

SCHOOL FUND ALLOTTED

Semi Annual Apportionment More Than Half Million Dollars—7,054 Districts Affected.

The largest semi-annual apportionment for distribution among the 7,054 school districts of Nebraska which the state superintendent's office has sent out for many years is announced from that office.

Table listing school district apportionments for July, 1918, by county. Includes counties like Adams, Antelope, Banner, etc., with corresponding dollar amounts.

Small grain in Nebraska was seriously damaged by extreme heat and lack of moisture, says the July crop report issued by the State Board of Agriculture and United States Bureau of Crop Estimates.

There is only one pennant race, and that must be fought out on the western front in Europe, was the consensus of opinion of the president and owners of the clubs of the Western baseball league at a meeting at Omaha.

"Nebraska at Work," the motion picture film of state activities now being finished by the state publicity bureau, will be ready about August 15.

The government has given permission to the North American Hotel company to issue additional securities, and to finish hotel buildings now nearing completion at Grand Island, Kearney, Scottsbluff and Ogallala.

N. C. Allen, superintendent of the Burlington with offices in Omaha, has been appointed by Governor Neville a member of the Nebraska State Council of Defense to succeed George Brophy, retired.

Forty-four members of the St. Paul home guards company, in co-operation with the agricultural agent went out after supper one evening last week and shocked wheat for three farmers.

Threshing outfit owners of Buffalo county will receive 9 cents a bushel for threshing wheat and rye. Six cents will be paid for threshing oats.

Several school districts in the vicinity of Virginia, Gage county, have voted \$50,000 bonds for the erection of a consolidated school building.

Material is now being received for the new consolidated school building near Holmesville, Gage county, which is to cost \$70,000.

Omaha maintained its position as the second leading live stock market of the world for the first six months of this year.

Dodge county melon growers say that the prospects for a bumper crop were never better at this season of the year.

The state of Nebraska has stocked up on coal enough for the winter to provide heat for the state capitol and the governor's mansion at Lincoln.

According to railroad crop reports corn in Nebraska is in excellent condition. Winter wheat was damaged to some extent by the hot weather in June, but the damage was not so great as estimated at that time.

A million and a half Frenchmen have died in the war, a million have been disabled, a million women have been made widows, and two million children are fatherless.

The Nebraska Nonpartisan league suit in the Lancaster county district court to enjoin the State Council of Defense from interfering with its meeting in this state came to a sudden termination when the league agreed to withdraw all literature from the state branded as disloyal by the council.

Forty-one of the 93 counties of the state have reported their valuation to Secretary Bernacker of the state board of assessment, showing an increase over last year's assessed valuation of \$15,000,000.

Five hundred farmers, representing 20,000 members of the Nonpartisan league, unanimously adopted resolutions at the first state convention held by the organization at Lincoln.

Omaha has adopted a sugar card rationing system, and all householders of the city are compelled to buy their sugar supply for the next three months by card.

Nebraska stands third among all states of the union in production of cattle and fourth in hogs, corn and oats in the 1917 year book of the department of agriculture just issued.

The Otoe County Council of Defense went on record at a meeting at Nebraska City as being opposed to the use of any language other than the American in all schools of the country.

Sixteen residents of Holt county, have been penalized by J. M. Hunter of O'Neill, county federal food administrator for Holt county, for infractions of the food rules.

C. E. Wray, in charge of war savings headquarters at Omaha, reports the latest tabulation of societies formed in Nebraska in the drive which ended June 28 to be 8,272.

The Northwestern railroad has asked the state railway commission to extend the time for constructing a new depot at Irwin until December 1, 1919.

In a campaign to rid Omaha of an alleged "arsenal trust," State Fire Commissioner W. S. Ridgell has warned risk companies not to accept insurance policies on five business properties.

Final figures show that in the last Red Cross drive Nebraska donated \$2,300,000. For the whole United States the Red Cross war fund now stands \$170,038,000.

Owing to the high price of sorghum farmers in Gage county have planted about five times more cane seed this year than last, in order to conserve the use of sugar.

