

## TO LICENSE ALL MILLERS

Nebraska Food Administration Announces New Ruling—Some Products Without Substitutes

Additional and supplemental wheat rules are announced by deputy food administrator for Nebraska, as follows: "All millers of mixed flour must take out internal revenue license and pay special taxes as follows—annual tax of \$12 and a tax of four cents on each barrel of flour more than 98 pounds; two cents on all packages more than 40 and including 98 pounds; one cent on all packages more than 24½ pounds and including 49 pounds; one-half cent on all packages 24½ pounds or less. Mixed flours containing 20 per cent or more substitute may be sold without substitutes after September 1; mixed flours containing less than 20 per cent must be sold with substitutes on the ratio of one pound of substitutes to the four pounds of standard wheat flour. The only exception is rye flour or meal, which must be mixed in the ratio of two pounds or more of rye to three pounds of wheat.

The Burlington has filed a motion asking dismissal of the appeal filed by state Land Commissioner G. L. Shumway in a suit involving the question of where rental shall be paid. The Burlington leased lands at the station of Burnham and paid rent to the state asylum for the insane, the land having been set aside to the use of that institution. Mr. Shumway contends that the rental should go into the state school fund. The district court enjoined him from molesting the Burlington. He was the only member of the board of educational lands and funds which entered into the litigation or who appealed from the decision of the lower court.

East of Sidney, Union Pacific passenger train No. 20 went into the ditch, six cars being derailed. Fireman A. Nellis of North Platte suffered a broken rib and electrician A. Wyckham of Omaha was badly bruised. No passengers were hurt. Two men employed in the signal maintenance department, working on the switch when the passenger train came up, became flustered and threw the train onto the siding.

The executive committee of the democratic state central committee named, comprises the following men: J. C. Byrnes, Columbus; J. C. Dahlgren, Omaha; J. S. McCarty, Lincoln; Clarence Harman, Lincoln; Bat Koehler, Geneva; Harry Gantz, Alliance, and Eli Cox of Bladen. Lincoln is headquarters.

Warden Fenton of the state penitentiary is in need of three men to act as guards and doesn't know where to find them. He has asked the board of control to help, but the board doesn't have any men on its list. It may yet come to pass where Fenton will have to use convicts to guard other convicts.

Records of the West Point military academy show that Alfred Gruenther of Platte Center stood sixth in his class of 311 members. He was first in his class in English and in infantry and artillery drill regulations. The showing is one of the highest ever attained by a Nebraska boy.

A photograph of the German Kaiser found in a building formerly owned by the German Landwehrverein, at Norfolk, was publicly burned by members of the council of defense. The German society disbanded a short time ago and sold their building because of its unpopularity.

One divorce suit was filed for every two marriage permits issued at the Dodge county court house during the month of August. There were eight petitions for divorce filed and sixteen marriage permits issued.

Sullivan Bros. of Spaulding, topped the Omaha market with thirty-nine head of choice Durocs that averaged 197 pounds and sold for \$19.65 per 100. This is the highest price ever paid in the stock yards.

A raise in rates from \$1 to \$1.25 per month on all classes of subscribers—business, resident and farm lines—has been allowed by the state railway commission to the Union Mutual Telephone Co. of Union.

The annual reunion of pioneers and old settlers of Burt county was held at Tekamah in Polson park, and with fair weather and good roads, brought close to 5,000 people from all parts of the state.

A service flag containing one hundred and four stars for Geneva boys in the army and navy has been placed in the city hall. A county flag has also been ordered by the board of supervisors.

A letter received by friends from Ingrid Myhre, one of the first selectees from St. Edwards, indicates that he has been seriously wounded by a shell.

Increased telephone rates at Hebron are approved by the state railway commission.

Frank Damme, a young farmer residing near Syracuse, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was among the August draft list that were to leave that night for Camp Funston.

Fire destroyed 150 tons of coal in sheds of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Waco. It is thought the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss is about \$1,500.

Miligan and vicinity furnished a \$2,000 draft to the Omaha Liberty bazaar for the benefit of the Czechoslovak army.

