



1.—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey Is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured—Huns Preparing to Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle blazed day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and, taking Dixmude and the important Wytshaeete ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers. Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium. North and south of La Bassee canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Haig's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city, the German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plunder. Investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the foe was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Armentieres and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting, met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse, but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting, which was fierce in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beuvort-Wancourt front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Oise at La Fere and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Veste and releasing a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Arzonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the impenetrable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna. Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Bagdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia. It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Damascus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

ignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice-Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Delbrueck moderates and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and their leaders and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, all their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by the friends of Germany, to spring their pleas of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important coming lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michailov attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dismissed, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michailov under arrest. The Czech-Slovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Dvina river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Belsk, the bolshevik base. A British expedition has landed in Spitzbergen and seized the German mining property and other plants there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans, in the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Roumania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Roumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize the treaty of Bucharest by which their country was robbed by the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place wantonly destroyed a city or town in Germany will be laid in ruins by them later on. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the threat of the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisal raids on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn. President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

"FLU" STOPS MEETING

Closing Order At Omaha Holds Up Baptist Convention—Prohibition of Gatherings Urged.

The Nebraska State convention of the Baptist church, which was to be held at Omaha Oct. 5 to 10, has been postponed for one month as the result of precautions taken by Omaha health officials to prevent an epidemic of Spanish influenza. All schools, churches, theaters and public meeting places have been closed in the city for an indefinite period. As the result of an outbreak of the disease at the Fort Omaha Balloon School, the camp has been placed under quarantine. As the malady continues to rage over the country unchecked, government health officials have issued a statement urging authorities everywhere that the disease prevail to prohibit public gatherings as a means of preventing an epidemic. Outside of Omaha the disease has appeared in a number of Nebraska cities.

The State Railway Commission has asked for an injunction in the federal court at Lincoln, alleging that the act of congress authorizing the president to take over telephone companies confers no authority whatsoever to institute rates for services by telephone companies. The suit is intended to test the right of the postmaster general to establish charges for intra-state service for telephone companies. To correct an erroneous report regarding the price of hogs, State Food Administrator Wattles issued a statement declaring that \$18.50 per hundred, Chicago market basis, is a fair average price, which should be paid producers for hogs during October. The intention of the food administrator, he says, is to maintain the minimum of \$15.50 for hogs during the period of the war.

Otoe, formerly Berlin, Otoe county, suffered a disastrous fire the other day, an entire square block in the town having been destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Misfortune has laid a heavy hand on the town in the past few years, it being nearly wiped out by the 1913 tornado and severely damaged by fire several months ago.

Governor Neville has issued a proclamation calling the next general election for Tuesday, Nov. 5. The proclamation does not include the proposition for a recall of the partial woman suffrage law enacted by the last legislature which has been in the courts, and thus women will be able to vote for all but constitutional officers.

The State Council of Defense at Lincoln is in receipt of information from the War Industries board advising of an amendment to building regulations authorizing the state and county councils of defense to approve all applications for farm buildings of a minor character, where the total cost does not exceed \$1,000.

The War department at Washington has made known that the double honor of being awarded a Distinguished Service cross and the right to wear a silver bar upon its ribbon has been given to Private Charles Kemmes, Fairbury, by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism.

In reply to an inquiry from Governor Neville regarding Nebraskans in Uncle Sam's service, C. A. Nippell of Niobrara, reported to the governor that he had five sons in the service, two in France and three in this country, and that he was rejected because of his age.

With 150 members of the naval section of the S. A. T. C. already sworn in, and an average of 200 men a day being taken into the regular S. A. T. C., the University of Nebraska at Lincoln is fast becoming a military institution.

Women in a number of Nebraska counties, and especially in Hamilton, Lancaster, Howard and Butler, are doing splendid work in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

The State Council of Defense has endorsed the United War Workers' campaign to raise funds to carry on their activities, which will take place from Nov. 11 to 13.

Plans were perfected by the Nebraska Women's Christian Temperance union at its annual convention at Fremont to raise \$20,000 for war work.

The Nebraska Telephone company has made application to the state railway commission, asking for a 20 per cent increase in revenues. Whether this will be a straight increase on both toll and exchange charges is not known.

After deliberating five hours a jury at Norfolk which heard the case of the Rev. William Windolph, pastor of the Catholic church at Creighton, who was charged with making disloyal statements, disagreed and was discharged.

Preparations are being made at Omaha for the annual convention of the Nebraska Bankers' Association, which will be held there October 24 to 26.

Parishoners of the "Stone" church, a German Lutheran congregation, in Nemaha county, celebrated the 50th anniversary of the founding of the church the other day.

A new \$4,000 rural school house was dedicated a few days ago in Fractional District No. 1 on the Dodge-Washington county line. The building is modern in every respect.

NEW WAR RELIEF SOCIETY PLANS TO INVADe STATE.



Countess Turczynowicz.

The Polish Grey Samaritans, which was founded by Countess Laura Godawa de Turczynowicz, and which is now being financed by the Y. W. C. A. National War Council, is to be brought into Nebraska following the United War Funds drive Nov. 11 to 19. The primary object of the organization is to recruit and train young Polish-American women as nurses' aids to do reconstruction work in Poland.

The first ballot to reach a soldier and be returned of those sent out by the secretary of state for the general election, going across the water, was received by Secretary of State Pool from Lloyd B. Moyer, who formerly lived at Ainsworth. He is a musician on the battleship Ohio. The secretary of state has mailed about 3,730 envelopes containing the ballots. Probably 20,000 ballots will be mailed out to soldiers of Nebraska within the United States.

