

## RULES FOR EXEMPTION

Advisers Will Be Assigned to Each Appeal Board to Keep Necessary Men in Civil Life.

Rules have been issued from the state draft headquarters at Lincoln governing the appointment and duties of industrial advisers to the two district draft appeal boards in Nebraska, to co-operate with the boards in keeping necessary men in civil life to maintain essential industries, agriculture and public welfare properly. The district boards are in Lincoln for the South Platte counties and Omaha for the North Platte. The advisory board is to consist of three men—one appointed by the department of labor, one by the department of agriculture and one by the district board. Members of this board collect all data on industry and needs of civil life, and may go to the local boards, pick out a man it deems essential, whether or not he has filed exemption claims, and present his case to the district board for deferred classification.

The State Railway Commission refused an application of the Nebraska and Lincoln telephone companies the authority to make installation and removal charges directed by Postmaster General Burleson. "This commission is not a rubber stamp," said Commissioner Wilson. "We will not approve additional telephone charges without a hearing, just because a government official tells us to do so."

School children of Nebraska will be called upon to assist in the survey of cattle and hogs in this state, which will be made Oct. 15 under the direction of the state food administration. Mr. Wattles is asking that every farmer in Nebraska lend all possible aid in this survey and that they have the information ready for the school children when they ask for it on October 15.

The great excitement in western Nebraska over the "discovery of a mountain of potash near Broadwater has subsided. Reports are that the man who made the discovery submitted samples of the deposit to the United States government and to eastern capitalists, but both declared it not commercially valuable.

The state council of defense has sent out a circular from the war industries board, giving a list of classifications of construction projects. County councils of defense will pass on building projects, reporting to the state council, which in turn will make recommendations to the war industries board.

Lloyd C. Thomas, editor of the Alliance Herald, has organized the Associated Potash Plants of Alliance, a half million-dollar corporation. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state.

Receipts of the state fair this year amounted to \$141,416.00, according to the records of Secretary Danielson. The expenses of the fair were \$118,018.52, which leaves a balance in the treasury of \$22,487.54.

Citizens of Fremont are looking for one J. P. O'Brien, who "cleaned" a few merchants of the Dodge county metropolis out of about \$3,000 on a bogus co-operative garage scheme.

Government investigators are now at work on the books of the big creameries in Nebraska for the purpose of looking into the reasons for the increase in price of butter to 60 cents a pound.

The corn stock disease, which caused the death of many head of stock in Nebraska last year, has appeared in the northern part of Buffalo county.

National G. A. R. headquarters have been opened in Lincoln. All of the organization's records and equipment have been removed from Indianapolis.

A movement is under way at Alliance to organize a boy scout company, with Secretary Fisher of the Community club as scout master.

Two cars of choice hogs shipped to the South Omaha market by A. J. Myers of Burwell, brought \$8,899.91. The hogs sold for \$20.35 a hundred.

Madison county now has a woman county food administrator. Mrs. R. J. Shurtleff of Norfolk having succeeded J. J. Cleland, who resigned.

Plans are already in progress at Omaha for the State Teachers' association convention, November 7 and 8.

A number of farmers in Scottsbluff county have been unable to market their wheat on account of smut.

Two men lost their lives when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a trolley pole at South Omaha. The engine exploded completely demolishing the car.

Ord, with a population of 2,000, laid Omaha in the shade in funds raised by auctioning off Pershing birthday cakes. Ord's auction netted \$5,000, while Omaha raised but \$1,300 on her cake.

According to a statement made by Food Administrator Wattles at Omaha farmers who hold their wheat until they are offered a fair price by local buyers or until they can get their cars to move the grain to the grain corporation will not be considered unpatriotic.

The condition for fall wheat in Polk county is very discouraging, and farmers are hesitating in planting, as there is no moisture in the ground, and they fear that unless it rains there will be no chance for wheat to grow through the winter.

The town of Germantown, Seward county, has at last changed its name. People of the town woke up the other morning and found the big sign over the Burlington depot, which had read, "Germantown," the night before, substituted in glaring letters with the name "Garland." Henceforth the town will be called Garland by the residents.

The state railway commission has authorized the Steele City Telephone company, which has exchanges at Steele City and Endicott, to increase its rate from \$1 a month for all classes of telephones to \$1.50 for business and \$1.25 for residence and farm telephones. No hearing was held.