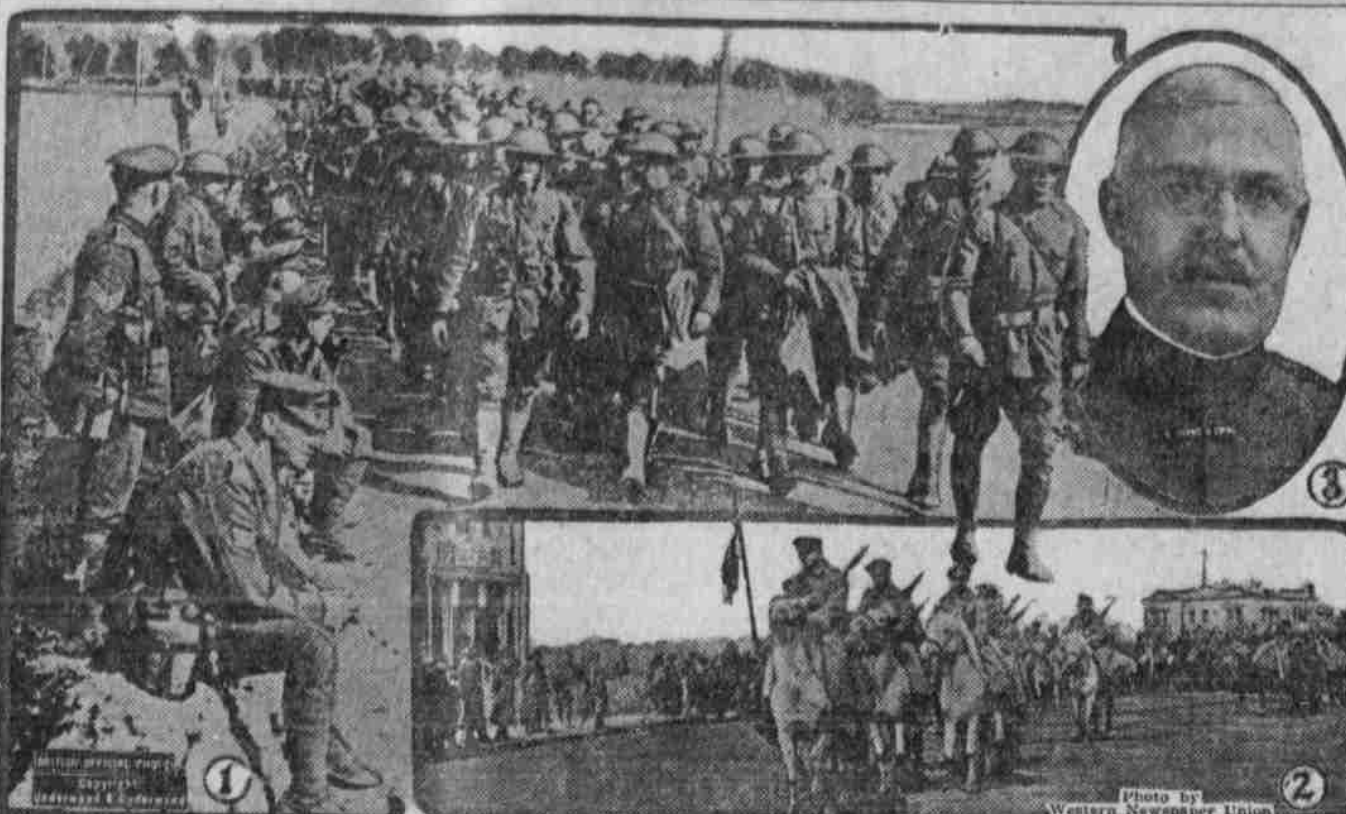
Edward Galloway, a farmer and stock raiser near Adams, finished threshing his wheat crop and reports a yield of from 32 to 35 bushels to the acre.

The Genoa Red Cross chapter has made a wonderful record. It was organized January 1 last, covering a territory with a population of 8,500.

A large number of war savings societies have been organized in Cuming county, all school districts doing their share towards making this movement a success.

Information which Governor Neville is seeking in connection with the state soldier voting law has brought to light that eight Nebraska families have furnished thirty-one sons for Uncle Sam's army and navy.

Freemont will have no race meet this year for the first time in 20 years, owing to the war and lack of interest on the part of those who usually support the game.



1—American troops on their way to front-line trenches, passing through British comrades. 2—Cossack cavalry of the Semenov-Orloff force passing through Harbin on their way to East Siberia to fight the bolsheviks. 3—Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, one of the American commanders recently promoted by President Wilson.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Two New Pro-Ally Republics Are Established in Northern Part of Russia.

