

BRITISH LOSE 2,000

GERMANS CLAIM HEAVY LOSS TO ENEMY IN BATTLE NORTH OF LA BASSE.

ADMIT LOSS OF GROUND

Teutons Pushed Back Half Mile on Two-Mile Front by Haig's Forces—Huge Forces Contend in Great Battle.

Berlin, July 24.—An attack by British forces against the Germans at Fromelles, north of La Bassee, resulted in the loss by the attackers of more than 2,000 men killed and nearly 500 men taken prisoners, according to a statement given out by the war office.

The statement admits that the German line along a front of about two miles east of Hardecourt was driven from its first trenches into its second trenches, half mile in the rear.

Some idea of the huge forces now engaged in the battle of the Somme is given in the statement. It is stated that more than 200,000 French and British troops attacked the German lines north and south of the Somme Thursday on a front of 27 miles.

Enemy forces, the statement says, penetrated into the German salient at the wood of Verdunville.

London, July 24.—The British have again pressed forward to the German third line in the Fouraux wood, northeast of Longueval, according to reports from the front. This wood is an important strategic point, the capture of which would bring the forces of General Haig to the highest point on the ridge, commanding the German positions in the less hilly country beyond, which is not so much broken up and not wooded, lending itself not so well to defense. This probably explains the desperate attempts of the Germans to hold the wood, where the heavy fighting continues.

The Associated Press correspondent states the Germans are bringing masses of troops from Verdun and guns from other points in an endeavor to stem the entente allied advance.

The Germans in an attack on the British on the northern edge of the Leisep salient succeeded in occupying British front trenches, but later were driven out, according to the British official communication.

Paris, July 24.—Positions captured by the French south of the Somme were subjected to a vigorous counter-attack during the night. The Germans charged the French lines south of Soyecourt, but suffered heavy losses and were driven back in disorder. The Russians are driving a wedge between Kovsel and Lemberg. They have defeated the Teuton forces and gained Sty river crossings.

Lack of food in Belgium and northern France caused riots which were quelled by Germans. Berlin spurned British offer to help feed the civilians.

HALF MILLION MEN ARE LOST

Estimated by Military Experts That Germany and Austro-Hungary Suffer Loss of 450,000 Men.

Geneva, July 20.—Since the Russians began their offensive on the eastern front and the allies began their drive on the western front the Germans and Austro-Hungarians have lost approximately 450,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It is estimated by military experts. These losses are divided as follows: 150,000 Germans on the western front; 300,000 Germans and Austro-Hungarians on the eastern front.

HOLDS ENO'S WILL INVALID

Millions to Go to Relatives of New York Millionaire Real Estate Operator.

New York, July 21.—The will of Amos E. Eno, multimillionaire real estate operator, was pronounced invalid by a jury in a verdict to Surrogate Cobalan. The estate of \$12,000,000 therefore goes to Eno's relatives. The Columbia university, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History all were named as beneficiaries in large amounts in the will.

FEAR 200 FISHERMEN LOST

Large Fishing Fleet Reported Caught in Monsoon—More Than 100 Boats Fail to Return.

London, July 22.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a monsoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph company. A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm and more than 100 boats have failed to return.

