Diese Abteilung ift für die familienglieder, welche am liebsten Deutsch lesen.

Bom Schamplate des europäischen Bölferfrieges.

Große Ereigniffe merfen ihre Schatten voraus. Der übermältigende Sturmangriff ber Rronprinden - Armee auf die nordöftlichen Inrenforts von Berdun läßt ben Fall ber großen Geftung, des befestigten Lagers, von Berdun in nicht allguferner Zeit erwarten. In Deutsch-Icmd erzählt man sich, der deutsche Generalftab habe für die Einnahme bon Berdun eine Beit bon fünf Dlonaten festgesett. Danach follte Berdun in den letten Juli - Tagen fal-

Der wichtigite Teil des deutschen Berichtes, in dem bon den letten Erfolgen nordöftlich bon Berdun berichtet wird, befaßt fich mit der Sobe bon Froide Terre. Die Tatjache, daß die Bapern einen erfolgreichen Boritog auf diefen Sobenfamm mach. fcmiegt fich direft nördlich von Fort Belleville, nördlich von Berdun, dicht an die dort ftart gefrummte Maas. Offenfive auf den italienischen Feld-Bwijchen ihr und der Sohe führt am jug halt noch an. Trot der gegen-Ufer entlang die Gifenbahn nach teiligen Meldung der Staliener muß Bras. Der Rern ber Froide Terre-Sobe ift der Bugel 345, direft weit- Truppen aus dem Terrain swiften lich von Fleury. Es ift die Etich und Brenta gurudgezogen halette Bobe por Berdun. Bon ben, um die Oftfront zu verstärken. dort ab geht es talabwärts, auf Fort Belleville, zwei Rilometer nord- liche Fortschritte in diesem Terrain lich von der Stadt felbit, qu. Es ift find mit der gewöhnlichen Borficht höchst fraglich, ob die Franzosen mit aufzunehmen. Positive Fortidritte ber Raumung Berduns warten wer- haben fie nicht gemacht; man darf ben, bis die Deutschen fich auf diefer aber von einem Stillftand der ofter-Sohe eingenistet und von ihr aus den reichischen Offenfive fprechen. Reft Berduns in Trummer ichiegen. Rur die höchite Bergweiflung fonnte fic zu einem folden Biberftande, ber Gelbitmord mare, veranlaffen.

Bahrend bei Berdun mit totlicher Siderheit das Grab der frangofifden Militarmacht gegraben und ber Bfei-Ier, auf bem die gange nördliche Beitfront der Allierten ruht unter wühlt wird, feben bie Briten rubig 311. In verächtlicher Ohnmacht feben fie Frankreichs Rraft dabinfdminben, ohne auch nur einen ernftlichen Berfuch ju Wegenmagregeln ju ma-Die einzige Lösung biefer fonft ganglid unverftanblichen Tatenlosigfeit ift in ber Schwäche ber englischen Armee gu fuchen. Die britijde Grogmaulichaft hat Papierarmeen geschaffen die im Felde allenfalls den Reind in Schach halten, aber auch nur jo lange dieser feine ernftlichen Unftalten jum Ungriff macht. Die fleinen Nationen burch feige Drohungen gefügig machen, Poftfäde ftehlen, in fremder Leute Briefen ichnüffeln und den ehrlichen Begner mit Berleumdungen überichitten, bas ift Englands bisherige Rolle im Kriege gewesen, mabrend man Frangojen und Ruffen nachfagen muß, baß fie fich tapfer gefchlagen und ihrer militärischen Tradition feine Schande gemacht haben.

