



1—Photograph of the giant Caproni triplane, a sample of which has been sent to the United States from Italy and which carries 25 passengers. 2—President Irigoyen of Argentina, who is trying to arrange united action of Latin-American nations against Germany. 3—The Chateau of Peronne, reduced to ruins by continuous bombardment by the Germans. 4—W.A. Holman, prime minister of New South Wales, photographed in New York where he attended a luncheon of the Overseas club.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

House May Decide to Investigate Bernstorff's Plot to Influence Congress.

FIVE NAMED BY TOM HEFLIN

Bulgaria Ready to Quit War—Germany's Conditional Offer to Evacuate Belgium—Lansing's Exposures Well Timed—Haig Makes Further Advances in Flanders.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The house of representatives may determine to investigate itself, or rather the action of certain of its members, as a result of the disclosure of the Bernstorff plot to influence congress and keep the country from entering the war, by the expenditure of \$50,000 through some organization. Representative Tom Hefflin of Alabama precipitated the inquiry by stating in the house that he knew of some congressmen whose actions were suspicious. Called before the rules committee, he named Senator La Follette, Representative at Large W. E. Mason of Illinois, Representatives Fred A. Britten of Illinois, and Patrick D. Norton and John M. Baer of North Dakota. He did not accuse anyone of receiving German money, but demanded that the activities of these five men be investigated.

Bulgaria Wants to Quit.
Bulgaria, having attained the ends for which she entered the war—the recovery of Dobruja, Macedonia, and parts of Serbia that were taken from her in the Balkan war—is ready to quit fighting if permitted to retain her conquests. So says Stephan Panaretoff, Bulgarian minister to the United States. His country, he adds, has no interest in Germany's ambition to establish a Mittel Europa, and would have preferred to enter the war on the side of the allies, had their promises been as unconditional as those of the Kaiser.

Austria-Hungary, according to advice received in Washington, is rapidly nearing collapse, and the German war party realizes that peace, if it is to be of the German brand, must be procured within six months or before America gets fully into action. There is great distress throughout the realm of Emperor Charles and his people would gladly stop fighting provided they do not have to yield too much to Italy.

Germany Offers Belgian Bargain.

The replies of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace proposals, filled with high sounding phrases and hypocrisy, were virtually ignored by the allied governments and condemned as evasive and insincere by the press. Therefore the Kaiser came forward with an addendum, verbally expressed to the papal nuncio at Munich by Foreign Secretary Kuehman, in which he agreed to evacuate Belgium in order to gain peace. But the offer was hedged about by conditions that made all the non-Teutonic world laugh. He demanded that Germany have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp; that Belgium give a guaranty that "any such menace as that which threatened Germany in 1914 would in future be excluded;" that Belgium undertake to maintain the administrative separation of the Flanders and Walloon districts introduced by Germany, and not enter into any commercial treaties aimed at Germany. In return Germany offers graciously to contribute a share of the compensation to be paid to the little nation she has ravished.

The new German party organized by Admiral von Tirpitz and others not now in office got into action last week

with the slogan "Peace without indemnity means Germany's defeat." This party serves to co-ordinate the activities of the pan-German agencies and is getting large support. The social democrats are gathering their strength to combat it, and the result is likely to be a very pretty fight when the reeling assembles.

Little News From Russia.

Little is heard and still less is known just now about conditions in Russia. Plots, counter plots and accusations have not yet unsettled Kerensky, and he and the soldiers' and workmen's council may finally establish complete control over the situation. The troops in the field and in garrisons have been murdering their officers by the score, and one correspondent asserts they have no heart for the war since the czar was deposed—a statement that only adds to the confusion of the mental picture we over here have of the new republic. The armies, however, since the Germans captured Jacobstadt, have checked the advance of the enemy and even retook some positions near Pskoff. Winter is coming to their aid and it is considered probable that the movement of the Germans toward Petrograd is about ended for this year.

General Soukhomiloff, former war minister, first of the autocrats to be judged by a jury of the new democracy, was convicted of high treason on Wednesday, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life. His young wife, whose extravagance drove him nearly insane, was acquitted.