George Harris, a pioneer of Blue Springs, died at a hospital in Lincoln. He was well known in the southern part of Gage county and four years resided on a farm near Holmesville.

Daniel Brant, Jr., a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Pocahontas, is home for a visit with his parents at Table Rock. He has made four trips across, and is expecting to soon make another.

W. F. Thishoff has been appointed acting general manager of the Denver and Salt Lake railroad. He was formerly assistant general manager of the Burlington lines west, and his home was in Lincoln.

An automobile containing Elza Morehead of Pawnee City and Miss Dorothy Phillips, Glen Kent and Miss Meta Gallas of Table Rock overturned, injuring Miss Gallas seriously. The rest of the party escaped with bruises.

John Olsen, of Fremont, received word that his brother Sam, a former Fremont resident, has been wounded in action in France. He was a member of the draft contingent from Montana and went overseas this summer.

Will Maupin, state publicity commissioner, this week purchased the plant of the old South Omaha Democrat and he is now engaged in packing the material for shipment to Gering, where he will establish a new paper. His new journal will be democratic in politics.

Nels E. Nelson of Pilger is in a hospital suffering from injuries believed to be fatal. As he was crossing the Northwestern railroad track near Pilger train No. 108 struck his automobile, throwing him seventy-five feet, fracturing his skull and dislocating his hip.

A campaign has been started by the county food administrator and the defense council to induce Dodge county farmers to plant more wheat this fall. Farmers are being urged to prepare their ground at once. Fifty thousand acres of wheat in Dodge county next year is the slogan.

Henry C. Bittenbender, prominent prohibitionist and lawyer of Lincoln, died at his home after an illness of several weeks. At the time of his death he was the prohibition nominee for attorney general of Nebraska, and secretary of the prohibition state central committee and had been its chairman for many years previous.

The corn crop in Polk county and adjoining districts is the most complete failure that has occurred for twenty-four years, and the entire crop is the shortest in the history of the county. The condition of the ground is such that farmers are hesitating about planting fall wheat, as there is absolutely no moisture in the ground.

Lieut. Charles J. Hyde, killed when his aeroplane fell from an altitude of 300 feet at Dallas, Tex., was a resident of Norfolk, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hyde. He was twenty-five years old and a senior in the Albany, N. Y., law school. The body will be brought home for burial.

