

## GOVERNOR SEEKS HELP

**Calls On Nebraskans to Volunteer Services in Registering Men for Army Under New Draft Law.**

Governor Keith Neville has issued a bulletin to all local draft boards requesting them to secure the services of voluntary registrars in every voting precinct in the state in preparation for the enrollment of men who will come under the new draft law. Nebraskans to communicate with the viable record in the administration of the selective service law. Nebraskans have given freely of their time in the transaction of this work. In the 1917 registration, volunteer registrars were secured for the vast majority of counties. It is the governor's desire that the titanic task of conducting the proposed new registration be accomplished with as little expense to the government as possible. He is, consequently, calling upon patriotic Nebraskans to communicate with the local board having jurisdiction over their territory, offering their services on registration day.

Word has reached the state Liberty loan headquarters at Omaha that one Nebraska county is so well organized that more than \$70,000 worth of subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan are already pledged. In this county, it is said, every man has filed a report of his net worth and the committee has informed him that he is expected by the end of the fourth loan to own 4 per cent of that amount in government securities.

A report from Omaha to the effect that boards there had been notified to place all married registrants without children in class 1 has been discredited by Captain Walter Anderson, provost marshal of Nebraska, at Lincoln. "No rules or regulations calling for any such procedure have been issued by the war department or promulgated through this office," he said.

The Bohemian bazaar to be given for the benefit of the Czecho-Slovak army at Omaha, September 1 to 8, is expected to be the largest affair of the kind ever held in Nebraska. Governor Neville will open the bazaar. Donations amounting to \$25,000 already have been made. A firm at Morse Bluffs donated an automobile which will be raffled off.

As the result of a decrease of coal output in Colorado mines in July it is generally believed that fuel administrators of twelve mid-west states who confer at Denver this week will decide on some plan of rationing coal to consumers in this district. State Fuel Controller Kennedy will represent Nebraska.

Forty Fremont home guards signed a resolution to sustain the action of the guard committee that had printed and distributed cards entitled "Cut Out the Kaiser's Tongue, Etc.," which Ray Nye, chairman of the Dodge County Council of Defense, replaced with cards of mild language.

The first increment of 927 men who underwent training for special military duty at the State University at Lincoln left for various camps over the country a few days ago, and another quota of the same number has already arrived at the state college for similar training.

One of the greatest raids in the history of Omaha took place a few days ago, when federal, state and city officials rounded up 1,400 young men in an effort to catch draft evaders. It is proposed to induct every man in the city into the service who is found guilty of violating the draft law.

State directors of the Y. W. C. A. are arranging a most interesting exhibit for the state fair at Lincoln, September 1 to 6. This will include articles that will illustrate the actual work being done by the organization both in this country and overseas.

Dean Burnett of the agricultural section of the State Council of Defense has called upon farmers of Nebraska to take extra precautionary measures to lessen the annual loss of hay, grass and straw by fire resulting from sparks from locomotives.

Corp. Lester C. Cook of Albion is the first Boone county soldier to pay the supreme sacrifice. He was killed in action in France, July 23.

Two men were instantly killed and another seriously injured when an automobile crashed into a Burlington train near Seward.

Preliminary estimates of Nebraska principal crops on August 1 made by the state board of agriculture and the federal bureau of crop estimates are winter wheat, 5,253,000 bushels; corn, 206,785,000 bushels; oats, 58,376,000 bushels; rye, 3,352,000 bushels; barley, 4,243,000 bushels, and hay 7,151,000 tons.

The western corn root worm is damaging corn in some fields in the Platte and Elkhorn valleys, according to Agricultural Agent Christie of Dodge county.

The first test case in the federal courts to determine whether Director General McAdoo possesses constitutional power to fix intrastate railroad rates and to override state laws or railroad commission orders, may be furnished by Nebraska. Steps are now being taken by the national association of railway commissioners to intervene in the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific 2-cent fare cases, now pending in the federal court at Lincoln, and probably in other suits which all the railroads of Nebraska are litigating.

Congressman Reavis of Nebraska, who has just returned to Washington from the battle fronts of Europe declared that he visited with boys from this state "over there" for two days, found them in the best of condition and expressed his belief that they will be called into active fighting soon. "The Nebraska troops are located in the most beautiful part of France," he declared. He said he had some 2,000 letters to write to parents of boys whom he saw on his visit.

