



1—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, as Imperial chancellor, has been the center of a storm of dissension in Germany. 2—Practice bayonet charge over a fence in one of the training camps of the Officers' Reserve corps. 3—French ladies of Moy driven to field work by the Germans who occupied the town; the photograph was found on a captured German officer. 4—Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander of the Russian army in Galicia and captor of Halicz.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President's Embargo on Foods and Other Supplies, Hard Blow at Enemy.

AMERICAN CROPS TO BE BIG

Russians, in Tremendous Drive on Lemberg, Break Through Teuton Line—Governmental Crisis in Germany May Result in Internal Reform.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The matter of food, its production and control, is becoming more important daily as a factor in ending the war. The international aspect was brought sharply to the front last week when President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food and certain other articles. No one has been blind to the fact that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been shipping great quantities of foodstuffs into Germany ever since the war began. This was within their rights, but to do it and still feed their own populations, they have been importing very heavily from America. Therefore it is equally within the rights of America, certainly the part of wisdom, to shut off the exportation to neutrals of all foodstuffs beyond what they need for their own sustenance and what we and our allies can spare. It would be stupid to continue to supply food, even indirectly, to our enemy, and the United States, though slow to act, is now acting firmly. The neutral nations of course are wailing, but if they are not for us they are in a degree against us and must stand the consequences.

President Wilson, being a humanitarian, insists that the neutrals named must be permitted to ship into Germany dairy products provided that they can give guarantees that such products will be consumed only by women and children and other non-combatants. This is kindly, but ignores the fact that the German women are doing most of the work in the empire, rearing all the men for fighting.

Great Crops in America.

The success of the American campaign for the increase of production is demonstrated by the highly encouraging government forecast of crops. The acreage sown was immense and the general outlook is for correspondingly immense yields of all grains except wheat, and even in wheat there will be a fair average crop. The yield of corn will be tremendous, and in a word, the United States will have not only an abundance of food grains for itself, but also great surplus stocks for its allies. The crop of potatoes will be the biggest on record, and the hay crop, also of prime importance, will be heavy.

On the other hand, Food Controller Batoeki, says Germany's fruit and vegetable harvest is far below the average and that the yield of grain will be "as good as in 1915," which was a year of drought and miserable crops in the empire.

The senate is still trying to formulate a law to regulate the distribution and use of the country's food and probably other supplies of vital importance, and has agreed to vote on the bill on July 21. The long and patience exhausting wrangle over this measure has been caused largely by the determination of the "drys" to take advantage of the circumstances and make it a prohibition law. Whether the distillation of whisky shall be prohibited, whether the stocks in bond shall be commandeered and used for munitions, whether beer and wine shall survive or perish, and a dozen other like questions have been the subjects of argument and dispute. The inclusion or exclusion of fuel, steel and other products also has been debated at length. Meanwhile President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have fidgeted and fumed and urged in vain, the food speculators have been making immense unearned

profits, and the people marvel at the stupidity of senators who are unable to comprehend the necessity for speedy action.

President Appeals to Business.

President Wilson on Wednesday issued an appeal to the business interests of the country to display true loyalty by foregoing unusual profits in selling their goods to both the government and the public. He warned them that extortion would not be tolerated, and condemned especially the ship owners who have maintained an unfairly high schedule of ocean freight rates. At the same time members of the Council of National Defense were holding important conferences with the heads of the great steel concerns to arrange for a sufficient supply of steel for war purposes.

The immediate result of this conference was the assurance of the steel producers that they would supply all the steel needed by the government at a price to be fixed after the conclusion of the trade commission's cost inquiry. Thereupon the president authorized Chairman Denman of the shipping board to commandeer ships on the stocks, shipyards and raw materials if necessary and to begin expenditure of the \$750,000,000 fund for the construction of a merchant marine. The board has adopted the policy of building as many steel ships as possible and making up the deficiency with wooden vessels.