Word has reached the State Railway Commission at Lincoln that employees in the service of express companies throughout the country may receive an advance in wages aggregating in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. This in addition to a recent advance, since the government took control of a like amount.

Hebron is the first town of the state to report to Washington on its home garden project. Twenty-seven boys and girls completed the garden project this year. The twenty-seven boys and girls received a total of \$294.23 for their garden produce. Each made a clear profit of \$8. All gardens were in backyards.

Two Nebraska enlisted men, Edward Kelly of Maxwell and C. I. Johnson of Ragan are reported to have lost their lives when the American patrol boat Tampa was sunk near England by a German U-boat. More than 100 persons aboard the vessel perished, reports say.

Call has been made upon Nebraska for 429 Class I, Group A, men of grammar school education, and who have some aptitude for and some experience as truck drivers and repairers, tractor operators and wagoners. These men are to be sent to the State University at Lincoln for instruction in such trades.

When the upper branch of congress refused to sanction the woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution, which had previously been approved by the house, our two senators voted Norris, republican, for the measure, and Hitchcock, democrat, against it.

Pender shovels Thurston county "over the top" in the drive for clothing for Belgian relief conducted by the Red Cross. The quota for the county was 870 pounds. One thousand six hundred and forty-four articles were shipped, weighing 2,008 pounds.

Nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain were received in Omaha in September—an increase of nearly 3,500,000 bushels over the receipts for the corresponding month of last year.

The Cortland News has suspended publication until after the war. The paper was established 22 years ago, and until recently was known as the Cortland Sun.

A malady, having all the earmarks of Spanish "Flu" is prevalent in Lincoln and its suburbs. More than 300 cases of the disease so far have been reported, and two deaths.

University Place, a suburb of Lincoln, is planning to send Nebraska's championship junior team to Washington. It is composed of three University Place High school girls. The team won first place at the Nebraska state fair, and first place at the Sioux City tri-state fair, where ten states were competing.

The big drive to raise Nebraska's quota of \$70,000,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan started off with a "bang" last Monday morning. When the campaign closes, Oct. 19, it is hoped our state will be near the top in subscriptions. More than 150,000 Nebraska children participated in Junior Red Cross day programs, September 27, which had been designated as "Junior Red Cross Day" in Nebraska, and in state headquarters put out a million program that was generally observed in all localities.

HUNS SEEK BARGAIN

CRY FOR PEACE REGARDED AS MOVE TO SAVE SPOILS.

SURRENDER IS ONLY COURSE

Washington Officials See No Hope of Early End of War By Proffer; Considered Insincere.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Germany's newest peace offer—proposing an armistice while President Wilson considers and conveys to the allies a proposal on the basis of terms laid down by the president himself—is regarded in high official circles here as the next step in the continuing efforts of the German statesmen to save something from the wreckage of their dream of world domination, the step which might be expected from a losing trader who makes his proposition, has it rejected and offers his next best, each time coming nearer to the demands of his adversary, meanwhile endeavoring to hold out in the hopes of getting the best terms he can.

It hardly is taking a position in advance of the American government to say that if the present proposition signifies Germany's unqualified acceptance of the 14 principles of peace laid down by President Wilson in his Fourth of July speech at the tomb of Washington, it will be considered. If it does not, if it be an acceptance in principle with saving diplomatic language paving the way for quibbling around a council table, it will not be considered.

If in the offer of Prince Maximilian, the new German chancellor, Germany is willing to accept these terms, and the remainder of the world is satisfied that he speaks not alone, but with the military masters of Germany in acquiescence, the next logical step would be the withdrawal of every German soldier from every foot of occupied territory. From that point the allies might begin to test the sincerity of Germany's willingness to conform to the world peace preserving program.

No one here gives much thought to any proposal that the victorious troops of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States should halt in an armistice while a "discussion" is conducted, but there might be an armistice of unconditional surrender.

One thought concerning the German peace offer that has been expressed in many quarters, is that the Germans in launching their effort just at this time, probably hoped to effect the fourth liberty loan by creating the idea that the end of the war is at hand. It is believed, however, that their effort will be directly the opposite.

Officials informally say they find no reason for thinking peace will be brought appreciably nearer by the latest developments. Actual power in Germany, they say, still lies with the Kaiser and his war lords, who will keep any promises made on paper or around the council table only so long as they are cowed by superior military power.

The Kaiser's proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, again to offer peace to the enemy, has been the cause of much comment in officialdom.

68 Persons Killed in Explosion.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 8.—Military authorities have officially concluded that at least sixty-eight persons were killed in the series of explosions which destroyed the big Gillespie shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J. They listed 150 hospital casualties, and said that approximately 1200 others were less seriously injured. Twelve persons were arrested in connection with an investigation being made by the government. It is rumored that alien enemies were among the plant's 6,000 employees.

J. W. Faust, assistant director of civilian relief of the Red Cross estimated that more than 7,000 persons had been made homeless by the fall of shells and the force of the explosions.

Fourth of Loan Subscribed.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Official reports of Liberty loan subscriptions gathered by banks up to the close of business last Saturday night and compiled by the Treasury department showed a total of \$1,097,011,650.

"While the actual sales through all agencies probably was somewhat in excess of this figure for the week," said the headquarters review, "the results obtained in the drive thus far are not highly encouraging."

To Rebuild Plant at Once.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Before the last explosion at the TNT plant at Morgan, N. J., had occurred, a government contract for reconstruction was awarded to the T. A. Gillespie & Sons company. Laborers are on the scene and will begin clearing away the debris as soon as all danger from fire and explosions is past. Unofficial estimates of the cost of reconstruction were placed at \$7,500,000.