

1-Scene in the great Russian fortress of Kronstadt, whose garrison revolted but later yielded to the provisional government. 2-Eleanor Parker of Barnard college and Charles F. Phillips and Owen Cattell of Columbia university, who were arrested in New York for conspiring against the draft; Phillips pleaded guilty and asked permission to register. 3-Brig. Gen. R. E. L. Michie, aid to General Scott in the Root mission now in Russia; the low-collared uniform he has on is now disapproved by the war department. 4-One of the battering rams used by the Germans to destroy without explosives the cottages in the French territory from which they are being driven by the allies.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

More Than Ten Million Young Americans Register for National Army.

PERSHING REACHES ENGLAND

British Start Tremendous Offensive In Belgium, First Blowing Up Messines Ridge - Japan Warns Russia Against Withdrawing From the War-Food Scarcity Worries Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD. More than 10,000,000 men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years responded to the call of the nation on Tuesday, June 5, registration day for the national army. Thus the first step in the execution of the selective service law was completed with gratifying success and the predictions of the Germans and of the traitors in

registration would be a failure were proved false.

That there would be opposition to the registration was a foregone conclusion, but it was sporadic and on the whole was of no importance. Such hostile demonstrations as there were in the Medway, close to London, on generally took place in strongholds of | Tuesday, but was driven off with the the I. W. W. and the Socialists and were promptly squelched.

America who side with them that the

Returns from some states were below the estimates of the census bureau, but in other states those estimates were exceeded. A large proportion of those registering claimed exemption, usually because of dependent relatives, and the war department officials, as a result, intimated that the rules governing exemption would be

tightened. The considerable number of claims for exemption really does not mean that so many young Americans desire to avoid service. Such a conclusion would be most unjust, for everywhere there were evidences of unbounded patriotism and loyalty, and the indications of exemption claims arose mainly from the necessary answers to questions that were merely statistical.

As soon as the machinery of registration is readjusted, 1,500,000 names will be drafted, the exemption boards will do their work and 625,000 men will be called for immediate service.

Pershing Arrives in England. The safe arrival of General Pershing and his staff at an English port

was announced on Friday. The naval collier Jupiter, laden with grain and other supplies for the Pershing army and escorted by American warships, arrived at a French port; a squadron of our warships arrived ernment, caused considerable concern at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, presumably in Petrograd, but as the action of the to relieve the British navy of the patrol of the South Atlantic; and more hospital units landed in England and proceeded to France. So much the government allowed to be known of the movements of our armed forces. Military expediency demanded the suppression of much more interesting ment of her peace plan by setting

Preparations have been made for the reception of American troops in France. A number of bases have been organized, camps for infantry and artillery have been laid out, and aviation parks established.

From France came the news of the exploit of the American steamship Silvershell which encountered an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. The two vessels fought for an hour and a half, exchanging many shots, and then one shell fired by the naval gunners on the Silvershell found its mark and the U-boat was sent to the

British Offensive in Flanders.

After a smashing bombardment lasting three days, the British began their expected offensive in Flanders early Thursday morning with an explosion that was heard by Premier Lloyd George at Walton Heat 140 miles away. Nine miles of German positions along the Ypres-Armentieres front undertake military chastisement

pounds. Instantly the Englishmen, Irishmen, Australians and New Zealanders that make up the British army in Belgium sprang forward in successive waves, and one of the fiercest battles of the war was on.

The attack was directed at the Messines ridge, between Messines and Wytschnete, where ever since October of 1914 the Germans had maintained themselves in a sharp salient that always threatened Ypres, only three miles to the north. The morning rush resulted in the capture of Messines and Wytschaete and the enemy's defense systems on the nine-mile front. and later in the day another forward movement took the British into and through the village of Oosttaverne, The entire salient was straightened out and all the counter-attacks were repulsed. Any considerable further advance in this sector will threaten the German hold on Lille, which is about five miles from the nearest British position. Large numbers of prisoners already have been taken.

The Germans must have known that the attack of Messines ridge was intended, for the preparatory bombardment was terrific, and yet reports from prisoners indicated that they actually were taken by surprise.

In preparation for the operations in Flanders the British fleet co-operated with the land forces, subjecting Ostend to severe bombardment. The British air forces also were in action, repeatedly raiding the German bases at Zeebrugge, Ostend and Bruges. In retaliation a squadron of German airplanes attacked the British naval base loss of eight machines.

Several times during the week the Germans made vicious attacks in the Alsne and Champagne sectors and even gained possession of some French positions; but the gallant pollus almost immediately recovered the lost ground, inflicting severe losses on the

enemy. The Austrians claimed to have effectually checked the Italian advance toward Trieste, and announced that the Italian losses in the offensive were 180,000 men. On Tuesday the Italians were forced back south of Jamiano.