Delay in sending in registration lists caused a postponement of the great day for which the registrants in the national army have waited, the day of the draft, the lottery of fate in which the prizes are to be honorable service for all selected and death and wounds for many. During the week the war department issued complete instructions for the work of the exemption boards so that it might be carried out with expedition and with reasonable assurance of fair and just treatment for all selected with death and wounds the training of the selected soldiers are being rapidly constructed and all other arrangements carried to completion.

It was made known in Washington that every man of the 10,500,000 registered will be drawn and that enough of the first names as they come out of the box will be used to fill the first army. The rest will be on reserve and will be called out in their order as long as more are needed.

Yet another step in the making of the great national army was taken last week when President Wilson called in to the federal service the entire National Guard and National Guard reserve, the transfer to be completed by August 5. This legalizes the sending of the Guard outside the boundaries of the nation.

Various occurrences, more or less unimportant in themselves, have aroused our more than lenient government to the danger of permitting Teutons and their friends full liberty in this country, and a number of German employees of the diplomats in Washington have been deported. Every day, too, German agents and spies in other parts of the country are being gathered in and put where they can do no harm. There is even some talk of legislation for the regulation of newspapers printed in the German language. This called forth a protest from the New Yorker Herald and a covert threat of disorders if it is carried out. The German-American press continues to attack our government's conduct of the war, to "strafe" Great Britain and to sneer at Russia.

Getting After the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World, a generally disreputable organization that is openly opposed to the war, is making all the trouble for the country that it can by fomenting strikes and riots in those parts of the West where it is strong. It is accused of being wholly pro-German and its doings are certainly treacherous and rebellious. The war department has announced that it is ready to do its part in suppressing these disorders, and various Western communities are taking steps to rid themselves of the men who stir them up. Bisbee, Ariz., was the first town to act. The decent citizens that mining center rounded up 1,197 I. W. W. members and sympathizers, loaded them on a cattle train and deported them. Such mild treatment helped the town that applies it, but the

trouble makers only go on to other localities and continue their nefarious propaganda. Work is at a standstill in many of the biggest mining and lumber camps of the country.

The department of labor last week created the United States public service reserve, for the mobilization of adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to effective conduct of the war.

Russia's Drive on Lemberg.

Russia's re-awakened troops, directed by General Brusiloff and commanded by General Korniloff, continued their great drive in Galicia last week and inflicted a tremendous blow on the Austro-German forces by breaking through their lines and capturing Halicz. This city is regarded as the key to Lemberg, the immediate objective of the Russian offensive, and last year was unsuccessfully attacked with Brusiloff from the north. This time he moved on it from the south and took it with comparative ease, together with a great number of prisoners. The German and Austrian armies were separated and their morale so broken that Korniloff was enabled to use his Cossack cavalry in the pursuit with telling effect.

Some distance to the north the Russians fiercely attacked in the Pinsk sector, gaining considerable ground, and the activity of their artillery in the Rizza region presaged an attempt to break that, the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forcing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 1,400 yards. This German attack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the German submarine bases.

There was tremendous fighting in France, the Germans making desperate attacks especially along the Chemin des Dames. But the French withstood the assaults stoutly and when they were driven back anywhere, invariably recaptured the lost ground.

Germany's Internal Troubles.

Germany's internal ferment is increasing, the opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are growing in numbers and boldness, and the cabinet seems to be breaking up. But all this can have no immediate effect on the prosecution of the war, for it is internal and the general staff, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, dominates the entire imperial government. Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only academic interest to the outside world. It would appear that the war must go on until the kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

The attempt to restore the Manchu empire in China met with dismal failure, and now turns out to have been financed by Germany. Another brilliant stroke of foreign policy by Zimmermann. The young emperor again abdicated and General Chang Hsun, his sponsor and the kaiser's agent, retired to the imperial city section of Peking, where he and his fast dwindling army were hemmed in by the republicans forces.