Die große ruffische Offenfive ift ganglid) zusammengebrochen; fie hat Unfauf von über 1000 Dajchinenihre Sauptzwede, die Durchbrechung ber öfterreichisch - ungarifden Front mit der Einnahme von Lemberg als Riel und die Entlaftung der Frangofen und Italiener, nicht erfüllt. Diefe beiden negativen Refultate find offensichtlich und konnen beshalb re belaffen. Da man aber nach euronicht in Abrede gestellt werden. Go. paifchem Mufter jedem Regiment wohl Rom wie Paris geben ihre Ent- wenigstens 12 Maschinengewehre zutaufdung dar die ruffische Offenfive ihnen feine Befreiung bom Drude ber Reinde gebracht, offen gu, und größer. die bisher erfolgreichen Rampfe ber Linfingen - Urmee und das ftille Gin- jest in den Sanden amerifanischer geständnis ber ruffifden Gubrung felbit haben in eflatanter Beife bewiesen, daß ber militarifche Sauptzwed ber Offenfive, die Ueberichmemmung Rordoftgaligiens, gleichfalls Waffen. ein jämmerlicher Fehlschlag war. Darüber fonnen heute feine Zweifel

Der beutiche Gegenangriff der Linfingen - Armee hat fich inzwischen liche Abschnitt dieses Halbfreises hat fann. ben größten Drud ber Ruffen auszuhalten. Durch die Angriffe in ber in Japan Sache der Regierung, und Gegend von Rifelin, halbmegs swi- die genannten drei Gefellichaften find ichen Bladimir - Bolynsfij und die einzigen, welche von dem Regie-Lugt, hofften die Ruffen die Linfin, rungsarfenal Baffen und Munition gen - Armee burch einen fühnen Bor- faufen. ftog nach Rorden bon Rovil abzudrängen. Bare es ihnen gegludt, Ranadijder Berbeoffigier berhaftet. fo mare die Linfingen - Armee in die Bripet - Sumpfe gebrangt und ber hwebt hat, die jett glüdlicherweise

Obgleich die Linfingen - Armee bedeutende Berftarfungen erhalten hat, jo fteht fie bennoch einer vielfachen überlegenen ruffifden Armee gegenüber. Beißt es doch, daß die Ruffen nicht weniger als sechs Millionen Mann gegen den südlichen Teil der deutschen Front vorwarfen. Dag ibnen der Durchbruch nicht gegliicht ift nur dem gaben Aushalten der deutichen Truppen und dem Umitande ju verdanken, daß die Desterreicher und Ungarn fich nach den erften Schlägen mit bewundernswerter Schnelligfeit wieder jufammenrafften und ben ruffifden Bormaria sum Salten brachten.

3m Bentrum der Linie, am Stripa, haben die Ruffen das Zwedloje ihrer Bemühungen eingeseben und bie Angriffe gegen die Bothmer - Ar. mee eingestellt. 3m Guden, in der Bufowina, haben fie durch Ueberrennung eines taum verteidigten Terrains billige Jorbeeren errungen. Die Bufowina ift, bas hat ber Rarpathen - Feldzug im verigen Frühjahre bewiesen, ein militarifch unwichtiges Gebiet, und nur die naipe Soffnung auf rumanifche Mitmirten, läßt die Fortichritte, welche die fung, tann die Ruffen veranlaffen, Deutschen in den letten Bochen fast dort Borteile zu suchen. Go bedauunbemerkt gemacht haben, deutlich ernswert das Bordringen der Ruffen erkennen. Die Froide Terre . Sobe in diefer Ede ift, gur Beunruhigung gibt es feine Beranlaffung.

Die Rudwirfung ber ruffifchen man annehmen, daß die Defterreicher Stalienische Meldungen über angeb.

Tenerung infolge bes Rrieges.

