

BERLIN ENDS CRISIS

MESSAGE TO VON BERNSTORFF MAKES FULL SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA CASE NEAR.

NO DANGER OF BREAK SEEN

Germany Has Refused to Declare Sinking of Liner Illegal, But Makes Concessions Which Give Promise of Adjustment Soon.

Washington, Feb. 7.—All danger of a rupture with Germany over the Lusitania controversy has disappeared. Count von Bernstorff formally communicated to Secretary of State Lansing on Friday the reply of his government to the oral representations made to him some days ago.

While Germany has refused to declare that the sinking of the Lusitania was illegal and contrary to international law in the form desired by this government, it can be stated on authority that concessions have been made which give promise of adjustment as a result of further exchanges.

Whether these concessions fully comply with the terms of settlement offered by President Wilson will depend—from the American viewpoint—on very close study and examination of the note.

From the German viewpoint the communication is regarded as granting substantially all that the United States asked in the report recently sent to his government by Count von Bernstorff, on the basis of his last conversation with Secretary Lansing.

Should President Wilson not find the concessions wholly satisfactory it seems probable that an adjustment to make them acceptable can be reached in informal conferences between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff during the next five days.

The concessions made by the German government are of such a character, it is understood, that if they fall short of satisfying President Wilson they have so narrowed the margin of difference in the informal negotiations as not to necessitate the abandonment of the informal negotiations.

The danger of a break in diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, it is asserted in a very high quarter, have been averted by the new communication, and the statement is even made in this very responsible quarter that there can now be no break between the two countries over the Lusitania affair.

It is evident from the promptness with which Germany has replied to the president's minimum demands that there exists a real desire on the part of officials in that country to settle all outstanding differences with the United States.

PHILIPPINE BILL IS PASSED

Measure Wins in the Senate by Vote of 52 to 24—Stone's Amendment Lost.

Washington, Feb. 7.—After weeks of discussion the Philippine self-government bill was passed by the senate on Friday by a vote of 52 to 24. As finally adopted, its essential features have been substantially modified. Senator Stone offered an amendment that would have eliminated the provision giving the president power to extend the period within which independence must be granted, and restoring the provision in the original bill guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands. Senator Stone made a strong appeal for support for this proposition, but it was rejected, 60 to 17.

KEATING BILL PASSES HOUSE

Anti-Child Labor Bill Wins—Southern Members Vote Against the Measure.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The opposition of southern Democrats to the passage of the Keating anti-child labor bill was ridden over roughshod by the house when, by a vote of 337 to 46, it passed the measure. Only two Republicans voted against the bill. Forty-five of the forty-six votes against it came from the South, most of them concentrated in the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee.

BERLIN SAYS L-19 IS MISSING

Zeppelin Has Not Returned From Raid—British Trawler Refused to Rescue Crew.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—An official communication on Friday admits Zeppelin L-19 has not returned from a reconnoitering flight and that inquiries concerning the airship have been fruitless. Reports from Amsterdam confirm the fear that the airship has been lost.

Ship and Cargo of Supplies Lost.

London, Feb. 5.—Reports of the sinking in mid-Atlantic of the British freighter Chasehill, from New York January 13 for Havre with a cargo of supplies for the French government, were confirmed. Its crew was rescued.

Ship Sunk by Zeppelin.

London, Feb. 5.—The British collier Frank Fisher was sunk by a Zeppelin and 13 of its crew killed. Three survivors landed at Hartlepool by a Belgian steamer. The Zeppelin, flying low, literally showered the collier.

THE LATEST RECRUIT



ZEP BOMBS KILL 54 TO FREE PHILIPPINES

AIRSHIPS DO HEAVY DAMAGE IN FOUR ENGLISH COUNTIES.

Official Statement Issued at London Gives Casualties—Berlin Admiralty Tells of Big Raid.

London, Feb. 3.—Fifty-four persons were killed and 67 injured in the Zeppelin raid on Monday night. The figures in regard to the casualties were outlined in an official statement issued here. The official statement issued on Tuesday says 220 bombs were dropped on many towns and in rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Some damage to property was caused.

