

FROM MANY POINTS

EVENTS OF THE DAY HELD TO A FEW LINES.

LATE EVENTS BOILED DOWN

Personal, Political, Foreign and Other Intelligence Interesting to the General Readers.

WAR NEWS.

Italian merchants, manufacturers and professional men are leaving Austro-Hungary on the recommendation of the Italian consuls in that country.

All the retail liquor dealers in London, through their trade organization, have united in a protest against the proposed increased taxation on spirits, wines and beers.

A late report from Rome says that an agreement between Austria and Italy regarding territorial concessions on the part of Austria in return for Italian neutrality, is now among the possibilities.

The British government by an order in council has commandeered the whole meat carrying capacity of all British steamships trading between Europe and the Argentine and Uruguayan republics.

American oil tank steamer Gulf-light, bound for a French port, has been torpedoed off the Scilly islands. The captain died of heart failure as a result of the shock and two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned.

The extent of the Austro-German victory in the Carpathians is indicated in the German official communication in which the statement is made that the third fortified line of the Russians had been pierced by the Teutonic allies.

In one of the shortest budget speeches on record David Lloyd George, the chancellor of the exchequer, told the English parliament that the war was costing Great Britain at the rate of 2,100,000 pounds or \$10,500,000 daily.

The British chancellor of the exchequer has introduced in the house of commons his measures for controlling the liquor traffic. These consist of proposals for doubling the duty on spirits, quadrupling the duties on wines and an increase in the tax on beer.

Reports of the new German victory in western Galicia put the Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at 100,000. German military experts assert that the Russians must now abandon the entire campaign to force the Carpathians and invade Hungary and fall back into northern Galicia.

GENERAL.

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida was re-elected president of the Southern Commercial congress at Muskogee, Okla.

Governor Rye of Tennessee vetoed a bill abolishing the death penalty, expressing the belief that it would tend to increase mob violence. He also vetoed an anti-tipping bill.

John R. Lawson, noted labor leader, was found guilty of first degree murder at Trinidad, Colo., in connection with the case of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, killed in a strikers' battle October 25, 1912.

China has replied to the Japanese demands in a note, which while complying with some of the demands, definitely refuses to accede to others, including the most important embodied in what is known as group five.

Guy Knease of Iowa City, Ia., automobile race driver, was killed at Coffeyville, Kan., in a collision of cars in the last event of a motor day program. Knease was driving about sixty miles an hour when the cars came together.

Mrs. W. P. Harford of Omaha was elected president of the Y. W. C. A. national convention, by acclamation, in Los Angeles. The association wants daily newspaper woman's page articles on love and beauty supplanted by articles on moral uplift.

The so-called Alaska coal land fraud cases, pending in the United States district court of Detroit since 1911, were nolle-prossed at the request of the attorney general, through his assistant, Ernest Knaebel.

Demanding an advance of 5 cents an hour and an eight-hour day, food carriers and building laborers at Pittsburgh joined the striking bricklayers, virtually tying up operations in the building trades in the Pittsburgh district. Six thousand men were said to be affected.

A military agreement has been concluded between Rumania and Bulgaria which is preliminary to a formal political alliance making it obligatory for those nations to support each other in case of war.

Frank A. Vanderlin, president of the National City bank, New York, at the annual meeting of the American academy of political and social science in Philadelphia, said that the United States has not yet felt the full financial effect of the European war.

The California state assembly passed a bill already passed by the senate exempting alien school teachers from the provisions of a statute which requires public employes to be native born or naturalized citizens.

Fifteen persons were killed and more than two-score injured by a tornado which passed through the western part of Acadia parish, in southern Louisiana.

Fears of an outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan caused general selling on the New York stock market for domestic and foreign accounts. Latest developments in the European war were a contributing cause.

Judge John W. Anderson of Sioux City set June 7 as the date for pronouncing sentence on George Pierce, former police chief, who was convicted of conspiracy to allow resorts to operate in the city without police molestation.

Pierre M. Looker, former president of the Monaton Realty and Investment corporation of New York, was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the federal prison at Atlanta for forging the mails to defraud investors in his company.

Ten thousand dollars has been contributed from the American Red Cross on "the field of action wherever most urgently needed." This is the largest anonymous gift ever received by the Red Cross. The money was deposited with a Philadelphia bank.

More than 150 special trains, each containing from eight to ten Pullman cars, have been scheduled via different transcontinental railroads to bring delegates from eastern and middle western Shrine temples to the annual session in Seattle July 13, 14 and 15.