Dispatches from Rome revealed the fact that Italy had proclaimed the independence of Albania.

Once more the British admiralty issued a very satisfactory report on the work of the submarines, showing but 23 British vessels sunk in the week, five of which were fishing vessels. The American destroyers completed their first month in the war and have proved themselves most valuable aids to the British naval forces.

Russia is Warned.

Conditions in Russia remain chaotic, though they may be straightened out somewhat by the work of the Root commission and the American railway engineers. The revolt of the garrison of Kronstadt, which declared the island fortress independent of the govgarrison was denounced by the Petrograd council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates it collapsed, and the garrison bowed to the authority of the provisional government.

Following President Wilson's example, France replied to Russia's stateforth in a general way the demands of the French. These, embodied in a vote of the chamber of deputies, include the liberation of the territories invaded by Germany, the return to France of Alsace-Lorraine and just

reparation for damage. Japan also took official cognizance last week of the Russian crisis, informing the government at Petrograd that if Russia withdraws from the war Japan, in consultation with England and the United States, will consider what measures to adopt. The provisional government was warned that if Russia accepts a separate peace it will become another Austria under the domination of Germany, will lose Poland, Lithuania and Finland and will be stripped of many of her outlying possessions. Furthermore, Japan informed Great Britain that while, in case of Russia's withdrawal from the entente, Japan would prefer to send her troops to France rather than to undertake military chastisement of

were blown into the air by 20 charges | Russia, if the new situation seemed of high explosives, totaling a million to threaten Japan the latter would take measures for self-protection. This means she would declare war on Russia and take away Manchuria and possibly, outer Mongolia.

The best informed opinion is that the entente allies have little to hope from Russia in the way of further active participation in the war. If she can be persuaded to reject a separate peace and to hold the Germans back from further invasion, that is about the limit of reasonable expectation. The provisional government seems utterly lacking in cohesion and its power is negligible.

The strike of munition workers in Petrograd was averted on Wednesday, but only by granting the demands of the men, including the six-hour day.

General Brussiloff was made commander in chief of the Russian armies. and General Gurko again resigned as commander on the western front.

Two Things Worry Germany. Two things are causing especial anxiety in Germany. One is the persistent demand of the masses in Austria-Hungary for a peace on the Scheidemann plan of no annexations and no indemnities—a separate peace if Germany 'remains obdurate. The German Socialists are aroused to anger by the prospect of this breaking up of the alliance of the central powers, and lay all the blame on the pan-Germans.

The other cause for German worry is the scarcity of food, which admittedly is increasing throughout the empire. Food Controller von Batocki told the reichstag that the potato crop is smaller than was expected, and that the crops in the occupied territories are a great disappointment, as seed will hardly germinate in ruined soil. In Turkey, Bulgaria and Austria, he admitted, the food situation was desperate. The cities and towns over there are suffering far more than the country districts, for the peasants retain much of the meats and other foodstuffs they produce, despite the efforts of the officials to force them to disgorge. In some parts of Germany the townspeople have been conducting regular expeditions into the country to seize food, by armed force if neces-

The war and the question of China's participation therein are causing a lot of trouble for the rulers of that socalled republic. The situation is confusing to occidentals, but the concrete results have included the revolt of 11 provinces, which formed a provisional government, and the resignation of the vice president.

Germany undertook to appease Spain by apologizing for the sinking of a Spanish vessel and offering to pay damages, but the Spaniards are still angry and the food situation there is bad. King Alfonso last week made a demand on the central powers that the abuse of Jews in Palestine be stopped, and in this was backed up by the Argentine republic.

Northcliffe Comes to America.

An interesting development of the week was the acceptance by Lord Northcliffe of the position of head of the British war commission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour. The great editor and publisher is, next to Lloyd-George, the most influential man in Great Britain and it is predicted that his work in America will be momentous.

A neat example of German methods of oppression is supplied by the treatment of Mons. That Belgian town was fined \$100,000 last week because a Belgian paper, printed in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when that city was bombarded by allied airmen-also, probably, because the Ger-

mans needed the money. The finance committee of the senate put in another strenuous week revamping the war revenue bill, and finally got it in shape for consideration by

the senate. The campaign for the sale of Liberty bonds is still being carried on with vigor and the greatest success throughout the country. Why it should be necessary to urge people to put their money into these absolutely safe and very desirable securities is not easily understandable, but since it is, the men who have the work in charge are to be highly commended for the skill, persistency and ingenuity with which they are pushing the campaign.

Details of Important Allied Victory Before Ypres.

OLD SCORE IS WIPED OUT

Capture of Messines Ridges Peculiarly Gratifying, as It Was the Scene of Former British Defeat-Defenses Shattered.

