

CHICAGO WOMAN IS CHOSEN TO DIRECT Y. W. C. A. CAMPAIGN



Mrs. Grace Ford Gholson.

The war work council of the Young Women's Christian Association has sent Mrs. Grace Ford Gholson of Chicago to the Omaha headquarters to serve as state director for Nebraska in the joint Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. war fund campaign, which will take place in October. Mrs. Chas. Offut of Omaha will act as state chairman. Plans are being made for an extensive speaking tour of the state by Mrs. Gholson. It is also planned to send a large number of other prominent women over the state and explain the aims of the organization. The minimum quota allotted to Nebraska in the co-operative drive has been placed at \$1,120,000. Of the combined budget \$97,000,000 is for Y. M. C. A. and \$15,000,000 for Y. W. C. A. war activities. The movement has received the unqualified endorsement of government authorities.

Patriotic citizens should report hoarders of sugar, says the federal food administration for Nebraska in a bulletin to all its county food administrators. Reports have reached the state food administrator from different sections of the state that various methods have been resorted to in order to get more than the two pound allotment. Those found guilty of willfully violating the sugar regulations will be prosecuted under the state sedition law, the bulletin says.

In order to counteract a report that farmers were exempt from the substitute rule, when they exchange wheat for flour at a mill, the food administration for Nebraska announced that they must continue to present a certificate to the effect that they raised the wheat themselves and a pledge that they will use an equal amount of substitutes as the flour, pound for pound.

Although he has been restrained by a court order temporarily from placing on the November election ballot the referendum proposition to prevent women from voting under the partial suffrage law enacted in 1917, Secretary Pool is required by law to go ahead with the printing and mailing of the pamphlet on that subject to about 330,000 voters in the state.

The Ford Motor Company's assembling plant at Omaha has been closed indefinitely because of the government's order curtailing steel and other materials used in auto construction. This makes the fifteenth of the Ford plants closed in the United States during the past few months.

Secretary of State Pool during the month of June issued 6,150 auto plates and 250 motorcycle plates. So far this year 105,000 automobile plates have been issued from the secretary's office and 2,700 motorcycle plates as against 148,101 automobile plates and 3,500 motorcycle plates in 1917.

Rev. Mr. Largent, a Methodist minister of Hershey, who was arrested and fined \$50 and costs for assaulting S. J. Koch, was informed that the keys of the church would be taken from him and that he would have to give up the pastorate.

During the first half of this year 92,780 hogs were shipped to the South Omaha market in automobiles, compared with 33,084 during the same period a year ago.

C. R. Ball, of the office of cereal investigations, Washington, said at a conference on wheat and labor at Chicago, attended by several men from this state, that the increase of wheat acreage in Nebraska from 600,000 acres last year to 3,135,000 acres this year was one of the most remarkable accomplishments of its kind in the United States.

The annual convention of the state federation of labor will open at Nebraska City, September 9. A large delegation is expected.

Twenty-five delegates, representing 100 towns, met at Beatrice and formed the Golden Rod highway, which will run between Oxford and Nebraska City, a distance of 255 miles.

During the period from May 15 to July 25, 252 automobiles, conservatively valued at \$150,000, have been stolen at Omaha. Of these 107 have been recovered.

R. B. Howell of Omaha, republican candidate for the nomination for governor, has withdrawn from the race. He will enter the U. S. Navy in a short time.

Wheat acreage suggested by the department of agriculture at Washington for the present fall planting in Nebraska will be a minimum of 3,074,000 acres, or 117 per cent of the 1917 acreage. The maximum suggested is 3,762,000 acres. The average for the past five years in Nebraska was 3,764,000, according to the department.

The first Nebraska woman to pilot a load of hogs to the South Omaha market is Miss Hazel Grunkemeyer of Burwell. She created quite a sensation when she arrived at the South Omaha market one morning last week with her load of hogs, which were marketed at \$18.50 a hundred.

Dodge county will raise the biggest sweet corn crop in its history this year. The crop will be handled by the Fremont Canning factory, which will open soon. The entire output of the plant will be taken over by the government.

The cash collection at the office of Secretary of State Pool for the month of June totaled \$63,270.34 as against \$55,954.92 during the same month a year ago, the largest cash receipts ever shown in the office.

The national war labor board at Washington ordered an increase of carmen's wages in Omaha and other cities over the country. The raise in Omaha will be from 35-40 cents to 41-45 cents an hour.

C. H. Hanks & Co., of Kansas City will establish a cattle-feeding station at Fremont. Six hundred to 1,000 head of cattle will be fed there. The firm plans to establish four other feeding stations in the state.

