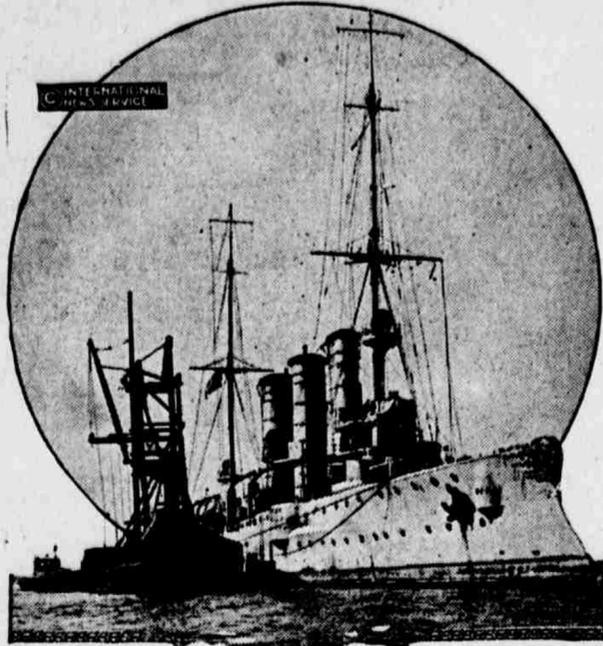


GERMAN CRUISER OFF CALIFORNIA COAST



BATTLE OF AISNE STILL GOING ON; BOTH LINES HOLD

Allies Claim Slight Advance, While Germans Insist They Have Repulsed Enemy.

SILENCE FORTS AT ANTWERP

Two Dutch Outworks Put Out of Action in Report from Berlin—Kaiser's Troops Never Cease Furious Onslaught on Allied Lines—Russian Attack Now Extended Along Entire Battle Front.

London, Oct. 4.—The three weeks' battle in the vicinity of the Aisne river is still undecided.

Neither the Germans nor the allies claim any decisive victory, although the French and British troops have advanced beyond the Aisne and are still crowding back the Kaiser's forces.

On the other hand, the Germans contend that the great battle remains a draw. They are described in official Berlin dispatches as hammering the French positions at various points with heavy artillery and that attempts by the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed.

These Berlin dispatches report the heaviest losses in the Argonne regions.

Keep Up Terrific Battle.

On the Battle Front, Paris, Oct. 4.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops, who have been over a fortnight in the closest contact with the Germans, felt they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans from breaking the human barrier erected between them and Paris, their main objective, and that this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The fury of the German onslaughts was unabated, especially on the western wing; but their every effort was met with vigor by the allies, who seemed to vie with each other in using all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans, finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Reims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions farther northwest and hurled them against Roye. Again they failed, although they never ceased their efforts to batter down the resistance.

The allies' great turning movement continued today and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the frontier show the progress of the allies to be slow but sure.

Airships Great Aid.

Bordeaux, Oct. 4.—The concentration of Germans in great strength at Roye, as mentioned in the war office's statement issued this afternoon, is explained here by the ease with which the commanding generals discover the dispositions of the enemy through aeroplanes scouts.

An important factor in the winning of battles is surprises. The aviators in the present war have made this factor a negligible one.

For this reason, the battle of the Aisne is continuing for an unprecedented length of time. The public, not familiar with all the strategy, is inclined to be impatient of fighting without an end, but those who know declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the progress being made by the French armies.

GERMANS REPULSE ALLIES.

Berlin, Oct. 3, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—According to announce-

ment made in Berlin today the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery.

The attempts of the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region.

The Germans continue to make steady progress.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp and the offensive operations under General von Hindenburg in the east, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men.

Alarm in Berlin?

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch from the German capital says that the Berliner Tageblatt prints a significant article by its military correspondent, Major Morath, who, while asserting confidence that there will be a fresh German advance on Paris, is careful to add:

"But there is another possibility which must command the conscientious attention of calm observers of the fluctuating struggle: What would be gained by the allies if they force our right wing to the Belgian frontier? Nothing but the passing success which would be the beginning of the end of the Franco-British presumption of victory."