New Ports ift feitgestellt, daß ber Dollar in ber Metropole feit Ansbruch des Beltfrieges tatfächlich 40. Prozent feiner Rauffraft eingebüßt hat. Das, bemerkt die "Staatsatg." bedeutet alfo mit anderen Worten. daß nicht nur die Preise aller Bebarfsartifel in die Sobe geben, fonbern, daß auch die Qualität ber Baren fich verringert. Das find wirflich nette Buftande. Die Berren Fleischbarone liefern enorme Quantitaten ift, daß hier tatfächlich Fleischmangel berricht, und daß die Fleischpreise eine gang erichredliche Sobe erreicht haben, von Qualität gar nicht zu reben. Go iit es mit Schuben und Lederwaren aller Art. Bei Musbruch des Arieges hatten fich die Amerikaner auch nicht träumen laffen, daß fie durch ben Rrieg berart ichmer belaftet merden

Dajdinengewehre fur die amerifaniiche Armee.

Bafhington. Rriegs - Gef. retar Bafer bringt auf den fofortigen gewehren. Gest fteben ber Armee nur 1077 Maschinengewehre zur Berfügung, und herr Bafer erflart, bas maren nur zwei Drittel der benötigten Bahl. Dieje Bahl würde jedem Regiment fünf Majdinengeweb. teilen will, fo ift die Bahl ber benötigten Majchinengewehre bedeutend

Es wird beshalb nötig fein, die Fabrikanten befindlichen und für die Allijerten bestimmten Majchinengewehre fofort zu belegen. Aehnlich verhält es fich mit allen anderen

Sapan liefert angeblich feine Dinnition.

Tofio. Die Mitfui Co., welche auf eine Strede von weit über 100 mit der Tafada Co. und der Ofura Rilometern ausgedehnt. Gie um- Co. das Munitionsgeschäft in Japan faßt das ganze Gebiet von Rolfi bis beberricht, benachrichtigte einen Bergur galigisch - ruffischen Grenze bei treter der "Affociated Breg", daß fie Radfilowo, öftlich bon der galizischen den Merikanern weder Munition Grengftadt Brody. Die deutsche Front noch Baffen liefert. Bor einiger bort gieht im weiten Salbfreis um Beit erhaltene Anfragen beantwor-Rovel, den prominenten Eisenbahn. tete die Mitsui Co. ablehnend, da fie fnotenpuntt, ohne den die Ruffen bon den Berbundeten Japans mehr nichts ausrichten können. Der füb. Muftrage hat, als fie ausführen

Die Beriteffung von Munition ift

Seattle. Die Bundes-Grandfüdliche Flügel der Brinz Leopold- jury hat gegen Kapt. H. I. Thomps Armee feines Stüthpunttes beraubt fon von der fanadiften Armee Anworden. Es besteht heute fein Zwei- flagen auf Berletung ber Reutralifel mehr, daß die deutsche Front im tätsgesetze erhoben. Er hatte hier Often in febr großer Gefahr de- Refruten für die Ameritanifche Legion jum Dienfte im Auslande mit als gänzlich beseitigt betrachtet wer- ben kanadischen Truppen angewor-

TRIP OF UNDERSEA **CRAFT THRILLING**

Story of Voyage of German U-Boat Across Ocean Outrivals Fiction.

HOSTILE SHIPS ARE DODGED

Submarine, During Hazardous 3,800 Mile Run, Submerged Many Times to Escape Possible Attack From Enemy.

Baltimore, Md.-Pictures of adventure no less thrilling than those which fill the pages of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," are called up by the amazing story of the trip of the German U-boat Deutschland across the Atlantic ocean-a voyage that has been pronounced the mos daring in the history of the sea.

The story of the remarkable voyage made by this submarine-the first to cross the Atlantic ocean-through a maze of hostile warships, has been told simply by Capt. Paul Koenig, comnander of the undersea craft.

Koenig was modest about it all. He had a few words of praise for his crew and none for himself. When he spoke of the fatherland his eyes sparkled and his whole body twitched with eagerness. When he talked of "just dropping down when he saw a destroyer" his voice was calm.

Would He Surrender? Just once did he display real emo-

ion. That was when toward the end of the interview this question was suddenly shot at him .