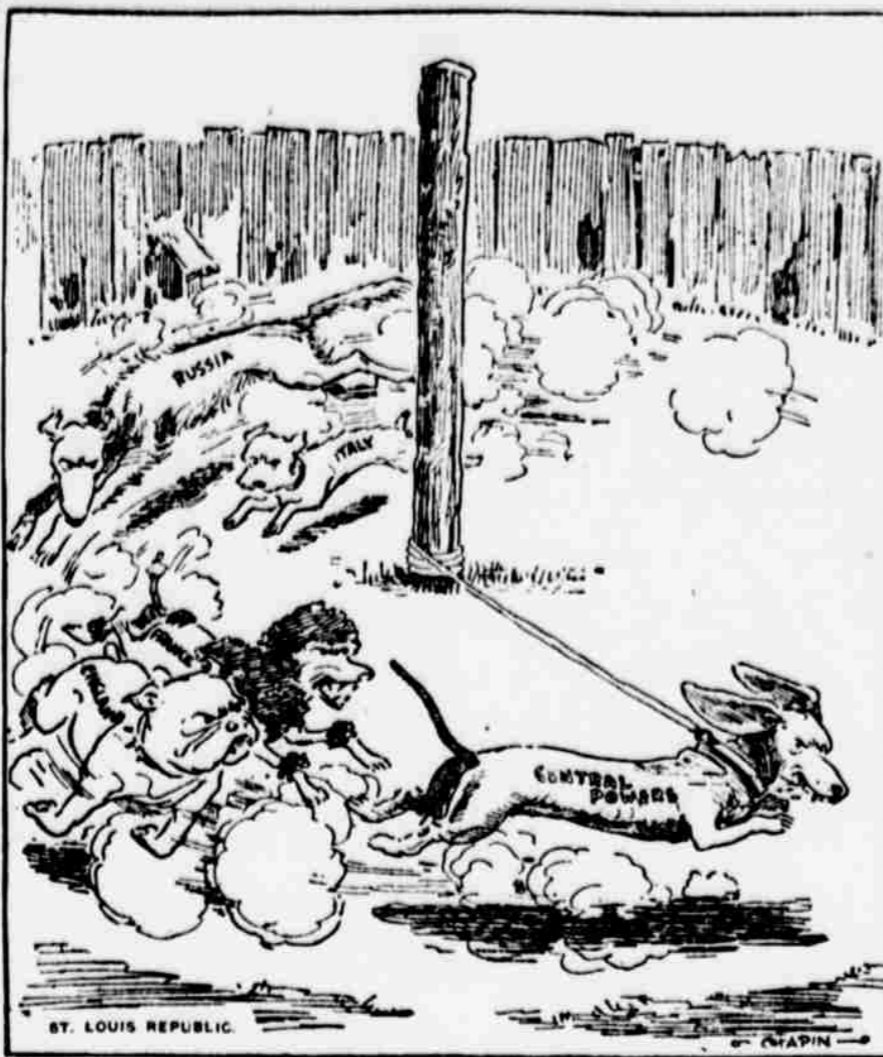
Suppress Belgian Food Rioters.

Rotterdam, Holland, July 23.—Food riots which broke out in Belgium and northern France have been suppressed by the German military authorities, according to reports received here from reliable sources.

Four Die in Wreck.

Bristol, Tenn., July 23.—A tail-end collision between a freight train and a train carrying workmen to damaged track districts on the Norfolk & Western railway resulted in the death of four men and injury to 15 more.

IS THIS THE "WIND-UP?"



RAISES BIG STORM

BRITISH BOYCOTT CAUSES FLOOD OF PROTEST.

Publication of London Blacklist Believed to Be Opening Gun in Relentless Trade War.

Washington, July 2.—A flood of protest from all parts of the United States against the British boycott is pouring in upon the White House and the state department. The action of Great Britain in making public a general list of American firms who have been boycotted because they "trade with England's enemies" has aroused public sentiment, and demands for retaliatory legislation are reaching here from various commercial organizations and individuals affected.

The state department is planning action. It must wait, officials say, a "reasonable time" for official notification of Great Britain's action. If that is not forthcoming, a direct inquiry will be made at London.

Officials very frankly say that the making public of this boycott list is, in their opinion, the opening gun in what will likely prove a relentless trade war against all neutrals who have refused to accept without protest the restrictions placed upon commerce by the entente allies. They point to the fact that the present boycott list was prepared by the British board of trade and that it has been operative for more than a year, although only just now made public, as indicating that the measure is one planned by British exporters and manufacturers to regain their trade lost by the war.

The making public of the list now, officials believe, was in anticipation that at the end of the present great drive on the eastern and western front peace negotiations will assume a definite form.

AGREES TO NAVAL PROGRAM

Senate, Without a Roll Call, Gives Approval to Building of Many Powerful Warships.

Washington, July 20.—Three-year naval building program of 16 capital ships was agreed to by the senate on Tuesday afternoon without roll call.

In addition to the 16 capital ships, the building program provides for ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one Neff system submarine, two gunboats, and many auxiliary craft.

BELGANS DEFEAT GERMANS

Reach Shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza in Africa After Seven-Hour Battle.

Havre, July 20.—Belgian troops operating in German East Africa have reached the shore of Lake Victoria Nyanza and in a seven-hour engagement fought July 7 they dispersed the Germans opposing their advance, taking the German commandant prisoner and inflicting a number of losses on the Germans, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office.

Flood Death Toll Now 49.

Raleigh, N. C., July 22.—Additional bodies found during the last 24 hours in widely separated districts of North Carolina bring the total of deaths resulting from the recent floods up to 49. A score or more are missing.

Danger of Plague Passed.

Washington, July 22.—The United States public health service announced that danger of a further spread of infantile paralysis has passed. Health officials said the situation is now entirely under control.