Lansing's Useful Disclosures.

As a means of consolidating the sentiment of the country and arousing its enthusiasm for a victorious war the disclosures of German intrigue made by Secretary Lansing are unexcelled. And they are ably seconded by the stirring speeches that Colonel Roosevelt has been delivering. Mr. Lansing times his exposures well and makes them with a calm finality that is most effective. His latest statement is that he has conclusive evidence that Count von Bernstorff on or before January 19 had received and read the Zimmerman note to the German minister in Mexico City telling of the intention to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, and consequently was fully aware of his government's plan when he asked authority to expend \$50,000 to influence congress and keep this country neutral.

Colonel Roosevelt's patriotic addresses were a distinct feature of the week. In Chicago and other middle West cities he expressed forcibly the opinions he and most of the rest of us have of the pacifists and obstructionists and other pro-Germans, and he gave special attention and some choice language to the case of Robert M. La Follette, the United States senator with whom Wisconsin is afflicted. The doughty "T. R." invaded the enemy's country, delivering one of his most fiery speeches at Racine. At the Chicago meeting and elsewhere resolutions were adopted calling for the expulsion of La Follette from the senate, but that so-called honorable gentleman, seemingly unmoved by the storm of denunciation, was busy organizing his followers in Wisconsin for a fight based on what he thinks are his principles.

South America is on Fire.

Germany sought to pacify Argentina by disapproving the ideas expressed by Count von Luxburg, but the South American republic was by no means satisfied and the people demanded that war be declared. The chamber of deputies concurred in the resolution of the senate that relations with Germany be severed, and it was up to President Irigoyen. He has been a determined advocate of neutrality, but it seemed likely that he would be forced to yield to the demand for war. Before deciding the matter, he began negotiations to secure united action by all the Latin-American nations. Uruguay and Paraguay were reported as eager to break off relations with Germany, and Peru last week presented to the imperial government a demand that satisfaction be given within eight

days for the sinking of the Peruvian bark Lorton in Spanish waters last February.

The people of Argentina have been stirred to increased indignation by the serious strikes of railroad men and other workers, which have been accompanied by much violence and destruction of property. These strikes are admittedly fomented and financially supported by Germans.

Haig Resumes His Offensive.

Having spent the first part of the week in consolidating his gains and beating off the desperate counter-attacks of the Germans, Field Marshal Haig on Wednesday resumed his offensive in Flanders in the Ypres region. In a few hours his men had occupied ground to a depth of more than 1,000 yards along most of the front involved, and were in possession of the Tower Hamlets ridge, were beyond the bloody Polygon wood, and had taken most of Zonnebeke, the village from which they were driven in April, 1915. The Germans made tremendously strong counter-attacks during the afternoon and evening, but in vain. The results of the offensive, at the date of writing, are pronounced most satisfactory.

Very heavy losses were incurred by the crown prince in futile attacks on the French along the Chemin des Dames and north of Verdun.

Four air raids in two days were made on England by the Germans and about a score of persons were killed. Both airplanes and Zeppelins took part in these raids and aerial torpedoes were used. The chief result was a renewed demand by the British press for reprisals. In several bombing expeditions the allied airmen did great damage to German establishments in Belgium. Monday night the German aviators cleverly bombed a French camp of German prisoners, killing two and wounding 17. They probably thought it was a hospital.

Steel Prices Heavily Reduced.

By a voluntary agreement made by steel producers with the war industries board and approved by the president, a scale of quotations was established that reduces prices of steel by about one-half. These, according to Elbert H. Gary, are fair and reasonable, though far below the expectations of the manufacturers. The priority committee of the war industries board issued an order that in all cases preference in orders for iron and steel and their products be given to concerns turning out materials actually necessary for the war's conduct. Manufacturers of articles classed as luxuries are the first to feel the effects of this order.

