

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

Vom Schauplatz des europäischen Völkerkrieges.

Obgleich die Vinsingen-Armee bedeutende Verstärkungen erhalten hat, so sieht sie dennoch einer vielfachen Überlegenheit der russischen Armee gegenüber.

Der wichtigste Teil des deutschen Berichtes, in dem von den letzten Erfolgen nördlich von Verdun berichtet wird, bezieht sich mit der Höhe von Froide Terre.

Während bei Verdun mit tödlicher Sicherheit das Grab der französischen Militärmacht graben und der Weiler, auf dem die ganze nördliche Westfront der Alliierten ruht unterwühlt wird, sehen die Briten ruhig zu.

Die große russische Offensive ist gänzlich zusammengebrochen; sie hat ihre Hauptzwecke, die Durchbrechung der österreichisch-ungarischen Front mit der Einnahme von Lemberg als Ziel und die Entlastung der Franzosen und Italiener, nicht erfüllt.

Der deutsche Gegenangriff der Vinsingen-Armee hat sich inzwischen auf eine Strecke von weit über 100 Kilometern ausgedehnt. Sie umfasst das ganze Gebiet von Kolff bis zur gälischen-russischen Grenze bei Wabulono.

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TRIP OF UNDERSEA CRAFT THRILLING

Story of Voyage of German U-Boat Across Ocean Out-rids 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 most 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, commander 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.

Just once did he display real emotion. 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 a destroyer bearing mercilessly down upon you. Suppose there wasn't time to dodge, wasn't time to submerge, what would you do? Would you surrender?"

The undersea skipper's face turned a sudden red that looked queer under his thick weather tan. His hands clenched, his eyes flashed, then slowly each word painfully thought out, came the answer: "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 decision."

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. Koenig has no intention that the Deutschland shall ever fall into enemy hands.

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 for its munition factories.

"Six, ten, a dozen, twenty cruisers outside will not stop us," he exclaimed. "We will go back; we will go back easy. And we will come again, and others will come and trade will go back and forth, and the British blockade—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 left, with fuel and water and supplies and everything for that much travel still aboard, shows that you can go with a submarine simply where you want to go."

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

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 of 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 machinery."

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

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.

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.

FOR BORDER SERVICE

ADJUTANT GENERAL HALL MAY GO WITH CAVALRY.

HELD UP BY TRAIN WRECK

Items of General Interest Gathered 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 assertion of a member of Adjutant General Hall's staff, who was left behind when the government refused to muster in members of the adjutant general's department. General Hall, he says, is determined to go to the border. Twenty Lincoln men have already promised to join in case the troop is organized. Ninety are needed.

Staff officers left behind will check up the accounts at each company's home station, after which it is said 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, 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 streets. 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, detained 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 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 the border.

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 trail of the Fourth through Oklahoma, and it was common gossip on the train that it will be encamped near the Fourth when it reaches its destination at Mercedes, Tex.

Railroad officials are said to believe this was a plot to wreck the Fifth regiment and hospital corps.

Bishop Beecher Gets to Go. The special muster blank which would permit Captain George A. Beecher of Hastings to go with the Fifth regiment as chaplain arrived "O. K." and he was mustered in time to get with the regimental staff in the first section. It was found 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 separate muster blank and take a separate oath before he can be considered attached to any one regiment.

Major John M. Birkner, commissioned chief surgeon of the Fourth Nebraska regiment with the rank of major and the oldest officer of the Nebraska national guard in point of service, was given a farewell reception by the German Family society, of Lincoln, on the eve of his departure for the Texas border. Dr. Birkner is ex-president of the society and is a member 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 the first to go with his men, men with whom he has worked with might and main for three years past, and with such honor to the state and to the guards, but a stern war department ruling forbade. Brushing back the tears when the puffs of the hard worked engines had died down, the general said 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 \$141,674,304 show a total increase of \$6,655,983, or an average increase of \$182,514 per county. This indicates an increase of about \$17,000,000 in the total assessed valuation of the state, which is considered small in view of the fact that prices of land have increased throughout the country during the past five years. Brown county is the third to show a decrease. Its assessed value is \$11,105 less than it was last year.

Recommendations for more advanced preliminary and final qualifications for license to practice osteopathy in Nebraska have been made by the state board of osteopathic examiners, who recommended to the state association a four years' course in osteopathy of nine months each, instead of the present three years of ten months each. Preliminary requirements were recommended as a four year high school course or a degree from a college or university, with a non-medical educational board, independent of the examiners, to pass on these qualifications.

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 of London.

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

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 government.

June 20—Wisner supply company, first troops to go into camp, arrived at state fair grounds.

June 21—Fair grounds, Lincoln, decided 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 camp.

June 23—All organized companies went into camp.

June 27—Newly formed companies from Grand Island and North Platte had reached camp.

June 23—Eleven members of Gordon company, I of the Fourth, refused to sign muster rolls, but consented after explanations.