CALL U-BOAT PERIL

ALLIES PROTEST AGAIN ON WASHINGTON'S RULING.

Claim Decision Holding Subsea Liner as Merchantman Places United States in a Grave Position.

Washington, July 21.—In accordance with instructions from their governments, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, set forth to the state department the reasons why the United States should not regard vessels of the Deutschland type as merchantmen.

The reasons are as follows: "That submarine merchantmen cannot be overhauled and visited and searched, as is possible in the case of surface craft, because of their ability to dive and escape.

"That such ships, because of their submersibility, are able to evade municipal law with specific reference to customs, quarantine, etc.

"That such ships can be transformed with ease from merchantmen into warships.

"That in case of war between a great maritime state and a smaller nation the latter would have the right to purchase submarine merchantmen, and when the ships arrived at the port of the purchaser they could be provided with guns and torpedoes and sally forth to attack the enemy ships.

"That a refusal on the part of a state to sell submarine merchantmen could be regarded as an unneutral act."

The allies are especially anxious for the United States to change its ruling in the case of the Deutschland because of their expectation that the central powers will launch a large number of these craft and utilize them for the purpose of obtaining supplies of raw materials which they need in order to continue the war. They point out, moreover, that it is of prime import for the United States not to set a precedent which may cause it serious concern in the future.

MANIAC NEGRO SLAYS FIVE

Madman Holds 150 Officers at Bay Several Hours—Attackers Use Dynamite to Dislodge Black.

Chicago, July 20.—Six persons are dead and three wounded as the result of a pitched battle between 150 policemen and a negro maniac and his wife, barricaded in a house on Irving avenue. The battle was ended only when the police dynamited the flat building in which the negroes were quartered, after hundreds of shots had been fired.

LARGE ARMY IS ON BORDER

Ninety-Eight Thousand United States Soldiers Have Been Massed, Is Official Report.

San Antonio, Tex., July 20.—Ninety-eight thousand state troops are on the border or on trains bound for there. These official figures were issued Tuesday. These militia forces come from 38 states, according to General Funston, only ten of the states not being thus far represented.

War Crosses to Americans.

Paris, July 23.—Two Americans, members of the American sanitary unit, were decorated with the war cross. They are Joseph Wendell and Henry Hollingshead of New Jersey.

Britain Stands Pat.

London, July 23.—Great Britain does not propose to add to the blacklist of American firms and has no intention of withdrawing or modifying its policy. Lord Robert Cecil made this announcement here.

THE GUARANTY FUND

FIFTH NEBRASKA HAS PRETTIEST CAMP IN THE DIVISION.

STATE INSURANCE BUSINESS

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources Around the State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. The Fifth Nebraska Regiment at Camp Llano Grande, under Colonel Herbert Paul has the distinction of having the prettiest camp in the division. A few days ago the site upon which this regiment is now encamped was a wilderness of mesquite trees and underbrush. It has been transformed seemingly by magic into a beautiful camp, with well planned and laid out boulevards and company streets. Yucca palms, with their straight, dagger-like leaves, have been brought in from miles away, and replanted in front of the officers' tent. Major Sterriker's yard, surrounded with its semi-tropical plants and flowers, and its shell decorated walk, is for all the world like the famous gardens of Southern California.

Warns Against New State Banks.

A warning that there are an abnormal number of banks being incorporated in the state by inexperienced persons threatening the bank guaranty law, is sounded in the answer filed in district court by the state banking board to the writ of mandamus obtained against the board by the Central State bank of Omaha, which was refused a charter July 5. The answer of the board, filed a day after the time set in the writ, is the first public statement that body has made regarding its action in recently refusing charters to state banks. The answer is prepared by Attorney General Reed, who with Governor Morehead and Auditor Smith comprises the board. The banking board declares that banks should be restricted to the commercial needs of their respective localities, but that, on account of the guaranty fund large sums of money are deposited in Nebraska banks by other banks and persons outside the state—a fact that might prove disastrous in case of stringency.

Insurance Business in Nebraska.

One hundred and ten stock fire insurance companies licensed to do business in Nebraska in 1915, only two of which are domestic corporations, wrote \$33,000,000 of insurance, for which they received nearly \$4,800,000 in net premiums. Losses were incurred to the amount of \$3,603,806, all of which was paid in 1915 except \$4,798.

Patriotic League Raising Money.