Major Morath then explains that the farther the allies move from Verdun and Toul, which, he says, form their last great strongholds, the longer is the distance they must travel back when the stream of German armies, broad and unhindered, flows westward from Lorraine.

FRESH TROOPS MEET GERMANS.

On the Battle Front, Oct. 2.—Heavy reinforcements for the allies, made up of East Indian troops and territorials, the latter including a Scotch regiment of sharpshooters, have been hurled at the right wing of the German army, which is giving way foot by foot before the terrific onslaught.

The fresh troops are continuing the recent terrible hand-to-hand conflicts occasioned by the intrepid Germans, who are attempting at times ineffectual sorties.

Fresh Troops Push On.

Not only have these new reinforcements prevented the Germans from breaking through, but they have gained ground, although at a terrific loss.

No intimation has been given by officials regarding the number of fresh men sent against the enemy on the west. Various guesses have been made, some as high as 70,000.

It was learned that further reinforcements are expected momentarily. Colonial troops are on their way, not a few of whom have seen service in South African and other campaigns.

Struggle With Russians.

London, Oct. 3.—The great struggle between the armies of Russia and Germany, the latter re-enforced by the remnants of the Austrian forces, has begun. Upon the outcome of the series of battles now in progress all along the great front from the Baltic on the north to the Austrian stronghold of Cracow in the south the fate of Germany hangs, according to the opinion of many military authorities.

Germany now faces the supreme test of checking the great Russian armies which threaten invasion. Unless the Russian armies can be decisively checked all along the line Germany will be forced to wage a retreating campaign in defense of Berlin.

For this decisive campaign an army of 800,000 Germans and Austrians has been assembled just inside the Russian Poland frontier from Cracow through Casztocchowa to Kalisz.

Russians Win in North.

The first stage of the great battle seems to be in favor of the Russian forces. It is officially announced in Petrograd that Russian armies have won decisive victories over large German forces near the frontiers of Prussia and Silesia.

The Russian embassy in Rome furnishes details of the disaster which has overtaken the German offensive in Suwalki and Lodz provinces. In the battles which brought about the col-

lapse of their invasion of Russia the Germans lost 30,000 killed and 20,000 prisoners. They were so thoroughly beaten near Suwalki, Ostrovitz, and other towns that they fled, leaving behind them wagon trains, batteries and baggage.

Russians Aiming at Berlin. All the news indicates that Russia is successfully following the plans of her general staff to paralyze German initiative along the Prussian-Poland frontier while hastening an advance in force against southeast Silesia, the key to Breslau and Berlin. The Russian general staff expects to have troops in Silesia by October 5.

While the success of the Russian armies has been so marked in the north, the advance through Hungary is amazingly rapid.

Germans Wearing Out.

The German forces on the west appear to be wearing out from excessive fighting. Some of the corps have been almost wiped out.

The German attacks in the last twenty-four hours seem to have become less energetic. The allies have been able to repulse them and follow up the advantage more easily.

"Enemy Impedes Us."

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 2.—The Berliner Tageblatt in a leading article says:

"The German people await anxiously but with confidence further news from the French war theater. The news of the great advance of the French troops against the flank of our line should not unbalance us. We know that our front line is protected by broad eschelon, which are ready to oppose such an enterprise.

"The influence of the British reinforcements makes itself more and more felt. They are effective to impede us, though the results will not be lasting.

"The center of the battle front is silent, listening breathlessly to the struggle on both wings. Around Verdun a decision comes nearer. We have forced our way through the forest of Argonne, but found on the heights on the west of the Meuse a strong position which the enemy had prepared."

Airships on Watch.

London, Oct. 3.—The value of the services given by flying machines co-operating in naval and military movements is shown by the following statement issued tonight by the official press bureau:

"While the expeditionary force was being moved abroad a strong patrol to the eastward of the Straits of Dover was undertaken by both aeroplanes and airships of the naval air service. By this means it was impossible for the enemy's ships to approach the straits without being seen for many miles."