"Suppose on your way back, just as you left the Virginia capes, you saw destroyer bearing mercilessly down upon you. Suppose there wasn't time to dodge, wasn't time to submerge, what would you do? Would you sur-

sudden red that looked queer under his thick weather tan. His hands clenched, his eyes flashed, then slowly each word painfully thought out, came

"Would I surrender? I-couldn't tell about that-positively I can't. I don't know-surrender? I think the moment would bring the decision. Yes, that moment would carry its own de-

That was the spoken reply, but in every bit of the man's tone, in every set line of his face could be read the real answer-Capt. Paul Koenig has no intention that the Deutschland shall ever fall into enemy hands.

Fears No Enemy Warship.

And he has every confidence that he will take the Deutschland back to Bremen loaded with the rubber and nickel that the Fatherland so craves | nicely. for its munition factories.

"Six, ten, a dozen, twenty cruisers utside will not stop us." he exclaimed. "We will go back; we will go back others will come and trade will go back and forth, and the British block ade-that will be a thing to laugh at.

"The future of the submarine has now been proved to be unlimited," he asserted. "There is practically no maximum to their capacity; their mechanism has been perfected; we have shown that they do anything any other ship can do, and more besides,

"About that I am positive. The coming of the Deutschland, 3,800 miles to America, and her arrival with a range of almost ten thousand miles teft, with fuel and water and supplies and everything for that much travel arrived." still aboard, shows that you can go with a submarine simply where you

Koenig is a small man, ordinarily looking until he begins to talk, when his force and personality become at once apparent.

First Submarine Trip.

One of the first questions asked of him brought one of the most surprising replies of the interview. Requested to tell in detail of all the submarine experience he had before being selected to attempt the crossing, he replied quickly:

"But you see I have not had any. Of course we practiced after we went aboard. We practiced a great deal. Navigation I know. Submarines I think I know now.

"Was it fun? Sometimes, yes. Most it was fun in the English channel. There we lay ten hours on the bottom. snug and comfortable. Some of us slept and some of us read, and most of us listened to our graphophone playing a beautiful song from "Peer Gynt," while above us raged the destroyers and cruisers that would have thought us the very choicest of prey had they but known what lay hidden there below them. It was not a long ten hours. We drank a little champagne. and we ate and attended to the ma-

"No, we didn't submerge because of any cruiser chasing us; not once were we chased."

How They Submerged.

Nothing more vivid about adventure could be drawn from Koenig than the detailing of these times "we just sank." As far as his words went, that was all there was to it. A vessel was sighted; the Deutschland was quickly submerged; she ran along under water for a time, and then-she came up and opened her hatches for fresh air. while officers and men went about their work, their rest, or their play. I machinery was almost deafening.

"Once each day we submerged as a practice drill," he said, "and besides we submerged, as I remember, five times in the North sea, six in the English channel, and three or four in the

open water. "Yes," laughing heartily, "yes, each

time there was a reason "The longest we actually stayed under was that ten hours in the English channel, but we could stay four days. At the end of that time our batteries would be exhausted, and we would have to rise and recharge them. During the entire trip we traveled a total of ninety miles under water.

"As far as the physical effect on the ship's company is concerned, we could remain forever. We can submerge fifty fathoms-three hundred feet-but as a matter of fact we never went nearly that deep, and probably never shall."

Liked the Submerging.

Those on the Deutschland besides himself were First Mate Krapuhl, Sec ond Mate Gyring, Chief Engineer Kleis and a crew of 25 men. Kleis, he said, over and over again, was "the most important of all." Then he told how the crew spent the time.

"On board they busied themselves with the machinery, for practically all of Stem are mechanics. They played cards, and they had their singing and their sleeping and their sitting about, and the time passed.

