

LINCOLN MAN TO DIRECT Y. M. C. A. WAR FUND DRIVE



CHARLES STRADER.

Charles Strader, successful business man of Lincoln, has accepted an invitation from the State War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to direct its campaign this fall to raise Nebraska's contribution to the \$112,000,000 fund. Mr. Strader will direct the campaign from the Omaha headquarters. Nebraska's quota is \$1,120,000, based on the allotment given this state in the third Liberty loan drive. Of the total fund, \$97,000,000 will be for promotion of Red Triangle work with the American and allied armies, and \$15,000,000 for the war work being done by the Y. M. C. A. As far as possible, use will be made of the same organization used in Nebraska's Y. M. C. A. drive last November. A conference to shape final arrangements will be called in Omaha early in September. The drive will be in October.

Over \$900,000 of Liberty bonds, held by banks in Dodge, Madison and Franklin counties, and deducted by the institutions from their capital stock in making returns for purposes of taxation, has resulted in the state board of equalization refusing to approve such action. The state board has ordered the Dodge county assessor to make a new return without allowing any such deduction, and has called upon assessors of the other two counties to send complete reports of the proceedings before the county boards of equalization.

The run down condition of the Moffat railroad in Colorado, which has threatened to shut off Nebraska's bituminous coal supply next winter, is to be improved, Nebraska Fuel Administrator Kennedy announced. Mr. Kennedy refers to the Routt county coal fields as "the bituminous coal bin of Nebraska."

That 6,500 acres of state school lands in Perkins county are bringing only 2 1/2 to 15 cents an acre to the state treasury, where it should be bringing at least 42 cents, was the complaint of Theodore Barnes, Holdrege, before the state board of educational lands and funds at Lincoln.

The federal food administration at Washington announced that Charles Henderson of Kimball, Neb., is one of several persons found guilty of violating the food administration rules and have lost their licenses. Mr. Henderson, it is alleged, violated the substitute rules and his place was closed.

The Madison County Council of Defense has announced to Madison county people that they should not sell their Liberty bonds. The council is especially anxious to stop the sale of certain stock for which Liberty bonds are being received as payment.

Nebraska added another "first" to her war record, in the fact that she was the first state in the Fourteenth industrial district to return a list of her industries. This report was made to the regional director at Kansas City.

A new home guards company with a membership of 110 has been organized at Schuyler.

The state railway commission has granted the Lincoln street car firm permission to charge 10 cents car fare from Lincoln to the state fair grounds. The five cents extra, however, goes in the fair association for terminal improvement.

The defendants in the case of the Farmers' Irrigation district of Scottsbluff and Morrill counties, against the Tri-State Land Co., and bondholders of the district, removed the case from Scottsbluff to the federal court at North Platte.

According to official figures, Omaha ranks first of all the cities of the United States in the amount of sale of War Savings Stamps. Per capita sales in the Nebraska metropolis average \$10.83, Syracuse, N. Y., ranks next to Omaha. It has made a record of selling \$7.25 worth of the small bonds per capita.

Nebraska's two senators, Hitchcock and Norris, voted with the majority when the senate passed the resolution giving the president power to take over and operate telegraph, telephone, cable and radio lines.

Nebraska railroads have challenged the authority of the Nebraska state railway commission to enter the order which it issued recently, covering the closing of freight depots and reciprocal duties of carriers and shippers to facilitate the delivery and handling of goods for shipment under the new regulations. The carriers have been raising the jurisdiction question in all orders of the railway commission recently on the ground that the state board has lost authority to prescribe under what conditions the railroads shall operate since the government took over their operation.

The Central Power company, at Grand Island, which uses water power, and the municipal electric light company, have made a working merger "during the duration of the fuel shortage," which provides that when the company's plant is run by water power it is to furnish current to the city. The state's plan at the Soldiers' home may join the merger.

Farmers of Sheridan county have decided to enter the field of potato buying, grading and selling and the manufacture of starch and other potato products. An association composed of 140 members has been formed. The starch factory is to be located at Gordon, with grading stations at Seedan, Rushville, Clinton, Hay Springs and Bordeaux.

Prof. W. W. Burr of the agronomy department of the university of Nebraska, says the recent rain is the salvation of the corn crop in Nebraska, a considerable portion of which was close to the verge of ruin. Other crop experts agree that with reasonable weather for the next month Nebraska will harvest the greatest corn crop in its history this fall.

Housewives of Nebraska may have all the sugar that is necessary for the canning and preserving fruits and vegetables, announces the Federal Food administration for Nebraska. But in making application for sugar, housewives should limit the use to as small amount as possible and yet preserve the necessary fruits.