The Dawson County Council of Defense assessed Lewis Tavis \$600 for making slanderous remarks against American soldiers, \$50 of which went to the Red Cross, \$250 to the Y. M. C. A. and the balance to the American relief committee.

More tolerance for foreign speaking persons in this state was asked for by delegates to the Nebraska Americanization meeting at Lincoln. The delegates criticized the state council of defense, and efforts by county councils to prevent speaking in foreign languages.

Potatoes shipped from Nebraska this season will be standardized for the first time. All licensed dealers handling potatoes must see that their shipments are inspected and that they bear the official inspection stamp of the federal food administration for Nebraska.

The Platte county council of defense received the commendation of 1,200 citizens at a patriotic gathering at Columbus. The assemblage voted their confidence in the council and declared it had acted always according to the dictates of right, reason and patriotism.

Based on the government report the final estimate on wheat in Nebraska, including spring wheat, is 41,728,000 bushels. If the favorable conditions now prevailing for plowing and seeding continue, a normal acreage will be seeded this fall, it is said.

All counties of the state have now reported on the registration for the last draft, showing a total registration of 149,440, of whom 147,058 are white and 2,382 colored. This is 7,560 below the government estimate, which was 157,000 for the entire state.

Violators of rules and regulations laid down by the fuel administration are to receive just punishment, according to State Administrator Kennedy. Those found guilty of overcharging customers will be dealt with severely, he said.

F. A. Gopen, publisher of the Sidney Telegraph and one of Nebraska's most widely known country newspaper men, died at his home at Sidney of diabetes after a short illness. The deceased was 41 years old.

Several Gage county farmers have planted their winter wheat crop. They report that the ground was never in better condition for seeding. A much larger acreage will be planted this year in Gage county than last.

Col. H. B. Hersey who has been relieved of command at Fort Omaha balloon school and Lieut. Col. J. W. Wuest of Fort Sill, Okla., has been made his successor, Colonel Hersey, it is believed, is to be assigned overseas.

The largest land deal in this state for many months took place the other day when John R. Webster of Omaha sold his Garden county ranch to J. M. Cox of Hampton for a consideration of \$280,000.

Captain Anderson, provost marshal of Nebraska, has announced county quotas of men called in October. The call for 5,905 men from Nebraska is the heaviest made since the start of the war.

Nebraska's methods of publicity for conserving fuel is to be adopted by several states. Oklahoma has already decided to use this state's plans.

Governor Neville was the second man in Lincoln county to fill out his questionnaire. Under the new draft he does not claim exemption.

Omaha is slated to be the next stopping place in extension of airplane mail service, according to Washington advices.

The cornerstone of Beatrice's new Lutheran hospital was laid a few days ago. The structure, when completed, will cost \$150,000.

Regular work in the Students' Army Training corps at the Doane college at Crete is expected to begin in a few days.

Farmers of Scottsbluff county are planning to sow the largest winter wheat acreage this year in the history of the county.

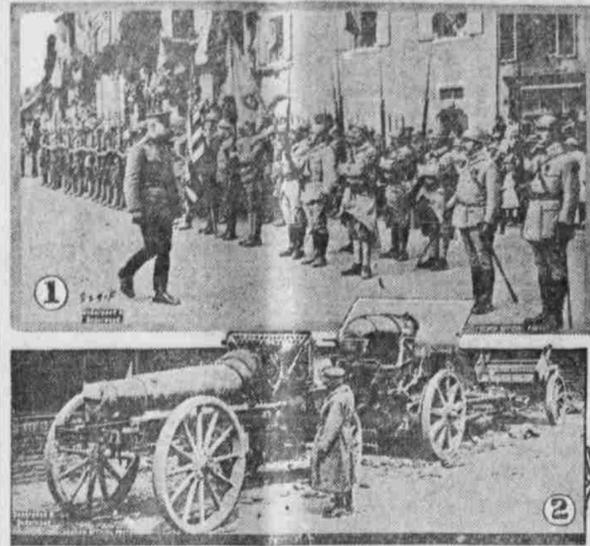
Scottsbluff county is making plans to send the county exhibit shown at the state fair at Lincoln to the International Soil Products exposition at Kansas City in October.

The sugar beet crop in western Nebraska is unusually good, and the factories at Gering, Scottsbluff and Bayard are being put in shape for the longest campaign in their history.

