

WOMEN REPLACE MEN

Fifth of Potato and Beet Crop of State Being Harvested by Weaker Sex, Experts Say.

According to railroad crop experts more than twenty per cent of the potato and sugar beet harvesters now at work throughout Nebraska are women.

The Nebraska Telephone company has petitioned the state railway commission for a 20 per cent increase in all telephone rates in their territory.

Charged with making disloyal and unpatriotic statements against the United States and its government, an indictment was brought against Samuel Hunziker, a wealthy farmer living near Sutton in Clay county.

Lincoln was visited by a third serious fire in the last month when the plant of the Standard planing mills, covering a block of ground north of the state university was entirely gutted by flames.

Antioch, which is little more than two years old, has 1,591 people and about 340 houses and cottages, according to the report of the census taker.

Box Butte county's home guards, fully equipped, journeyed from Alliance to a number of towns in the county recently and were received with great enthusiasm.

That Nebraska boys are in the thick of the fray "over there" is proven by the fact that the government's casualty list issued on Oct. 12 contained the names of sixteen soldiers from this state.

A man was haled into court and fined \$5 and costs at Alliance the other day for speeding in a tractor down the main street.

Hartington citizens are delighted over the prospects of having a full 24-hour electric light and power service and a complete up-to-date street lighting system in the immediate future.

At a mass meeting at Chadron plans were discussed looking toward the construction of a reservoir on Chadron creek to relieve the serious water situation, which confronts the city.

Because of the prevalence of Spanish flu the Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs has called off for this year its convention which was scheduled for Fairbury this week.

C. H. Davis of Colon, Saunders county, has been chosen as agricultural agent for Johnson county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Clarence R. Weber.

Nebraska has twenty-four potash concerns, fifteen of which are located at Antioch, according to a list of the various firms printed in a recent issue of the Alliance Times.

Nothing but the "flu" or some other catastrophe can prevent a monster gathering of delegates at the State Potato Growers convention at Blair Nov. 13 to 15.

The grand lodge of Odd Fellows, dependent for Lincoln this week, has been postponed one month because of the "flu" epidemic.

Principals of county schools throughout the state are acting on their own initiative in closing schools because of the Spanish influenza.

Fire destroyed the Richardson county bank building and the Kramer building at Falls City, entailing a loss of approximately \$120,000.

A community service flag containing over 100 stars was dedicated at Dorchester. The flag contains two gold stars.

With the \$12,000 that was to have been used for the erection of an animal pathology building at the state farm—that project having been discontinued by the state committee on non-war construction—it is now proposed by the University Board of Regents to reopen and run the hog cholera serum plant until the next legislature meets and provides for its permanent operation.

Frank W. Judson, state director of Nebraska Red Cross, has been chosen to head the Christmas membership drive of the central division, which embraces the states of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

No one may visit state institutions during the epidemic of Spanish influenza, the state board of control has ruled.

Housewives of Fremont forced down the price of butter 4 cents by refusing to pay 64 cents a pound for the product.

Nebraska men of the first draft participated in the famous St. Mihiel drive by which General Pershing put himself in a position to strike at Metz, biggest German munition center and one of the most strongly fortified cities in the world.

Nebraska newspapers as well as newspapers throughout the entire United States unanimously approved President Wilson's note to Germany refusing to deal with the autocratic war lords of that country and declining to talk peace until Germany ceases to play the part of a barbarian.

Plans for a series of "win the war for permanent peace" conventions to be held this fall and winter in every state in the union were announced recently at New York by the League to Enforce Peace.

The Omaha Chamber of Commerce and scores of other organizations over the state sent resolutions to Washington urging President Wilson to stand for unconditional surrender as a reply to Germany's peace plea.

The Lewiston consolidated school which opened early last month is proving exceedingly popular. Over 100 pupils are now attending the school.

Efforts to have the S. A. T. C. at the University at Lincoln designated as Camp Pershing, failed because of a regulation of the war department for unit designations for all of these camps in American colleges.

November 14 has been designated as the day when all boys in the state below military age and over fifteen years and six months will be called upon to register in the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Nebraska, which was to have been held at Lincoln, has been postponed indefinitely on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic.

Nebraska Methodist churches have appointed twenty executive secretaries to take charge of the centenary fund, to be raised within the next five years.

Scottsbluff has issued a call for 100 men to work in the sugar industry. Factories are paying 37 1/2 cents an hour and giving eighty-four hours a week.

Jefferson county over-subscribed its quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds on the first day by approximately \$5,000. The quota was \$428,000.