The weekly report of the British admiralty on submarine activities was very gratifying, showing only 17 merchantmen were sunk, while 17 others that were attacked, escaped. During the same period arrivals in British ports were 2,898, and sailings 2,798. The American steamer Kansas was destroyed by a German U-boat.

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE MAKES STATEMENT

DEMANDS THAT SENTIMENT FOR AMERICA BE DOMINANT OVER ALL ELSE.

SCORES A DISLOYAL ELEMENT

Seeks to Arouse Patriotic Citizens of the State to a Realization of the Serious Situation that Confronts Them—The Council's Statement.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

The state council of defense, in a public statement makes an appeal to the people of Nebraska for an aroused public sentiment along patriotic lines, and makes a special appeal to the "men and women which comprise the Lutheran church membership to put a check on the un-American activities of some of their conspicuous and influential representatives." The statement speaks approvingly of the University of Nebraska and its management, but deplors the fact that some members of the faculty have persistently "given encouragement, publicly and privately, to those out of harmony with the American cause."

An explanation of the charge made against leaders of the Lutheran church a member of the state council of defense says: "We cannot designate from our information any branch or organization of the Lutheran church. The complaints come to us from many sections of the state where different Lutheran churches exist. The charges that some of the leaders of the churches get as near actionable language as possible without going over the brink in their criticism of the country and its war purposes. We get the information directly before patriotic people of the state in the most concise manner possible when we say 'representatives of the Lutheran church.'"

The Statement

"Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—To the people of Nebraska. After the most serious and solemn investigation and consideration of the Nebraska state council of defense deems it to be its duty to present certain facts to the patriotic people of Nebraska in order that they can have timely information as to the situation in this state.

"On the whole Nebraska is intensely patriotic. It has contributed generously in the way of Red Cross subscriptions, liberty bond purchases and voluntary enlistments. But reports come from various sections of the state relating to un-American words and conduct, verging all the way from utterances of reasonable character to direct acts and words of disloyalty and embarrasments put upon faithful citizens. These reports would be unbelievable but for the fact that they come in such large numbers and from so many discreet and responsible men.

"Many cases reported by individuals were upon investigation found to be exaggerated. The council adopted the policy of assuming that many of the so-called reasonable utterances were due to thoughtlessness and proceeded along educational lines. In a number of instances personal friends of offending persons were assigned to call upon them for the purpose of trying to convince them of the importance of American citizenship and the government in the present war.

"In the meantime, complaints innumerable continued to reach the state council. "When the Liberty bonds were in process of sale, a number of bankers reported to the state council that they had been threatened with withdrawal of deposits in the event they purchased Liberty bonds or participated in their sale. The council issued a warning calling attention to the fact that such threats amounted to treason and would be so treated. This warning had wholesome effect. The boys to the front nor the boys secretary of the state banking board wrote to the various national and state chapters of Nebraska, making inquiry as to threats of this character. Several hundred of these reports were received. The larger number of banks reported that no threats of this character had been reported actual threats and a much larger number reported statements that amounted to implied threats. Most of these reports, however, the warning issued by the state council had had, unquestionably, good effect whether upon those who were antagonistic to the movement from thoughtlessness or from outright opposition to the government. The reports show the strong, independent spirit of the Nebraska bankers.

"A majority made it very clear that they would not tamely submit to threats involving patriotic action. At the same time a large number of these reports showed that there exists throughout Nebraska a very general misunderstanding of the nature and necessity of the present war, and the council was urged to carry on a system of education thru patriotic meetings.