York county commercial club labor bureau has furnished the farmers with over two hundred men. Under the supervision of the Commercial club the home guards assisted in harvesting 1,080 acres of grain on twenty-six farms, forty-five of fifty men taking part.

The first carload of Red Cross cattle sold on the Omaha market netted the Brownlee, Cherry county, chapter of the American Red Cross \$2,121. The shipment consisted of 26 head of cows and calves, all donated by farmers residing in the vicinity of Brownlee.

Secretary E. R. Danelson of the Nebraska state fair emphatically denies rumors to the effect that the fair will be discontinued this year and that the grounds will be turned over to the government for a training camp.

Richard L. Metcalfe of Omaha has accepted the filing for the democratic nomination for United States senator, recently made by democrats of Webster county. He has resigned from the state council of defense.

Nebraska will send 100 men to Camp Fremont, California, under a new draft call for 40,000 men just issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will remain between August 5 and 9.

A contract has been let for the construction of a men's cottage at the Beatrice institution for feeble minded, and the first unit of a new power plant there. The bid for both buildings was \$83,862.

The grain harvest is on in north Nebraska and wheat and oats are being cut. Early indications are that winter wheat is in good condition and that spring wheat is rather light. The quality of the grain is excellent.

Bonds in the sum of \$45,000 were voted at Bennett for the erection of a new school building. The proposition was voted upon three years ago, but was lost by a few votes.

Fourteen coal sheds to hold 100 tons of coal each are to be built by Douglas county authorities, to hold the coal supply for the county hospital and the court house.

A call for 236 colored men for the national army from Nebraska has been sent to local boards. The contingent will be sent to Camp Funston.

Flour and sugar cards, as protection against slackers in the community, probably will be issued by merchants of Emerson.

Wheat is running from 15 to 20, and oats from 30 to 50 bushels to the acre in Dodge county.

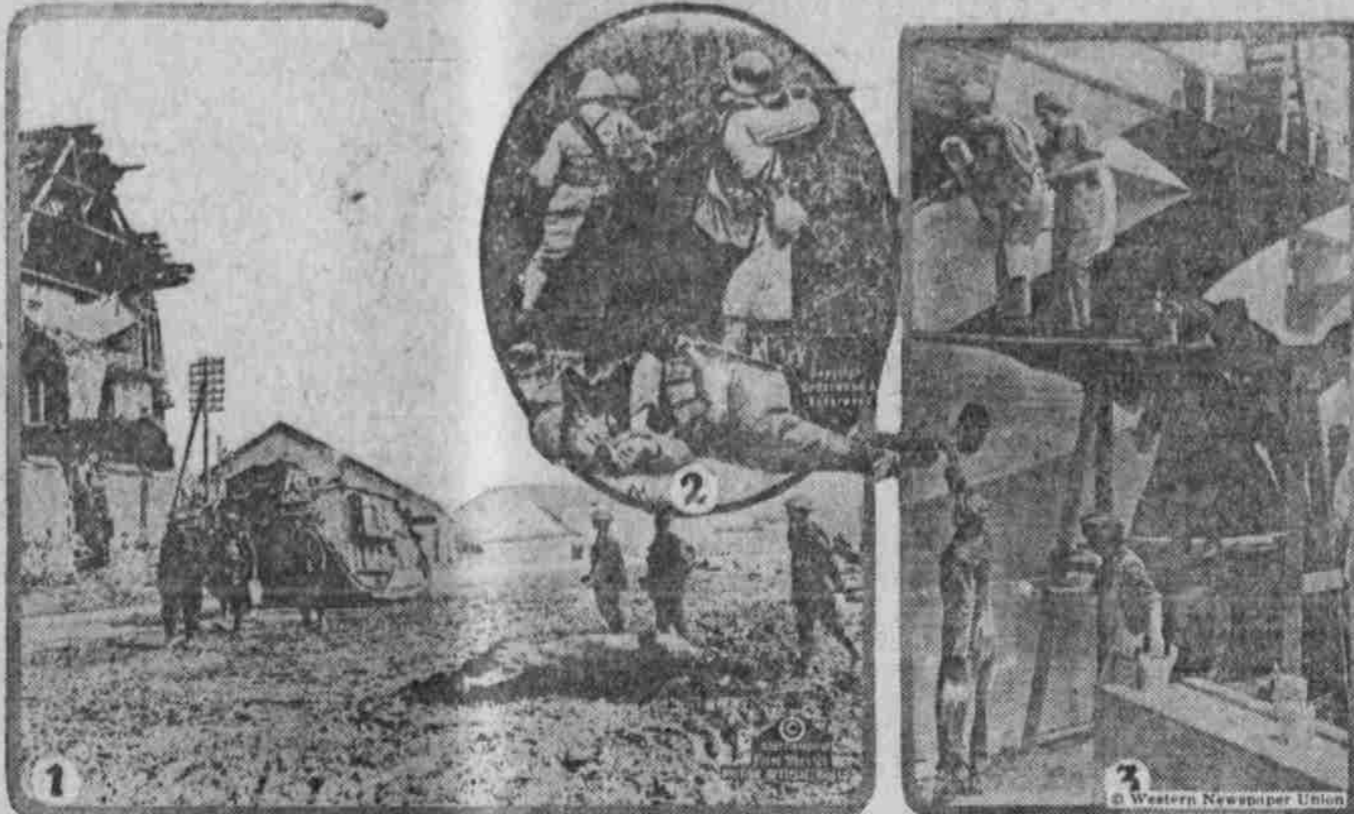
Nebraska's quota of student nurses to fill vacancies in American hospitals, caused by the great number of nurses now abroad, has been determined at 700. Enrollment will commence July 29.