Of the 5,586 grammar school graduates called to the colors by the War department, Nebraska must furnish 145. The men from this state will be sent to the Agricultural College of Utah.

Fred Maurer, Madison county farmer, was fined \$300 by the county food administration, \$200 of which went to the Red Cross and \$50 to the Y. M. C. A., for hoarding 700 pounds of wheat flour.

Shippers of live stock to the Nebraska state fair will have the benefit of the same rates as were in effect a year ago, according to word reaching Secretary Danielson of the state fair board.

Eleven carloads of exhibits illustrating the work of the various government departments at the national capital, will be shown at the Nebraska state fair at Lincoln this fall.

There were two hundred and fifty convictions in the Nebraska district of the federal court during the year ending June 30, according to T. S. Allen, U. S. district attorney at Lincoln.

No registered man may now enter the navy, marine corps or emergency fleet. This order has been received by draft boards over the state from Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Nebraska is called upon to furnish 4,185 unskilled laborers under the system of government recruiting put in effect August 1 by the United States employment service.

Prof. F. M. Fling and Mrs. Minnie T. England were exonerated by the board of regents of the University of Nebraska of the charge of stirring up strife in the faculty.

J. P. Franke of Albion, his wife and two daughters, were killed near State Center, Iowa, when their automobile was run down by a Northwestern railway train.

A total of 3.65 inches of rain fell in the Tecumseh vicinity during the past week. Crops of all kinds have been wonderfully benefited as the result.

Nebraska's governor is the lowest paid state chief executive in the union, according to the U. S. census bureau. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Secretary of State Charles W. Pool now estimates that 12,000 ballots will be sent out to soldier voters, instead of approximately 8,000.

Democrats of Nebraska, at their platform convention at Hastings, endorsed national prohibition and woman's suffrage.

Governor Neville has made known that if he is defeated for governor this year he will enlist in the army.

Chauncey Abbott, one of the most well known millers in Nebraska, died at his home at Schuyler.

Will Ball, 16 and Clark Wykert, 14, two Sarpy county lads, were drowned in a pond near Meadow.

Walter C. Stillinger, aged 39, of Litchfield, was killed in an automobile accident at Sutherland.

Joe Stecher of Dodge, noted Nebraska wrestler, has enlisted in the navy.

Plans are already in progress to rebuild the electric light plant at Sterling which was destroyed by fire just recently. For the present the streets of Sterling are dark.

The Cass County Council of Defense has forbid the preaching, making public addresses or talking over the telephone in the county in the German language.

According to Washington reports reduced fares to the Nebraska state fair at Lincoln will be announced shortly by the railroad administration.

Seventy-eight of the 93 counties of Nebraska have reported their valuations to the state board of assessment. These 78 counties show a total increase in the assessed valuation of \$32,373,800. In 1917 the valuation of these counties was \$459,428,225, but this year the valuation is shown to be \$481,801,985.

The injunction suit by suffragists to prevent the "antis" referendum from being placed on the ballot this fall will not come to trial before September 1, according to Lincoln reports.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

TURKEY'S NEW SULTAN

Mohammed Burhan-Eddine, who until the downfall of Abdul Hamid was the latter's favorite son, has now become sultan of Turkey, being proclaimed under the name of Mohammed VI.

Now in his thirty-third year, Burhan-Eddine has ever since his boyhood been groomed by Emperor William for the eventual occupancy of the Ottoman throne. He has been carefully brought up by the best, German, French and even English tutors, is thoroughly up to date and very modern in his ideas, and as a boy had charming manners. He is by profession a sailor, rather than a military man, and holds a commission of captain in the Ottoman navy, which until the beginning of the present war was far and away the most popular branch of the defensive service, its officers having as a rule held themselves aloof from the political intrigues which have done incalculable damage to the prestige and to the discipline of the army.

The main shadow on Burhan-Eddine's record, apart from his pro-Germanism and his evil association with the unsavory product of an imperial scullery, Enver Pasha, is his attitude toward his late father. Although Sultan Abdul Hamid had even gone to the length of bestowing upon his favorite son on the occasion of his twenty-first birthday the title of nahim, which may be rendered in English as coadjutor, associate or viceroy—a title which figures but rarely in the history of the Ottoman empire—yet Burhan-Eddine never raised a finger in defense of his father, either on the occasion of the first military pronouncement in 1908 or at the time of his final deposition and imprisonment in 1909.

Burhan-Eddine became the most intimate friend of Enver, and contributed in no small degree to bring about the latter's marriage to the imperial princess, Nadje Sultana.