At a meeting of the Woman's Patriotic League of Nebraska, the first since its organization, to purchase regimental flags for the Nebraska troops in Mexico, the sum of \$7.80 was realized. The money turned in was all given by Lincoln women, the vice chairman appointed throughout the state not reporting. In spite of the intense hot weather the women are working constantly on the collections. It is necessary that the sum be raised in a short time for after the money is guaranteed, it will take some time for the flags to be made.

Sergeant Bierman is Postmaster.

It is usually the duty of the chaplain to act as postmaster in camp. The Fourth Nebraska regiment left Lincoln without a chaplain, owing to the failure of Captain Joseph M. Leidy to pass the physical examination. So Color Sergeant Edward Bierman of Omaha volunteered his services and is now the recognized postmaster of the Fourth.

Nebraska women are working in the harvest fields alongside of their husbands, according to the observations of Labor Commissioner Coffey, just returned from a trip through the north central part of the state. He saw women driving mowers in alfalfa fields, driving "go devils" for stacking hay and even shocking grain in the fields. This was in the vicinity of Fremont, Norfolk, Pierce and O'Neill. In some places, Mr. Coffey said, farmers were letting their headers stand while they joined their families in shocking the grain.

Boys Feel Need of Cash.

Nebraska's troops at Camp Llano Grande are the nearest of any to the border and they have undertaken with a will the responsibility that has been given them. If the folks at home desire to help out the boys, the best thing they could do would be to make up purses for some of the companies from the smaller towns for the company funds. Hard tack does not take the place of bread and there are many little touches that could be added had the companies more surplus cash.

COST BIG AMOUNT

Mobilization Cost United States Near Forty Thousand Dollars.

It is probable that mobilization of state troops here for border service entailed a cost of not less than \$40,000, virtually all of which will be paid out of government funds.

The expense included railroad fare for about 2,200 men—counting those who came here and stayed for a time and then returned home—and the subsistence of all these men for the sixteen-day period, as well as the pay of all the men from "buck" privates up to General Phil Hall.

Definite figures have not been given out by General Hall because the records have not been made up. It will take some time to do this as much data has to be gotten in shape for the war department incidental to the camp.

Find But One Case of Dourine.

After tests of 500 horses in the district embracing Cherry and surrounding counties by the state veterinarian's office to discover traces of dourine, rampant two years ago, only one reactor has been discovered this season.

State Veterinarian J. S. Anderson went to Brownlee, Cherry county, to oversee the killing of this animal, a young mare, as required under the regulations to stamp out the disease.

This is thought to be the only case of dourine left in the five infected counties. Last year the disease was shut into a smaller area embracing the southern part of Cherry and a corner of two counties adjoining on the south.

Of the 3,000 government tests made in 1915, forty reactors were discovered and killed, at a cost to the state of \$1,000 in indemnities. The state has paid out altogether \$4,000, approximately in indemnities in two years, and the federal government a like amount.

Regulars Pleased With Work Done.

Five hours after the Fourth Nebraska reached Llano Grande camp was pitched. Way off in Nebraska this may not sound like much of a feat, but, considering the fact that the troops landed after a torrential rain, put wagons together and hauled tents and equipment a mile away to the site selected for the Nebraska camp, it fell just a little short of miraculous. The work was directed by Captain W. E. Keiso of the supply company of Wisner, who was highly complimented by officers of the regular army who watched the progress of the work.

Bandits Missed an Opportunity.

Mexican bandits will never again have such a glorious opportunity of making a successful raid on a Nebraska regiment as it had the first two or three nights the regiment was in Camp Llano. There were only a few thousand rounds of ammunition in camp. No telegraphic communication with Mercedes, where the United States cavalry is encamped. Then men were nervous and the country was new. A hundred bandits might have ridden into camp and gotten away with half of the equipment before sufficient resistance could be offered.

Hold a Rural Life Conference.

Twenty-three county superintendents and prospective superintendents held a rural life conference at the Chadron state normal. The problems of rural life in western Nebraska are much different than they are in other portions of the state. Knowing this, the idea was conceived of having a rural life conference consisting of superintendents from the western part of the state.

State Buys Large Bond Issues.

State Treasurer Hall has completed the following purchases of bonds as investments of the educational funds: Swing school district, \$10,000, first installment of a \$25,000 series; Pierce, sewer, \$5,000, first installment of a \$20,000 series; Niobrara school district, \$17,000; Republican City school district, \$15,000; Mullen, waterworks, \$10,000.

Girl May See Service.

