit Russian prisoners will be returned, the fit being retained in Germany.

Another bit of characteristic German insolence cropped up last week, when Berlin formally protested against the action of the allies in giving aid to the Red guard of Finland, because it interfered with the internal life of Finland, though the Germans themselves are helping the White guard of the country with land and sea forces. This combination has now occupied Viborg after severe fighting.

The Russian bolshevik government is really preparing to re-enter the war against the central powers, whose aggressions have become intolerable. The pro-executive council at Moscow has adopted Trotsky's plan for universal military training for all men between the ages of eighteen and forty and the conscription of all workers and peasants. The best military experts have been recalled to the service and the government expects to have a large and effective army within ten months.

War work in America is progressing with unprecedented speed these days. The third Liberty Loan campaign closed on Saturday with the \$3,000,000,000 of bonds heavily oversubscribed. The most satisfactory feature of this loan are the large numbers of individual subscribers and the fact that the country districts took a portion of the loan relatively much larger than they did of the previous issues. As the campaign neared its end the enthusiasm became nearly tremendous. All classes of the population joined in the work of selling the bonds, and most substantial aid was rendered by 50 wounded American soldiers and a group of French "Blue Devils" who came over from France for the purpose.

The war department permitted it to be known that it now plans to have 1,000,000 men in France by July 1, and that considerably more than 500,000 are already there. Secretary Baker says the army will be expanded to 3,000,000 men and then will be made as much larger as is considered necessary. The movement of troops across the Atlantic is so swift that the training camps are being emptied, and therefore the draft registrants are being called in increasing numbers. Secretary Daniels is enthusiastic for an army of unlimited size, and says if there are not enough young men to whip Germany the age limit will be changed and the older ones will go. The brigading of the Americans with the British and French has greatly expedited the placing of the men on the firing line, for now only 30 days of training in France is considered necessary.

The senate grew impatient all of a sudden last Tuesday and three bills were introduced for expanding the army. In the house Chairman Dent of the military affairs committee also introduced such a bill, but he would limit the size of the army to 4,000,000 men. As usual, he is not in accord with the spirit of the nation.

On Thursday Secretary Baker presented the administration's program to the house committee. It includes expenditures on the army aggregating \$13,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year; manufacture of artillery on a stupendous scale; drafting of at least 1,000,000 additional registrants and as many more as can be equipped and transported to France.

The Overman co-ordination bill was passed by the senate Monday by a vote of 63 to 13, and when it gets through the house there will be little in any way connected with the war which the president will not be empowered to do. The measure gives him dictatorial powers to reorganize bureaus and departments of the government and to transfer government functions at will.

MILLIONS BUY BONDS

ONE-SIXTH OF POPULATION SUBSCRIBE TO THIRD LOAN.

MAY REACH OVER 4 BILLIONS

"Keep Your Liberty Bonds" Is Slogan Proposed by Secretary McAdoo—World's Greatest War Credit.

Washington, May 7.—For the third time within a year the American people have heavily oversubscribed a war credit. Analysis of the third Liberty loan shows that probably 17,000,000 persons bought bonds in the campaign—7,000,000 more than in the second loan and 12,500,000 more than in the first. Tabulations made at the close of the drive show \$3,316,628,250 reported subscriptions, but the treasury believes the actual total, which may run to \$4,000,000,000, will not be definitely known until May 13.

"Whatever the money total," said a treasury statement, "the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. The marvelous distribution of the third Liberty loan indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may have participated in the loan." Banks' resources, it was pointed out, have been drawn on comparatively little and the prospects for future loans are brighter as a consequence. An added reason for jubilation is the indication that the government bond buying habit is becoming stronger among people of small means.

The table of subscribers is as follows: New York districts, 4,000,000; Chicago, 2,498,000; Cleveland, 1,561,679; Philadelphia, 1,200,000; Boston, 1,200,000; San Francisco, 1,000,000; Atlanta, 1,000,000; Minneapolis, 1,000,000; Kansas City, 900,000; Richmond, 900,000; St. Louis, 866,342; Dallas, 850,000.

Secretary McAdoo gave out a statement, urging everyone to keep the bonds.

Every Nebraska County "Over."
Omaha, Neb., May 7.—Every county in Nebraska surpassed its quota in drive for the sale of third Liberty bonds. Custer county being the last to report as having oversubscribed its allotment.

British Lose Quarter Million.
Washington, May 7.—British losses in men killed, wounded, captured and missing on the western front since the German offensive began March 21 are estimated at nearly 250,000.

This estimate would appear to be in remarkable contrast to the enormous German losses in the drive. The German war office, of course, has not disclosed to the world what its losses to the great battle have been, but the estimates of allied observers have placed the loss of German life at a staggering figure.

An inkling of how serious the German losses are came some time ago, when it was reported that the German military chiefs dared not disclose their extent to the German people and therefore were sending the wounded to Belgium.

Rail Service Cut One-Third.
Chicago, May 7.—One-third of all the passenger trains between Chicago and the Pacific coast will be eliminated after June 1, according to word received from Washington by railway officials. This step, it was said, would save approximately \$12,000,000 a year and cut off 11,728,000 miles of train haul.

R. H. Aishton, regional director of the western railroads and assistant to W. G. McAdoo, director of railroads, said that such a plan had been under consideration and has been worked out. He added that he had not been officially informed that it was to be put into effect on any certain date.

Teutons Start Italian Offensive.
London, May 7.—An Austro-German offensive has been launched on the Italian front. The campaign, it is believed, is a part of the plan of the central empires of obtaining a decision in the next few months.

It has been expected such an attack would be launched while the British and French were occupied with holding their line in Flanders and France.

Wilson Saves Soldiers.
Washington, May 7.—President Wilson disapproved the sentence of four American soldiers in France, ordered to be shot.

Sentences of two of the men were commuted to three years' confinement, while the others were granted full pardons.

Estimate Hun Losses Near Million.
London, May 7.—A "high English authority" is quoted by the Graphic as estimating the German losses in killed, wounded and captured since March 21, as at least 900,000.

Ask Prayer for Victory.
New York, May 7.—The National Association for Mothers of Defenders of Democracy has issued an appeal for international victory prayer on Sunday, May 12, for the mothers of soldiers and sailors.