A complaint has been filed with Governor Neville against the International Harvester Co. and other farm machinery manufacturing firms by H. A. Peters of Hay Springs who charges that farmers are unable to replace broken or worn-out parts of their tractors and harvesting machines. Similar complaints have been received by the State Council of Defense, some stating grain has been rotting in the fields because farmers were unable to secure repairs for their machinery.

The voluntary resignation of the pastor of the Danish Lutheran church at Staplehurst because he could not speak the English language well enough to conduct services in it, is taken by the state council of defense as an evidence of the patriotic desire of the Danish people at that place to conform to the recommendation that all church services and public assemblages throughout the state be conducted in English.

The state food administration at Omaha has been advised by Washington officials that mail order houses, shipping sugar into Nebraska to be used for canning and preserving purposes, must comply with the certificate rule, which provides that sales can be made only on certificates issued to the purchaser by the county food administrator.

The state food administration has sounded a warning to Nebraskans to go slow with ice. Ten suggestions are offered for saving ice, among them being ice should not be used in serving food, don't detain the iceman and don't put more ice than is necessary in tea and other drinks. Conserve or go iceless, says the warning.

More than 400 representatives, pastors and delegates of the Nebraska district of the Missouri Lutheran synod were present at a monster patriotic war meeting at Deshler. A huge service flag with eight gold stars and indicating 1,015 Lutheran boys in uniform from this district was unfurled.

Governor Neville has announced that when three of the six nominees for the Nebraska supreme bench are elected in November, the fourth high candidate will be appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Francis G. Hamer of Kearney.

According to a report issued from the governor's office at Lincoln fines amounting to \$108,667.25 have been collected in Nebraska during the 15 months of prohibition. A total of 4,127 prosecutions have been brought and 2,950 convictions obtained.

All draft boards in the state have been ordered to register on August 24 all men who have become 21 years old since June 5. The registration day will be a national affair. Registration hours will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Negro nurses in Nebraska may enroll in the Red Cross service, and be va, chairman of the Nebraska co-assigned to army cantonment base hospitals, according to Miss Sarka Hrbkoman's council of defense.

The first member of the Nebraska Bar association to lay down his life in battle for world freedom is Fletcher L. Farley of Bancroft. He died on July 2, after having arrived in France only on June 8.

One hundred and fifty Nebraska draft registrants will entrain for Camp Dodge, Ia., August 30 and 31 under the latest call issued by the War department.

About 600 Nebraska G. A. R. veterans, Sons of Veterans and Spanish-American war veterans are attending the national G. A. R. encampment at Portland, Ore.

Several hundred new and conspicuous signs have been placed along the Lincoln highway through Nebraska. They give the distance to towns east and west.

The Nebraska Liberty Loan committee is rapidly completing plans for the fourth Liberty Loan campaign which opens September 28.

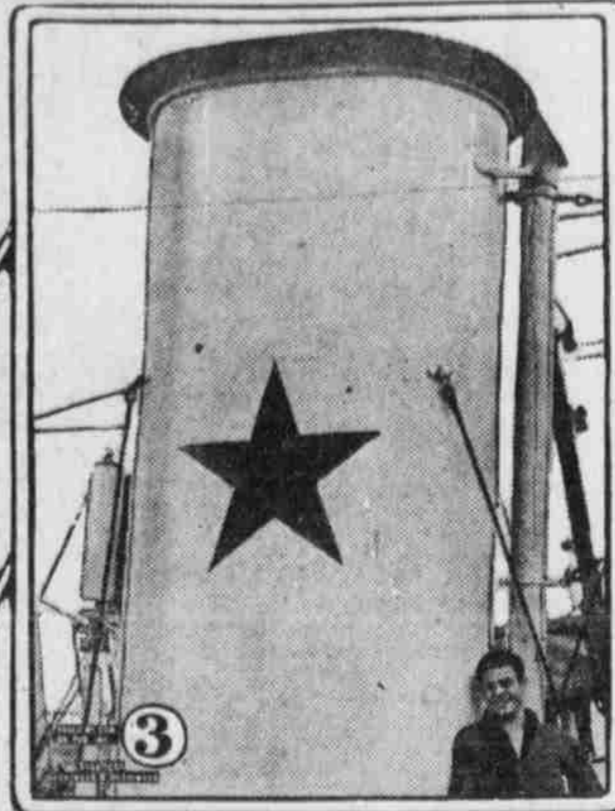
Nebraska issued 167,400 automobile licenses for 1918 up to August 1. In 1917 the total for the year was 148,101.