PROBLEM OF AID UNSOLVED

Von Hintze, Pan-German, to Succeed Von Kuehlmann—Italians and French Conducting Successful Offensive Against the Austrians in Southern Albania.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"What shall we do to help Russia?" was still the leading question for the governments of the allied nations last week. Developments, though they were in the main favorable to the allied cause, had not greatly clarified the situation.

The people of the Murman coast, between Finland and the White sea, where there are large allied military stores under guard of British and American forces, have created the White sea republic, and in the rest of Arctic Russia, from the White sea to Siberia, the republic of Wologozhe has been established.

Both of these new states are anti-German and pro-alloy and their people promise to form active forces against the Teutons if given aid. In western Siberia the bolsheviks have been defeated again and are reported to have evacuated Irkutsk, and a provisional government for Siberia has been set up in Novonicolayevsk.

This government has laid out a program that includes the liberation of Siberia from the bolsheviks; the avoidance, if possible, of foreign intervention; universal suffrage, distribution of the land among the landless and other economic reforms. It intends to summon a constituent assembly and to restore law and order.

All this is being done under the protection of the army of Czecho-Slovaks that has continued its victorious campaign against the bolsheviks and the German and Austrian war prisoners who are adding them.

Thus there appears to be forming the established authority that has been considered requisite for the extending of aid to the Russians, at least in Siberia. But President Wilson would not consent to the dispatch of an armed force that would mean the weakening of the western front in Europe, and doubtless the other allied leaders agreed with him.

Through German sources comes the assertion that the soviet government of Russia has declared it will ally itself with Germany if an Anglo-Japanese expedition intervenes in Siberia. No doubt Lenin would commit himself to such a course, but it is a question whether he would be sustained by any great numbers of Russians.

Germany's penetration of western Russia and Finland has been accompanied by such brutalities that the minority socialists in the reichstag have been attacking the government's policy strongly. Their leader, Hugo Haase, asserts that since the Germans entered Finland 73,000 workmen have

been arrested and many of them, including 50 socialist members of parliament, executed. Because of the numerous executions there, he said, the town of Sveaborg has been renamed Golgotha.

When the news came of the assassination of Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, in Moscow, at the instigation of a group of social revolutionists, there were many predictions that the kaiser would get revenge by sending a great army to occupy the chief Russian cities, and indeed it was semi-officially stated in Berlin that such would be his course.

It is not easy to see how Germany would gain much by further grabbing in distracted and starving Russia.

The pan-German party triumphed over its opponents and forced the resignation of Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann because of his "peace impossible by force" speech, and then proceeded to pick Admiral von Hintze, the trickiest and most disreputable of Teuton diplomats, as his successor.

Great excitement in the reichstag resulted and the socialists agreed not to vote the war credit, which could not be passed without their aid, until the new minister had announced his policies.

Military operations of prime importance last week were confined to Albania, a field of which little has been heard for a long time. There the Italians and French got very busy and, with the aid of British naval forces in the Adriatic, started an offensive that met with considerable success.

This Albanian offensive was counted on to have great political effect, especially in Austria-Hungary and among the small nations of the Balkans. Already it had caused evident uneasiness among the forces of the central powers that face the allies from the Adriatic to Saloniki.

In Macedonia they made several costly and vain attacks on the allies. The apparent objective of the allies in Albania is the Shkumbi valley and the old Roman road, the Via Egnatia, leading to the Vardar valley and opening the way to a movement toward the east that would outflank the enemy north of Monastir.

If the Austrians are decisively defeated in this region the kaiser may force them to accept Von Below as their generalissimo, despite their protests. The efforts to Germanize the Austrian general headquarters have stirred up the already angry people of the dual kingdom.

Another row there has been caused by more or less open assertions that Empress Zita ruined the offensive on Italy by preventing the use of gas and otherwise hampering the commanders. A big

scandal resulted, and extremists in Vienna are asserting that both the emperor and the empress should be literally sequestered and made to take orders from Berlin. Hungary, too, is furious at Austria because the Hungarian regiments were forced to bear the brunt of the attack in Italy and in some cases were practically wiped out.

There were no major operations on the Italian front last week, but the Italians unceasingly harassed the enemy by raids and sorties and in the mountain region improved their own positions considerably.

On the western front there was an ominous silence on the part of the Huns. The usual 40 days needed by them to organize a new drive had nearly expired, but still they did not start. However, abnormal activity was observed behind their lines, especially in the regions where the Americans are stationed.