With the British Armies in France, June 7.—In one of the most elaborately planned and daringly executed ma- pour out torrents of high explosive neuvers of the war Sir Douglas Haig's shells on the German trenches and forces have dealt a mighty blow against the German line in Belgium, and been rewarded with notable gains | confined themselves solely to the task in terrain and the capture of more of deluging German guns and gunners than 5,000 prisoners and numerous in baths of gas fired in shells of evguns of various caliber. In addition they inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans.

The Germans, though apparently seemingly prepared to meet it, were not been hampered by the enemy ardriven from their nearly three years' tillery and that their casualties hold on Messines ridge, opposite "poor old" Ypres. Ypres in a sense was avenged today, for Messines ridge has been the vantage point from which the Germans have poured torrents of shells into the stricken city. The British also wiped off an old score against the Germans, for they held the ridge in October, 1914, and with very thin forces, and virtually no artillery, fought bloodily but vainly to hold it when the Prussian troops massed their modern and overpowering weapons of war against

Prisoners taken declared that the bombardment of Vimy ridge was child's play compared with the gunfire turned upon Messines ridge.

Triumph for Artillery. This fire reached its climax just as dawn was graying the eastern skies and while the full moon was still suspended high in the heavens.

The attack was accompanied by all the arts and deviltries of latter-day war. The enemy guns and gun crews had been bathed for days in gas shells sent over by the long-range British guns.

The night was filled with red incendlary flames. Shells that spurted lead in streams crashed in appalling numbers about the heads of the defending soldiers. High-explosive and shrapnel fire was carried out with such rapidity that the earth writhed under the force of the attack.

Mines that had taken two years to dig and fill with an overwhelming explosive broke into an avalanche of flaming destruction in the half light of dawn. This was indeed an Ypres day of retaliation and victory for the vicious sufferings of two years and eight months.

Gunners Strip to Waist.

It was a day of intense heat, and the gunners worked stripped to the waist. The attack went forward with clocklike regularity.

The British casualties were slight. Three out of four of the casualties were reported to be walking cases, who would return to duty in a few days.

The attack began at dawn, and the setting was as picturesque as can well be imaginable. The day before had been hot and sultry. Toward evening there was a series of thunder storms which extended well into the night, the lightning mingling with the flashes of the guns, but the thunder being virtually unnoticed amid the din of the cannon. A full moon struggled continuously to break through the heavy clouds which scudded across the velvety night sky.

Sing on Way to Fight.

On the way to the front were all the familiar pictures of the war-endless trains of motor trucks; all varieties of horse transport, the British soldiers marching to battle light of heart and singing songs familiar in every American community.

In the shadow of an old windmill which has withstood the storms of a century and been undaunted by nearly three years of war, the correspondent witnessed the last phases of the sevenday preliminary bombardment and the final outburst of the guns which sent the British infantry confidently on their way to new successes in fighting the greatest military nation the world has ever known.

From the German line the same lazy, looping rocket signals were ascending to illuminate the treacherous bit of ground between the trenches known as No Man's Land. This nightly "straffing" had been going on so long that the enemy considered it entirely normal and took no alarm. Occasionally blue and yellow rockets would be flung into the air by Germans holding the front line.

One by one the guns became silent. There was the old "grandmother" howitzer of enormous caliber, which kept breaking the peace at five-minthe silence which lay over all the surrounding country.

Like Volcanoes in Eruption.

Day was scarcely breaking when from the dimly visible ridge a score of flery volcanoes seemed suddenly to the earth or had driven them to cover spring from the earth. The night had at breakneck speed. been filled with strange noises and still flame, leaping from the ground, had a lines and were only challenged by meaning all their own. They were the some very bad-shooting anti-aircraft spectacular outward and visible evidences of more than a million pounds of high explosives which had been buried deep in mines below the enemy's positions for months.

All the world appeared lurid and

horrible under the sinister glow. The earth shook as if torn by a great selsmic disturbance. It was not a single shock. The force of the explosion actually set the earth rocking to and fro, and under the influence of the glant guns, which immediately began to roar from far and near, the trembling continued indefinitely. It was 3:10 o'clock when this final terrific

bombardment began. It has seemed that the battle of the Somme attained the ultimate in the close assembly of war weapons, but this sudden outpouring on Messines ridge was beyond all calculation. The lighter field guns far forward set up a perfect curtain fire, under which the assaulting troops trudged confidently to their allotted goals. Farther back the deep-throated heavies began to communications, while still other guns -enough to win any ordinary battleery conceivable caliber.

The effect of this counter battery work was not appreciated until later in the day, when the infantry sent aware that the blow was coming and back word that their progress had amounted to virtually nothing.

Enemy Signals for Help.