State institution employees are forbidden hereafter to lend property belonging to the state to outsiders or use it themselves except for state purposes. The board has recovered some property which has been loaned to outsiders by institution employees and the ruling is a result.

The Commercial club of Columbus has accepted the offer of 300 barrels of cement for a seedling mile of the Lincoln highway, made by Geo. Wols, state consul for the association. The club has agreed to raise \$2,000,000 locally to improve the thoroughfare in that vicinity.

A field of 24 acres of wheat on the farm of Albert Nelson, southeast of Fremont, yielded 35 bushels to the acre.

A North Platte bakery was ordered closed for a week for violating the order for wheat substitutes.



1—British tank moving to the attack through a shell-swept village. 2—French patrol fighting the Huns, one of their number having been killed. 3—Members of the Women's Camouflage corps painting the land battleship recruit in Union square, New York.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Fifth German Offensive, on the Marne, Quickly Checked by French and Yankees.

START DRIVE OF THEIR OWN

Line North of Chateau Thierry Pushed Eastward—Huns Lose Heavily in Fierce Fighting East and West of Reims.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Up to the hour of writing, Germany's "supreme effort" to win a Teutonic victory by smashing through the allies' lines has been a dismal and costly failure. The Huns had gained nothing worth mentioning, and had lost perhaps 100,000 men. More than that, it appeared they had lost their last chance to demolish the defenses of the allies, and had sustained a defeat that would play havoc with the morale of their troops and with the support of the civilian population of Germany.

As soon as the German offensive seemed safely checked, General Poch took the initiative and put on a drive of his own that sent a thrill through all the allied countries. French and American troops, secretly and carefully concentrated, were launched in a great attack on a twenty-five mile front between Belleau wood and the Aisne river. The enemy was taken completely by surprise, and the allies, following a tremendous rolling barrage, advanced swiftly taking on the first day more than twenty towns and villages, many cannon and large numbers of prisoners. They then were close to Soissons, commanding it with their guns, and were in the outskirts of Neuilly St. Front. Culchy, the key to the Chateau Thierry sector, was threatened; many of the railways and roads of supply for the German armies in the south were cut or under shell fire, and it appeared that Ludendorff would have to act quickly and powerfully or be driven entirely out of the Chateau Thierry salient if not back to the Aisne.

As this is written the battle in that region is still going on, with the German resistance stiffened by the bringing up of fresh troops. The Franco-American drive at least served to lessen the Hun pressure on the defensive lines about Reims, though it was premature to say that the ancient cathedral city would not have to be evacuated, or that the Germans in the Marne district had been beaten to a standstill. Severe as was their check, they still had great forces in reserve.

This latest German drive, directed by Ludendorff, opened early Monday with a tremendous attack at nearly all points along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to Main de Massiges east of Reims. The immediate defenses of Reims were not assaulted, but it seemed to be the intention of the Huns to squeeze the allies out of that city and to eliminate the salient there, and then to force their way on to Epernay and Châlons. The snarl of the first day bent back the allied line in places, but nowhere was it broken; much of the lost ground was speedily regained, and when the second day came to a close it was considered that the offensive had been definitely stopped. None of its objectives had been attained, though the German commanders employed about 750,000 men in their fierce attacks. Von Bernhardi, the famous Prussian strategist, once said an offensive which is brought to a standstill is a conquered offensive, and the allies took that view of the situation.