Berlin, Feb. 3 (via Sayville).—The German admiralty on Tuesday issued the following report:

"A German airship squadron during the night of January 31 to February 1 dropped a large number of incendiary bombs on and near the Liverpool and Pickenhead docks, harbors and factories; also on the Manchester iron works and blast furnaces, on Nottingham and Sheffield factories and blast furnaces, finally on a large number of industrial establishments on the Humber and near Great Yarmouth.

"At all these places the heavy effect of the bombardment was observed by mighty explosions and violent fires. The airships were vigorously fired at from all the places, but were not hit. All the airships, despite the enemy's fire, have returned safe."

BANKER MUNDAY IS FREE

Bonds Fixed at \$15,000 and Judge Stough Signs Bills of Exceptions in Ottawa.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Charles B. Munday, who was sentenced to five years imprisonment after having been convicted of a charge of conspiring to wreck the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank, was released on Wednesday on bonds of \$15,000. His release was brought about by a writ of supersedeas issued by Judges Dorrance, Dibell, D. J. Carnes and J. M. Nelhaus of the Second district of the appellate court. Munday's counsel visited Ottawa, Ill., where the writ was issued. Judge S. C. Stough adjourned court and signed the bill of exceptions. Munday's case, on a writ of error, comes up before the appellate court at the April term.

WILSON SPEAKS IN ST. LOUIS

Stirs Audience of 15,000 People in Coliseum—May Make Another Trip.

St. Louis, Feb. 5.—President Wilson stirred an audience of 15,000 people in the Coliseum here when he solemnly warned the people of Missouri to prepare for the upholding of American rights and ideals. A crowd of 30,000 was outside the hall clamoring for admission. The address was the final one he will make on his Western trip. It is still undecided whether Mr. Wilson will make another trip. The president's advisers are urging him to do so at once. They especially want him to swing through the southern states, where opponents of preparedness have been making a campaign.

Italian Reserves Recalled.

Rome, Feb. 7.—All the men born in 1881 who belong to the cavalry have been recalled to the colors. Men born in 1882, 1883 and 1884 and belonging to the engineer regiments and men born in 1885 also have been recalled.

Prussian Losses 2,337,096.

Copenhagen, Feb. 7.—The Prussian casualties lists for January contain 36,500 names, bringing the total Prussian losses to 2,337,096. The January lists contain the names of five generals killed and two wounded.

AMENDMENT WINS IN SENATE BY ONE VOTE.

President Authorized to Surrender All Rights to Islands Within Four Years.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Vice-President Marshall on Wednesday cast a deciding vote in the senate on the Philippine bill, helping to pass the Clarke amendment to withdraw the sovereignty of the United States from the islands not sooner than two years and not later than four. Fifteen Democrats voted against it.

By the terms of the Clarke amendment the president would be authorized to surrender all rights to the Philippines and recognize an independent government instituted by the people in not less than two or more than four years after approval of the pending measure.

Provision is made, however, that the president may extend time for withdrawing from the islands if conditions of internal and external affairs with regard to stability of the proposed government should warrant such action. He might extend it until the adjournment of a new session in congress, in order to afford congress another opportunity further to consider the subject.

Provision making it optional for the United States to retain sites for coal-gas stations and a naval base in the event of independence was included. Efforts to recommit the bill failed by a vote of 50 to 29.

By a vote of 49 to 31 an amendment by Senator Kenyon of Iowa was adopted to strike from the Clarke amendment all plans for guaranteeing the sovereignty of the islands, either by the United States alone or by treaties or other international agreements.

FLASHES OFF THE WIRE

Peking, Feb. 3.—So widespread has become the antigovernment uprising in Yun-Nan province that 80,000 troops have been sent there by Yuan Shi Kai. Chinese regulars are reported to have engaged in battle the 2,000 Mongolian rebels who are marching on Peking.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—A tremendous bombardment of the German positions in Champagne and the Vosges has been opened by the French, according to an official report issued by the German war office. Lens is again being shelled by the allies. Another French aeroplane has been shot down.