The federal labor trouble mediators are a busy lot of men these days. No sooner was the big strike of iron workers at San Francisco settled than the lake seamen voted to strike, and next the switchmen of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern suddenly quit, crippling the mills of the United States Steel corporation at South Chicago and Gary. Also, machinists employed by the government in navy yards and arsenals made new demands for more pay, and the bituminous coal operators and miners could not agree on wages. It was a relief to learn that the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers determined to prevent all strikes in its ranks during the war.

For Second Liberty Loan.

All preparations were completed last week for the campaign to float the second Liberty loan. The bonds, which will bear 4 per cent interest, will be advertised by posters, by every postmaster, railroad, express and telegraph manager, and every schoolteacher. A letter will be sent to every farmer in the country, and a special missive will go to a selected list of a million wealthy agriculturalists. They will be urged to invest as much of the proceeds of their harvest as possible in the Liberty bonds. Window cards, mailing stickers and automobile stickers will be distributed by the millions.

The senate passed the \$8,000,000,000 war deficiency bill, and the house and senate conferees completed their work on the great war tax bill.

LEADING BUSY LIFE AT FORT DEMING

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO SAFEGUARD MORALS AND PROVIDE ENTERTAINMENT

NEWS FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Varied Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources at the State House

Nebraska's 6,000 militiamen of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth regiments are firmly established in their new quarters in the immense divisional training camp, Camp Cody, at Deming, N. M. The first of the seven sections of the Fifth and Sixth regiment trains, the third section of the Fifth regiment train under the command of Major Clyde E. McCormick, of the first battalion of the Fifth regiment, arrived Sunday night. The other sections reached the camp during the following day and night, and all had entered their new quarters by Tuesday morning.

Camp Cody, 4,425 feet above the level of the sea, is situated in the middle of the New Mexican plateau. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, blue and azure in the distance and inviting exploration. The nearest, however, is twenty-four miles away.

The water is of absolute purity, and its underflow through the valley is 401,706.779 gallons, according to figures compiled by J. L. Dickson, an engineer with Company B of the Iowa Engineers here; enough to supply a population of 16,000,000. According to Major Charles H. Miller, constructing quartermaster at Camp Cody, anyone of the three wells in the camp will furnish 1,080,000 gallons a day, or twenty-five gallons for every man and horse each day.

TO REGISTER ALL WOMEN

State Chairman Says There Will Be No Let Up

"Registration of Nebraska women for patriotic service will not end until every loyal woman citizen over sixteen years of age is registered," says Mrs. A. E. Sheldon, state chairman of the women's registration for national service. Registration September 12 was heavy, considering that the organization of the nation-wide movement had been under way for only six weeks. October 17 is the day set for completed returns from each county. The time has been so short for perfecting plans that the Nebraska state council of defense has no organization as yet in six of the ninety-three counties. In at least eight other counties, registration was not held on Wednesday because the organizations in the county has not been completed. No other day is to be set apart for state registration but the work is to be carried on through precinct organization in each county, the method to be determined by the county organization, since the polling places were given to the women for September 12 only. Registration for national service of women has been held in Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri and Wyoming. The work of tabulation is so heavy that Mrs. Sheldon has been notified of the numbers registered in several counties and in each the proportion was a large one. Complete returns from none of these states has been received at Washington headquarters of the national council of defense.

State Pays Less for Flour

Flour for the next quarter at fifteen state institutions has been purchased by the state board of control from 60 cents to \$1 a sack of ninety-six pounds cheaper than for the past quarter. The Norfolk hospital, which had been paying \$5.90, has contracted with a Norfolk firm for \$4.90. At the Lincoln hospital for insane and at the penitentiary the price has dropped from \$5.90 to \$5.20. The flour is of the regular commercial grade.

Secretary of State Pool is being bombarded with letters from corporations which failed to pay their annual occupation tax before it became delinquent and which now desire the penalty to be omitted. Mr. Pool will insist upon the payment of tax and penalty.

The Nebraska building of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Cody was opened with a stunt night program for the troops of the Fifth and Sixth regiments. The entertainment was in charge of Lieutenant Cobbe of Omaha, chaplain of the Fifth Nebraska, and consisted of a band concert, vocal numbers by the men and several readings and instrumental solos. During the course of the evening L. R. Smith, secretary of the building on behalf of the Omaha branch of the National League for Women's service, presented seven pictures for the building.