With pride and gratification America learned of the splendid part played by its soldiers in this third battle of the Marne. Some 250,000 of them were involved, holding especially the sectors just west and east of Chateau Thierry, and they acquitted themselves in a manner that won the unqualified praise of the French commanders. In the first place, they sustained a powerful assault on Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, and though forced out of that village momentarily, they regained possession of it by a brilliant counter-attack. Then, further to the east, at the Jaugonne bend of the Marne, they were called on to check a tremendous rush of Huns across the river. Their advanced line fell back, the guns all the time slaughtering the Germans who were trying to get over with pontoons and canvas boats. Then the main line of defense came into action, changed itself into a line of offense, and swept the enemy back across or into the river, killing great numbers and capturing about 1,500, including a complete brigade staff. The fighting in that sector continued with great intensity, but the Americans commanded the river front at the bend.

On Tuesday the Americans, in cooperation with the French, launched heavy attacks between St. Agnan and La Chapelle-Monthodon, southeast of Jaugonne, where the Germans had succeeded in getting considerable forces across the river. The enemy was driven back steadily and both these villages, as well as others, were recaptured. From Dormans, northward toward Reims, in a sector held by Franco-Italian forces, the Huns at first advanced two or three miles, but occupied no positions of importance and were unable to disorganize in the least the defensive line of the allies. By Wednesday the Germans were making their greatest efforts in this sector, trying to force their way toward Epernay. But by this time the French—were manifestly holding the upper hand, and they counter-attacked eagerly and spiritedly, retaking every piece of ground which the Germans occupied by their desperate efforts. Nearly every attempt of the enemy to advance was repulsed almost before it started.

The swiftest and most complete check sustained by the Germans was east of Reims, between Pompele fort and Main de Massiges. Expecting an easy victory there, they met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the French troops under General Gouraud. This gallant commander, who lost an arm at the Dardanelles, had disposed his men with the utmost cleverness. When the German bombardment began, one of the most terrific ever known, the French, except for machine gun crews in blockhouses, retired to shelter. Then the observers announced that the advance was starting, and instantly the enemy was swept by a devastating fire from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The blockhouses regarded the Huns, large numbers of whom were killed, and the charging troops never entered the French line of resistance, coming to a standstill at the wire entanglements, which were loaded with dead bodies.

The Huns engaged in this attack were fifteen elite divisions, with ten divisions supporting. Less than one-third as many Frenchmen defeated them, and the French casualties were astonishingly few. The attacking German divisions had to be relieved, but the French staid in their positions, happy and cheerful and more confident than ever.

The morale of all the allied troops, indeed, was of the highest, in strong contrast to that of the enemy as revealed by the words and actions of prisoners. The spirit of the Americans engaged was shown vividly by two incidents worth recording. On the first day, when a certain force of Yankees had been compelled to give ground, their commander was advised by a French general to let his men rest, as the retirement could have no serious consequences. The American responded that he could not accept the counsel and was going to counter-attack at once. This he did, regaining the lost terrain and half a mile more to boot. Another commander, in reporting the recapture of a number of towns, wired to headquarters: "Met Roche on his line of defense. Sharp fighting, Roche turned tail and ran like h—l, pursued by our troops. Hope to have more prisoners." There were numerous instances of valor and nerve in the desperate fighting in which the Americans took part. These are the troops which the German papers assert are flabby, without enthusiasm and unfit for serious operations. The French soldiers displayed their

customary gallantry and determination, and the Italians on that front were not behind them in this. If more stress is laid on the bravery of the Americans, it is only because the others have proved themselves times without number in the last four years. All the latest reports of the allies state that the situation is entirely satisfactory and improving hourly.

At first it was thought by many that Ludendorff's offensive in the Marne region was not intended to be his main effort but masked a plan to attack elsewhere, perhaps in Flanders. At the end of the week there were still some observers who believed this, but it seemed very doubtful. At the same time, it was hard to figure out how he could expect to derive any great benefit from success where he attacked. Even if he had attained his supposed objectives and captured Epernay, Châlons, the Mountain of Reims and Mont-Mirail, he would be no nearer a decisive victory than before, and was certain to lose an enormous number of men. Instead of turning westward toward Paris, he was attempting to move to the east and south and the road to the capital would still be closed to him.

If Ludendorff really plans an offensive in Flanders, the British there are getting ready to meet it. Several times last week they advanced their lines, taking possession of positions that materially strengthened their defenses. The British airmen were especially active and there were numerous bombing raids over territory held by the Germans and on German towns.

