

PHONE RATES REVISED

Railway Commission's Ruling Affects Eighty Thousand Nebraskans—Toll Increase in Effect.

The State Railway commission's order granting the Nebraska Telephone company permission to increase its toll charges 25 per cent and rental charges 10 per cent, affects approximately eighty thousand subscribers north of the Platte river. The raise will give the company an additional revenue of \$425,000 per annum and was granted as an emergency measure for a period of six months. The toll increase went into effect on Nov. 1. The rental increase will be come effective Dec. 1.

The Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its twenty-third state convention in Lincoln, Nov. 19-22, guests of the following women's clubs of Lincoln: Lincoln Woman's Club, Century Club, Tuesday Review Club, Outlook Club, Sorosis, Fortnightly Club and W. P. R. C. The convention was originally scheduled for Fairbury, Oct. 15-18, but was called off on account of the quarantine.

In urging Nebraskans to eat more potatoes, Miss Esther Ord, state university home economist, says when we stop to consider that one medium sized baked potato is equal in food value to one egg, two slices of bread, one tablespoon of butter, one lean lamb chop, or five-eighths of a cup of milk, that potatoes at the present prices are one of the cheapest foods.

Poultry demonstration farms are to be established by the extension service of the state university soon in six counties. Flocks have been selected in Saunders and Gage counties, and one will soon be designated in Lancaster, Clay, Saline and Cass counties.

Holidays will be cut at the state university at Lincoln to make up time lost by the closing on account of influenza. Christmas and Thanksgiving vacations will be eliminated and the spring recess will be limited to a week.

The government has been asked to stop all labor recruiting in Nebraska because of the serious shortage of help which confronts the state. It has been stated that virtually every industry in Nebraska is short working men.

In announcing the termination of the state-wide quarantine because of the influenza epidemic, the state board of health has left the lifting of the ban up to local authorities in different communities.

Pledge cards are to be distributed by the food administration to all food retailers in the state, who will be asked to pledge themselves not to sell goods at exorbitant profit, regardless of market conditions.

Food Administrator Wattles has asked all school teachers in the state to teach food conservation in the schools. He has named a committee to draft a conservation course for use in the schools.

The first draft from men in the big manpower registration in September will call 8,150 Nebraskans to the colors in November and December. State Provost Marshal Anderson has announced.

The board of control reports that in the Beatrice institute for the feeble minded, 137 of the 500 inmates are ill with influenza, in addition to a number of members of the staff and assistants.

The state serum plant at Lincoln is into shape as rapidly as possible for the manufacture of serum. Dr. A. S. Alford has taken up his duties at the plant.

The proposed Nebraska-Northwestern football game, scheduled for Omaha November 23, proceeds of which were to go to the Red Cross, has been abandoned.

The Nebraska board of health estimates there are fewer influenza cases in the state at the present than at any time since the disease became prevalent.

Treasurer Andrew Andersen of Gage county has announced that his county is now out of debt and that it will be run hereafter on a cash basis.

The influenza quarantine was lifted at Fort Omaha Nov. 2, the same time the ban was taken off throughout the state.

The Dunbar Review was forced to suspend publication temporarily when the editor, Elmer Smith, and his entire family contracted influenza.

The Madison Chapter of Red Cross, which includes the cities of Madison, Elnora and Waverlyville, will finance two overseas nansen workers. This will cost the chapter \$2,500.

Madison county boasts of having two majors in the U. S. army, both of whom are not yet 25 years old. The men are Major Frank Warner and Major Fred Inglis, both of Norfolk.

The Burlington employees in Box Butte county bought more than \$75,000 worth of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.

So far the state asylum for the insane at Hastings has not had a case of the "flu," due, it is said, to the stringent regulations imposed by Superintendent Fast.

Scotts Bluff county won first prize for the best county exhibit, best collection of cereals, and best collection of fruit and vegetables shown by a county at the International Soil Products Exhibition at Kansas City.

A total of 59 food shows were held in conjunction with the county fairs in Nebraska this year, with an average daily attendance of 2,000, and 354,000 conservation pamphlets, dealing with conservation, preserving, and drying, economical use of sugar and flour substitutes were distributed to the people of the state, according to C. W. Pugsley of the Nebraska University, who had charge of the exhibits.