The company headed by Fire Commissioner Ridgell, which was granted a right to select five sections of state school land from a group of thirty-nine designated tracts, for potash development, is preparing to turn back to the state all of the leases except the five which it chooses for development. Mr. Ridgell has been in Valentine getting the signatures of the other members of the company and will file relinquishments with the board shortly. The company is allowed but five land tracts under the rule adopted by the board.

U. S. RIFLE RANGE AT ASHLAND

Practice Grounds to Be Established There at Once

A first class Nebraska rifle range with abutments, firing lines and rifle pits, the property of the United States government, will soon be in readiness for government use on the old range near Ashland.

Ever since Major Hollingsworth has been in the office of adjutant general he has been at work on preparing and securing the authorization of this range. Funds for the purchase of the range and the transfer to the government have now been authorized and a deed will be filed making the range government property to be used by the government.

The war department has asked Major Hollingsworth to make an estimate of the cost of fitting the range out for use by troops. As soon as this estimate is made the work will in all probability start and inside of three weeks a good range will be in readiness for use. The ground to be used consists of a tract of over nine hundred acres and is declared by military authorities to have the qualifications of a good range.

The range is for the use of the government but it is possible that state troops may use the grounds for a rendezvous when ordered to mobilize for service.

Putting in Ensilage Cutters

Chairman Henry Gerdes of the state board of control has returned from a visit to the state institute for feeble minded at Beatrice. He superintended the installation of an ensilage cutter at that institution. The board bought a cutter for use at Beatrice costing \$260 and a larger one of the same type for use at the soldiers' home at Grand Island at a cost of \$290. For operating these machines a traction engine is hired. The state has ensilage cutters at the Norfolk hospital for insane and at the industrial school for boys that are operated by electric motors. Last year corn at the Beatrice institution became too hard for silo storage because the silos could not get a cutter from its neighbors when it wanted one, so the board decided to buy one. On account of the extreme high price of forage at this time the storing of ensilage for feeding dairy herds at state institutions is deemed a paying investment. Enough dairy cattle to supply state institutions will continue to be kept. The herd at the Hastings' hospital was reduced in number last spring.

Meatless and Wheatless Days.

One meatless and one wheatless day each week for the citizens of Nebraska is part of the conservation program outlined by Food Administrator Wattles in a recent letter to Governor Neville. The food administrator urges the governor to issue a proclamation asking that the people throughout the state of Nebraska refrain from eating meat on meatless days and wheat on wheatless days.

Mr. Wattles has computed the saving in bread that might be effected by such a plan. He estimates that if each person in the nation would save a single ounce of bread, or one-sixteenth of a loaf each day, the amount of this saving in round numbers would be 380,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. Applied to Nebraska it means that the 1,250,000 inhabitants would make a net annual saving of 475,000 bushels.

In his letter to the governor, Mr. Wattles states that unless such saving is effected there will be great suffering this winter among soldiers and families of the allies and perhaps among the United States soldiers.

Approximately 3,300 Nebraska boys

comprising the third unit of the initial draft will advance on the boundary line between war and peace during a period extending from October 3 to October 8. The third unit comprises 40 per cent of the original draft quota. Lancaster county's offering one hundred and sixty-three men, will leave Lincoln for Camp Funston, Fort Riley, at 12:30 p. m. October 6. Four hundred and thirty-seven soldiers will entrain on the special carrying the Lancaster county troops. Outside units to join the military delegation will be from Douglas and Gage counties.

For failure to comply with an order issued by the Nebraska banking board nearly a year ago, three Wahoo men who are officers and directors of a state bank at Ceresco have been refused a charter for a new bank at Ashland, in the same county.

Failed on Physical Examination

Failure of Captain Grissel to pass the physical examination prevents him from acting as commandant at the university this year, and has made necessary the appointment of Captain Ralph Dickinson, retired, to act in that capacity. A telegram has been received by Chancellor Avery from Adjutant General McCain announcing the detail of Captain Dickinson to the post. Captain Dickinson is at present at Fort Monroe, Va., on quartermaster duty, but he has been ordered to report to Chancellor Avery at once.