The Franco-Italian troops in Albania continued their victorious progress last week and made their way well to the north and east, threatening the flank of the enemy in Macedonia. The political effect of this offensive already is becoming apparent in Austria-Hungary.

The Chinese government has decided to send a force to Vladivostok to co-operate with the allies, but it is probable nothing more will be done now except to protect the frontiers of China. Japan was much excited last week over the proposition to send a great expedition into Siberia. The press insisted the United States had submitted to Japan a proposal for such action, though this was not officially confirmed.

The provisional government of Siberia, located at Harbin, is growing in strength, but may be reorganized soon owing to dissatisfaction with General Horvath, who put himself at its head. It is said the Czech-Slovaks have agreed to co-operate with Horvath. These troops have driven the bolsheviks entirely out of Irkutsk and a large force of them was reported to be approaching Krasnoyarsk.

It was revealed that a considerable number of Americans have been sent to the Murmansk coast to help guard the supplies there. Lenine is enraged because these forces are in Russia and has ordered them removed. There is a chance that he will declare war on the allies, a course which, naturally enough, is strongly urged by the German press. In this connection it is to be noted that Prof. Paul Milukoff, leader of the constitutional democrats, has gone over to the Germans, saying he would prefer a united Russia under German protection to a country broken up into many governments.

In Ukraine new revolts of the peasants are reported every few days. The people are well armed and have abandoned their farms to fight the Germans and the rada which is controlled by them.

Food Administrator Hoover made public his plan for wheat and flour control through the purchase of wheat by the government grain corporation. The corporation will buy at stated prices wheat graded according to the department of agriculture grade revision, which has just gone into effect. The farmer can protect himself, says Mr. Hoover, by the study of the primary prices, deducting intermediate charges, or he can ship to the grain corporation, or he may ship to a commission merchant at a terminal market and through him secure the benefit of competitive buying.

HUNS GIVE GROUND

ALL TERRAIN TAKEN IN BIG DRIVE REGAINED BY ALLIES.

CHATEAU THIERRY RECAPTURED

Point Marking Farthest Advance of Germans Now in French Hands. Yanks Take 17,000 Prisoners.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—All the ground gained by the Germans south of the Marne in their terrific drive which started July 15, had been recaptured by Franco-American forces up to last Saturday night and, according to dispatches from the front, victories for the allied armies are multiplying daily. German losses are constantly mounting.

The enemy is constantly giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further indications have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the Americans and French.

Chateau Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, was recaptured early Sunday by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

The district south of the Marne and east of Chateau Thierry is entirely cleared of Germans. Two badly cut up German regiments were left south of the Marne in the German retreat. Allied aviators bombed the bridges across the river and their escape was impossible.

The German position in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw.

Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totalled by actual count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communique to the War department. Capture of 500 guns also is announced.

A French official statement issued at Paris declared that American and French troops up to July 20 had taken between 20,000 and 25,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material.

Warn of Coming Casualty Lists.

Washington, July 23.—American casualties in the great war have mounted to 12,495, and General March warned members of the senate military committee that for the next thirty days the list covering the present west front fighting will affect many more American homes. Of the total to date, 10,635 have been reported in the army and 1,860 in the marine corps. A recapitulation of the army casualties shows 1,758 killed in action, 656 died of wounds, 1,376 died of disease, 534 died of accidents and other causes, 5,745 were wounded and 566 missing, including prisoners. The marine corps list is made up of 965 deaths, 1,112 wounded in action, four in hands of the enemy, and seventy-nine missing.

U-Boat Shells U. S. Coast.

Orleans, Mass., July 23.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod Sunday, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The crews of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in life boats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station at the tip of the cape. The firing brought thousands to the beach. The flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly seen. Danger was not thought of until a shell whirled over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

Torpedo Sank U. S. Warship.

Washington, July 23.—The Navy department announced three men are known to be dead, 42 missing and 12 unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States Cruiser San Diego last Friday off the Long Island coast. The men unaccounted for are believed to have been on leave. The cruiser was sunk by a torpedo fired by a submarine, according to survivors.

Demand for Fixed Prices Growing.

Washington, July 23.—A growing demand for price-fixing on practically all essentials is showing itself in congress. Senators and representatives who are staying here through the mid-summer recess, are getting scores of letters demanding action against the profiteer. Other congressmen who have made flying trips home declare the letters represent the overpowering sentiment of the ordinary man and woman that congress should act to stop the upward flight of the prices of necessities.