The Dalles-Celilo canal was formally opened at Big Eddy, Colo. The opening of the waterway means a free river from the mouth of the Columbia to a distance 500 miles inland. The government has been working on it for the last ten years. It cost \$4,850,000.

The report of T. R. Henahan, Colorado commissioner of mining, issued at Denver, shows that the mineral production of Colorado for the year 1914 aggregates \$34,258,779.19. The production of gold was \$21,233,174.07; silver, \$4,617,402.36; the total production of mineral in 1913 was worth \$34,839,577.49.

SPORTING

Sidney Hatch of the Illinois Athletic club won the annual marathon of the Missouri Athletic association at St. Louis.

Nebraska was literally swamped in the annual track and field meet between the Huskers and the Ames Aggies at Lincoln. Ames winning, 83 to 31.

Including the prize money which is offered this year for the 500-mile auto race over the Indianapolis speedway on May 31, there will have been awarded \$250,000 in prizes.

Just as he had finished winning a five-mile motorcycle cup race at Sacramento, Calif., Fred Farwell, aged 18, crashed into a fence and was killed.

Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, knocked out Al Reich, the New York heavyweight, in the third round of what was to have been a ten-round bout at Madison Square garden, New York.

WASHINGTON.

The agricultural department has removed all foot and mouth restrictions following considerable Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan and Wisconsin areas.

To create a petroleum reserve for the navy, secretary of the navy Daniels recommended to the president that he set aside 40,000 acres in Natrona county, Wyoming.

The national weather and crop bulletin announced that in the greater portion of the winter wheat growing sections the weather favored rapid development and that crop is reported in good condition.

Tentative plans have been made by Secretary McAdoo to give delegates to the pan-American financial conference some insight into life and work under North American conditions by a tour of several of the principal cities and manufacturing towns of the central west and the east.

Steps for guarding American fortifications under construction with former soldiers, sailors and marines, who have served at least two enlistments, are embodied in an executive order signed by President Wilson, which waives all civil service examinations for all such men in these places.

Announcement that a wireless message had been flashed for the first time during daylight hours, from Panama to the radio station at Arlington was made by the Navy department.

President Wilson has ordered the creation of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3, comprising 9,481 acres of land in Natrona county, Wyoming. No wells have yet been drilled in this area, but experts believe the new reserve will prove a productive source of fuel oil for the navy.

The department of agriculture announced that the prices of meat animals, hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens to producers of the United States on April 15 averaged about \$6.59 per hundredweight. A year ago the average was \$7.40.

A special census of Tulsa, Okla., taken by order of President Wilson at the request of the citizens, on April 15 last, shows a total population of 28,240, not including 1,985 persons living on Indian lands or adjacent to the city.

LUSITANIA IS SUNK

GREAT STEAMER SENT TO BOTTOM BY GERMAN SUBSEA.

OVER THOUSAND LIVES LOST

German Warning That Doom Awaited Big Cunarder Unheeded; Disaster Shocks Official Washington.

London.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, one of the finest, fastest and biggest liners on the ocean, which sailed out of New York May 1, with more than 2,000 persons aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast. It was sunk by a German submarine, which sent two torpedoes crashing into its side, while the passengers, seemingly confident that the great vessel could elude the German underwater craft, were having luncheon.

A ship's steward, who landed with others at Queenstown, gave it his opinion that 1,000 persons were lost.

Describing the experience of the Lusitania, the steward said: "The passengers were at lunch when a submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the starboard side, one forward and the other in the engine room. They caused terrific explosions.

"Captain Turner immediately ordered the boats out. The ship began to list badly immediately.

"Ten boats were put into the water and between 400 and 500 passengers entered them. The boat in which I was approached the land with three other boats and we were picked up by the Storm Cock.

"There was only fifteen minutes from the time the ship was struck until it foundered, going down bow foremost. It was a dreadful sight."

The Lusitania was steaming along about ten miles off Old Head Kinsale on the last leg of its voyage to Liverpool, when about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of May 7, a submarine suddenly appeared, and, so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes, without warning, at the steamer. One struck it near the bows and the other in the engine room. The powerful agents of destruction tore through the vessel's side, causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

A wireless call for help was sent out and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent out both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown. But within fifteen minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

The Lusitania was one of the largest of the trans-Atlantic liners, as well as one of the speediest. She was built in Glasgow in 1906. She was 758 feet long, eighty-eight feet beam and sixty-feet deep. Her gross tonnage was 32,500 and her net tonnage 9,145. She was owned by the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., of Liverpool.

