



1. Mr. Balfour paying tribute to George Washington during the visit of the allied war commissions to Mount Vernon. 2. German military headquarters at Laon, one of the important towns on the Hindenburg line. 3. M. Rodzianko, president of the Russian duma and one of the strongest men in the new government. 4. Capt. Charles Sweeney of the French Foreign Legion, who has come to America to give our officers pointers on trench warfare and the use of "tanks."

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America in War to the Finish, and Allies Rely on Her for the Victory.

U-BOAT MENACE IS GROWING

Conflict Will Be Long and Not Easily Won—British and French Commissions Urge Early Dispatch of United States Troops to Europe.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. America is in the war against Germany to the finish, according to the verbal pledge given by the British and French commissioners by President Wilson and according to the spirit of determination shown by the government and the people. And it is high time, for the entente allies virtually admit their hopes of victory are now founded on the assistance to be given by the United States.

This dependence upon America has been brought about mainly by two circumstances—the increasing success of Germany's U-boat campaign and the disorganized state of affairs in Russia.

Cabinet members and others in high place were at special pains during last week to impress upon the American people the fact that the war is not to be won easily or soon. "We might as well wake up to the fact that the situation is serious," said Secretary Lansing. "If we don't fight the war on the other side," said Secretary Lane, "we shall have to fight it on this side of the Atlantic."

Secretary Daniels declared the administration is concentrating its energies on the problem of defeating the German submarine campaign, "the gravest menace of this conflict." "It is good to learn, also from Secretary Daniels, that Thomas A. Edison is at work with 75 assistants on electrical and mechanical devices to aid in the capture and destruction of undersea craft.

Most of the German U-boats, it appears, are built at Kiel and sent out from that port through Swedish waters. Great Britain is now trying to persuade Sweden to permit her to use these waters for the purpose of blocking the exit of the submarines.

Two, three, even five years more of warfare is freely predicted by government officials, and they are going ahead with their preparations on that basis. It may well be that the United States will have to draft, train and put in the field a greater army than any that has been raised by any other country. Every resource of the nation must be brought into action and every individual will be called on to help so far as in him lies.

At the present writing the outlook is rather gloomy, but it is inconceivable that, once aroused to the great task before it, America can fail to win the ultimate victory.

Busy in War Councils. The British and French war commissioners have been exceedingly busy in Washington helping to plan the part America is to have in the war. It seems to be agreed that Uncle Sam shall have virtual control of the food supplies for the allied countries. In addition to this we are expected to furnish much of the necessary shipping, and a start in that line was made during the week when the senate passed a resolution empowering the president to seize at once the interned German and Austrian boats. Several of these big vessels were promptly turned over to the allies.

As had been predicted, the British and French commissioners, especially the latter, made as plain as possible, without actually advising it, their belief that an American army should be sent to Europe without delay, both for the moral effect and because more men really are needed on the fighting line. It is admitted that intensive training can be best obtained back of the lines, and it is wholly probable that the first troops will go over very

soon and will be followed at frequent intervals by other detachments. The Stars and Stripes is likely to be flying before long in both France and Russia.

Toward the end of the week the French commission took time for a visit to Chicago and other cities. Marshal Joffre and his colleagues were welcomed everywhere with an acclaim that testified eloquently to the love and admiration the American people have for the French. In the course of their trip the visitors went to Springfield, Ill., and placed wreaths on the tomb of Lincoln, as they already had done on the tomb of Washington at Mt. Vernon.

England is Alarmed. Finally awakened to the deadly menace in the activities of the German submarines, the people of Great Britain are clamoring, in the press and in parliament, for a change in the admiralty personnel of methods that shall give some promise of relieving the situation. The terror of hunger and of possible defeat in the war is on them, and they are calling bitterly for more action by their great navy. "Where are our own submarines and why do they not do something?" is the demand. The policy of the admiralty in concealing the full truth about the success of the U-boat campaign is attacked on all sides. It is admitted that the Germans are sinking vessels faster than the allies can build them, and though the United States is counted on to supply a great number of bottoms, that aid, it is feared, may come too late.

To guess at what took place in Germany and Austria during May Day week would be futile, for the Swiss and Dutch frontiers were closed and the censorship of the news was absolute. It was stated officially that the May Day celebrations were peaceful in both the empires. The German reichstag resumed its session Wednesday and Dr. Johannes Kaempf, president of the chamber, made a bitter attack on President Wilson, accusing him of seeking to divide the German people. Doctor von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, had intended to make a speech on international relations and was expected to announce Germany's peace terms, but postponed the address "to a more fitting occasion." Spokesmen for the entente allies already had declared no suggestions of peace terms from Germany would be considered at this time.

Austria is in sad state and the news that has filtered out from that country during the week indicates that the entire nation, from the emperor down, demands an early end of the war, on any terms obtainable. But Charles may not be able to wriggle out from the iron grasp of the kaiser.