A contract has been made by the Beatrice Corn Meals Mills company for the erection of a bre-proof plant in Beatrice to cost about \$10,000.

Improvements are being made at the electric light plant at O'Neill, which will give the town a twenty-four hour light in power service.

Up to last Monday evening eight persons had died of Spanish "flu" in the vicinity of North Bend.

Cherokee county over-subscribed its Liberty Loan quota in less than two days.

A 320-acre farm near Cedar Bluffs sold the other day for \$250 per acre.

Fremont is wrestling with a shortage of nurses as the result of the influenza outbreak. About 16 nurses from Fremont have entered the Red Cross or other war service within the last few months and physicians are unable to get nurses to handle cases.

The potash case, which is of so much interest to Nebraska, which has been the cause of holding up leases made by the state board, and which was to have come up in the supreme court last week at Lincoln, has been postponed until the next sitting.

Word has reached the State Railway Commission at Lincoln that more than 1,200 carloads of fine potatoes are stored in western Nebraska and cannot be placed on the market for lack of shipping facilities.

Word has reached Food Administrator Wattle at Omaha that heavy shipments of military supplies to the American forces in France is responsible for the curtailment of wheat movement. Farmers are advised not to sell their wheat at less than government price because of this contingency.



1—View in the ruins of Lens just after the British recovered it; a large shell is seen exploding in the distance. 2—Marshal Foch and King Albert arranging for the opening of the drive in which the Belgians drove back the Huns. 3—General Berthelot, commander of the French forces operating north of Reims.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Germany's Tricky Peace Move Is Balked by President Wilson's Diplomacy.

ARMIES OPPOSE ARMISTICE

Cambrai Captured and Hun's Defensive Line Smashed, Compelling General Retreat—Yanks Successful in Champagne—Beirut Occupied by the French.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Prince Max of Baden, the new imperial chancellor of Germany, requesting President Wilson to arrange for an armistice and a subsequent discussion of peace terms, and stating that Germany accepted the president's 14 points as a basis for the negotiations, evoked three separate and distinct replies.

The people of all the allied nations, soldiers and civilians alike, answered Prince Max with a tremendous shout of "Unconditional surrender."

Nearly all authorities agree that the chancellor's proposal was insincere; that the request for an armistice was made merely to give the military command a chance to reorganize the shattered armies, and that Prince Max knew the suggestion for a peace conference, as he made it, would be rejected, giving him the opportunity to say to the people of Germany: "I have offered to end the war on the enemy's own terms and he refuses."

At first there was some disappointment because President Wilson did not reject the German proposal swiftly and bluntly, but a little consideration has convinced almost everyone that he evaded a trap and by his direct questions put the German diplomats in a position of the utmost difficulty.

Any agreed cessation of fighting at this time, short of the abject surrender of the central powers, would bitterly disappoint the soldiers of the allied armies and the people who are backing them up.

be granted Germany until her cities, her towns and her people have suffered some of the horrors of war that her brutal soldiers have inflicted on Belgium, northern France and Serbia.

President Wilson and his confidential advisers, it is said, still believe the German people will rise in revolution and oust the Hohenzollern crew, and his inquiry as to whom Prince Max represents is significant in that connection.

The diplomatic situation resolves itself down to this: The German government must either admit defeat and surrender on allied terms or it must confess that the chancellor was not acting in good faith.

The greatest blow delivered by the allied armies last week was between Cambrai and St. Quentin. There Field Marshal Haig's tireless forces, re-energized by American divisions, tore a 20-mile gap through the strongest of Hindenburg's boasted defenses, capturing dozens of villages and many thousands of prisoners.

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While their comrades were helping the British in the great drive in the Cambrai region, the American First army was exceedingly busy west of the Meuse. For many days the doughboys battled their way through the Argonne forest, and at the northern end of it they went up against a concentration of Huns gathered for the defense of the Kriemhilde line.

with the French at Lunau, East of the Meuse also the Americans were going forward, and, at the time of writing, these movements, as well as those all along the line, were still progressing.

These operations in France were steadily crushing the great German salient whose apex was near Laon, and the French were maintaining a continuous pressure on both sides of that city. They also were compelling the further retirement of the Huns who still remained south of the Aisne between Neufchatel and Vouziers.

The occupation of Beirut by French marines only accentuated the troubles of Turkey. The cabinet resigned, after a peace note was said to have been started on its way to President Wilson, and Tewfik Pasha, it was reported, would be the new grand vizier.