"Best of all, they-all of us, in fact-

likel the submerging. Unpleasant? Indeed it was not. It was just like sinking into a sort of blue nest. We open the portholes, and then through the glass we could see the fish and the formations of the sea, and always we listened, listened, listened, "How do we listen? There are

aboard two microphones, and with them we were able to hear the whistling of a buoy six miles off when we were under water. And just before we came up about thirty miles from the Virginia capes, we were able to hear the ringing of a bell buoy six miles

"The screw of a ship we could hear quite plainly while it was yet a safe distance from us. More than hearing it, we could tell whether it was a cruiser or a destroyer. It was quite fascinating to listen so.

Details of the Trip. Captain Koenig did not take the

Deutschland around Scotland, as has been conjectured. He came straight through the Channel, he said.

"We left Bremerhaven at noon on June 14. We proceeded quietly to Helgoland; there we stayed four days. There were three reasons for that: No ship proceeds all the way after starting. It is too easy to calculate when she may be expected at some given place. So we lay in wait a while Then, too, we wanted to train the men. During those four days we drilled and taught them hard, and when once more we proceeded we had a capable sub-

"Again, we had to trim the cargo That must always be done after a start is made. We must shift things about and stow them away. And everything needs to be tested. All worked

"We carried 180 tons of fuel oil. Of that we have 95 tons left-more than enough to take us back-and we shall not ship any more here. Then we careasy. And we will come again, and ried many tons of oxygen and twenty tons of fresh water, of which we had

"The last time we submerged was as we were nearing the Virginia capes and we saw an American boat approaching. We thought it was a fruit boat so we just dipped under for the last time. The men were always glad when we did that-it made such smooth traveling. The Deutschland scarcely rolls at all under water.

"And that about completes the story of the voyage. We traveled, we saw ships and submerged, we traveled again on the surface and at last we

The Deutschland, built by the Krupp Germania works, cost \$500,000. This voyage will pay for her, he said,

Boat a Mass of Machinery. As described by Dr. John C. Travers, assistant U. S. health officer, who was taken through the boat by Captain Koenig, the Deutschland's interior appears to be mainly a mass of machinery. She has but one deck below and a seventeen-foot depth of hold for her cargo. Dr. Travers descended through the forward hatch, where he found the crew's quarters, bunks on either side of a narrow passageway leading to compartments occupied by the captain and his two officers. The captain's room is scarcely six feet square and barely high enough for a man

to stand. It is furnished all in metal, with the exception of a small oak desk. Directly beneath the officers' quarters is the dynamo, which stores electrical energy to drive the vessel when sub-

Next Dr. Travers was taken into the officers' messroom, scarcely larger than the staterooms, with a galley built with all the economy of space of a Pullman dining-car kitchen. Aft the messroom, about one-third the ship's length from her stern, is the submerging machinery and two peris-

Calls It Amazing Sight. "I never saw such a mass of ma-

chinery in my life," said Dr. Travers. "It was an amazing sight and I doubt if it would mean much except to the engineer who designed it. There seemed to be 5,000 different pieces, an inexplicable tangle of burnished copper and glistening steel." Aft of the submerging machinery

were the submarine's two powerful Diesel oil engines which propel her on the surface.

Captain Koenig told the doctor that while on the surface the noise of the

Industry is in itself, and when properly chosen, delightful and profitable to the worker; and when your toil has been a pleasure you have not earned money merely, but money, health, delight and moral profit all in one.-Robert Louis Stevenson.

Just Like Humans. Nipher finds that it is the smaller planets that do not obey the law of gravity. It is the smaller people, too,

that do not want to obey anything.

Reader's Grave Error. "East Lynne," which ultimately

proved more valuable than a gold mine to those who published and produced it in book and play form, is said to have been rejected in manuscript by George Meredith, the author, when he was reader for Chapman & Wall

Daily Thought.

It is a sign of a great mind to despise greatness, and to prefer things in measure to things in excess.—Seneca.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HALL MAY GO WITH CAVALRY.

HELD UP BY TRAIN WRECK government.