Miss Helen Mae McDonald of Valentine may be one Nebraska girl to see service on the border. Miss McDonald is an expert stenographer and some time ago applied for a stenographic position with the Fourth Nebraska regiment. In the event that the clerical work around headquarters requires the attention of an expert, Miss McDonald will be called to the border.

The splendid sanitary condition of Camp Llano Grande is indicated by the fact that with more than 12,000 men tented together, not a single case of typhoid, malaria or other serious disease has yet developed. The reason for this remarkable record is found in the care taken with the camp's water supply and the disposition of the refuse. Every drop of water is filtered, and most of the drinking water is boiled. The water, now delivered three times a day in tank wagons, will soon be piped through the company streets.

The farm contributes more to the living of the man who owns his farm than to the tenant, according to a survey made by the College of Agriculture in eastern Nebraska. An average of the figures shows that the tenant farmer gets \$418 from the farm while the owner who operates his farm gets \$525. The increase to the owner comes in the increased value of the house and the increased supply of fruit, wood and honey. In western Nebraska, the relationship is the same, but the average farm contributes somewhat less.

INFERNAL MACHINE

SIX DEAD AND MANY INJURED IN PREPAREDNESS PARADE.

ARE AROUSED AT BLACKLIST

American Business Men Protest Action of British Government—Predict Attack on American Industries.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. San Francisco, Calif.—Six persons were killed outright, two others are reported to have perished and upwards of forty were injured, thirty-seven seriously, when an infernal machine was exploded in the crowd viewing the great preparedness parade in which 50,000 residents of San Francisco and the bay cities marched.

The thousands of spectators and marchers in the vicinity of Stewart and Market streets, where the explosion occurred, were thrown into a wild panic and the procession was completely broken up at that point.

A suitcase in which the bomb had been "planted" was placed or thrown upon the sidewalk by the dynamiter. Just how it was exploded the police have not yet ascertained, but they believe the bomb may have had a clock-work attachment set for a certain hour. The dynamiter escaped. Mayor James Rolph, jr., has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest of the perpetrators.

Predict Attack on American Trade.

Washington.—A general European attack upon America's unprecedented gold reserve and foreign trade at the close of the war is predicted in a statement submitted to the house judiciary committee by the national foreign trade council, urging passage of the Webb bill to permit American combinations in the export trade.

Pointing out that the present enormous export business is due largely to an abnormal war demand, the council says the liberty to co-operate, which rivals and customers of American firms have enjoyed has produced highly organized selling agencies and that the United States can not hold its position in the world of business if European industrial and government co-operation versus American competition is to continue.

AROUSED BY BLACKLIST

American Business Men Protest Action of British Government.

New York.—A nation-wide movement to arouse business men of the United States to the significance of the British government's action in blacklisting American firms was begun here at a conference of about fifty members of firms which appear on the lists. Leopold Zimmerman, head of the banking firm of Zimmerman & Forshay, presided. The conference lasted three hours, during which it was decided to appoint a committee of five to plan methods of procedure. The members of this committee have not yet been chosen. One of the first things the committee will do, will go to Washington to see President Wilson. The blacklisted merchants and bankers agreed that this move should be made before other steps are taken.

Lincoln's Prospect for Regional Bank

Lincoln, Neb.—Mayor C. W. Bryan, as chairman of the committee which is working to obtain one of the new federal land banks for Lincoln, has announced that he has received assurances from Washington that the communication of the committee has been received and that Lincoln will receive careful consideration when the question of locating the banks is brought up.

Fishermen Lost in Monsoon.

London.—Two hundred fishermen are believed to have lost their lives in a monsoon off the coast of Colombo, Ceylon, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph company. A large fishing fleet was caught by the storm and more than one hundred boats have failed to return.

Paris.—One hundred and fifty thousand women and girls are working in the munition factories of France. They constitute one-third of all French munition workers.

Washington.—Major General Bliss has reported to the war department that his inspection of the New York national guard division on the border found it comfortably sheltered, in excellent health and with a sick report that practically was negligible. Regarding the food supply the general said the unanimous opinion of all commanding officers was that rations were excellent in quality, the only criticism of the men being due to a monotony resulting from deficiency of certain components intended to give an agreeable variety.

Little Rock, Ark.—Petitions are being circulated all over Arkansas in an effort to secure the names of 14,000 persons who want the prohibition laws of Arkansas changed. The law provides that when 10 per cent of the voting population of the state petitions for an election on the prohibition question the election must be called. Arkansas has one of the most stringent prohibition laws in the south. There is only one penalty that can be imposed for selling liquor and that is six months at hard labor in the penitentiary.