Denies Loss of Zeppelin.

Berlin, Oct. 3, via The Hague and London.—The Thorne Gazette contradicts the dispatch from Petrograd which asserted that the Zeppelin which recently dropped bombs into Warsaw was later captured by the Russians. The paper says that the German aircraft returned to its home port intact.

Germans Defeat British.

Cape Town, Oct. 3.—A German force has defeated the British in the Radfontein-Warmbad district in a battle which began on September 26. The British lost 16 killed and 43 wounded.

CAPTURED A GERMAN COUNT



Private J. J. Rousseau of the Fourth regiment of Belgian chausseurs cheval is one of the heroes of the war by reason of his capture of Count von Buelow, son of the German chancellor. In the photograph he is wearing the Military Gold Cross, presented him by the Belgian king, and is to be the recipient of the Order of Leopold. Rousseau was injured by a kick from Von Buelow's horse. He took from the count his dispatch box, his uniform and 165,000 francs which he turned over to the Red Cross.

WANT HIM TO STAY

CARRANZA ASKED TO RECONSIDER RESIGNATION.

EXPORTS TO WAR NATIONS

Great Britain and France Buying Food Products—Sunday a Day of Prayer for Peace.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Mexico City.—Shortly before midnight Saturday the delegates to the general conference of southern chiefs rejected by an almost unanimous vote the resignation of General Venustiano Carranza, the first chief of the constitutionalists. The resignation was laid before the convention and the vote followed a heated debate. A commission was sent to the national palace to ask General Carranza to accept once more supreme power. The entry of General Carranza into the conference chamber in the early evening for the purpose of tendering his resignation was dramatic. After the packed galleries and floors had waited nearly an hour, the first chief entered, accompanied by his staff. All those present arose and applauded.

Day of Prayer for Peace.

Washington.—Prayers for peace in Europe arose from all parts of the United States Sunday in accordance with President Wilson's proclamation. Clergymen of all denominations read the president's proclamation, itself a fervent peace prayer, and congregations gathered to sing peace hymns and take part in peace services.

EXPORTS TO WAR NATIONS.

Great Britain and France Are Buying Food Products.

New York.—Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, has made public a statement covering the exports of sugar, flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rice and beef from this port during the period from September 21 to September 30. Shipments to England were as follows: Sugar, 73824 bags and 5 450 barrels, and of cane sugar, 10,500 bags; flour, 25,387 bags; wheat, 47,993 bushels, and oats, 4,675 bushels.

France was a heavy purchaser, taking 45,535 bags of flour, 54,830 bushels of wheat, 236,947 bushels of corn, 191,258 bushels of oats and 40,060 quarters of beef. Greece took 51,359 bushels of wheat and 105,000 bushels of barley. Shipments of oats to Sweden in the period amounted to 330,000 bushels, while the Netherlands took 37,722 bags of flour and 101,471 bushels of wheat. Denmark was a purchaser to the extent of 21,655 bags of flour and 158,763 bushels of oats as well as 57,811 bushels of wheat.

War Cost \$420,000,000.

Paris.—In an interview here Minister of Finance Ribot related that the first two months of the war had cost France \$420,000,000. This means that the conflict is costing the republic \$7,000,000 a day. In pointing out that the financial condition of the country was still unimpaired despite the heavy expense, Ribot said the Bank of France, on October 1, had \$812,400,000 in cash, \$63,800,000 more than it had at the opening of the war.

National Employment Bureau.

Washington.—The establishment of a national employment bureau in the department of labor is proposed in the MacDonald bill, which a house labor sub-committee has agreed upon. Chairman Lewis and Representative MacDonald of Michigan, author of the bill, will confer with Secretary Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson before the committee perfects the measure.

Opening Game at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Cornhuskers fumbled away a string of promising touchdowns Saturday in the season's football inaugural on Nebraska field, yet were easy victors over the Washburn college from Topeka by a score of 14 to 7. Two thousand spectators witnessed the combat.