The Burlington's plan to work a big economy in handling freight out of Omaha to northeast Nebraska and Iowa points was smashed to smithereens last week when the railroad administration ordered the removal of rails and material already laid over a stretch of ten miles of the Chalco-Yutan cutoff, near Ashland, on the ground that the steel is needed elsewhere. The cut itself, covering twelve miles, would have saved a forty-mile haul.

The Burlington railroad has already moved over 800 carloads of potatoes from the North Platte valley and the Hemingford district and the Northwestern has hauled several hundred loads from Gordon, Chadron, Hay Springs and other points. It is estimated that about one-third of the state's potato crop has been moved.

The state food administration has announced that hereafter householders may have an additional pound of sugar per person each month, and may buy a month's supply at one time. One reason for increasing the allotment, the food controller says, is the patriotic conservation by the people during the past few months.

The price of hogs have advanced somewhat on the South Omaha market as a result of the food administration's announcement of a minimum price of \$17.50 per hundred for hogs during November. During October the price went below \$17, despite the food administration's efforts to keep it up.

The army wants 250 Nebraskans at once to enter the new infantry officers' training school to open December 1, at Camp Fremont, Cal. Any drafted man is eligible unless placed in deferred classification on industrial or agricultural claims.

Sidney went through the influenza epidemic without a death from the malady. Precautions taken by the city board of health when the disease first became prevalent in the state are believed to be responsible for the good record.

Seven thousand Nebraska men, drafted in October and November, will leave the state for training camps during the coming week. The order prohibiting the entrainment of draftees during the influenza epidemic has been rescinded.

Lincoln health authorities refused to lift the "flu" ban at the time the state-wide quarantine was lifted and as a result, the Nebraska-Notre Dame football game scheduled for the Capital City last Saturday, was cancelled.

The state railway commission has made known that it will not insist that Nebraska telephone companies violate Director General Burleson's order providing there shall be no phone construction except for war emergencies.

The Lincoln school board has ordered salaries paid to all school teachers of the city for the time lost during the influenza epidemic, as much of the lost time will be made up during the holiday and spring vacations.

Word has reached Fremont of the arrival of the 109th Signal battalion, composed of Fremont and Schuyler boys, in France. The battalion has been stationed at Camp Cody for several months past.

The Christian Endeavor state convention, scheduled to be held at York Nov. 7 to 10, and postponed on account of the quarantine, will be held in that city December 5 to 8.

Geneva and vicinity was swept by the worst sleet storm in years the other evening, which resulted in considerable damage to property in the district.

According to instructions reaching U. S. Revenue Agent Gillin at Omaha, it is not unlawful to make home-made wine or home-made beer in dry states.

Former Governor F. C. Lowden of Illinois will deliver an address during the State Bar Association annual convention at Omaha, Dec. 28.

The Nebraska-Notre Dame football game which was to have been played at Omaha Nov. 28, will be played at Lincoln Thanksgiving Day.

The newly formed Farmers' Union Potato Growers' association of Sheridan county is making big shipments of spuds from Gordon, Hay Springs, Rushville, Clinton and Sedan and at each point has storage facilities for 15 or 20 cars.

A bank is not required to pay a certificate of deposit until the time expires for which the deposit was made, according to an opinion by Attorney General Reed made in answer to an inquiry from the American State bank of Sutherland.

The large potato flour mill which is being built at Gordon is expected to use up all undergrade potatoes raised in Sheridan and adjoining counties.

December 3 to 5 are the dates set for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the county officers of Nebraska. The convention will be held at Hastings.

With 95 per cent of Nebraska's winter wheat planted and benefiting from present rains, the state should raise its banner crop next year, according to Professor W. W. Burr, soil expert of University of Nebraska.



1—American infantry advancing through a wood in Alsace. 2—Pioneers cutting German wire entanglements in a Belgian marsh to permit an infantry advance. 3—Italian sentry post high in the mountains on the Piave front where the Austrians have been signally defeated.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Turkey Is Granted an Armistice on Terms That Mean Her Absolute Surrender.