It was the third big trans-Atlantic liner lost since the war started. The two others were the White Star Liner Oceanic, wrecked off the north coast of Scotland, September 8 last, and the North German Lloyd steamer, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, converted into a German auxiliary cruiser, which was sunk by the Highflyer, August 27.

Hits Washington Like Bomb. Washington.—Torpedoing of the British liner Lusitania with scores of Americans on board shocked officials of Washington as had no other incident since the outbreak of the European war.

The feeling was widespread that if any American lives had been lost the United States in view of its strong warning to Germany would be confronted with the necessity of taking steps to safeguard the lives of its citizens on the high seas.

Sailed in Face of Warning. New York.—The Lusitania, with total of 1,251 passengers aboard, of whom 188 were Americans, and with a crew of 816, sailed from here May 1, in the face of a warning published on the day of her departure by the German embassy, which stated that travelers intending to embark on British ships did so at the risk of the ships being destroyed, in accordance with the German war zone decree.

Report Vanderbilt Among Lost. London.—The Times' Queenstown correspondent says that some of the survivors who have arrived there report that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt was drowned.

188 Americans On Board. New York.—There were 188 American passengers in all aboard the Lusitania, according to a compilation made at the Cunard offices. The British numbered 956 and other nationalities made up the remainder of the 1,253 passengers aboard.

Surgeons and Nurses to Europe. Chicago.—A hospital unit of thirty-two doctors and seventy-four nurses is being organized in Chicago for service with the British army, according to an announcement.

Want Uniform Auto Trucks. Detroit Mich.—Standardization in the making and marketing of power-driven trucks, and a better understanding among manufacturers, were endorsed by the motor truck convention of the national chamber of commerce here.

Asks Egypt to Bar Cotton Exports. London.—Great Britain has requested the government of Egypt to prohibit the export of cotton to all ports other than French, Russian, Spanish and Portuguese.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

STATE CROPS GOOD

WINTER WHEAT AND ALFALFA ESPECIALLY PROMISING.

Grass makes great growth. Lincoln.—Nebraska crops and soil conditions were reported to be excellent in the state board of agriculture's bulletin, just issued. Winter wheat and alfalfa are especially promising, according to all reports reaching the state board from various sections of the state. The survey follows:

"The great amount of snow during the past winter, covering the ground continuously for a period extending from the middle of December to the latter part of March over the greater part of the state, prevented frost from penetrating but slightly into the ground and permitted nearly all of the melted snow to be absorbed. The ground is set down to a greater depth than for several years past, therefore, a very little moisture is needed for finishing the grain crop, providing it comes at a seasonable time.

"From reports received, winter wheat is in excellent condition, the growth being further advanced and heavier than last year, when the record crop of the state was gathered. From every section of the state the most favorable reports have been received.

"The backward spring and wet fields have prevented early sowing of oats. On some high ground sowing was done as early as the middle of April, but a greater part of the crop was put in from the 20th to the last of the month. The early snow is showing through the ground nicely, as the condition of the soil is favorable to quick growth.

"Never in the history of the plant has alfalfa shown up to better advantage than at this time.

"Grass has made a wonderful growth in the past two weeks. Stockmen hail this fact with delight after a three months' period of feeding, something almost unknown heretofore in Nebraska. The long period of feeding taxed the farmers to the utmost, as they have not been in the habit of making such preparations; therefore, the stock came through in poorer condition than is customary."

Sanitary Surveys of the State. Proposal to make an extensive and thorough sanitary survey of the state has been made by the board of secretaries of the state board of health. The probability is, according to board members, that the step cannot be taken at the present time because of the lack of funds. That, however, is not expected to be a bar for many years. The plan of the secretaries is to have a survey similar to the Dowling survey, which so startled the inhabitants of Louisiana two or three years ago. Sanitary trains will be run from town to town and the traveling corps will visit each place and do the work entirely at first hand. Stores, residences, municipal water plants and garbage disposal concerns will come in for attention. Lectures on public health and demonstrations along the same line would be given at all towns visited.

Farmers May Choose Speakers. Points desiring agricultural short courses the coming fall and winter will have the opportunity of choosing lecturers and demonstrations on the particular subjects they wish, providing they do not include subjects from more than three departments at the University farm. The schedule for the season is being rapidly made up by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture.