One of Pennant Winners a Nebraskan.

Lincoln, Neb.—Leslie Mann, outfielder of the pennant-winning Boston Braves of the National league, is a Nebraskan boy. He was born and reared at Lincoln and for a number of years attended local sportsmen by his stellar work as a high school football, baseball and track athlete. He became a member of the Nebraska City Mink league ball team. That barred him from amateur sport and he later attended the Springfield Young Men's Christian association training school in Massachusetts.

New Game Law Now in Effect.

Washington.—Amendments to the department of agriculture's regulations for the protection of migratory birds, just published, became effective October first. The effect of one of the changes is to permit on the Missouri and the upper waters of the Mississippi the shooting of all migratory game birds for which there is an open season from October 1, 1914, to January 1, 1915. After the latter date the prohibition will be in force again.

BRIEF NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Friday is G. A. R. patriotic day in Nebraska.

York will hold her fall festival October 13 to 17.

Much interest is being taken in university football this season.

Platte county has made great preparations for the fair this week.

The national dog races are being pulled off at Wymore this week.

South Dakota's football team will meet Nebraska at Lincoln next Saturday.

A system of union delivery has been put into effect by the merchants of Fremont.

Gus Duerfel of Barada is experimenting with Canadian wheat for seeding.

The Christian church at Harvar has been holding a series of revival meetings.

The Hastings Chautauqua park has been secured for the big democratic barbecue.

Farm Demonstrator Liebers has incited about 1,000 Gage county hogs for cholera.

The opera house at Papillion has been purchased by the Masonic lodge of that city.

Rev. Charles Burns, pastor of the M. E. church at Western, has been assigned to the pastorate of the Cedar Bluffs church.

St. Paul will shortly vote on a proposition to establish a municipal lighting plant.

Ed Nichols of Seward received a painful injury when his pet rooster pecked his eye.

H. C. Letson of Red Cloud has been nominated by President Wilson as postmaster at that place.

Nebraska City is growing enthusiastic over the prospect of a horse shoe tournament in the near future.

Fire of unknown origin in the Ayres cafe at Beatrice for a time threatened the business district of the city.

Sixty decorated autos were in the suffrage parade on old soldier's day at the fall festival at Falls City.

Roy Haggerty was run over by an auto as he was on his return from school at Lincoln and seriously injured.

The office of the Blue Springs lumber yard was entered by robbers, who secured but a few dollars for their trouble.

George and John Everett of Avoca were severely injured when acetylene gas exploded in a plant at the home of the former.

Thomas Endicott of Alliance received a bullet in his right lung when a rifle he was carrying was accidentally discharged.

John J. Ryder of Omaha was re-elected president of the league of American municipalities at its meeting at Milwaukee.

Many cases of hog cholera are reported in Gage county, and farmers are using every possible precaution to prevent its spread.

The five-year-old son of Mrs. William Grady of Crab Orchard, fell from a merry-go-round and broke his leg just above the ankle.

Probation Officer Bernstein of Omaha has made an appeal to the public for funds with which to fight the traffic in cocaine.

Rev. Harry Huntington, pastor of the M. E. church at Pawnee City for several years, has been assigned to a charge at Columbus.

Mr. and Mrs. Shadrach Chaffin last week celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary at Humboldt. Nearly a hundred relatives assisted.

Earl Thompson, living near Broken Bow, was kicked on the left breast by a horse, receiving injuries that resulted in his death a few hours later.

The new artificial ice plant at West Point is now finished and running at its full capacity, shipping carloads of the product daily to neighboring towns.

The first serious football injury to be reported in the state this season occurred at Tecumseh when Frank Morrissey suffered a fractured collar bone while in practice.

John McClatchey, a farmer near York, lost a team of horses, harness, several tons of hay and 1,400 bushels of wheat when his barn was destroyed by fire.

Rev. Peter Grobbei, pastor of St. Anthony's church at St. Charles, near West Point, is marooned in Europe. He was last heard from at Lausanne, Switzerland, July 28.