JAP SHIP SINKS; 160 PERISH

Steamer Daijin Maru Collides With British Vessel—Sinks in Seven Minutes.

Shanghai, Feb. 7.—The Japanese steamer Daijin Maru, 1,576 tons, collided with the British steamer Linan Wednesday night and sank shortly afterward with a loss of 160 lives, according to maritime advices received here. The Linan was badly damaged and had to put into Hongkong. The collision is said to have occurred about 125 miles from Hongkong.

Fire at Waynesburg, Pa.

Waynesburg, Pa., Feb. 7.—Fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000, destroyed the Miner block, the McGurgin block, the American bank and the Sayers building. The plant of the Democrat-Messenger was a total loss.

Chicago Bandit Kills Man.

Chicago, Feb. 7.—Thomas Creighton, forty-five years old a brother and employee of Michael Creighton, owner of a saloon at 5659 South State street, was shot and almost instantly killed by a lone holdup man.

OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

LUSITANIA CASE MAY YET HAVE AMICABLE ENDING.

APPAM NOT A PRIZE SHIP

Want Appam Turned Over to British Consul—Government of Canada Hunting for Firebugs.

Hunting for Firebugs.

Ottawa, Ont.—The greatest roundup of aliens since the beginning of the war has been ordered by the Canadian authorities. The dominion police have been ordered to apprehend all foreigners who left Ottawa Thursday night, when the \$5,000,000 parliament buildings were burned.

The general belief in Canada now is that the fire which destroyed the historic parliament buildings, was started by German plotters. Sir Robert Borden has indicated he is convinced the blaze was incendiary. Following another mysterious fire destroying a big factory manufacturing supplies for the government Saturday and what was apparently an attempt to blow up the famous Victoria bridge at Montreal, authorities decided to take drastic action in an effort to round up aliens who may be responsible for the sudden outbreak of violence.

NOT A PRIZE SHIP

Claim That the Appam Should be Turned Over to British Consul.

Washington.—In the name of the British owners of the steamer Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has lodged with the state department a formal request that the ship be turned over to the British consul under the terms of The Hague convention. Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German prize commandeer of the Appam either to increase the efficiency of that ship, add to her offensive power, or recruit his crew.

Feddes of Soldiers Recovered.

Frownsville, Tex.—The bodies of three of the four United States soldiers who were drowned while crossing the Rio Grande last week to aid in the rescue of two comrades kidnaped by Mexican bandits, have been recovered. None of them bore any wounds dispelling the theory that the soldiers were hit by Mexican bullets before they went down.

To Get After the Packers.

Washington.—A resolution directing the federal trade commission to investigate and report to the house the facts relating to any or all violations of the anti-trust law by the Armour, Cudahy, Morris, Sulzberger, Swift and other large packing companies has been introduced by Representative Borland of Missouri.

Libson.—The rioting which began last Saturday on account of the increased price of food articles has not yet been quelled and several have been injured by bombs thrown by the rioters in their conflict with the police and the soldiers.

Aid For Food Sufferers

Washington.—The Red Cross has telegraphed a fund of twenty thousand dollars for the aid of food sufferers in the Mississippi valley, and ordered two of its agents to flooded districts to direct relief work in co-operation with local committees. The twenty thousand dollars will be distributed in the districts about Hickman, Rumsey, Madisonville, DeKoven and Smith Mills, Ky., and Little Rock, Ark. C. M. Hubbard was dispatched from St. Louis to direct relief operations at Hickman.

Service Act Soon in Force.

London.—King George at a privy council signed a proclamation fixing February 10 as the appointed date on which the military service act shall be regarded as coming into force. According to the law, all men between the ages of nineteen and forty-one who have not attested under the act of Derby's recruiting plan and are not exempt under the act, are allowed until March 2 to attest. After that time they become conscripts and may be compelled to serve.

A GOOD SHOWING

Unusual Record Made by the State Examiners

Examiner J. J. Mahoney and F. A. Stech employed by the state auditor's office have almost completed the second examination of all county treasurers in Nebraska since the new administration took charge in January, 1915. They have had assistance from State Accountant De France of the same office in few instances. During February, the examiners will finish checking the eleven treasurers who have been examined only once.