Austria-Hungary was in a condition almost of panic and was nervously awaiting the outcome of Prince Max's effort. Reports from Vienna said the ministerial council had decided to introduce national autonomy "in order to make President Wilson's stipulation an accomplished fact."

Three more "victories" by the murderous German U-boats are to be recorded. The Irish mail boat Leinster, the Japanese liner Hiranu and the American cargo steamship Ticonderoga were torpedoed.

One painful result of the German peace offensive was the decided slowing up of the campaign for the fourth Liberty loan. Presumably because many short-sighted people thought peace was at hand and the money would not be needed, subscriptions to the \$2,000,000,000 loan were distressingly slow in coming in.

The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will keep it much simpler to avoid infection. "It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show you they are used.

DOCTORS CALLED WITHOUT CAUSE

Imperative That Physicians and Nurses Not Be Summoned Unless Necessary.

PROPER CARE OF PATIENTS

Surgeon General Blue Tells What to Do for Persons Sick With Spanish Influenza—Use of Gauze Masks Recommended.

Washington.—In an effort to reduce unnecessary calls on the over-worked physicians throughout the country because of the present epidemic of influenza, Surgeon General Blue of the United States public health service calls upon the people of the country to learn something about the home care of patients ill with influenza. Physicians everywhere have complained about the large number of unnecessary calls they have had to make because of the inability of many people to distinguish between the cases requiring expert medical care and those which could readily be cared for without a physician.

"The present generation," said the surgeon general, "has been spoiled by having had expert medical and nursing care readily available. It was not so in the days of our grandmothers, when every good housewife was expected to know a good deal about the care of the sick."

"Every person who feels sick and appears to be developing an attack of influenza should at once be put to bed in a well-ventilated room. If his bowels have moved regularly, it is not necessary to give a physic; where a physic is needed, a dose of castor oil or Rochelle salts should be given. "The room should be cleared of all unnecessary furniture, bric-a-brac, and rugs. A wash basin, pitcher, and slop bowl, soap and towel should be at hand, preferably in the room or just outside the door.

"If the patient is feverish a doctor should be called, and this should be done in any case if the patient appears very sick, or coughs up pinkish (blood-stained) sputum, or breathes rapidly and painfully. "Most of the patients cough up considerable mucus; in some, there is much mucus discharged from the nose and throat. This material should not be collected in handkerchiefs, but rather in bits of old rags, or toilet paper, or on paper napkins. As soon as used, these rags or papers should be placed in a paper bag kept beside the bed. Pocket handkerchiefs are out of place in the sick room and should not be used by patients. The rags or papers in the paper bag should be burned.

"The patients will not be hungry, and the diet should therefore be light. Milk, a soft-boiled egg, some toast or crackers, a bit of jelly or jam, stewed fruit, some cooked cereal like oatmeal, hominy or rice—these will suffice in most cases.

Comfort of Patient.

"The comfort of the patient depends on a number of little things, and these should not be overlooked. Among these may be mentioned a well-ventilated room; a thoroughly clean bed with fresh, smooth sheets and pillowcases; quiet; so that refreshing sleep may be had; cool drinking water conveniently placed; a cool compress to the forehead if there is headache; keeping the patient's hands and face clean, and the hair combed; keeping his mouth clean, preferably with some pleasant mouth wash; letting the patient know that someone is within call, but not annoying him with too much fussing; giving the patient plenty of opportunity to rest and sleep.

"It is advisable to give the sick room a good airing several times a day. "So much for the patient. It is equally important to consider the person who is caring for him. It is important to remember that the disease is spread by breathing germ-laden matter sprayed into the air by the patient in coughing or even in ordinary breathing. The attendant should therefore wear a gauze mask over her mouth and nose while she is in the sick room. Such a mask is easily made by folding a piece of gauze four fold, sewing a piece of tape at the four corners, and tying the upper set of tapes over the ears, the lower set around the neck. If the folded piece of gauze is about six inches square it will nicely cover both mouth and nose. Such a mask can be worn without discomfort for several hours, after which it can be boiled in water, dried and used over.

Observe Cleanliness.

"The attendant should, if possible, wear a washable gown or an apron which covers the dress. This will keep it much simpler to avoid infection. "It is desirable that all attendants learn how to use a fever thermometer. This is not at all a difficult matter, and the use of such a thermometer is a great help in caring for the patients. The druggist who sells these thermometers will be glad to show you they are used. "In closing, and lest I be understood, I wish to leave a word of caution: If in doubt, call a doctor."