Great black observation balloons had stolen skyward during the din of the newly begun battle. In the wood back of the windmill spring birds, awakened by the deafening clamor, had begun to sing joyously. Like so many children who have come into the consciousness of being in the midst of the war, these birds regarded the appalling noise of the battle as a normal condition of life.

The smoke of the giant mines exploded along the battle front meantime rose in great, curling plumes toward the sky and was punctuated by red signals for help from the stricken Germans in the front and support lines. Never was the air filled with more frantic notices of danger. The entire horizon glowed with red balls of fire sent up by the nervous Germans.

More and more British airplanes began to make their appearance. One flew over the lines, the flashes of the guns being reflected brilliantly on its highly glazed wings.

Under this appalling fire trudged forward on the ten-mile front General Plumer's army. At many places the men found German troops utterly dazed by the mine explosion and the ordeal of the artillery fire.

First Taste of New Warfare.

Many of these troops had but recently come from Russia, where they had spent 18 months and knew nothing of what actual warfare was like on the western front. They had bolted at the first mine explosion and had only been gathered together in groups by their noncommissioned officers when the British appeared out of the smoke and shells and made them prisoner.

They said they had been given to understand by their officers that the British always killed their prisoners. It was really pitiful in some instances to see the manner in which these oners cringed to their captors.

As a matter of fact, the British soldier, when the fighting is done, is inclined almost too strongly to treat the German prisoners as pals. Some of the prisoners taken today had only gone into the German lines last night and had made their way forward under a galling fire and had lost heavily. But the troops already in the line were calling for relief in such a manner that their appeals could not be denied. Failed to Time Attack.

In view of the fact that the attack had been expected the German com manders were endeavoring to get their best units actually into the fighting front, but had underestimated when the British would strike. The troops in a strange line were utterly bewil dered when the attack began and fell easy prey to the advancing British.

The Irish, New Zealanders and Australians, who had been rehearsed in every detail of "the show," knew just what to do from the moment the word to advance was given.

The battle was far more visible during the first uncertain moments than later when the sun gradually burned its way through the eastern banks of clouds. By that time the smoke of exploding shells and the vapors from the blinding barrage, which had been part of the artillery duty, obscured the more distant landscape to such an extent that the roaring guns could not be seen at all, although the firing was almost at one's feet. The brilliantly leaping shrapnel shells, breaking far above ground, appeared through a thick mist only as brief and brilliant electric sparks.

British Planes Rule Air.

For a month past, but especially since June 1, the airplanes on this front have been indefatigably at work during every possible flying hour, They had brought down nearly 50 machines in six days as a means of blindute intervals, the shock of each suc- ing the enemy. Lately the Germans ceeding explosion and the shrick of have endeavored valiantly to obtain the heavy shells being emphasized by airplane observations for their artillery, but their observing machines have seldom been able to direct more than one or two shots before the British fighting scouts had pounced upon them and either sent them crashing to

Today the British planes flew far stranger sights, but these masses of and long over the enemy's retreating batteries. All through the day British planes ruled the air. They co-operated actively with the British artillery and infantry in maintaining the success of this brilliant episode in modern war-

Nerves All On Edge

Just as nerve wear is a case of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a caus of nervousness. Anyone who has backache, nervousness, "blues," headaches dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy is recommended by thou-sands who have had relief from just such troubles.

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Helping the Laundress. "I declare to goodness, I have got the

backache so today I just can't lift that tub," said the laundress, as she looked at it on the bench in the laundry. "Why lift it?" asked John.

"And how do you suppose I am going to get it emptied?" asked the laundress, sarcastically.

"Siphon it out," said John. Then he went to a closet where odds

and ends were kept, found a piece of rubber tubing, filled it with water, and then, holding both ends, placed one in the tub and trailed the other off to the sewer opening in the floor, In a moment the water was running out nicely, while the laundress stood with her mouth open, watching how easy it was.

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Supper Would Wait.

I was returning home the other evening about 6:30 o'clock when I saw Tommy, my neighbors' boy, "lagging for line" with pennies with a crowd of other boys. I knew that his family always had supper at six o'clock sharp, so I said, "I'll bet you five cents you'll miss your supper, Tommy."

He grinned up at me saucily and replied: "Then you lose your bet, 'cause I got the chops right here with me. Ma sent me for 'em at five o'clock."-Everybody's Magazine.

He Put It Back.

The decorator and his apprentice

were lime-washing the bakery. They were about half way through their task when the master decorator came to look round.

The apprentice was splashing the lime wash about. The master, not relishing this waste, said: "Mind your eyes, lad."

The lad said: "It is all right, sir, I have just had one eye full, but I didn't waste it. I put it back in the bucket."

son why they should have a kindly feeling for us.

No matter how much we may love

our neighbors, we can see no good rea-

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