Such splendid work is being done by the air forces of the allies on the west front that military observers now assert the superiority in the air now unquestionably rests with them. The British flyers have engaged in a number of extraordinary exploits, and the French and Americans are keeping up their end of it most satisfactorily.

In preparation for the next big drive Von Hindenburg called for a million more men, to be taken from the factories, their places being filled by prisoners and foreigners, and, contrary to agreements, by exchanged prisoners of war.

There have been many stories of the declining morale of the German troops, due partly to the prevalence of Spanish influenza, but it would be foolish to grow optimistic over these reports. The enemy is still strong and can produce an amazing number of men, and confidence in our victory must be based on our growing strength rather than on his growing weakness.

The stream of Americans across the Atlantic continues, although it may be they are not being sent so rapidly just now as in recent months. The war department recently decided that all men of the new drafts should be given six months' training on this side.

The senate gave a big boost to the plan for a home-dry America by voting in favor of the prohibition rider to the agricultural extension bill. It went on record first by reversing the ruling of the chair, that the amendment is general legislation and therefore barred from an appropriation measure.

The investigating board found that Major Mitchell's death "occurred in line of duty, and not because of his own misconduct." Major Mitchell was formerly mayor of New York City.

U.S. TO SEIZE WIRES

PRESIDENT IS EMPOWERED TO TAKE OVER SYSTEMS.

QUICK ACTION ANTICIPATED

Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and Cable Lines Affected—Government Ownership Predicted.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Power to take over the nation's telegraph, telephone, radio and cable lines now rests in the hands of President Wilson. Both houses of congress have passed the resolution authorizing the president to assume control of communication lines whenever he deems it necessary.

Congressional leaders predicted the president would lose no time in taking over the lines—millions of miles of wire, thousands of men and millions of dollars invested.

Postmaster General Burleson, in whose hands control may be placed would keep the present wire organizations more or less intact, developing an operating organization similar to that now running the railroads under federal control.

"If I am called upon to select a man to direct this work," said Burleson "I will select a man who will give everyone a square deal. There will be no favoritism.

"If the president turns this work over to me, I will be the last man to stand out against any censorship. I do not propose to interfere in any way with the conduct of this or any other branch of the business to the detriment of those involved."

Competing telephone systems in nearly 1,000 cities and towns will be merged by President Wilson, leaders were informed. This will result in economy, administration leaders feel. Business houses which have operated two switchboards will need only one.

Telephone combination also will release many men and women for necessary war work. One wire man will serve where two served before. Duplication of solicitors, branch exchanges and central offices will be eliminated eventually.

Competing companies first will be ordered to interchange service. Then government experts will rearrange equipment until the country's whole telephone system is run as a single unit.

The proposed merger, officials say, will help solve the question of new equipment.

The merger of the two telegraph companies will follow the telephone consolidation, although nothing has been definitely decided. Friends of government ownership say the lines never will go back into private hands. "Unscrambling" of the lines after the war will be impossible, they hold, if present plans are carried out.

24 Nations in Economic League.

London, July 16.—An economic association of twenty-four nations comprising the entente allies already in existence, according to Lord Robert Cecil, British undersecretary for foreign affairs and minister of blockade, in a statement regarding the world's trade after the war. Whether Germany eventually shall be admitted to this economic association, he said, would be determined by the test established by President Wilson.

The president said December 4 that if the German people should, after the war, "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free intercourse. Germany is the one obstacle to this economic association, said Lord Robert—the Germany described by President Wilson.

Building Owners Blamed for Disaster.

Sioux City, Ia., July 16.—The Sioux City public safety department of the city council and the owners of the Oscar Ruff building were held primarily responsible by a coroner's jury here for the collapse of the Ruff structure June 29, when 39 persons lost their lives. The verdict says failure of the walls of the building caused the collapse. Both of the F. X. Bahut & Son and Ruff Drug company contributed to the cause of the accident, the jury said.

Tobacco Rationing Possible.

Washington, July 16.—Government control of the tobacco industry may result from the heavy requirements of the allies and the American military forces abroad. Rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility.

Failed to Buckle On Belt.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Failure to buckle his safety belt and the "peculiar quick snap" of his scout plane when it was nosed over for a glide apparently caused the death of Major John Purroy Mitchell, says the official report on the accident at Gormston Field, La., received a few days ago at the War department.