Government exhibits at the State fair at Lincoln September 1 to 6 will occupy the entire Arts and Textile building. The exhibit will include thousands of objects of patriotic interest such as captured trophies, Browning and Lewis machine guns, gas masks, trench periscopes, hand grenades and depth bombs.

Six or seven airplanes will participate in a sham battle and maneuver over the city of Omaha August 30. The flyers will show what a real combat in the air looks like.

The first two volunteers in Butler county to write up their applications for army nursing were Misses Nellie and Henrietta Lanasa of David City. Thursday, September 5, has been set aside as Omaha day at the state fair. Thousands of folks from the big city are planning to attend.

A rumor is current that an airplane factory is to be established at Omaha to cost in the neighborhood of a half million dollars. It is understood that liberty motors will be furnished for the planes, which will be built exclusively for the government.



1—Old Glory implanted on German soil for the first time, at a review of American troops in Marsevaux, Alsace. 2—Wounded Arab soldiers of the army of Hedjaz being removed after a battle with the Turks. 3—Funnel of American torpedoboat bearing the star that is awarded each of these vessels that has met and destroyed a submarine.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

**Allies Continue Their Advance in Picardy Steadily but More Slowly.**

**ROYE AND NOYON IN DANGER**

**First American Field Army Is Formed—Situation in Austria and Russia Improved—Man-Power Bill Introduced in the Senate.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Moving more slowly but steadily and with determination, the allies last week pushed the Germans further back in Picardy. General von Boehm, the Hun "retreat specialist," having been placed in command on the Somme front, put up an increasingly strong resistance to protect his withdrawal, and the fighting became rather localized. The fiercest struggle was toward the south end of the battle line, where the French were forcing their way toward Noyon. Overcoming tremendous resistance, they drove the Germans from most of the massif or heights of Laasigny early in the week, and also moved forward in the Oise valley. Then they gained a secure footing on the Thiescourt plateau and thus dominated most of the country northeast of them for miles. This movement and the increasing pressure of the British from the northward imperiled the enemy's position in Roye, although he clung with desperation to that city and to Chaulnes further north. Along much of the line he was holding his ground with the advantage of the old trenches and wire entanglements built by him prior to July, 1918.

Whether Von Boehm would elect to try to make a prolonged stand there, or fall back on the much stronger Peronne-Noyon line was not revealed, but observers believed he would choose the latter course, and the fact that he was withdrawing his troops north of Albert strengthened this view. He evacuated the towns of Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Puisieux au Mont and Buqueoy, taking up positions on heights more easily defended. Along the Somme, on both banks, the British, with the able assistance of some American troops have been advancing slowly, taking Bray and Etinehem.

In the advance on Roye and Noyon from the southwest the French have been fighting over extremely difficult ground with numerous ravines that furnish cover for the innumerable machine guns the Germans have been using. But the French kept bringing up their artillery and cleaning out these nests, and long before the end of the week they had taken Ribecourt, on the Oise, and had Noyon under continual fire, rendering it almost untenable.

On the Soissons-Reims front the fighting was mostly confined to repeated but futile attacks on the Americans at Fismes, Fismette and the neighboring region. Artillery of both sides was very active along the Vesle river.

Although the Picardy offensive was slowed up somewhat, army officers see no indication of a letting down on the part of Marshal Foch. On the contrary, they predict that another great drive will come soon, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Soissons, and expect movements of far greater scope in the near future. The German high command seems to have accepted defeat and to be trying to get out of its difficulties as best it may.

The effect of this on the morale of the soldiery is quite evident in the prisoners taken, and its effect in Germany is reflected in the press, which admits failure on the west front, as elsewhere.

Early in the week it was announced that the First American field army, of five corps, had been constituted with General Pershing as commander. It is understood that this army will by itself hold the eastern part of the line, to Alsace, and some officers believe an all-American drive east of Verdun may come soon.

Geneva dispatches said the Austrian-Swiss frontier was closed for some days and all trains were full of Austrian troops going to the Italian front, which was taken to mean another coming offensive there. However, the Italians were ready for it and daily improved their positions, especially in the mountains.

In Albania the Austrians evacuated all points held by them south of the Sement river.

An amazing development is the seizure of Baku, center of the Caspian sea oil district, by a British force which made its way up through Mesopotamia and Persia.