"It is hardly possible to present in this statement the instances that will fairly show the real situation. In one Nebraska town a German birth enemy engaged in the banking business, has been so open and pronounced in his support of the government that he has lost several thousand dollars in deposits, controlled by Prussian sympathizers. From one town comes the well authenticated report that while nothing has been done in that town to aid the Red Cross efforts to hold Red Cross meetings has been openly and violently antagonized. Many instances of this kind are reported in business or professional men or farmers have shown that men of commanding influence in the community have openly expressed their sympathy with the American enemy and have persistently discouraged every effort to help America. One man engaged in the banking business has publicly stated that his best would do nothing for the sale of Liberty bonds, adding: 'I would commit suicide before I would take up arms against Germany.' "One of Nebraska's best known and most reliable citizens reports the seriousness of the situation in his community. 'The pro-German sentiment is so strong that even some of the patriotic citizens seem to be afraid to do their full duty and feel considerably intimidated.' Another report says of another community: 'Many of the business men seem to be timid for fear they will lose business if they engage in patriotic activities.' "Where the complaints deal only with the reasonable or thoughtless words of a single or of one or two individuals it is not serious for such cases may be handled with words of warning and thru education. But the extracts from the reports cited above are fair samples of a very large number of reports showing where whole communities are more or less affected by the un-American attitude of influential men. These complaints have come in such number and from such responsible sources that it is impossible longer to withhold them from the public. In certain communities men working for the country's good have been embarrassed and handicapped in some instances threatened with personal violence and in many instances promised damage to their business at the hands of men who are openly opposed to our country's cause.

"Some of the strongest support and best co-operation has come to the council from the members of the Lutheran church, and the council clearly recognizes the perfect loyalty of the larger number of Nebraskans of German origin. But covert and open attack in various sections of the state upon our country's cause have reached such proportions that they must be given serious attention. The interests at stake are too important for the patriotic men and women of Nebraska to remain in the dark. An aroused public sentiment at this time will go far toward the protection of life and property, toward the conservation of food supplies and in furtherance of the effort to place Nebraska squarely in line with the national government. Conscious of the unwillingness of its own members at first, to take the situation seriously, the council is perfectly aware that these words of warning will be a revelation to many and that they may not be accepted by some with the seriousness with which they are entitled.

"For the reason that the seriousness of this situation has forced itself upon the council and that it has not other concern than that involving the best interests of Nebraska and the United States, the council speaks with perfect frankness with respect to serious evils that can only be cured by a thorough and honest support of that was must be unusual. But the war in which we are engaged is unusual and efforts of a honest support of that was must be unusual, too. The council refuses, therefore, to temporize with serious situations involving the welfare of the country.

Disloyalty Among State Employees

"The University of Nebraska is a patriotic institution. Its efficient chancellor and most of its capable faculty are working zealously for America's welfare and general has become their co-operating with the council that the university has come to be practically an adjunct of this organization. But, unfortunately, a few of the state university have so persistently given encouragement, publicly and privately, to those who are out of harmony with the American cause, that the council deems it necessary and proper to publicly register protest against these practices. It is not fair to the parents who support the American cause, that the boys themselves, that men of commanding influence in educational or other circles should be permitted to cultivate areas that are detrimental to the cause for which the boys fight. When all the energy and genius of the business and agricultural interests are being employed for the protection of food supplies it is not fair that conspicuous and influential men, and, presumably, law-abiding men shall teach doctrines that may encourage the vicious and lawless to acts of violence.

Church Leaders Antagonistic

"Perhaps never in history has it been deemed necessary by public opinion to single out by name a great church organization and appeal to the patriotism of its members to offset and check the serious tendencies of some of its conspicuous representatives of that organization. Because of the reliable reports that have been received from a number of sections of Nebraska—and come in a number by the hundreds—it is necessary that the council make such an appeal with respect to the organization known as the Lutheran church. The conspicuous representatives of that church have very generally, and it may be said almost unreservedly, refused to co-operate with any of the several efforts made by patriotic citizens for the support of the government. On the contrary, they have very generally publicly and privately, discouraged the American cause, and have shown marked partiality for the cause of America's enemy.