One man was killed, another fatally injured and nine other more or less seriously hurt in two automobile smash-ups at Auburn.

The sheep run at South Omaha is the greatest in the history of the market. Just the other day 50,000 head were received, smashing all records for a single day.

That the potash industry of western Nebraska is growing by leaps and bounds is evidenced by the fact that two big refining plants are in course of construction in Cherry county, one at Ell and the other at Merriman.



1—General Haan of the American army reviewing French and American troops in Alsace. 2—One of the large German guns captured by the Canadians. 3—King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.



3—King George of Great Britain decorating an American soldier on French soil for distinguished conduct on the firing line.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Reorganized Serbian Army Starts an Important Offensive on the Saloniki Front.

### BULGARIANS ARE IN FLIGHT

### Franco-British Forces Closing Down on St. Quentin Despite Strong Resistance—Americans Shelling Metz—Austria's Peace Suggestion Promptly Rejected.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

With a reorganized and reorganized army, Serbia took the lead last week in smashing the Hun and his allies. Aided by French and Greek contingents, the hard-fighting Serbians struck at the Saloniki front held by the Bulgarians and certain German units. They struck hard, too, and within three days had advanced 12 miles on a 20-mile front, taking 50 towns, including the strongest of the enemy positions. At first the resistance was stubborn, but by Thursday the Bulgarians were reported in full retreat and the Serbians pursuing them day and night. The enemy threw in fresh divisions, but in vain, for they too were completely defeated. So swift were the flight and the pursuit that the Serbians had not had time to count the great number of prisoners taken or to estimate the quantities of material that fell into their hands.

This Serbian advance by the end of the week was seriously menacing the city of Prilip, one of the chief bases of the central powers in Macedonia. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that it may later be connected up with the operations of the allies in Albania, of which little has been heard lately. A good many authorities long have held the opinion that the war can be brought to a successful end soonest by a great offensive in the Balkan region, cutting off Turkey and Bulgaria from their allies and threatening Austria from the south.

With the Franco-British pincers slowly but surely closing down on St. Quentin, the French and Americans in possession of the western end of the Chemin-des-Dames and steadily pushing toward Laon and the Yankees firmly established on their new lines in Lorraine, shelling Metz and threatening the great iron and coal fields of the Briey basin, the German high command last week was still clinging to the Hindenburg line through most of its length. The Huns had massed vast numbers of long-range guns and were resisting desperately, but their increasing dearth of man power was becoming more evident daily, and the prisoners taken, though well fed and clothed, were despondent and tired.

After several days of preparatory operations Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday attacked on a 16-mile front northwest of St. Quentin, from Gouzeaucourt south of Holnon Wood. Before nightfall the British had smashed ahead to a depth of three miles, taking Feiderie, La Verguere, Epehy, Ronsay, Villere and other towns and bagging more than 6,000 prisoners. The primary object of the drive, which was made in a hard rainstorm, was to gain possession of the old British trench system of last March, running along an important ridge. Many of the best fighting units in the German army were opposed to Haig's men, but the latter attained their object in the main and at some points went further than had been expected. The artillery work of the Germans, especially with high velocity guns massed behind the St. Quentin canal, was more severe than for a long time before.

Simultaneously with Haig's attack, the French hit the Boches on a ten-mile front south of St. Quentin, advancing more than a mile and taking four villages and hundreds of prisoners. Military critics express no doubt of the ultimate fall of St. Quentin, but the enemy is sure to put up a long,

hard fight before he evacuates that keystone position.

Stubbornly hanging on to the west end of the Chemin-des-Dames and improving their positions there, the French repulsed many fierce attacks last week and advanced toward Laon along the southern edge of the St. Cohain forest. The entire plateau southwest of Laon is under the fire of their artillery, and though they were moving forward with due caution, they showed no intentions of stopping.