In Adams county, a movement is on foot to rent the county farm and take care of the poor in Hastings at a county home. The women are behind the movement and have enlisted the support of fifty business men.

The Hastings Woman's club has organized branches in the sixteen townships of Adams county to raise funds for the new building for the Sunny-side Home for Old People.

The farmers' union of Clay county held a picnic on the fair grounds at Clay Center last week that proved to be one of the most successful gatherings ever held in the county.

Names of over 2,000 voters are attached to a petition that will be presented to the Lincoln city commissioners requesting that the question of Sunday baseball be submitted at the coming election.

A new parsonage is being built for the pastor of the Grace Lutheran church at West Point.

The supreme court of Nebraska has ruled that chiropractors cannot legally practice healing in Nebraska. The court holds that licenses must be secured by the chiropractors.

Instead of giving a parade to celebrate German day this year, the German-American alliance of Omaha will have meetings October 2 and 4 at the German home. The Germans gave up their demonstration out of respect for President Wilson's neutrality proclamation.

NORMAL STATEMENT

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MAINTENANCE.

GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. State Treasurer George has submitted to the normal board a statement of the amount of money in the maintenance fund available for each state normal. It may be necessary for the board to take \$5,000 from the Wayne normal's maintenance fund and give it to the Peru normal. The board last year appropriated a certain portion of the state normal tax levy for the use of each normal for maintenance. These appropriations, the amount expended, and the amount remaining unexpended are as follows:

Table with columns for State Name, Appropriation, Expended, and Balance. Includes entries for Chadron, Kearney, Peru, and Wayne.

What Milk is Worth.

When you buy a quart of milk, did you ever stop to think what it is worth? As a matter of fact, it is worth as much as 44 cents worth of dried beef, 35 cents worth of oranges, or 23 cents worth of beef, and it is equal in food value and cheaper than the following amounts of food at the given market value:

Table listing food items and their equivalent value in milk. Items include Wienerwurst, Mutton, Catfish, Dried beef, Beef chuck, Pork loin, Beef sirloin, Eggs, Oranges, Potatoes, and Tomatoes.

On the other hand, milk costs more than rice, dates, corn meal, cheese, prunes, and wheat bread. The above data prepared by the dairy department are being shown in the county fair exhibit of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

Must Look to Legislature.

In deciding that chiropractors are practicing medicine or healing without a license in violation of the state medical law, the supreme court has followed precedent and interpreted the law as it has from the passage of the act in 1891. It has in the past decided against the Christian science healers and against the osteopaths. The latter school of medicine besieged the legislature and obtained a law for themselves which allows their practitioners to practice. The chiropractors have nothing to do except to make an onslaught on the next legislature for the purpose of getting a law passed that will permit them to be licensed the same as osteopaths are now licensed.

A total of 757 state and savings banks—the greatest number of state banks ever enrolled in Nebraska—have been asked to make their quarterly report to the state banking board. Banking conditions on the whole are believed by banking board officials to be as good in Nebraska as any other state in the union. A closer co-operation between the people and their institutions is said to be apparent in this state. There is a greater confidence in the banks on account of the protective laws, and a general air of prosperity which members of the banking board believe should cause people of the state to be thankful. Extensive credit for the condition is given to the guaranty deposits law.

Feeding Alfalfa to Horses.

Alfalfa is a splendid horse feed, but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much, if permitted to have free access to it. The average farm horse at hard work is allowed to eat much more of this and other roughage than he really needs to maintain his weight. One pound of alfalfa or other hay and about one and a quarter pounds of grain per day for each 100 pounds of the horse's weight make a good ration for the working horse.

Football at University.

Enthusiasm is running rampant at the University over the prospects for a winning football team this fall. In the first practice scrimmage between the varsity and the freshmen both teams showed up in quite a remarkable way as compared with the teams of the past years. The varsity won 33 to 7 and kept the crowd on their feet by many brilliant rushes. The freshmen made a sixty-yard run for a touchdown and at times held the regulars for downs.