

MANLEY STATE BANK

MANLEY, NEB.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$13,000

OFFICERS

FRANK STANDER
AUGUST STANDER
AUGUST PAUTSCH
THOMAS E. PARMELE
WM. J. RAU.

MURRAY STATE BANK

MURRAY, NEB.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$15,000

DIRECTORS

CHAS. C. PARMELE, President.
FRED NUTZMAN, Vice-President.
W. GLEN BOEDEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF CASS COUNTY

PLATTSMOUTH, NEB.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$80,000

OFFICERS

CHAS. C. PARMELE
JACOB TRITSCH
THOMAS E. PARMELE
R. F. PATTERSON
F. G. EGENBERGER

BANK OF COMMERCE

LOUISVILLE, NEB.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$23,000

OFFICERS

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PAUL FITZGERALD, Cashier.
RALPH R. LARSON, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST SECURITY BANK

CEDAR CREEK, NEB.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$10,000

OFFICERS

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER, President.
W. H. LOHNES, Vice-President.
THOMAS E. PARMELE, Director.

Our Facilities Enable Us to Handle Your Business in this County Promptly and Economically and on this Basis We Invite Your Patronage.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska) ss: Cass County) ss: In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of J. Henry Meisinger, Deceased. To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Platts-mouth, in said county, on the 22nd day of September, 1917, and on the 23rd day of March, 1918, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon of each day to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is six months from the 21st day of September, A. D., 1917, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 21st day of August, 1917. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 21st day of August, 1917. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska) ss: Cass County) ss: In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of August W. Beins, Deceased. To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Platts-mouth, in said county, on the 29th day of September, and the 29th day of December, 1917, at one o'clock in the afternoon of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 29th day of September, A. D., 1917, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 29th day of September, A. D., 1917. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 25th day of August, 1917. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska) ss: Cass County) ss: In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of Amelia Beins, Deceased. To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Platts-mouth, in said county, on the 29th day of September, and the 29th day of December, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day, to receive and examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 29th day of September, A. D., 1917, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 29th day of September, A. D., 1917. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 25th day of August, 1917. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

Lincoln Division. In the matter of Charles L. Norman, Bankrupt. Case No. 288. In Bankruptcy. To creditors of the above bankrupt of Louisville, in the County of Cass the district aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of August, A. D., 1917, the said bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held in my office in Lincoln, on the 21st day of September, A. D., 1917, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, appoint a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. Dated September 6, 1917. DANIEL H. McCLENNAN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

The State of Nebraska) ss: Cass County) ss: In the County Court. In the matter of the Estate of Mary F. Welch, Deceased. To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified that I will sit at the County Court room in Platts-mouth, in said county, on the 12th day of November, 1917 and the 12th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m. of each of said days to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is three months from the 11th day of October, A. D., 1917, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 15th day of September, 1917. Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 15th day of September, 1917. ALLEN J. BEESON, County Judge.

CEMETERY.

We are now prepared to make your monument, markers and lot corners right at home. Cass County Monument Co., W. T. Wassell, manager. Hotel Riley block, Plattsouth, Neb. Bring your welding to us. Plattsouth Garage. Tel. 394.

LIKES NEBRASKA BETTER.

From Tuesday's Daily. S. A. Wiles, who, about a week since, departed with his family, and Mrs. Wiles mother, Mrs. Henry Spangler, and Miss Elizabeth Spangler, for an extended visit in Ohio, in and around Hicksville, returned home this morning, evincing a preference for Nebraska. The remainder of the party will remain for a more extended visit in the east. Mr. Wiles tells of much cold weather, and much frost in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

YIELD TO NONE IN LOYALTY SAYS REGENT F. L. HALLER

DENIES ANY WORD OR DEED OF DISLOYALTY BEFORE HE ENTERED THE WAR OR SINCE.

Says He is Doing All He Can to Uphold the Government of His Country in Its Crisis.

Omaha, Sept. 18.—Frank L. Haller, president of the board of regents of the Nebraska university, sent a statement to the World-Herald this morning for publication. Mr. Haller was called upon by the State-Council of Defense to resign from the board because of alleged pro-German tendencies.

Haller's Statement. Following is the statement of Mr. Haller: "Omaha, Sept. 17.—Not in answer to attacks made on me, but because I feel it due the citizens of this state who made me Regent of the University, I deny that either before we entered the war or after, have I in thought, word or deed been disloyal to the United States. "I will not concede to any man, whether native born or foreign born, a higher standard of Americanism than mine. I am doing all I can and will continue to do all I can to uphold the administration and the government of the United States, to which I yield absolute loyalty and allegiance. "This is no time for dissension among well wishers of our country. I consider it the duty of every citizen to render the service for which he is best fitted. While I refuse to advertise what I have done to help the Red Cross, the Liberty Bond and other war campaigns, I may with propriety say that it has been my business for more than a quarter of a century to promote the yield of the state of Nebraska and it is a matter of public record that as soon as war was declared, without waiting to be called, I began my active service along these lines and shall continue the same so long as the war may last, alike indifferent to praise or blame. F. L. HALLER."