State's Permanent Road System

Nebraska's permanent highway system, with a complete chain of roads traversing every county of the state and stretching for several thousand miles, has been laid out by State Engineer George E. Johnson.

These highways will be developed with a federal good roads appropriation of \$1,000,000 and a like amount from the state. Work toward a permanent system of highways in Nebraska is to be started next spring, according to present plans, Mr. Johnson declared.

MORE WHEAT PRIZES

Honors for Western Canada Come Year After Year.

At the recent Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Ill., in a keen contest for the coveted first prize for wheat, Western Canada has again carried off all the honors. Not only has she won the first, but also the second and third prizes. These were won by Mr. S. Larcombe, of Hirtle, Manitoba. In past years the Province of Saskatchewan had the distinguished honor of carrying off the initial prize.

Harvesting and threshing are now completed in Western Canada, and while it is early in the season to give exact figures as to the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax it is safe to assume that the former will yield about 20 bushels per acre. The price to the farmer will be about \$2.00 per bushel, giving him \$40.00 an acre of a return. When it is considered that the land upon which this wheat is grown averaged less than \$30 an acre, it takes very little figuring to arrive at an estimate of the profit there is to the grain grower of Western Canada. The writer knows where a farmer purchased 160 acres of land in the spring of 1916, broke it up the same year, put it in wheat in 1917. His crop was harvested a few days ago. It yielded 4,800 bushels and he sold it at \$2.05 per bushel, giving him \$9,840. The land cost him \$4,800, breaking, seeding, seed, cutting and threshing, \$1,920. His profit was \$3,120 after paying for his land and his costs of improving. He has now \$3,120 to commence another season with a "paid for in full" improved farm.

Never has farming offered such profitable returns for labor as at present and nowhere is the large profit equal to that of the low priced, high yielding lands of Western Canada.

There has been a big rush during the past few weeks of renters and owners of high priced lands in many parts of the United States to investigate these 100% profit reports. No better season of the year could be selected by anyone desiring to better their condition and wishing to give Western Canada the "once over." Threshing is now completed and the grain being marketed. The weather is fine and will be pleasant for a couple of months and a visit now to personally investigate the conditions will be convincing and profitable. While old home ties and family associations are one of the first considerations in the mind of the reader, who feels that the old five or ten per cent return is sufficient, it behooves the modern and progressive farmer always to be on the alert to grasp the opportunities of the hour. Land in Western Canada that is annually producing a gross return of from \$40.00 to \$80.00 per acre is purchasable at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. It can be seen at a glance that such values cannot help but increase as they have done in the older agricultural districts of the United States. The new settler will find himself surrounded by same contented and prosperous neighbors. The expense of making one visit to look into Western Canada's opportunities is small—a special reduced rate is available and you owe yourself a holiday and a trip may do you good. You owe your dependents a right to better your condition and Western Canada offers that opportunity.—Advertisement.

Chinese Like American Cigarettes.

China consumed \$9,000,000 worth of American cigarettes in the year ending June 30.

Macon in the Limelight.

A new railway station costing \$2,500,000 has recently been completed at Macon, Ga.

More Men for the Army.

A new mail-sorting machine recently installed in Chicago's post office does the work of 30 men.

NOTICE TO SICK WOMEN

Positive Proof That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Relieves Suffering.

Bridgeton, N. J. — "I cannot speak too highly of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for inflammation and other weaknesses. I was very irregular and would have terrible pains so that I could hardly take a step. Sometimes I would be so miserable that I could not sweep a room. I doctored part of the time but felt no change. I later took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt a change for the better. I took it until I was in good healthy condition. I recommend the Pinkham remedies to all women as I have used them with such good results."—Mrs. MILDRED T. CUMMINGS, 822 Harmony St., Penn's Grove, N. J.



Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence of the excellence of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the distressing ills of women such as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, backache, painful periods, nervousness and kindred ailments.