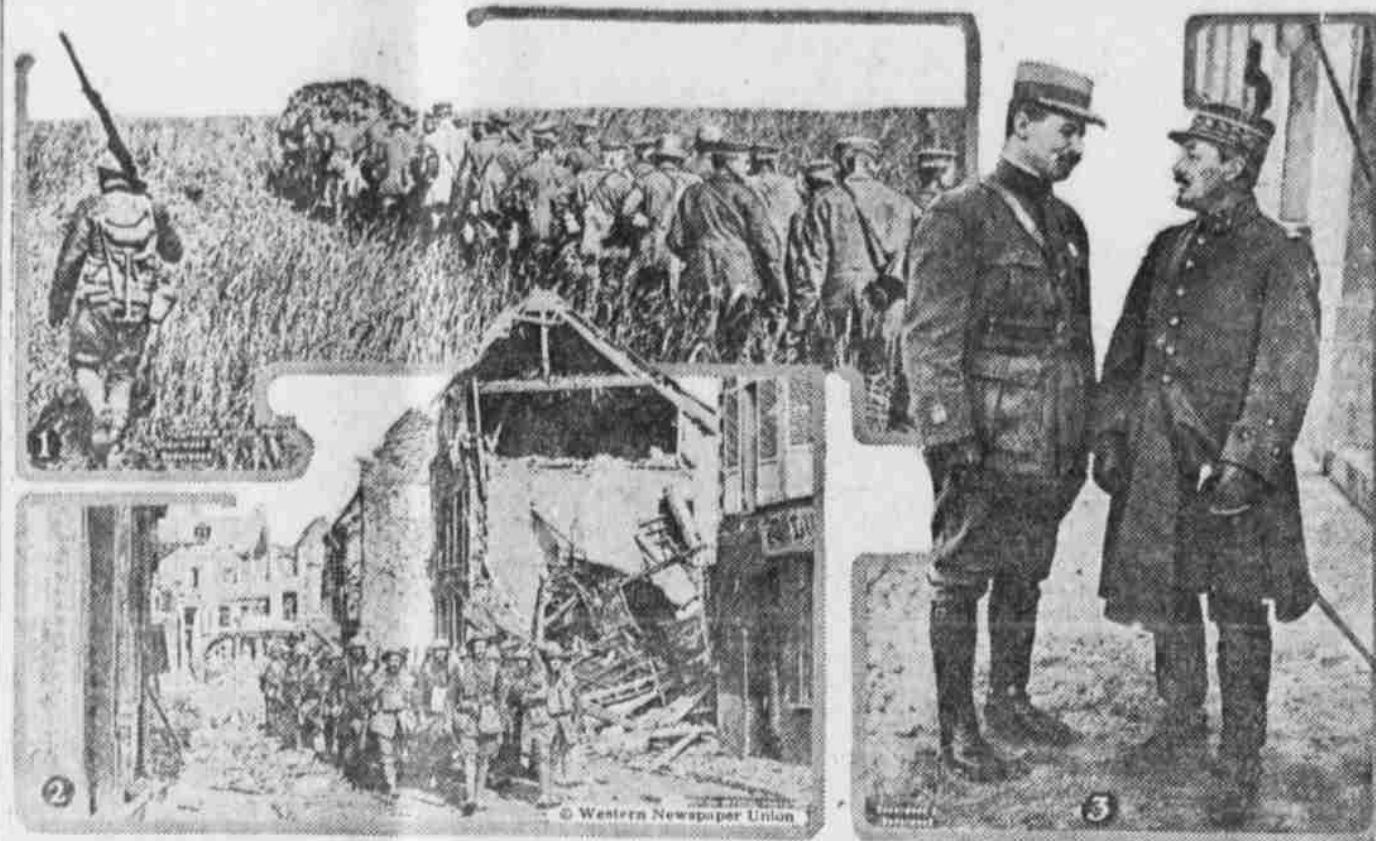
Burlington crop reports show that corn was hard hit in Nebraska, and that continued drought since August 1 has added to the damage done by hot winds. The heart of the corn producing territory in the state, the country surrounding Lincoln immediately and for a distance of one hundred miles west was most affected. It has been ripening far too fast and a good quality of corn will be hard to find in the south central part of the state.

Mercantile and industrial lines of business are being urged by the state council of defense, in a circular just issued, to stock up with material and goods as far as possible in advance of the winter season, so that transportation facilities may not be too heavily taxed in cold and inclement weather. An exception to this request is made in the case of lumber dealers, who are asked to hold off for a time until the government needs are met. The circular which the state council has prepared urges this that congestion may be avoided. Wholesale and jobbing concerns are asked to urge patrons to take immediate deliveries. The storage of fuel oil is of special importance.

An aviation examining board has been sent by the government to Omaha from the Aviation Mechanics' Training School at St. Paul, Minn., to examine applicants for training in that branch of the service. Students that are well qualified may apply for examination for entrance to the Ground School for training as aviators. Students are sometimes sent from this school to the Officers Training Camps for several other branches of the service. Any man registered in the draft, except those in Class 1, who are qualified for general military duty, may apply. If he is acceptable the examining board will request his release from the Provost Marshal General, who will order the local board to release the man, and furnish him transportation to the Aviation Mechanics Training School, St. Paul. The board is located in the Army building at Fifteenth and Dodge streets.

Dr. C. W. Ervin of Lincoln has been appointed by Governor Neville as assistant adjutant general, succeeding Major C. M. Williamson, who lately received a commission as assistant division adjutant with American troops now in training for overseas service.

In the new registration of men who have become 21 years of age since June 5, the number enrolled in Nebraska was 1,958 as shown by reports from all the counties received at Governor Neville's office. Of that total, 1,887 were white Americans, 24 colored, and 47 of alien nationalities.