Safe Remedy For Children.

Chas. Baker, Brownsville, Tex., writes: "For years I have used Foley's Honey and Tar and found it especially efficient for bad coughs of my children. I recommend it to my friends as a safe remedy for children as it contains no opiates. It is certain to bring quick and lasting relief." Stops coughs. Sold everywhere.

YANKEE OFFICERS IN VERDUN ATTACK

UNITED STATES ARMY OFFICERS ASSISTED IN DRIVE AGAINST CROWN PRINCE.

Formed An Actual Part of the French Fighting Units—None Injured.

Paris, Sept. 18.—United States army officers assisted in the recent French drive against the crown prince to the north of Verdun when positions along a fifteen-mile front on both sides of the Meuse were wrested from the Germans.

This was the first action in which Americans, as part of the United States army, figured, and the brilliant, smashing, rapid success of General Petain's forces in this section is regarded as a happy augury of future activities of the American army.

The officers who were engaged were more than observers—the United States army has had representatives with the various forces in the field ever since the war started. The American officers formed an actual part of the French fighting units that bounded over the shell-shattered parapets ten minutes after dawn broke, and strode slowly forward toward the pulverized German positions, in the wake of the celebrated "creeping barrage" of artillery fire.

Steel helmets on their heads, revolvers in hand, their field glasses slung around their necks, gas masks handy and their uniforms stripped of all marks denoting rank, the American officers accompanied the French platoon and battalion leaders, learning at first sight and directly under fire how crack "shock troops" are led into action in a modern offensive.

Although French soldiers fell dead and dying all around them, and a number of French officers were hit also, not one American was even wounded. They advanced from the original French positions south of the Mort Homme, on the left bank of the Meuse, and south of 1911 344, on the right bank, clear up to the most advanced trenches captured by the wonderful French infantry.

At half past four o'clock in the morning, after waiting all night in the front line positions, they heard the word passed along the trenches by the under officers for the men to get ready. They saw the war-calloused French soldiers shake themselves from slumber in the deep dugouts—sometimes forty feet under ground—where they had been sleeping, unmindful of the hideous uproar occasioned both by their own and the enemy artillery. They saw the "poilus" adjust their long, slender bayonets to their rifles and gingerly feel the hand grenades in the bits around their waists. And then they saw them line up along the firing step of the trench.

At a quarter to five the shrill whistles of the sub-officers announced that the infantry attack was on—that the soldiers—mere flesh and blood—had started to finish and clinch the work performed by the thousands of giant guns in the rear. Almost the first thing the Americans learned was that nowadays troops do not "charge" from trenches at "double quick time." In the first place, the condition of the ground over which the troops must advance is such that they cannot move rapidly. Pitted with shell

craters one to thirty feet deep, gouged with pits caused when monstrous mines were exploded, and knee deep in the most clinging mud in the world, the ground offers every obstacle to rapid moving.

And with the perfection of the "creeping barrage," troops cannot move faster than the curtain of fire which precedes them. This creeping barrage moves forward very slowly, as fast as the average man walks when he is not in a hurry. The first wave of attacking troops follows about forty yards in the rear of the row of bursting shells.

Groping forward beside the French officers, the Americans staggered forward until one of their guides sniffed suspiciously, and hauled his gas mask out of its tin box strapped around his waist. The Americans followed, and none too soon, as already the German batteries were lobbing over gas shells to try to break up the attack.

Two hundred yards forward and the Americans with the first attacking wave reached the former first line of German trenches. Little was left to differentiate the strip of convulsed earth from the rest of the terrain except that the litter of wood and accoutrements was deeper and a long, uncertain, straggled line of distorted corpses marked where the Germans on duty in the trenches had been destroyed by the bombardment. Even as the Americans reached the trench a handful of German survivors crawled from the mouth of the cave in dugout, their arms extended, screaming "Mercy, Kamerad."

The men were taken prisoner and directed toward the rear, as the attacking wave continued its advance, a certain number of the troops being told off to handle the underground shelters and take prisoners such Germans as might come up.

IN HOSPITAL AT OMAHA.