Fair Board Orders Improvements. The board of managers of the state fair have authorized some general repair work on the hog barns and other buildings, the repainting of the big grandstand and the filling in of the old creek bed that runs through the southwest part of the grounds.

Olson Appointed New Judge. A. R. Olson of Wisner has been appointed judge of the Ninth judicial district, the last legislature providing for an additional judge by taking Cuming and Stanton counties from the Eighth district and adding them to the Ninth.

Commander-in-Chief to Speak. Commander-in-chief David J. Palmer of Washington, Ia., will speak May 18, at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the G. A. R. of Nebraska to be held at Minden.

School Increasing Acre Yield. The university school of agriculture has increased the yield of the average acre of Nebraska corn by about eighteen bushels, according to Dean E. A. Burnett of the school. The state has been divided into six zones and the farmers shown that each one of these zones, differing in its conditions, will best grow certain kinds of corn. The state is also conducting important work in the prevention of hog cholera, according to Dean Burnett.

Postpone Hearing to July 6. U. G. Powell, railway commission rate expert, now in Chicago, telegraphed the commission that the passenger rate hearing before the interstate commerce commission has been postponed to July 6. It was to have started about May 15. The commerce commission is now hearing western freight rate cases and the passenger rate cases, in which Nebraska was particularly interested, were to have been started in Chicago soon.

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GRASS MAKES GREAT GROWTH

Heavy Snows During Past Winter Has Wet Ground Deeper Than For Several Years.

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Vom Schanplatz des europäischen Völker-Krieges

Diele Abteilung ist für die Familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen. Mit atemloser Spannung wartet Europa auf den Ausgang der Karpaten-Kampfe, die, wie viele glauben, den Krieg für die eine oder andere Seite entscheiden wird. Noch nie hat Ausland seit dem Ausbrüche des Krieges solch übermenschliche Anstrengungen gemacht, um den Gegner durch seine Waffen über den Haufen zu werfen. Hunderttausende sind geopfert worden, um den Weg nach Ungarn zu erzwingen. Deutschlands Verbündeten schwärmen zu sehen und so auch Deutschland auf die Kniee zu zwingen. Die letzten Nachrichten, die aus diesem Gebiete vorliegen, sind wiederum sehr günstig für die deutsche Sache, und die Meldung des deutschen Generalstabes, daß die Offensiv an den wichtigsten Punkten der Karpaten gebrochen worden ist, wird durch die letzten Meldungen bestätigt. Die Angriffe der Russen sind sporadisch geworden, und die Petrograder Stimmen, die so laut vom Einfall in Ungarn sprachen, sind völlig verstummt.

Die Kämpfe am Strzy.

In Ermangelung eines amtlichen Berichtes aus Russland, der aus bezeugenden und schwerwiegenden Gründen zum ersten Male seit Wochen fehlt, wie er es immer tut, wenn die Sache Russland schief steht, wenn man sich auf halbamtliche Meldungen verlassen, die aus Petrograd über London kommen und die einen nicht eben sehr hoffnungsvollen Ton anschlagen. Besonders törend für die Russen scheint das Ergehen einer 280,000 Mann starken deutsch-österreichisch-ungarischen Armee zu sein, die unter dem Kommando des deutschen Generals von Linfingen im oberen Strzy-Tale Stellung genommen hat. Diese Armee hat sich, wie es scheint, für die Russen als ein ganz besonderer Stein des Anstoßes erwiesen, denn seit einigen Tagen melden sie schon mit großer Entrüstung, daß die deutsch-österreichisch-ungarischen Truppen noch immer den Hügel 995 in Besitz hätten. Die Höhe liegt nämlich in der Nähe von Bykova, am oberen Strzy, und so lange die Deutschen und ihre Verbündeten am Strzy hielten, also den Rücken der Russen bedroht, ist ein Einfall in Ungarn auch nicht in entfernster Zukunft zu denken. Die Deutschen stehen an dieser Stelle auf den nördlichen Abhängen der Karpaten und schützen so nicht nur den Uzesol-Fluß, der nordwestlich vom Strzy-Tale liegt, sondern auch das Oper-Tal, wo bei Kozjowa schwere Kämpfe ausgefochten werden.

In der Bukowina.