1—One lone American acting as guard of a long line of Hun prisoners. 2—Scene in the ruins of Peronne, which the British have recaptured. 3—General Humbert, commander of the French army northwest of Noyon, in conversation with a colonel.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

British Smash the Wotan Line and French and Yankees Drive Huns North.

## GERMANS QUIT VESLE RIVER

Continue Their Retreat From Lys Sector, Where Americans Fight on Belgian Soil—Bolsheviks Are Defeated in Siberia and Northern Russia.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The whole western front, from Ypres to Reims, was ablaze all the week, and throughout all the long stretch the Germans continued their retreat. The armies of the allies followed closely on their heels, hammering at them day and night and giving them not a moment's pause for reorganization of their weakened forces. It was another week of uninterrupted allied success, and the withdrawal of the Huns was extended to include the Vesle river sector, between Soissons and Reims. Until Wednesday there had been little activity there, except continuous artillery work and some sharp fighting between the Americans and the Germans in the region of Fismes and Fismette. But in the first days of the week airplane observers reported evidences of a coming retreat by the enemy, and this developed on Wednesday. The American and French patrols pursued the Huns promptly and by Thursday had reached the crest dominating the Aisne, across which river the Germans seemed likely to take the main bodies of their troops.

This retrograde movement was made necessary by the successful advance of General Mangin's army north and northwest of Soissons between the Aisne and the Vesle, threatening the Chemin des Dames and flanking the enemy line toward Fismes. With the aid of Americans, Mangin was moving steadily down the Aisne plateau and in the direction of Laon, and it appeared doubtful that the Huns would be able to remain long south of the Hindenburg line through Anizy and Craonne. They were driven out of Clemency, Bray, Missy-sur-Aisne and many other towns in this region, and the French as early as Wednesday night were in the outskirts of Coucy, one of the important German bases on the edge of the St. Gobain forest. Between there and Chauny the enemy was forced from a series of dominating heights that he has relied on to protect La Fere. To the northwest of Chauny equally important victories gave General Humbert possession of Guise and Maucourt after he had forced the retirement of the enemy from Mont St. Simon and the Canal du Nord. This latter action was a desperate fight, for the German positions were protected by a wilderness of wire entanglements and by innumerable machine-gun nests. Captured officers said they had orders to retreat to the region of Bethancourt, northwest of Chauny. There were indications that the Huns planned to make a stand on a line through Ham, but the French advance was so swift that their ability to do this was doubtful. The French First army was moving irresistibly on Ham from Vesle and the Canal du Nord.

At Fresnoes the French and American advance reached the old Hindenburg line, had Ham practically flanked and was rapidly approaching Laon. The last named city has been one of the most important of the German bases in Picardy and the heart of the present Hun operations. It is a great center of railways and highways and its capture by the allies, it was said, must mean the further retirement of the enemy.

The British in Picardy opened the week by occupying Peronne after an Australian force had captured Mont St. Quentin in a brilliant operation. A little to the north Haig's men then took Combes, Morval, Conchelette and Le Transloy, and straightened out their

new line by advancing it to Moislans and to the east of Neuville. Then, on Monday, came a grand British smash which wrecked the much-vaunted Wotan switch line of the Hindenburg line, from Drocourt to Quant. Despite the resistance of great masses of infantry and artillery, the British rushed forward on a ten-mile front and speedily made a gain of some five miles, the German losses being frightful. In the succeeding days they kept up the drive remorselessly, putting much of the Canal du Nord behind their lines and approaching within a few miles of Douai and Cambrai. These two cities were so important to the German defensive system that large numbers of troops were rushed to their rescue and the British drive was slowed down perceptibly by the end of the week, though it was by no means stopped.

All through the week there were reports that many towns and villages back of the German lines in Picardy were in flames and it was certain that the foe were destroying great quantities of supplies which they were not given time to remove.