From Tuesday's Daily. Mrs. J. C. Baker returned home last evening on the late train, from Omaha, where she had been at the bedside of her son, who yesterday underwent an operation for the correction of hernia which had been troubling the young man for some time past. Mrs. Baker reports that Lester is doing nicely after the operation, but says the operation itself was severe.

OLD LADY FEELING FINE

After Taking Four Bottles Of Cardui, The Woman's Tonic.

Cobden, Ill.—"Having used Cardui, the woman's tonic, in my family, for a number of years," writes Mrs. Kate Metz, of this town, "and always with such good results, I feel it my duty to write you about it, so that you may publish my letter. My mother is living with me, and she is 52 years old. For the last three or four years, she has been troubled a great deal with cramping spells, and for days at a time, she would have a severe headache. She read of how much Cardui had helped other women who were sick and ailing, and decided to give it a trial. She began taking it three times a day, and since then has been getting along simply fine. Mother only used four bottles of Cardui, but she is no longer troubled with the severe headaches, and her stomach is so much stronger that she can eat most anything. We both feel that any lady who is not strong and well, would be greatly benefited by the use of Cardui. Try Cardui. NCB"

MAY NOT FILL ARMY UNITS; SECOND DRAFT

ARMY OFFICERS FEAR DEFICIENCY WILL BE DISCLOSED WHEN REPORTS IN

NO FIGURES ON SHORTAGE YET

Another Summons Likely Unless Incomplete Divisions are Trained—Not Probable.

Washington, Sept. 18.—With the mobilization of one-half of the 687,000 men of the first call under the selective service law in progress, the question arises whether that number of men will be sufficient to fill all units of the national guard and the national army. There are indications that a deficiency in men will be disclosed when official reports from all the thirty-two training camps are available.

Seventeen divisions of the national guard have been organized, but with the exception of the New York, Pennsylvania and a few others, and the Forty-second division, which will soon embark for France, they are not at maximum war strength. The fighting strength of the seventeen divisions under the new tables of organization would be 623,000 men, supplemented by many thousands of auxiliary troops. Whatever deficiencies there are will be supplied promptly from the national army as the guard will go first to the front.

Signal Corps Expanded. Since the president called the first 687,000 men of the national army, the signal corps, including the aviation section, has been greatly expanded. Nearly 100,000 additional men must be transferred to this service alone.

The medical corps also has been increased and numerous auxiliary units for immediate duty abroad have been formed that were not thought of when the call was made. Where enlisted men of the guard or the regular army have been taken, their places will have to be filled with national army men.

No Definite Figure Given. So far as is known no definite figure as to the probable total deficiency in men has been compiled nor any estimate prepared in the absence of complete reports from all guard divisions and auxiliary corps.

It is not unlikely, however, that when the national army divisions are organized, many vacancies will be found at the cantonments and it will be necessary either to make a second call on the drafted forces or train incomplete divisions. Divisions will go to France only at maximum strength.

Difficulties at Outset. In a statement today the War department says that the industries of the country are expanding rapidly to meet the army supply demands, and only minor shortages are expected at the training camps. Quartermaster officials regard the food situation as satisfactory.

The problem of obtaining clothing and other equipment, however, has presented many obstacles, most of which already have been overcome. With 2,000,000 men to provide for and \$3,000,000 to spend in the first year, the department faced a gigantic task at the outbreak of the war. "Difficulties arose from the start," the statement says.

The Nehawka Mills are now Rolling and Manufacturing the "Letter Roll" Flour!

"Letter Roll" Flour needs no boosting, For on the top shelf it now is roosting. The best cooks wherever you go Use this famous flour, you know: They just set their yeast and go to bed, For they know on the morrow they will have good Bread. J. M.

C. D. ST. JOHN, Prop.
JOE MALCOLM, Head Miller.
For Sale by All Dealers

The Famous ELCAR

IS NOW SOLD IN CASS COUNTY and is considered by all its users and many others who may be users sometime, as the most car for the money on the market today. It is well made, handles easy and is built for the driver who cares and likes a car that will stand the test. Prices of the Elcar on all models are as follows:—

\$845.00 f. o. b. Factory
with the exception of The Sedan Type which sells for
\$995.00 f. o. b. Factory
Demonstrations will be cheerfully made by writing or telephoning, Union Line, 60 A. A.

GUY STOKES, DEALER
Agent for Cass County

Sensational Auto Value of the Age!

The Crow-Elkhart MULTI-POWER CAR!

The most wonderful range of power you have ever known in a light car—a quality of smoothness that is new. The most car for the money on the market today. Look into the wonderful performance of this car with such economy—18 to 26 miles on a gallon of gasoline. Look into the high qualities of this car, and you will wonder how it can be sold at the popular price. A big powerful looking car that dominates the roads, for

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