RECRUITING WOMEN DOCTORS



clothes and their bodies reeking with it, that the nurses and doctors must breathe in a good deal and the clerks who handle their clothes do, too.

The French will supply the hospital. It is to be ready for the suffrage unit whenever the latter arrives, and Mrs. Brown hopes to start for Europe with the 50 by the end of August. The French war department will supply some of the equipment, and will maintain the patients, but food and salaries for the 50 of the personnel will come out of the money the American suffragists are raising for this war work.

After six months' trial of the women's overseas hospitals, the French government has asked the National Woman Suffrage association, which sent the unit over and is financing it, to supply immediately a personnel of 50 women, doctors, nurses, nurses' aids, clerks, chauffeurs, etc., to run a 300-bed hospital to be established for the care of gas cases. Mrs. Raymond Brown of New York, who went to France for the suffragists to inspect the units they had sent and report what was needed, came back with this official request and is scouring the country now for the very best experts her sex can furnish to enlist for this dangerous work.

"It is dangerous," she said in her office at national suffrage headquarters, "dangerous not only because it will probably be near the front, but because the gassed men come in so full of the poisonous stuff, their clothes and their bodies reeking with it, that the nurses and doctors must breathe in a good deal and the clerks who handle their clothes do, too.

NOTORIOUS HUN INTRIGUER

Admiral von Hintze, German minister at Christiania and formerly minister to Mexico, who was selected to succeed Dr. von Kuehlmann as foreign secretary, is perhaps the most notorious intriguer in the German diplomatic service. China has been the scene of much of his activity, and there he hobnobbed not only with the Germanophile mandarins, but also with the robber bands and spies.

So scandalous, indeed, was his behavior that he was recalled for a while and at the outbreak of the war he was in Mexico. In the guise of an Englishman he managed to return to Germany by way of the United States, England and Holland, and in 1915 was sent back to China as minister.

He traveled once more by the way of America, and despite the close watch for him which was kept by the Japanese he managed to get across the Pacific as a supercargo in a Scandinavian tramp steamer. Von Hintze is as wily and tricky as any living diplomat, and when in Mexico tried hard to drag the United States into war with that republic.



WINS FAME IN THE AIR



The young fighter was educated at Fort Worth.

Lieut. Tyler Cook Bronson, a young American aviator, only twenty-two years old, was mentioned in the dispatches as being one of the American group who brought down six of the kaiser's best fighting airmen, a unit of the famous Richthofen's own squadron.

The encounter took place near Chateau Thierry and was the largest air fight in which members of the American squadron have taken part. Six German planes were brought down while the rest took to flight, absolutely no loss resulting to our flyers.

Lieutenant Bronson comes from a fighting family, his uncle, the late Col. E. N. Knox, having been a Civil War veteran and medal of honor man. His mother, Mrs. Melvin A. Brown, is secretary of the national aeronautic committee of New York, and her only other son, Frederick P. Bronson, is with the engineers' corps in France.

In Switzerland, served on the Mexican service at Ithaca, Toronto, Canada and

Helping the Meat and Milk Supply

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

USELESS DOG A NATIONAL ENEMY



A Thousand Dollars' Worth of Mutton Destroyed in One Night, and the Dogs That Did It.

DOG EATS MAN'S FULL ALLOWANCE

Canines That Serve No Useful Purpose Should Not Be Tolerated by Farmer.

MUST HAVE MEAT REGULARLY

One Cur in Single Night Has Been Known to Destroy \$1,000 Worth of Sheep—More Mutton and Wool Wanted by Nation.

What are you doing about winning this war, anyway?

Of course you take a conscientious interest in it, but are you working at it just as diligently as though it were your own personal war, and as though your own personal salvation depended upon it—which it does?

Home folks have got to do a little bit more than strangers. You bought some of our Liberty bonds? Of course you did. But a blessed old pagan away over in the heart of Asia, entirely out of touch with us and owing us no duty whatever, bought \$100,000 worth of these bonds by cable. You buy a War Savings stamp now and then. Certainly. But a bunch of poor, hopeless human beings in exile who can never profit by the liberty that is to be won—to wit, the lepers at Molokai—bought \$3,000 worth of our savings stamps.

Must Do Your Part.

Now, you, to square yourself with yourself, have got to do more than a prince in Persia, or an outcast at Molokai. It doesn't mean a great deal to give away a little money, and to lend money to the government on the best security in the world means no sacrifice at all. It just means thrift and good sense. To do your part in your own war you have got to give up some of the trifling little things, some of your personal fads and fancies that to you probably do mean a good deal.