GERMANY IS IN SAME FIX

Inter-Allied War Council Determines Conditions on Which She May Cease Fighting—Austria, Badly Whipped on the Piave Front, Beggars for Peace.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Turkey has given up. Not waiting for the result of armistice and peace proposals made to the entente allies through President Wilson, she made peace proposals to the British government early in the week which were considered in London as tantamount to unconditional surrender. The armistice went into effect at noon Thursday.

The request for an armistice was carried to Admiral Calthorpe at Mudros by General Townshend, released by the Turks for the purpose. Regularly accredited plenipotentiaries followed, and after three days' parleys the armistice was signed. It is both military and naval in character, and while the terms were not at once made public, it was known that they included free passage of the allied fleets through the Dardanelles, occupation of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles forts, the immediate release and return of all allied prisoners of war, and concessions that give the allies complete military domination over Turkey. The opening up of the Dardanelles leads to the expectation of an early battle between the allied fleets and the German Black sea fleet. The latter includes a number of powerful vessels of various types stolen from Russia.

Turkey could not do much else than surrender. She had fought her fight and was really all done. General Allenby's great victories in Palestine and the recent big advances of the British expedition in Mesopotamia, together with the collapse of Bulgaria which isolated her from her allies left her no other course than complete submission. The Greeks were on edge to be permitted to march on Constantinople, and the Bulgarians wanted to join in such an enterprise, and there was rioting and threats of revolution in the Turkish capital.

Latest news from Mesopotamia tells of the capture of the entire Turkish army on the Tigris.

The United States was not at war with Turkey and so nominally has no part in the peace negotiations; but it has been taken for granted that this country will at least be consulted in the matter. Probably Colonel House, now personally representing the president at the councils at Versailles, knows what Mr. Wilson thinks about Turkey, as well as about the rest of the world, and can tell the representatives of the entente governments. It may be that in this matter the senate will have no voice, as it intends to have in making peace treaties with the nations with which America is at war.

The German government having signified its full acceptance of the allied terms as a basis of arrangements for a cessation of hostilities, the inter-allied supreme war council in Versailles spent most of the week settling upon the terms of armistice that should be imposed on the Huns. It was agreed that these would be exceedingly drastic. There was not the slightest disposition to leave to the Germans any means of renewing hostilities if the subsequent peace negotiations should fall through. It was believed that the terms would include evacuation of all invaded territory within a fixed period; surrender of all ordnance and ammunition; withdrawal of German forces beyond the Rhine, and their demobilization; surrender of the frontier fortresses; release of all allied prisoners of war, German prisoners being held to help in restoration of devastated territory; surrender of at least a number of U-boats.

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Germany now stands abandoned by her allies, for Austria-Hungary was urging quick action on her plea for a separate armistice and peace. The disintegration of Austria-Hungary, noted last week, made rapid progress. The Croatian parliament at Agram decreed the total separation of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia from Hungary. The Czech-Slovaks got into action and cut the railroad between Berlin and Vienna near Bodenbach, so that

In effect, all this would mean the absolute surrender of Germany, and the allies would be in a position to dictate and enforce any peace arrangements they saw fit to make. It is the intention of the allied governments, and the ardent desire of the allied armies and peoples, that nothing less than this shall be demanded of Germany. Whether the Huns have yet been brought to a condition where they will accept such terms was a question. Many military authorities believe they will elect to fight for a while longer before submitting so abjectly, and millions of the soldiers and civilians of the allied nations fervently hope this will be the case. Otherwise, they feel, Germany would escape too easily from suffering some of those horrors of war which her armed forces have ruthlessly inflicted on others and over which her people have gloated with savage glee. Of course no such deliberate inhumanities as the German soldiers have practiced could or would be practiced by the troops of the allies, but the German cities and towns could be made to feel the terrible hardships that accompany occupation by an invading enemy, and the inhabitants could be taught a lesson that would go far toward deterring them from ever supporting a war of aggression, even if their rulers were left with the power to start such a conflict. The allies are not vindictive, but they intend that stern justice shall be meted out to Germany; and in this the American soldiers who have seen what has been done to Belgium and northern France are, if possible, more determined than the soldiers of any other nation. They, and all right-minded Americans at home, feel that sloppy sentimentality of the "forgive-your-enemy" order has no place in dealings with the Huns.