The parlous condition of the central powers resulted in a "kaiser conference" at German main headquarters which was attended by the rulers of Germany and Austria and their chief advisers and by representatives of the Turks, Bulgarians and Russian bolsheviks. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary especially is growing worse—or rather better—daily; an explosion there almost any day would not greatly surprise anyone. Bulgaria shows signs of breaking away from its confederates, and as for Turkey, the general public knows nothing of what is going on there or what is expected.

The situation in Russia, including Siberia, also is improving, for the forces opposed to the bolsheviks and the Germans are growing stronger and amalgamating. The possibility of establishing an eastern front that will seriously worry the Huns is being considered, especially since the "supreme government of the northern territory," embracing half a dozen districts, has declared itself opposed to the Germans and ready to fight them. Possession of the port of Archangel and the Murman coast gives the allies an inlet for troops to help this movement. That Germany recognizes the menace is evident from the facts that she is sending more soldiers from the west front to Russia, and has ordered Finland to prepare to make war on the people of Murmansk and the allies there. Dispatches from Helsinki declared the Germans intend to occupy Petrograd, though what they would gain by possession of that hunger-stricken city is not apparent. Lenin and Trotsky and their soviet government were reported to have fled from Moscow to Kronstadt, the great fortress near Petrograd, and to have placed the execution of power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Lenin, Trotsky and Zinovieff. Lenin also issued a manifesto urging the pitiless annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries.

Moscow being admittedly in the control of the counter-revolutionaries, the German embassy also fled from that city to Pskov, which greatly perturbed the German press.

The diplomats of all the allied powers, now living on warships at Archangel, have demanded of Trotsky an explanation of his threat that Russia would declare war "against Anglo-French imperialism."

The first American regiment sent to Siberia, the Twenty-seventh regular infantry from Manila, landed at Vladivostok Thursday, and other Yankees are on the way.

The Czecho-Slovaks in eastern Siberia now have the assistance of British and French forces which landed at Vladivostok and joined them in the Ussuri river valley. Those in western Siberia were last reported as engaged in a desperate battle with a large bolshevik army.

A long step forward in the moral support of these fighting Czechs and of their fellow nationals who are in rebellion against Austria-Hungary was the formal recognition by Great Britain of the Czecho-Slovaks as an allied nation and of their armies as an allied force regularly waging warfare against the central powers. It is hoped and believed America and other allied nations will follow the example of Great Britain.

Last week's dispatches told of furious and bloody riots against the Germans in several Russian cities, caused by the attempts of the Huns to seize foodstuffs.

The activities of German U-boats off the Atlantic coast have grown so annoying that the cabinet is said to have devoted a long meeting to discussing

them and the ways of combating them. The submarines, in addition to sinking a number of steamers and attacking others, in some cases only a few miles from the harbor of New York, also destroyed a considerable number of fishing vessels off New England. Several flights with these U-boats were reported and it was believed that at least one of them was sunk. What was believed to be a gas attack on the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's Island, South Carolina, in which several men were overcome, has not yet been explained though the theory that the poison gas came from a submarine was discarded. Presumably the fact that our naval vessels are pretty busy on convoy duty accounts for the comparative immunity of these U-boats along the Atlantic coast.

The steady decline of the German submarine campaign is emphasized by the official reports on sinkings and shipbuilding for July. The allied and neutral shipping sunk during the month amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. During the month the allied nations constructed a tonnage in excess of 280,000 tons that destroyed by enemy operations.

The administration's man-power bill extending the draft age to eighteen and forty-five years was reported to the senate Thursday and that body prepared to take it up and act on it speedily. Chairman Chamberlain in reporting the measure said General March told the military affairs committee that he believed 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines whenever they pleased and that if the ages are fixed as asked, the voluntary enlistment system automatically ends. He also said all the men called for active service under the amended act would be in France by next June. The new American war program, it was revealed, calls for 80 divisions, or about 3,000,000 men, in France and 18 more divisions in training in America, by June 30, 1919.

Mr. Chamberlain told the senate that President Wilson's program called for concentration of American forces on the western front, including Italy, and that the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front.

The bill as reported contains a work or fight provision to which organized labor, through Samuel Gompers, has filed emphatic objection.

The immediate need for more fighting men induced the president to issue on Wednesday a proclamation calling for the registration, on August 24, of all young men who shall have become twenty-one years of age between June 5 last and that day. This extra enrollment, it is believed, will include about 150,000 men, one-half of whom are fit for military duty.