Items of General Interest Gathered at state fair grounds. From Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. That attempts are now being made to organize a troop of Nebraska cavalry for border service is the asser- camp. tion of a member of Adjutant General June 23-All organized companies Hall's staff, who was left behind when, went into camp. the government refused to muster in partment. General Hall, he says, is had reached camp, determined to go to the border. Twenty Lincoln men have already promised Ninety are needed.

Staff officers left behind will check that they will resign and get to the Nebraska troops on the border in some manner. General Hall presumably will be made captain of the troop, federal mustering officer, appealed for if organized, as he was deprived of his office as captain of company H of the Fifth regiment by the orders of the war department. Endeavors will be made, according to the staff member, to recruit for the cavalry when the officers visit the various towns to close up company affairs. He said that little trouble in getting the men was expected.

Temporary structures at the fair grounds erected for the convenience of the guardsmen during their late encampment are being dismantled, and soon every vestige of their presence will have disappeared, with the exception of the grass-worn company Sheep have already been turned back into the grounds.

Biggest Camp on the Border.

The Fourth Nebraska under Colonel George Eberly and Lieutenant Colonel William Baehr, detrained at Llano Grande, Tex., in a terrific rainstorm and immediately set about pitching camp.

Many delays were encountered along the last one hundred miles of Pay Nebraskans Deserved Tribute. the journey. Mercedes had been selected for the concentration camp. but a suitable tract large enough to encamp all the soldiers expected could not be obtained and the camp was moved three miles west. It is expected that this will be one of the biggest concentration camps along

Fifth Nebraska Held Up by Wreck.

The Fifth Nebraska regiment was held for some time at Muskogee, Okla., because of a freight wreck near Hoffman. Okla., which blocked the railroad. The third section was held on its arrival, and the first and second

brought back for route diversion. The Fifth regiment followed the and it was common gossip on the the Fourth when it reaches its desti-

nation at Mercedes Tex Railroad officials are said to believe this was a plot to wreck the Fifth regi-

Bishop Beecher Gets to Go.

ment and hospital corps.

would permit Captain George A. Beecher of Hastings to go with the Fifth regiment as chaplain arrived in the first section. It was found ing goods. that under the new federalized act. a chaplain is unassigned, when he is first mustered in with the regimental staff, and that it is necessary for him to sign a special muster blank and take a separate oath before he can be considered attached to any one

sioned chief surgeon of the Fourth itiamen came and a company was be-Nebraska regiment with the rank of ing organized in that town under R. P. major and the oldest officer of the Halligan. Sidney McFarland was one Nebraska national guard in point of of the first boys to enlist. He was unservice, was given a farewell recep- der age, and it was necessary to setion by the German Family society, of cure the consent of his parents. "I Lincoln, on the eve of his departure would disown a son if he wouldn't refor the Texas border. Dr. Birkner spond to the call to arms when his na is ex-president of the society and is a tion needs him." was the way Mr. Mcmember of its singing club.

General Phil Hall was the most heart-broken man in the crowds when the last train left Lincoln for the border. It had been his devout wish from paying semi-annual assessments to the first to go with his men, men with that state guaranty fund hereafter main for three years past, and with cumulated guaranty fund payments by such honor to the state and to the any individual bank reach 11/2 per guards, but a stern war department general said vev emphatically:

"I'll bet I get down there before they come back. Just see if I don't."

Thirty-three Counties Report.

Assessments from thirty-three counties whose total assessed valuation is an increase of about \$17,000,000 in the total assessed valuation of the state, which is considered small in view of was last year.

Recommendations for more advanced oreliminary and final qualifications for license to practice osteopathy in Nefour years' course in osteopathy of fees of the same month last year. nine months each, instead of the presmended as a four year high school iners, to pass on these qualifications. by the officers of the dry federation.