What About Russia? Still a big black interrogation point must be placed after Russia. The rest of the world really knows little of what is going on there, but it is evident that if the kaiser were not kept so busy on the western front, he might break through the Russian lines below Riga with comparative ease. New rules for the Russian army have been promulgated, and how under them any effectiveness and cohesion in the army can be maintained it is impossible to conceive. The officers seem to have been deprived of all powers of discipline and nearly everything is put in the control of committees of the soldiers. The "common people" are at the helm over there, and it will be only by God's mercy if they do not drive their new republic onto the rocks of disaster because of their inexperience and their exorbitant demands. The peace party in Russia still denies vehemently that it has any idea of advocating a separate peace, and there is encouragement in the fact that the soldiers who deserted and went home are fast returning to the ranks.

On May 1 the Russian provisional government sent to its representatives in the allied countries a note giving assurance that the change in government could give no pretext for any slackening on the part of Russia in the common struggle of all the entente allies, and that on the contrary, the nation was even more determined to bring the war to a decisive victory.

One of the first things America will do to help Russia is to send a commission of four experts to reorganize the transportation facilities of the new re-

public. One member of this body will be John F. Stevens, who was chief engineer of the Panama canal commission before General Goethals.

There was no great change in the fighting line in France during the week. The French and British both made some gains and consolidated the positions they had already won, and the fierce artillery duels continued, day and night. But the Germans brought up more and more of their reserves and contested every inch of ground. It seems probable that they will continue to give way slowly in order to save their men, and St. Quentin may be evacuated before long. The bloodiest fighting of the week took place at Arras and Oppy, east of Arras, where the British were attacking.

The British began another drive on Thursday, attacking on a 12-mile front, both north and south of the Scarpe river. Despite desperate resistance by the Germans they took a number of important strategic positions, including the town of Fresnoy. The Germans are constructing a new emergency line of trenches from Queant, north to Crocourt, and trying to hold the British back until it is completed.

In Mesopotamia the Turks were defeated by General Maude's troops on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adham and driven back into the Jebel Hamrin hills. From Constantinople came the surprising news that the city of Mush, in Turkish Armenia, had been evacuated by the Russians and occupied by the Turks. Petrograd has not confirmed this announcement.

Recruiting Speeds Up. Recruiting for the regular army was satisfactory last week, and the navy department announced on Tuesday that the enlisted personnel was 87,082, or 82 more than the maximum strength of the navy under existing law. The passage of the army bill with the selective draft feature, the prospect that American troops would soon be sent to France and Colonel Roosevelt's rousing address in Chicago all contributed to help the recruiting campaign.

A great strike of union bakers in Chicago alarmed the big city by the lake and incidentally attracted the attention of the federal authorities because most of the strikers are of German birth or parentage, and might be taken into custody as alien enemies. There were intimations also that the government might take over the operation of some of the large bakeries because the naval training station at Great Lakes is dependent on the city for its bread supply. Fortunately for all concerned, the strike was ended Friday through the efforts of United States District Attorney Clyne.

In New York two Germans were arrested with a picric acid bomb in their possession and confessed to a plot to blow up a "big Wall street institution" and commit other outrages to affect the stock market for speculative purposes.

Capt. Franz von Rintelen was put on trial in New York as the agent through whom Germany is alleged to have expended more than \$500,000 in an effort to abrogate foreign policies of this nation and to corrupt American labor. Another German, Baron Alhard von dem Busche-Muench, said to be a cousin of Count von Bernstorff, was arrested in San Francisco as an enemy alien. The United States government on Thursday took two important steps in the effort to reduce the high cost of foodstuffs. The first was the announcement that the United States and Canada had agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat in all North America. This is to be done in such a way that increased production will be stimulated and the price to the consumer steadied by the guaranteeing of a minimum price to the producer and the prevention of speculation by middlemen.

The second step was the introduction of a bill in the house giving the president the widest possible powers in dealing with foodstuffs, clothing, fuel and other necessities of life. Guatemala has joined the enemies of Germany by severing diplomatic relations and the Chilean minister to Germany has demanded his passports. Brazil's early entry into the war is forecast by the resignation of Dr. Lauro Mueller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who has been attacked as being unduly friendly to Germany.

SETS MOTHERS' DAY

GOVERNOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION; URGES ITS OBSERVANCE

LATE NEWS FROM CAPITOL

Items of General Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources Around the State House

Western Newspaper Union News Service Mother's Day Proclamation.

Governor Neville has issued a proclamation setting aside May 13 as the date for Nebraskans to observe as Mothers' day. The proclamation says:

"There are certain words in the language of all nations that have a peculiar charm. The words 'home' and 'mother' are especially dear to every heart. There may be here and there a mother who will forget her child, but they are exceedingly rare. Our mothers love us with an un-failing devotion, there is no sacrifice that a mother will refuse to make for our safety and comfort. She watched over our cradle in infancy, directed our footsteps during the days of our youth, and in manhood and womanhood she has been first to smooth out the wrinkles of care, to bind up our hearts when broken and surfeited with grief, and pour on the oil of consolation.