Chairman Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee being wedded to the idea that the best way to raise more revenue is to increase the excess profits tax, rather than to impose a war profits tax, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was compelled to go before the committee with a mass of figures to sustain his contention that the war profits tax method is the best and only fair one. In reply to Kitchin's assertion that a war profits tax was "only camouflage to let out the big fellows" the secretary produced figures to show that in a great majority of cases the war profits tax would fall more heavily on the large concerns than would the excess profits tax, which, if fixed at 80 per cent as the committee proposed, he said would touch not more than one of the large corporations. He favors the continuance of the existing excess profits tax, with corrections but without increase. He also urged heavier levies on unearned incomes than on earned incomes, and the imposition of a tax upon servants as luxuries.

The secretary impressed on the committee the necessity of passing the new revenue bill before September 28, the date set for launching the fourth Liberty loan campaign, saying that further delay would jeopardize the ability of the treasury to sell sufficient treasury certificates to finance it in the intervals between the Liberty loans. In Washington most of the delay in passing the measure is expected to develop in the senate.

## I. W. W. MEN GUILTY

**JURY AT CHICAGO CONVICTS 100 IN SHORT ORDER.**

**FACE LONG TERM IN PRISON**

**Bill Hayward, General Secretary of Organization, Among the Convicted—Serious Uprising in Japan.**

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—One hundred leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World were found "guilty as charged in the indictment" by the jury after one hour's deliberation at their trial for conspiracy to disrupt the nation's war program late Saturday.

The defendants, including William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World, the highest position in the organization, face a maximum penalty of 27 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine each.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis, in his charge to the jury, withdrew the fifth and last count of the indictment which charged conspiracy to violate the postal laws and particularly that section excluding from the mails enterprises in the nature of schemes to defraud.

The remaining four counts of the indictment specifically charge violation of the espionage act, the section of the criminal code prohibiting interference with the civil rights of citizens, the selective service act, and the conspiracy statute.

The case had been before the court for 138 days, having started April 1, last.

Most of the defendants were arrested last fall and held here during the winter. Thousands of letters and books were offered as evidence the men had opposed conscription and interfered with prosecution of the war. Machinery was offered to prove they had practiced sabotage by destroying tools when other means failed.

The defense was largely oral, members swearing to the high moral tone of the I. W. W., defending "industrial action" and professing loyalty to the government.

**Serious Unrest in Japan.**

Tokio, August 20.—Troops have been called out in nearly every important city of Japan as the result of violent food disturbances. At Nagoya, noted for its manufactures of porcelains, a mob estimated at 30,000 persons rioted. At several places the soldiers fired on the disturbers. At Osaka, during a demonstration, telephone wires were cut and several tramways were forced to suspend service after passengers had been wounded. Troops were called out and twenty-five police and many rioters were hurt. Rioters at Tokio damaged 200 stores and restaurants, raided rice depots and unsuccessfully attacked the ministry of the interior. Newspaper comment here seems to indicate that the food riots throughout the country are an expression of growing unrest among the people, and to reflect the belief that the empire is advancing toward a social crisis. It is remarked that the uprisings are often anti-capitalist, mobs destroying property and voicing anger at evidences of luxury. The war has increased the luxuries of the rich and the misery of the poor, as insufficient wages are paid. The riots are the first to occur since Japan was opened to western civilization.

**Yanks Strike Near German Border.**

With the American Army in Lorraine, Aug. 20.—The Americans in a lively battle early Saturday morning captured from the Germans the village of Frapelle, five miles east of St. Die. The action, which started with the proportions of a raid in the early hours of the morning, developed into an organized attack under the dash of the American troops immediately after they left their trenches. The German losses evidently were heavy in killed and wounded and prisoners were also taken by the Americans.

**Three Loans Planned.**

Washington, August 20.—Tentative plans of the treasury provide for three big Liberty loan campaigns within the next year, each to raise \$5,000,000,000 or more. The first will be from September 28 to October 19, as announced, the next is planned for January or February and the third for May or June.

**Nearly 1,500,000 Men Overseas.**

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Of more than 3,000,000 men now under arms, the American army has sent nearly one-half, or more than 1,450,000 overseas for service against the enemy in France, Italy and Siberia, according to an announcement by General March.

**Germans Renounce Kaiser.**

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 20.—German members of the Chicago symphony orchestra renounced the kaiser, the "Vaterland," and such of their kin as are fighting in the enemy armies, at a meeting of the Chicago federation of musicians held a few days ago.

Loyal alien enemies of the union will not be expelled, as was formerly announced. Joseph Winkler, president of the organization, who announced the change in policy, said all disloyal members would be expelled.