If Germany accepts the terms of the armistice and begins to carry them out in apparent good faith, the great war may be considered as virtually ended. This, however, does not mean that peace will be negotiated with the present government of Germany. Prince Max, the chancellor, sought again last week to reassure President Wilson as to the genuineness of the German reforms by which the people are supposed to have come into control of the government. But Mr. Wilson, as well as the governments of Great Britain and France, is more than skeptical. It is true that the common people of Germany are being allowed to speak and even to act as never before, but it is far from certain that the powers of government apparently granted to them cannot be wiped out in a moment by the kaiser and his masters, the Junkers, when they have attained their ends. The whole matter of German governmental laws and methods is too complicated for discussion in these columns, but it will repay careful study by those who wish to keep abreast of the current of events.

Despite repeated demands, in the press and public speeches, that he abdicate, the kaiser refuses to sacrifice himself for the good of his country. He is reported to have said he would be willing to become the "hereditary president" of Germany, and also that when he considers the right moment has come, he will step down from his throne. The Socialist papers, especially, have been denouncing him and his associates bitterly, and the fact that this has gone unpunished, shows that the autocracy is losing ground fast.

The resignation of Gen. Erich Ludendorff, first quartermaster general and considered the "brains" of the German army, had a marked effect in Germany, being taken to signify the downfall of militarism. He quit, it was supposed, because the control of military matters was put in the hands of the civil authorities. It was reported that Von Hindenburg would order the court-martial of Ludendorff. Who will later order the court-martial of "Hindy" was not stated.

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German trains could go only as far as Schnadau. At the same time all communication was severed between Agram and Fiume and Budapest and Vienna, and the great seaport of Fiume was handed over to the Croatian national council.

It was no wonder that Count Andrássy, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, was insistent on an armistice, for the armies of Emperor Charles were having a very bad time of it. The Italian front, comparatively quiet for many weeks, blazed out in a great attack by the allies, and within a week the Austrians had been driven back all the way between the Brenta and Zenson bend. The Italians began the offensive and were speedily aided by the British, French and American contingents. The crossing of the Piave by these enormous forces was said to be a wonderful sight. Sweeping irresistibly north and east of the river, they drove a great wedge into the enemy's lines that speedily gave them possession of the big Austrian base of Vittoria. Then the action became general along the entire line. The British on the left wing entered Asiago, and in the center reached the Livenza river, and the Italians occupied the city of Oderzo. Below the Zenson bend the Italians forced a crossing of the Piave and made swift progress on the plains that border the Gulf of Venice. Most startling of all was the news that between the Piave and the Brenta the allies had trapped 15 Austrian divisions—180,000 men—by capturing the mountain pass of Vadal. At the time of writing the fate of these divisions was unknown. Already the allies had taken about 50,000 prisoners and great stores of material. The announcement from Vienna, that Austria-Hungary was withdrawing her troops from Italy because of her desire for peace, sounded rather ridiculous. On Thursday the Austrian commander asked General Diaz for an armistice.

The week was almost as disastrous for the Austrian forces in Serbia and Montenegro. They were driven headlong northward and before the end of the week the allies were on the Danube opposite Hungarian territory and had nearly reached their own city of Belgrade. In Montenegro Jugo-Slav units operated with the allies with marked success. Budapest was reported to be alarmed by the suggestion that the Jugo-Slavs would cross the Croatian frontier and attack that city in conjunction with the allies.

The breaking up of his empire and the numerous and serious riots in Vienna and elsewhere are said to have so frightened Emperor Charles that he has taken refuge in one of his castles far from the capital and sent his children to another stronghold. Presumably he will still be permitted to remain the ruler of Austria, for he is not personally unpopular, but what the future has in store for him and his dynasty is uncertain.