CHRONOLOGY OF MOBILIZATION

Nebraska Boys Leave for Service on Mexican Border. June 19-Governor Morehead received orders from war department to

mobilize national guard. State military board conferred. Place of mobilization undecided, but Ashland favored by the

June 20-Wisner supply company, first troops to go into camp, arrived June 21-Fair grounds, Lincoln, de-

cided upon for mobilization site. June 22-Field and staff officers, medical officers, non-commissioned staff, field hospital, K company, Fourth regiment, Osceola: B company, Fifth. from Nebraska City, sanitary-troops from Fremont and Bennet, went into

June 27-Newly formed companies

members of the adjutant general's de- from Grand Island and North Platte

June 23-Eleven members of Gordon company, I of the Fourth, refused to to join in case the troop is organized. sign muster rolls, but consented after explanations.

June 29-Gothenburg company, L of up the accounts at each company's Fifth, delayed in mustering by refusal home station, after which it is said of several men to sign muster rolls. June 30-Fourth regiment had lost a hundred men by physical examinations. July 1-Captain Herschel Tupes.

men by physical tests. July 7-Fourth regiment and signal company entrained for Mexican border

July 9-Fifth regiment and field hospital entrained for Mexican border

In the injunction case, long pendwhereby William Kearney Walsh from ejecting him and his wife from the Soldier's Home at Grand Island on the ground that they were not dependent having property and Mr. Kearney conducting an automobile line between the city and the home, the court has decided the injunction against the commandant will hold until such time as the state board of control adopts a ruling under which the commandant would have authority to act.

A deserved tribute was paid to the Nebraska troops by the citizens of Denison. Tex., who declared they were the most orderly, the most obedient, and the most manly soldiers who have passed through that town. Guardsmen from eight or nine states have passed through Denison in the past ten days en route to the border. A committee of business men met the boys at the station and distributed cigars, stamped postal cards and newspapers among them.

Waging War on "Near Beer."

State Food Commissioner Harman is conducting a little war of his own against "near beer" shipped into the state. He recently warned dealers trail of the Fourth through Oklahoma, that they must brand the percentage of alcohol in any drink sold by them. He is now turning his machine guns against cider. He has been informed that large quantities of cider have been shipped from St. Louis to Nebraska, the seller representing to dealers that if they buy cider they need not pay a revenue tax to the government which they must pay The special muster blank which when they buy "near beer" or beer. Mr. Harman says eider contains from 5 to 10 per cent of alcohol and it must bear a label stating the percent-"O. K." and he was mustered in in age or the dealer will be prosecuted time to get with the regimental staff under the state food law for misbrand-

Tears came into the eves of Mose McFarland, one of the best known conductors connected with the Union Pacific lines in Nebraska, when he was told that his son Sidney, had, through a slight physical defection, failed to pass examination at mobilization camp. Mr. McFarland lives in Major John Mr. Birkner, commis- North Platte. When the call for mil-Farland gave his consent.

An important ruling made by the state legal department will exempt some state banks of Nebraska from whom he has worked with might and The holding is that whenever the accent of its deposits, it shall not be ruling forbade. Brushing back the liable for further assessments until tears when the puffs of the hard the reserve is depleted below 1 per worked engines had died down, the cent. Heretofore it had been supposed that the 11/2 per cent proviso applied to the guaranty fund as a whole rather than to individual banks.

Department Cannot Act at Once.

Because it has not yet adopted a \$141,674,304 show a total increase of policy covering the manner in which \$6,055,983, or an average increase of it will deal with aviators in the state \$183,514 per county. This indicates militia the war department will not act at once on the request of Adjutant General Hall of Nebraska that a comthe fact that prices of land have is- pany of thirty-nine be mustered into creased throughout the country during the federal service so that the men the past five years. Brown county is can be sent to Newport News for trainthe third to show a decrease. Its as- ing. It is indicated that the most that | titled to bare legs for the last two sessed value is \$11,108 less than it can be expected at present is the acceptance of six novice aviators.