Die Unruhe am Infarkt, die früher immer zu vernehmen waren, sobald die Russen auf dem südlichen Kriegsschanzplatz Erfolge zu erzielen hatten, sind seit dem Tage verstummt, an dem eine österreichische Armee in Befestigung einrückte und bis in die unmittelbare Nähe von Chatin vordrang. Auch heute befinden die Oesterreicher sich noch in Befestigung und im äußersten Norden der Bukowina finden bei Jaleszky, auf dem nördlichen Ufer des Dniester, fortwährende Kämpfe statt, die sich allerdings zumeist auf Artillerielevelle beschränken. Daß die Russen keine besondere Anstrengungen machen, die Oesterreicher aus Befestigung zu vertreiben, ist unbedingt als ein Beweis für die schwächer werdende allgemeine Offensivkraft der Russen zu betrachten.

Die Kämpfe am Viatka.

Zum ersten Male seit langer Zeit meldet Wien von Kämpfen in Belgizien, und erfreulich ist es, daß die Meldungen gleichzeitig von bedeutenden Fortschritten der Oesterreicher auf diesem Terrain berichten. Während vor gar nicht langer Zeit die Russen wie die Oesterreicher Befestigung von Kämpfen am Dunajec und bei Jaskizna berichteten, meldet Wien heute, daß Kämpfe bei Gieskowitz am Viatka, einem östlichen Nebenflusse des Dunajec, stattgefunden haben. Gieskowitz liegt 18 Kilometer südlich von Jaskizna und etwa 20 Kilometer nordwestlich von Gorka. Ein weiteres Vordringen in südlicher oder südlicher Richtung würde die Stellung der Russen am Duffa-Fluß wie im Toyla- und Udaeva-Tale unheilbar machen. Schon vor einiger Zeit wurde gemeldet, daß deutsche Hilstruppen in Belgizien angekommen seien, und es scheint keineswegs ausgeschlossen, daß die rückwärtigen Verbindungen der in den westlichen Karpaten stehenden Russen schon heute sehr bedroht sind. Sicherlich darf man den weiteren Entwicklungen in den Karpaten mit der größten Ruhe entgegensehen.

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Britannia leidet an einem schweren Anfall von Unterleibsfrankheit. Der englische Schiffschneider Oberst, der neulich in der öffentlichen Debatte die Niederträchtigkeit bezeugte, daß die deutschen Kronprinzen zu beschuldigen, er habe in Frankreich silberne Koffel gehohlen, erklärte kürzlich bei seiner Abreise nach England, es habe ihm hier in Wien ganz gut gefallen, aber im Westen gar nicht, weil man dort zu deutschfreundlich sei. Wenn der Mann noch einmal nach Amerika kommt, so dürfte es ihm auch im Osten nicht mehr besonders gefallen, denn selbst dort zeigt sich der Umsturz, der sich in der öffentlichen Stimmung vollzogen hat.

Von den Washingtoner Zeitungen geht die sehr einflussreiche "Post", die zum Beginn des Krieges auch in das englische Horn blies, schon seit Wochen dem Misfakt John Bull jeden Tag mit einem scharfen Leitartikel zu Leibe. Wir haben keineswegs ein Recht, die Washingtoner "Post" als eine Freundin der deutschen Sache zu reklamieren, denn das ist sie nicht und wird es wohl auch nie werden. Aber indirekt ist sie eine wertvolle Bundesgenossin für uns geworden, weil sie fort und fort den Stolz des amerikanischen Volkes aufruft gegen die immer unerträglicher werdende Annäherung Englands.

Großbritannien, so schreibt die "Post" 3. V. in einem Leitartikel, hat sich in Gegenwart der unzufriedenen Nationen der Welt gezeigt. Diese können und wollen sich dieser neuen Form von Seeraub nicht fügen. Sie werden nicht gestatten, daß ihr Handel vernichtet oder unter britische Herrschaft gestellt werde. Man kann sie nicht zwingen, Englands Verbündete zu werden, und so Gefahr zu laufen, mit Deutschland in Krieg zu geraten."

In kurzen Worten ist klar werden, daß England einen ungeschorenen Fessler gemacht hat, als es sich auf diese Weise die friedlichen Nationen der Welt zu Gegnern machte. Sein Plan muß aus zwei Gründen scheitern: Erstens werden seine Verbündeten nicht zulassen, daß ihre in Deutschland gefangenen Soldaten Verbürgungen, was unermesslich wäre, sollte die britische Blockade ihren Zweck, das deutsche Volk auszuhungern, erfüllen. Und zweitens werden die neutralen Staaten nicht zugeben, daß ihr Handel vernichtet wird. Sie werden Krieg gegen England führen, wenn nichts anderes Englands würgenden Griff auf das Weltmeer zu brechen imstande ist."

Russische Juden nach Sibirien verbannt.

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