By desperate fighting the Germans last week slowed up the advance of the allies in Belgium and France, but it cost them dear in casualties, for Foch's artillery did tremendous execution. In their resistance the Huns were aided by the fact that the allies needed time to establish their communications between their bases and their advanced lines. Moreover, they did not give the enemy any real rest, but kept hammering at him persistently, making valuable if not extensive gains. The best of these were in the region of Valenciennes, where the British reached the borders of Mormal forest; in the Oise-Serre sector, where the French forced the enemy back to the gates of Guise despite violent resistance; and on the Champagne front and the Meuse valley. In the latter region the Americans fought all week long without let-up, the Second army going into action in the Woivre. After long and continuous fighting, the Yankees gained complete control of the Bois Belle east of the Meuse and held it against powerful counter-attacks. West of the river there were lively actions north of Grand Pre.

The artillery of both Germans and Americans was especially active all week. The Yankees displayed a marked superiority in this arm, and their heavier guns, said to be 15-inch naval guns on mobile mountings, shelled Longuyon and other Hun bases with decided effect.

AUSTRIA GIVES UP

ARMISTICE GRANTED BY ITALIAN GENERAL.

ROMANS IN TRENT AND TRIEST

More Than 100,000 Prisoners Taken by General Diaz's Forces—Serbs Take Belgrade.

London, Nov. 5.—An armistice with Austria was signed Saturday by General Diaz, the Italian commander-in-chief, and became effective Monday, according to an official announcement. Just previous to the signing of the armistice it was officially announced at Rome that Italian and allied forces, in their drive in northern Italy, have captured 100,000 Austro-Hungarians and more than 3,000 guns.

Deserted by her last ally, Germany fights alone a battle which means ultimate defeat or abject surrender.

After days of pleading the armistice was granted Austria-Hungary, whose badly defeated armies in the Italian theater have been staggering homeward for the past ten days under the violence of the blows of the entente troops.

Trent, which the Italians always have claimed as their own, has been captured by them. Trieste, over which there has been such bitter fighting, now flies the Italian flag, and Belgrade, capital of Serbia, has been occupied by Serbians.

News Reaches Washington.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—Official announcement that an armistice had been signed between Italy and Austria reached the state department Sunday.

The generally accepted view in official circles here as to the delaying of the stopping of hostilities 48 hours after the armistice was signed, seemed to be that it was desired to have virtually all Italian soil freed of enemy troops before the Italian armies were committed to end their attacks upon the routed Austrian forces.

Military men here said the terms which the supreme war council had prepared would make it impossible for the Austrians to renew hostilities, probably including the disarming of the enemy troops and the occupation of strategic points as well. Some of these, namely, Trent and Trieste, already have been occupied by the Italian and allied forces.

Republic Proclaimed in Hungary.

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 5.—Count Karolyi, after obtaining a release from his oath of fealty to the emperor, proclaimed a republic in Hungary, according to a dispatch to the Bund from Vienna, quoting the Vienna newspaper De Zeit.

Preparing for Brussels Drive.

London, Nov. 5.—French and American troops along the Scheidt are opening the way for a drive on Brussels, now thirty miles distant. They are also flanking Ghent from the south.

The British attack which enveloped Valenciennes is breaking down the German defenses on the road to Mons and Maubeuge. Canadian troops are twelve miles from Maubeuge.

The two drives have created a pocket ten miles deep and thirty miles across, with Tournai at its western apex. The Scheidt river, western boundary of the pocket, is the last good natural defense line before Brussels.

Calls 290,000 Men.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Proof that peace rumors are in no way slowing up America's war program was furnished when a call for more than 290,000 men for general military service was issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Because of the Spanish influenza epidemic, more than 140,000 men are awaiting their call for service. These are included in the quotas asked for. The call is nationwide in its scope. The white men will enter from November 11 to 15, and the colored men, approximately 37,000, from November 19 to 21.

Fear March Through Austria.

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—Austro-Hungarian troops are being withdrawn from the western front and the Germans, fearing the allies will march through Austria, are digging trenches and erecting fortifications along the Bavarian frontier, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Politiken.

To Stick With Germany.

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The German-Austrian state council has issued a proclamation, according to a dispatch from Vienna, announcing that it has assumed the government of German-Austria and that it will conclude peace in accord with the German empire. The German-Bohemian deputies of the Reichsrath after proclaiming the establishment of the state of German-Bohemia, entered into negotiations with the Berlin government with a view to joining German-Austria to Germany.