June 29—Gothenburg company, L of Fifth, delayed in mustering by refusal of several men to sign muster rolls.

June 30—Fourth regiment had lost a hundred men by physical examinations.

July 1—Captain Herschel Tupes, federal mustering officer, appealed for recruits.

July 4—Fifth regiment had lost 140 men by physical tests.

July 7—Fourth regiment and signal company entrained for Mexican border service.

July 9—Fifth regiment and field hospital entrained for Mexican border service.

Injunction Will Hold. In the injunction case, long pending, whereby William Kearney sought to prevent Commandant 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.

Pay Nebraskans Deserved Tribute. 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 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 when they buy "near beer" or beer. Mr. Harman says cider contains from 5 to 10 per cent of alcohol and it must bear a label stating the percentage or the dealer will be prosecuted under the state food law for misbranding goods.

Tears came into the eyes 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 defect, failed to pass examination at mobilization camp. Mr. McFarland lives in North Platte. When the call for militiamen came and a company was being organized in that town under R. P. Halligan, Sidney McFarland was one of the first boys to enlist. He was under age, and it was necessary to secure the consent of his parents. "I would disown a son if he wouldn't respond to the call to arms when his nation needs him," was the way Mr. McFarland gave his consent.

An important ruling made by the state legal department will exempt some state banks of Nebraska from paying semi-annual assessments to that state guaranty fund hereafter. The holding is that whenever the accumulated guaranty fund payments by any individual bank reach 1 1/2 per cent of its deposits, it shall not be liable for further assessments until the reserve is depleted below 1 per cent. Heretofore it had been supposed that the 1 1/2 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 policy covering the manner in which it will deal with aviators in the state militia the war department will not act at once on the request of Adjutant General Hall of Nebraska that a company of thirty-nine be mustered into the federal service so that the men can be sent to Newport News for training. It is indicated that the most that 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 in the history of the oil inspection department. The fees amounted to \$11,103.55, or \$3,332.75 in excess of the fees of the same month last year.

After hearing arguments Judge Stewart of the district court sustained the appeal of the Nebraska dry federation and ordered Secretary of State Pool to certify out to the county clerks the ballot title for the prohibition constitutional amendment contended for by the officers of the dry federation.

Just What He Lacks. "Mr. Grabco is a great believer in efficiency." "Poor old gentleman! He has my sympathy." "Why so?" "I'm personally acquainted with young Montgomery Grabco."

A Political Wonder. "He was a great man, when many victories at the polls." "Yes?" "And even when he got defeated people said he defeated himself."

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

July 17, 1915.

Hindenburg forced Russians back toward the Narew. Russians repulsed Austrians on the Vistula. Cuanador Orduna arrived at New York after escaping from submarine attack. German foreign office replied to report of Bryce commission.

July 18, 1915. Teutons developed immense offensive along entire Russian front. Mackensen broke Russian line at Krasnowostaw. Germans checked French at Souchez but lost to them on the Meuse heights. Italians began offensive in Cadore. Austrian submarine sank Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi.

July 19, 1915. French repulsed repeated German attacks on Meuse heights. Artillery battle near Souchez. Entire Russian line between Vistula and Bug fell back, fighting hard. Austrians pushed over the Wolicz river. British gained ground in Gallipoli. Turks attacked by British below Nasiriyeh in Arabia.

July 20, 1915. British captured German trenches east of Ypres. Reims again bombarded by Germans. Teutons advanced on entire eastern line, taking Ostrolenka, Blonie, Grojec and Radom. Italians made general attack from Tarvis to the Adriatic. Italians advanced five miles in Cadore. Fifty-nine Turkish vessels laden with war supplies sunk near Trebizond by Russian submarines. French aviators bombarded three German stations. Welsh coal strike ended.

July 21, 1915. French started new offensive in the Vosges, capturing heights dominating Ficht valley. Germans gained on east edge of the Argonne. Russians made desperate stand around Warsaw. Great battle south of Ivangorod. Austro-Germans driven across the Bug in Sokol district. Italians gained along the Isonzo and captured approaches to Gorizia.

July 22, 1915. French took heights west and north of Munster, Alsace. Russians evacuated Windau, and retreated in the Baltic provinces. Teutons attacked Ivangorod. Gorizia and Tolmino practically surrounded by Italians. 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 Warsaw. British win in further fighting in southern Arabia. Austrian cruisers bombarded Italian coast towns. Third U. S. Lusitania note to Germany published.

Defends Cat's Reputation. "My cat does not stay out late 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 corrupted the morals of other cats of 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 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 species there is likely to be considerable commotion.

The Privileged Classes. A cockney angler, thinking that his Highland boatman was not treating him with the respect due to his station, 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 hundred years?" "Hoots, that's naething!" was the reply. "My ancestors have been entitled to bare legs for the last two thousand years."—Youth's Companion.

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