On the new American front in French Lorraine the infantry activity during the week was confined mostly to operations for the solidifying of positions, though the Yankees did push forward along the Meuse for a considerable gain. This brought Metz under the fire of their artillery and the bombardment of that great fortress city began at once and vigorously. It seems that the allies are now in a position to keep up the shelling of Metz during the fall and winter, if necessary, and thus its reduction, virtually impossible by direct attack, may be accomplished. The Germans now admit the importance of the American drive on the St. Mihiel salient, but the deception of their people through the official reports continues, as exemplified by the statement, one day last week, that American attacks on Haumont had been repulsed and the Yankees also had been beaten at Thiaumont. At that time Haumont had been safely held by the Americans for three days and Thiaumont was already five miles behind Pershing's lines. Fresnoes, an important city, also was taken by the Yankees last week, and the line built by them now runs parallel with the Hindenburg line at an average distance of a mile and a half. Every day the German artillery has been deluging the old salient with explosive and gas shells, and the American gunners have replied most effectively, battering the towns held by the Huns and several times breaking up attempted infantry attacks, with severe loss to the enemy. The airmen on both sides were extraordinarily active and the Americans carried out a number of highly successful bombing expeditions over enemy territory. In one of these, however, a superior force was encountered and five of our planes were lost. Incidentally, the British reported that in the St. Quentin sector the Germans were using a new type of plane that carries eight men and bombs 13 feet long and weighing 2,000 pounds.

All along the west front the air fighting was most intense. In one day the British brought down 66 enemy planes and lost 16, which indicates the fierceness of the struggle for the mastery of the air. The independent British air squadrons kept up their fine work in the bombing of German cities, notably Mannheim, Metz-Sablon, Treves and Frankfurt. This brings howls from the Huns which are music to the allied ear.

The bolshevik forces in Russia, for which some victories were claimed early in the week, later were reported to be retreating on both the northern and southern fronts. The Czechoslovaks along the Volga continued their advance, and the fact that they captured Perm, capital of the government of that name, indicated they were in a fair way to effect the junction of the forces which are fighting in western Siberia with those which have been engaged in southeastern Russia. As was predicted, the Japanese consors do not permit much news to come from the allied expedition in Siberia, but what does come is satisfactory.

In Russia the reign of terror instituted by the bolsheviks to suppress the counter revolution continues and unknown numbers of the opponents of Lenin and Trotsky have been massacred. The American government last week issued a series of articles exposing those two precious rascals as the paid agents of Germany, giving the text of many secret documents obtained by an agent of the committee on public information. All this made intensely interesting reading, but no one in America except a few highbrow "intellectuals" is surprised by the facts revealed, and there doesn't seem any way to get those facts before the Russian people whom Lenin and Trotsky and their crew have tricked and betrayed.

All the allied ministers who formerly were at Jassy, Roumania, including Charles Vopicka of America, have been arrested in Petrograd, according to a report reaching The Hague.

Austria's suggestion of a "nonbinding" conference of all the belligerents to make clear their war aims and peace demands met with the promptest kind of rejection by the allies, President Wilson taking the lead in refusing to consider the idea. In two sentences he replied that America's terms had been repeatedly and clearly stated and therefore no proposal for such a conference would be entertained by it. In this Mr. Wilson was heartily supported by the entire nation, and his position was also thoroughly approved by the allies of the United States. Austria's suggestion, made with the consent of Berlin, admittedly was merely a "peace flyer," and there was little expectation in Hunsland that it would receive favorable consideration.

No better reception was accorded the German offer of peace to Belgium. With unblushing effrontery Berlin asked the nation the Huns have ravished to drop out of the conflict, not even suggesting that they would make reparation for the horrible crimes they have committed there, and making the insidious proposal that the "Flemish question" should be considered and the Flemish minority that aided the German invaders should not be penalized. Belgium, of course, said "No" to all this claptrap.

The political situation in Hungary is becoming extremely critical and the opposition to the government is growing bolder. Its leader, Count Karolyi, is quoted in dispatches as declaring that the central powers should accept President Wilson's 14 peace points as a basis for negotiations and that the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest should be abrogated. The pope seems to have scented chances of peace once again, for it was stated at the Vatican that if a diplomatic representation should be received by him from one of the parties, he would ask the other party if it desired to receive such a representation.

Substantial support for President Wilson's peace plans was received from the labor conference of the allied nations in London when the international relations committee recommended that the conference subscribe to the 14 points formulated by Wilson, "thus adopting a policy of clearness and moderation as opposed to a policy dictated exclusively by changes on the war map."

According to figures received up to date, the total registration of the country under the new draft law was at least 12,800,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total. Of these the government proposes to call to the colors 2,700,000, to be added to the 3,200,000 men already under arms. It is planned to have 80 divisions in France before next summer, and to finance so great an undertaking the war department has asked congress to provide it immediately with an additional \$7,000,000,000 in cash. Granting this, the administration and congress has the choice of increasing the amount of taxes provided by the revenue bill from \$8,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, or raising all the additional \$7,000,000,000 from the sale of bonds and abandoning the plan of raising one-third of the cost of the war by taxation.