In the Lys sector, the salient west of Armentieres, the German retreat, under compulsion, continued steadily and the British advanced as far as Neuve Chapelle and Laventie, taking a number of villages. The northern part of this sector became of especial interest to Americans because the Yankees were there engaged in their first battle on Belgian soil. These troops, later identified by General March as the Thirtieth division of Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina men, captured Voormezele and other towns in the vicinity, and next day pushed on further eastward. Thursday the British, presumably aided by these same Americans, took Ploegsteert village and Hill 63, dominating points on the Messines ridge. By that time the British, from Neuve Chapelle south to Givenchy, had reached the line they held before the German drive of April 9 last, and east of Givenchy they had occupied parts of the old German positions.

Altogether it was a highly satisfactory week on the west front. The German military critics have given up trying to conceal wholly the truth of the Hun reverses, but some of them predict that the retreat will not go much farther. The German crown prince broke into print with an interview in which he declared the German idea of victory now is "to hold our own and not allow ourselves to be vanquished." He said only the allies were waging a war of extermination; that the Germans wished to annihilate none of their enemies. The Hun peace offensive seems to have petered out entirely for the time being.

The British government, aroused by the sacking of its embassy in Petrograd and the murder of Captain Cromie, the British attaché, has sent an ultimatum to the soviet government at Moscow, demanding reparation and prompt punishment of the guilty and threatening to hold the members of the bolshevik government individually responsible and to have them treated as outlaws by all civilized nations. Meanwhile the British are holding Litvinoff, bolshevik representative in London, and his staff under arrest pending the release of British officials who were arrested in Russia.

Related dispatches from Siberia tell of the destruction of the bolshevik army east of Lake Baikal by the Czechoslovaks and say the Cossacks are co-operating with the Czechs. It appears that uninterrupted connection has been established between the allied forces across Siberia all the way from the Volga to Vladivostok and that the vanguard of the Czechs has joined hands with General Semenov's troops on the Onon river.

In northern European Russia the allies and loyal Russians have gained further successes south of Archangel and inflicted severe losses on the bolsheviks.

On the Ussuri front in eastern Siberia the allied forces have been driving the bolsheviks northward, defeating them in every engagement and inflicting heavy casualties. The Americans under General Graves joined in these operations.

The suppression of the Social Rev-

olutionists in Moscow is being carried out with a heavy hand. About five thousand of them have been arrested and sentenced to death, and it is said they will be executed if their party shows any further opposition to the soviet government. The streets of Moscow are under the strictest military guard.

Details of the supplementary Russo-German agreements have been made public. Germany promises to evacuate all occupied territory east of Livonia and Estonia as soon as boundaries are established, and to get out of all other territory east of Germany when Russia has fulfilled her financial obligations, which must be within four months. Russia is pledged to fight against the entente forces in northern Russia, and Germany promises that Finland shall not attack Estonia and Livonia, but is to have free transit to Reval, Riga and Windau.

An attempt to assassinate Nicolai Lenin, soviet premier, was made by a girl in Moscow, but at last reports he was still alive though in a serious condition. Very likely his death would be a godsend to Russia.

There is not much to say of the war on the Italian, Albanian and Greek fronts. Small engagements are numerous, but no decisive operations have been started lately. In Albania the retirement of the allied line for a short distance is explained by the necessity of preparing for winter by occupying certain dominating heights. Austria has not attempted anything important in Italy, possibly because she is too busy trying to settle her internal troubles, or because of the call on her for troops to help out the sorely pressed Germans in France. Several Austrian divisions have been identified on the west front. Meanwhile the Italian airmen, aided by American flyers, have been doing a lot of bombing of Austrian towns, railways and naval stations.

According to dispatches from Munich by way of Geneva, Count von Hertling, the imperial chancellor, resigned Thursday, giving poor health as the cause of his action.

From Cologne came the news that the commandant of the Brandenburg province had placed the province, including the city of Berlin, under martial law in order to stop the "invention and circulation of untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace."

General March said last week that more than 250,000 American troops were landed in France during August, and that up to the first of September more than 1,000,000 had embarked for the various fronts, including those sent to France, England, Italy and Siberia. There has been no official mention of late of the First American Field army, and observers in France and in England believe it is being prepared for a great drive, of which the present big offensive is but the preliminary.