State Food Commissioner Harman reports that oil inspection fees for June exceeded those of any previous month braska have been made by the state in the history of the oil inspection deboard of osteopathic examiners, who partment. The fees amounted to \$11,recommended to the state association 103.55, or \$3,333.75 in excess of the

After hearing arguments Judge ent three years of ten months each. Stewart of the district court sustained Preliminary requirements were recom- the appeal of the Nebraska dry federation and ordered Secretary of State course or a degree from a college or | Pool to certify out to the county clerks university, with a non-medical educa- the ballot title for the prohibition contional board, independent of the exam- stitutional amendment contended for

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 17, 1915.

Hindenburg forced Russians back

toward the Narew. Russians repulsed Austrians on

the Vistula Cunarder Orduna arrived at New York after escaping from subma-

German foreign office replied to report of Bryce commission.

July 18, 1915.

Teutons developed immense of-Mackensen broke Russian line at

Germans checked French at Sou-

thez but lost to them on the Meuse

Italians began offensive in Ca-

Austrian submarine sank Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi.

July 19, 1915. French repulsed repeated German attacks on Meuse heights.

tula and Bug fell back, fighting

Entire Russian line between Vis-

Austrians pushed over the Woicza river.

Turks attacked by British below

Reims again bombarded by Ger-

ern line, taking Ostrolenka, Blonie, Grojec and Radom. Italians made general attack from Tarvis to the Adriatic.

Fifty-nine Turkish vessels laden

with war supplies sunk near Trebizond by Russian submarines. French aviators bombarded three

July 21, 1915. French started new offensive in the Vosges, capturing heights do-

Germans gained on east edge of Russians made desperate stand

round Warsaw.

Italians gained along the Isonzo and captured approaches to Goritz.

July 22, 1915.

French took heights west and

retreated in the Baltic provinces. Teutons attacked Ivangorod.

French aviators bombarded Autry station.

July 23, 1915. Severe fighting around Munster. Germans massing on the Meuse. Germans crossed the Narew but forts checked their advance on

British win in further fighting in southern Arabia.

Austrian cruisers bombarded Italian coast towns.

Third U. S. Lusitania note to Ger-

"My cat does not stay out late corrupted the morals of other cats of

chickens and made night hideous with its yowling.

In continuing the case, Justice Ellis, alluding to the assaults on the Persian's reputation, remarked that when a cat of one species is let out of a house and meets cats of another spe-

The Privileged Classes.

A cockney angler, thinking that his tion, expostulated thus:

"Look here, my good man, you don't seem to grasp who I am. Do you know that my family have been entitled to bear arms for the last two

thousand years."-Youth's Compan-

"I'm personally acquainted with young Montgomery Grabcoin."

sympathy."

"He was a great man, wen many victories at the polls."

fensive along entire Russian front.

Artillery battle near Souchez.

British gained ground in Gal-

Nasiriyeh in Arabia.

July 20, 1915. British captured German trenches

Teutons advanced on entire east-

Italians advanced five miles in

German stations. Welsh coal strike ended.

minating Froht valley.

Great battle south of Ivangorod. Austro-Germans driven across the Bug in Sokol district.

Russians evacuated Windau, and

Goritz and Tolmino practically surrounded by Italians.

many published.

Defends Cat's Reputation. nights," was the defense offered in a Riverside, Cal., court by Mrs. R. S. Allinder against the charge of her neighbors that her black Persian had

the neighborhood. . Many "character" witnesses were put on the stand by Mrs. Allinder, who Is suing her neighbor, Mrs. W. G. Farrar, for the disappearance of the animal, whose value is placed at \$25. Mrs. Farrar protested that the cat ate her

cies there is likely to be considerable

Highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his sta-

hundred years?" "Hoots, that's naething!" was the reply. "My ancestors have been en-

Just What He Lacks. "Mr. Grabcoin is a great believer in efficiency."

"Poor old gentleman! He has my

A Political Wonder.

"And even when he got defeated

people said he defeated himself."