The various features of the revenue bill were swiftly approved by the house of representatives, one after another. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania proposed a tax of \$3 a bale on cotton, but the Southern members rose in a body to the defense of the main crop of their part of the country.

That there is no abatement in the stream of American soldiers being sent over to France is shown by the statement that 313,000 embarked for Europe last month. Of these, 180,000 were carried on British ships. One big success by the U-boats—from the viewpoint of the chivalrous Hun—was reported last week. The British steamer Galway Castle, carrying disabled soldiers returning to South Africa and many women and children, was torpedoed. One hundred and eighty-nine persons were lost, of whom 120 were civilian passengers.

## OUTLAW THE "REDS"

U. S. URGES UNITED ACTION AGAINST MURDERERS.

### BOLSHEVIKS ARE RESPONSIBLE

Move Has No Connection With War With Germany—Action Taken in Interest of Russian People.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—In an effort to align the civilized world against the terrorism in Russia under bolshevik rule, the United States government has directed its ambassadors and ministers in neutral as well as allied countries to ascertain whether the governments to which they are accredited will join in some immediate action "to impress upon perpetrators of these crimes the aversion with which civilization regards their present wanton acts." If the suggestions of this country are accepted the bolshevik regime of Russia will be proclaimed international outlaws.

The proposal is to take steps entirely separate from the conduct of the war; that all civilized nations register their abhorrence of such barbarism.

The message to the diplomats, says this government is informed that the peaceable Russian citizens of Petrograd, Moscow and other cities are suffering from an openly avowed campaign of terrorism, that thousands of persons have been shot without even a form of trial, and that ill-administered prisons are filled beyond capacity.

Great Britain and France, having virtually declared the bolshevik outlaws, will not be interrogated, but have been advised by cable of the action of the American government.

It is made plain that the United States is acting solely in the interest of the Russian people themselves, and to aid them in reconstructing their nation upon principles of democracy and self-government.

A precedent for this action on the part of the United States has been found in a situation of a few years ago when this country, after making a formal protest against the indiscriminate massacre of the Armenians by the Turks, called upon the nations of the world to take similar actions.

This alignment of the civilized powers of the world had an immediate effect inasmuch as Germany, even then friendly and in alliance with Turkey, became alarmed and exerted its influence upon the Turkish government.

The reported action of the bolsheviks in effecting alliance with Germany for offense and defense is an added cause for the step.

### Newlyweds Not Exempted.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—New editions of revised selective service regulations issued by Provost Marshal Crowder fix August 5 as the date from which draft boards shall disregard marriages of men, who registered on September 12, as ground for exemption.

The new edition is issued as a guide to all draft boards, designed to facilitate their work, as well as provisions to make the wider exemption allowance workable.

### Reds Murder U. S. Citizens.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—The Russian people's commissary at Volodra, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Hamburg Nachrichten, has urged the population of the entire Volodra province the most ruthless persecution of British subjects and French and American citizens. Killing against entente nationals has taken place, the correspondent says, and some Frenchmen and Americans are being murdered.

### Spanish "Flu" at Naval Station.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—To dispel alarm caused throughout the country by exaggerated stories regarding the existence of Spanish influenza at the Great Lakes Naval training station, Capt. W. A. Moffett, commandant, gave out a statement Sunday declaring that while there are about 4,500 cases of the disease among the bluejackets at the station, the situation in general is much improved.

### Turks Suffer Crushing Defeat.

London, Sept. 24.—Virtually wiping out the entire Turkish armies between the Jordan and the Mediterranean sea, the British have taken 18,000 prisoners, 120 guns and an immense amount of war supplies. British cavalry units, advancing sixty miles from their original positions, occupied the biblically renowned town of Nazareth and Afula and Beisan. The victory was achieved in less than four days.

### Washington Leads in Registrations.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—With an enrollment of 21 per cent more than estimated Washington state leads the country in draft registration, it has been announced.

### Americans Bombarding Metz.

Amsterdam, Sept. 24.—Metz newspapers publish an official communication stating that for several days the city has been under bombardment from enemy long range guns. The statement adds that such a bombardment had long been expected.