All preparations have been completed for the registration of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-one and forty-five, under the new draft law. General Crowder has called on the people to aid in making the registration a complete success, and, so far as the older men are concerned, has given assurance that a very large proportion of them will not be required to go to the front. The young men, he and most others believe, will be only too glad to get into this greatest and most righteous of all wars.

Spain has not yet come to the breaking point with Germany, but another Spanish vessel having been torpedoed, has decided to seize German interned ships without further parley. The tone of the press there, and also in other neutral countries, is becoming distinctly pro-ally.

American shipyards set a record during August, turning out 63 ships aggregating 340,145 dead weight tons. Forty-four were of steel. The total tonnage built for the shipping board has now passed the two million mark. British merchant vessels completed during August amounted to 124,675 gross tons. The new construction in the allied countries is now well ahead of the destruction by submarines.

## NEW PRIORITY LIST

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES PLACED IN FOUR CLASSES.

## BASIS FOR SUPPLY OF FUEL

Serves Also As Means For Industrial Exemption from Draft. Monthly Report Required.

Washington, Sept. 10.—A new priorities list of industries and plants essential to the war or the civil population has been announced by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board. It was described as the "master key" governing the issuance of priority certificates by the priorities commissioner of the board for fuel supply or electrical energy, transportation, material, facilities, capital and labor and as the basis for industrial exemption from the draft.

"The inclusion of the industries and plants on this preference list," said the announcement, "does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preference list shall have been satisfied."

Industries have been grouped into four classes according to their relative importance. No distinction is made between industries or plants within any one class and it was explained that no significance is to be attached to the order in which they are listed within any class. The industries or plants under Class 1 are of exceptional importance.

Fuel for domestic consumption—residences, apartment houses, restaurants and hotels—is in Class 1. Food; railways operated by the railroad administration; the army and navy, aircraft, ships and shipyards, war chemical plants, coal mines and byproduct coke plants, certain public utilities, ordnance and small arms plants, and ammunition and explosives are also in Class 1.

Requirements of those grouped under Classes 2, 3 and 4 will be given priority over those not on the preference list, but as between these three classes, there is no absolute preference provided. Relative importance of the industries and plants within each group will be the basis of operation.

Each plant listed in the three last classes will be required to file with the war industries board before the 15th of each month a report of its activities during the preceding month. Failure to comply with this order will mean removal from the preference list.

## 35 of Ship's Crew Killed.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel last Thursday when she was 200 miles from the French coast, homeward bound. The passengers included Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam. Navy officials assume, since the vessel was able to reach port under her own power, she was not badly damaged. The men killed were firemen, engineers and water tenders.

## Believe Fire Work of Enemy.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—Police are working on the theory that fire, which caused a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars here, was of incendiary origin and the work of German sympathizers. The blaze, one of the most spectacular fires in Lincoln in recent years, wiped out an entire block in the northeast part of the city.

## Must Pay More for Sugar.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Consumers will pay at least 1 cent a pound more for sugar after the present stocks of the country are exhausted, under the new price of cane sugar at the seaboard, announced by the sugar equalization board with the approval of President Wilson.

## New York Saloons to Close.

New York, Sept. 10.—Two-thirds of New York's 15,000 third parlors will close their doors October 1, under the food administration's order suspending brewing after December 1. Colonel Jacob Ruppert, millionaire brewer, predicted. Many breweries also will be closed.

## To Abandon Deming Camp.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Camp Cody, New Mexico, will be abandoned when the Ninety-seventh division, soon to be assembled there, has been trained and left the camp, according to an announcement.

## Iowa Regiment Suffered Heavily.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 9.—During the final stages of the last German offensive an Iowa battalion, commanded by Major C. E. Worthington of Des Moines, was virtually wiped out. In ten days' time its fighting ranks were reduced from 1,260 to 200 men, according to a letter received by Lafayette Young from the major. The ill-fated battalion comprised Company A, Winterest; Company B, Des Moines; Company C, Creston; Company D, Centerville, and the Des Moines machine gun company.