Take, for instance, that dog, silver-collared, silver-leashed, pampered, petted and persiflage with a pet name. Or maybe he isn't collared or leashed or named. Maybe he is just a plain dog that runs where he pleases, even though he may not please where he runs. But one way or the other he is your dog.

Now, think it over. A dog eats as much as a man—more, if he gets a chance. Every dog absorbs a ration that would feed a soldier. Either you feed it to him, or he goes out somewhere and finds it for himself. Also, a dog demands—and takes—more of a meat diet than a man. A man may get along very comfortably and cheerfully on cabbage and corn cake, parsnips and prunes, tomatoes and tabasco, but a dog has got to have his meat. It may be beef and bacon from your table, or it may be live sheep from your neighbor's pasture. If you feed him his meat, he probably consumes about what a man would require. If he goes and takes it himself, he destroys pretty nearly enough to feed a regiment of men. One dog in a single night has been known to destroy \$1,000 worth of sheep.

More Sheep Needed.

More sheep is one of the greatest needs toward increasing the nation's meat supply, and there is only one sound reason why the farmers of the United States do not raise more sheep. That one reason is the dog. It may not always be the actual physical dog, but it is the ghost of the dog, the fear of the thing that bides always in the heart of the farmer. He knows that one dog, absolutely worthless, incapable of producing a single dollar of wealth for the country, can and very likely will, in the dark hours of one night, destroy the accumulations of years and the profits of untiring industry. If that fear could be removed from the farmer's heart, if he could know that sheep could browse safely in his grass that goes to waste, the number of sheep in the United States

would increase many fold in a little while.

That is one big phase of the dog question—this fact that the presence of too many dogs prevents the general raising of animals whose flesh and wool are both seriously needed for our armies overseas. But it is a phase of it that does not necessarily come into consideration at all. Of course your dog is not a sheep-killing dog. Nobody's dog ever was a sheep-killing dog—until, suddenly, some man's sheep were slaughtered and that dog was found to have blood on his chaps and wool in his teeth.

The United States department of agriculture is not an enemy to the dog—it recognizes certain definite uses for that animal, but it realizes that the country could get on mighty well with much fewer dogs than it has, and that both the actual and potential meat supply of the country would be greatly increased thereby. It has recently sent out several appeals on that point. If you have a dog that serves a genuinely useful purpose, keep him. He is a good citizen. But to help in the world's salvation, get rid of the useless dog!

HOW DOG LOVERS CAN AID.

The dog rightfully holds a strong place in the minds and affections of men.

The owner of a good dog finds in him a most faithful friend.

But it sometimes happens that the dog most highly esteemed is also one that kills and worries the most sheep and is the most cunning in obscuring the evidences of his guilt.

A well-bred dog's habit of lying innocently asleep in the front yard during daytime is no proof that the same dog does not kill sheep at night.

Because of the economic loss occasioned by sheep-killing dogs, and because such dogs bring the whole of their kind into bad repute, the true admirers and friends of this animal should help to further any steps likely to result in the limitation of the activity of these discrediting members of a noble race.

One of the most practicable methods of accomplishing this result seems to be to place upon dogs such a tax as will reduce the number of superfluous ones and result in fewer being kept by persons who cannot or will not give them the attention necessary to prevent the formation of habits and associations that lead to sheep killing.

Milk as a Food.

Economy in the diet does not always depend upon limiting the use of certain foods, but it is sometimes a question of actually increasing the use of foods which furnish nutritive material at relatively low cost. Milk belongs to the latter class, and the housewife would do well to study its food value and decide whether her family is using as much as it should. The average person in this country uses only a little more than half a pint of milk daily, and this quantity can very profitably be increased when safe milk is available.

Many people think of milk only as a beverage, but if they understood that it is in reality a nourishing food they would increase their daily allowance.

We eat foods for two main reasons: First, to renew body wastes and promote growth by forming new tissues and fluids; and, second, to supply energy for carrying on body functions. Milk contains the body-building materials (protein and mineral substances, such as lime and phosphorus), and also supplies energy.

The following table, compiled by specialists of the department of agriculture, shows the quantities of various foods needed to supply as much protein or energy as one quart of milk:

Protein.	Energy.
1 quart of milk is equal to—	1 quart of milk is equal to—
7 ounces of sirloin steak.	12.5 ounces of sirloin steak.
6 ounces of round steak.	14.9 ounces of round steak.
4.3 eggs.	9 eggs.
8.6 ounces of fowl.	14.5 ounces of fowl.