"Depending upon the American patriotism of the men and women who comprise the Lutheran church membership, the council makes its appeal to the rank and file of the church membership, and hereby calls upon that membership to make known, on behalf of the Lutheran church, devotion to America—the country that gives it protection and religious liberty. "In the discharge of its duty to America, the Nebraska state council of defense, intends to employ its power and authority to the limit in the effort to suppress in Nebraska any interference with the determination to push this war to a speedy and successful conclusion. It will strive to put down every attempt to handicap or embarrass or discourage those who, for the blessings they enjoy as American citizens, are trying to repay, at this critical time, the great debt they owe. To this end, we appeal to every patriotic man and woman in Nebraska, regardless of birth or ancestry. (Signed)

EDWARD HOWARD, Acting Governor.
ROBERT M. JOYCE
GEORGE COUPLAND
GEORGE H. HARRIES
RICHARD L. METCALFE
GEORGE O. BROPHY
DR. E. O. WEBER
SARAH B. HERKOVA
CHARLES A. MCCLLOUD
GEORGE E. JHONSON,
T. P. REYNOLDS,
P. H. HALL, Adjutant General.
NEBRASKA STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

Many Indians Have Enlisted

At Walthill, sixty-five Indians, fully half the company, are enrolled in one unit of the Sixth. In the personnel of Company H, Chadron, one finds such names as: Ralph Bear, Benjamin Red, Bear, Long Dog, Eagle Elk and Black Bird. In all, a dozen Slouxs are in this company. At least three tribes will be well represented in the "Aristocratic Sixth"; the Sloux, the Omahas and the Winnebagos. Mitchell Red Cloud of Grand Rapids, Wis., enlisted in the sanitary detachment of the Sixth Tuesday afternoon.

Druggist's Experience With Kidney Medicine

I have handled and sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for some time, and have heard customers claim that it had produced very satisfactory results in different ailments of the kidneys, liver and bladder. I have nothing but favorable reports at hand and my personal opinion is that there is not anything on the market that will equal Swamp-Root for disease of the kidneys, liver and bladder and I know of a physician who is a very strong believer in the merits of Swamp-Root. Very truly yours,
THE J. M. WATTS MERC. STORE,
J. M. WATTS,
Wattsville, Miss.

Sept. 29, 1918.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Vacation Just as Cheap. "Pa, are women ever optimists?" "Oh, yes, my son. The woman who tries to convince her husband that you can take a vacation tour as cheaply as you can stay at home is an optimist."

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Unfearing.

"The first shall be last and the last shall be first," quoted the devout citizen.

"It makes no difference to me how you arrange 'em," replied the expert commercialist. "I'll get mine either way. I'm the middle man."

Sold His Heirship.

Bobby, for once, expressed great interest in the sermon. "Fancy flying machines being mentioned in the Bible!" he said. "But are they?" "Why, didn't the vicar say Esau sold his heirship to his brother, Jacob?"—London Tit-Bits.

Congratulations.

"I'm afraid my speech was not much of a success." "Why," exclaimed Senator Sorghum, "I have called to congratulate you." "People either went to sleep or walked out of the hall." "Yes. But nobody threw anything at you."

Hush Money.

Miss Eleanor Munro, niece of former Postmaster Bryson, had an interesting experience while acting as a member of the "flying squadron" of the Red Cross, says the Indianapolis News. Miss Munro was one of a machine load of workers canvassing the rural routes west of the city. At one home on the Maywood road, Miss Munro alighted and seeing several men in the carriage shed back of the house, proceeded in that direction, determined to make her appeal to the purse holding part of the family. Soon the other occupants of her machine heard sounds indicating some presumably humorous situation, and soon Miss Munro emerged from the shed and showed to her companions a double handful of bills and small change. "Six dollars!" she exclaimed, laughing, "and how do you suppose I got it? I ran into a keg of beer and a poker game, and in order to get rid of me posthaste, they gave me everything on the board."

Instant Postum

A table drink that has taken the place of coffee in thousands of American homes.

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