"All through the history of the past she has been last at the cross and the first at the sepulcher. She not only loves her offspring, but loves her country, always ready to offer herself for both. This is strikingly evidenced in the troubled times that now confront us as a nation. From every standpoint of duty and affection we are compelled to acknowledge the value of our mothers, and I feel sure that we are glad there has been by custom a day in the year set apart in which we may especially show our loyalty to her.

"Therefore, as governor of the state of Nebraska, I, Keith Neville, take pleasure in naming Sunday, May 13, when we all may, by wearing a flower or other appropriate badge, do honor to our best and purest earthly friend."

Nebraska's Semi-Centennial

The fiftieth anniversary of the admission of Nebraska to statehood will be celebrated in a manner that will be memorable in the annals of the state. Detailed programs for the three days of the semi-centennial—June 12, 13 and 14, have been completed.

Two Americans of world-wide fame—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and General John J. Pershing, will deliver addresses during the semi-centennial. The keynote of the celebration will be sounded in Mr. Roosevelt's address on "Americanism."

One feature of the anniversary will be the reunion of veterans of the Civil war. This will probably be the last great gathering of the heroes of the war of half a century ago. The Civil war veterans committee, Col. T. J. Majors, J. H. McClay, A. M. Trimble, W. J. Blystone and W. M. Gifford last week sent letters to all veterans of the state, inviting them to the celebration, and assuring them the place of honor in the parade on June 14, when Mr. Roosevelt will speak.

Over six hundred students have left the University of Nebraska, in order to enter upon some phase of war work. This was the report issued from the office of the executive dean. Three of these students are young women. Executive Dean Engberg states that a number of other women have applied for leave of absence and it is expected that many more will fill out papers permitting them to leave.

Two institutions consolidate Dr. W. H. Crutcher, who has been appointed superintendent of the home for dependent children and the Orthopedic hospital, under the new plan of consolidation of managements of the two institutions by the board of control, has taken charge.

Dr. Crutcher was formerly employed at the Hastings asylum. Mrs. Benbrook, matron of the Orthopedic hospital, will serve as matron of both institutions and Mrs. Ollie Emsler of Staplehurst becomes supervisor of the children's home.

The board has announced that, except in extreme cases, it will abandon the policy of going out in the state and bringing children to the home who have been committed by the courts. The counties will be expected to bring the children in thereby effecting a material saving of state funds.

Professors Pugsley and Skinner of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska held a conference with the members of the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange regarding ways and means of increasing the production of live stock and other food products. Both of these gentlemen are taking a most active part in the agricultural and live stock development of the state and as the exchange is vitally interested in all matters having to do with the prosperity of the farmers and stock growers.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 ALL SIZES

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other but make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES. Boys' Shoes Best in the World \$3.00 \$2.50 & \$2.00. W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Park St., Brockton, Mass.

In No Position to Learn. "What is the latest news?" "I don't know," replied Mr. Meekton. "The newspapers are all censored, and Henrietta has quit going to teas."

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* In Use for Over 30 Years.

The Winner. "You seem to be pretty intimate with Jinks, the broker. Does he ever give you any tips on the market?" "Oh, yes; lots of them."

Aspersions Resented. The village show was being held, and among the competitors was a certain worthy whose exhibits were suspected of not being bona-fide the property of the exhibitor, according to the rules.

Unhindered. "How is your garden getting along?" "All right. I haven't interfered with it yet."

Being able to adjust oneself to one's position isn't all; staying adjusted takes some ability, too.



Enduring! Certain-tyed is a name which has come thru the storm of business competition stronger than ever. It stands for quality, dependability, satisfaction and fair dealing.

Certain-tyed Roofing. Is the most efficient type of roof for factories, office buildings, farm buildings, garages, etc. The cost of laying prepared roofing is the same whether you use good materials or poor. Therefore, it pays to use CERTAIN-TYED, which is the best. It is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1/2 or 3/4 inch), and it will remain excellent long after the time when a poor quality roof would have had to be replaced.

Paints and Varnishes. Are good, reliable products made by experienced paint men who know how to make good paints and varnishes. The result is that CERTAIN-TYED Paints and Varnishes are high grade products, sold at lower prices than you would expect to pay for good paints and varnishes. We guarantee CERTAIN-TYED Paints and Varnishes to give satisfaction. Whether you do your own painting or hire a professional painter you will find it to your interest that you get CERTAIN-TYED.

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat. The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops. You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to visit farms in the United States. Write for literature and particulars as to Canada's railway rates to Dept. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

W. V. BENNETT, Room 4, Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb., Canadian Government Agent.