Under former administrations it was considered an unusually good showing when the examiners made the rounds once in a year but those working under Auditor Smith finished up their first inspections last September. In less than nine months after they started. By keeping steadily at it, they will finish the second examinations in another five months, leaving ten months in which to examine all the treasurers a third time during this biennium.

In addition to the other work, the state auditor's office has employed the services of State Accountant De France in making the annual examination of trust companies. The former custom was to hire outside help for this purpose.

Nebraska Freight Rates Higher.

Grain shipments in Nebraska bear a higher average freight rate for equal distances than shipments moving in Kansas, according to a comparative tabulation prepared by Rate Expert U. G. Powell of the railway commission of this state. The difference in rates ranges from 10 to 25 per cent in favor of Kansas.

To secure the best available comparison, seventeen stations on the Union Pacific railroad in Kansas, located from 28 to 429 miles from the Missouri river, were listed in one table, and seventeen stations in Nebraska, situated 25 to 428 miles from the Missouri river, in another.

The Kansas rates on wheat vary from 5 to 14.5 cents for these distances. In Nebraska, the wheat rates run all the way from 5.95 to 21 cents.

On corn, Kansas rates for the distances given are from 5 to 12.5 cents; in Nebraska, from 5.1 to 19.5 cents.

The average earning per ton mile in Kansas are 16.3 mills on wheat and 8.92 mills on corn; in Nebraska, 12.4 mills on wheat and 10 mills on corn.

Chance for Juniors.

Nine clubs or home projects in agriculture and home economics, conducted by the United States department of agriculture and state college of agriculture, are open to membership this year to any boy or girl of the state who was 10 years old, but not over 18, on January 1, 1916. A large number of awards will be offered. The clubs in which one may enroll are the Pig club, the Corn club, the Calf club, the Potato club, the Sewing club, the Cooking club, the Poultry club, the Cow-testing club, and the Gardening and Canning club. Monthly lessons will be sent free to all members. Information and membership rules for each project will be furnished to anyone upon application to the Extension Service, college of agriculture, Lincoln.

Will Not Be a Candidate

Governor Morehead will neither be a candidate to succeed himself in the gubernatorial office, nor will he run for United States senator against Hitchcock in the democratic primaries. Likewise, he will not enter the race for congress in the First District. This is said to be the governor's final word in response to the pressure which has been coming from different directions to induce him to be a candidate for one place or another. Close friends of the Nebraska executive say they are sure that Mr. Morehead has his mind made up, and that he will retire from office at the close of his present term. They expect that he will return to Falls City and devote himself, as before, to business pursuits and looking after his extensive interests in farm and fruit lands.

Governor Morehead has appointed

five distinguished Nebraskans to represent the state at the twentieth annual meeting of the American academy of political and social science which is to be held at Philadelphia April 28 and 29. The appointees are A. J. Sawyer of Lincoln, Ed. P. Smith of Omaha, Samuel Risaker of Beatrice and W. H. Thompson of Grand Island.

Seed Testing Begins.

Samples of seed are beginning to come in to the state food commissioner to be tested for germination qualities and purity. Most of those so far received are alfalfa. The department invites people who wish seed tested to send it in. A charge of 50 cents is made for each test, this being only a part of what the service costs. The germination test requires a week's time, but the purity test can be made in a few hours. Few farmers have asked to have corn tested as they know how to do that themselves.

State oil inspection has netted

the state treasury just \$259,000 since 1885, according to a cross-petition filed by numerous oil companies in the state supreme court, in the case in which they are disputing the state's right to regulate them on the basis it has for years and years. Attorneys for the companies contend that the tax, because it has more than paid the expense of inspection, is in reality a revenue, something which the state can not, under the federal constitution, impose upon any business. The case is to be heard shortly.

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Costly Building. The ground on which Caesar built his forum, five acres, cost \$1,150,000, being at the rate per acre of \$80,000. The yearly rent of each acre was \$33,330.

Heard at the Club. "How did you get money to bridge you over?" "Playing bridge whist."

Lawyers are so plentiful that but few criminals get a chance to plead guilty.

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