

'WIRES' TO SHOW SUTTON-LYNCH BOND; KUHN'S CALLS STATE DEFENSE BOARD

LUTHERANS ARE LOYAL, ASSERTS LUTHER KUHN'S

Editor of Luther League Review, in Signed Article, Says Members of Church Will Fight Against Germany.

By LUTHER M. KUHN'S. Editor Luther League Review. The Lutheran church is loyally patriotic. Whatever may have been the individual opinions, prior to the act of congress declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, there now can be but one opinion and one sentiment.

Men and women of the Lutheran faith have loyally borne their share of burden and sacrifice in all the wars of this country. Now that the country calls its citizens to rally around the flag, the illustrious example of General Peter Muehlenberg at Woodstock, Va., who laid aside his robe as a Lutheran pastor and displayed the uniform of an officer in the continental army and enlisted his own parishioners, is a reminder and inspiration to the men and women of the great Lutheran church of their duty as patriots.

Thousands of Lutherans are already enlisted under the flag, either in the army or navy of the United States. From colonial times until the present Lutheran men and women have borne their full share of service for the flag. In this national crisis Lutherans will loyally do and die for their country. The history of the past will be proved by the deeds of the present.

Separation of Church and State. While the Lutheran church believes in the separation of church and state, the doctrinal position of the church presented at Augsburg in 1530 is plain and explicit and leaves no doubt as to its attitude of loyalty to the government and an ecclesiastical body. The sixteenth article of the Augsburg confession explicitly says: "As civil affairs, they teach that lawful civil ordinances are good works of God, and that it is right for Christians to bear civil office, to sit as judges, to determine matters by the imperial and other existing laws, to award just punishments, to engage in just wars, to serve as soldiers, to make legal contracts to hold property, to take oath when required by the magistrates, to marry, to be given in marriage."

Reaffirmed at Chicago. In fact, the binding force of this confession was reaffirmed by the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church at its recent session convened in Chicago, July 20, when it unanimously adopted subscription to this confession as a part of the doctrinal basis for the union of the three great English bodies in America, namely, the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod in the South. The General Synod includes the Nebraska (English) Synod and the German Nebraska Synod. On July 5 at Atlantic City, N. J., the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the General Council of the Lutheran Church in America recommended the adoption of this same basis for the amalgamation of these bodies and the General Council embraces the Augustana Synod which is the Swedish Lutheran church in

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The Weather

Table with weather forecasts for Omaha and various locations, including temperature, precipitation, and wind direction.

RUMOR HOLLWEG MAY REMAIN AT HEAD OF CABINET

Another Report by Way of Amsterdam Says Entire Ministry May Follow Him Into Retirement.

BULLETIN. Amsterdam, July 13.—According to a semi-official dispatch received here from Berlin today, the report of the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, is untrue.

(By Associated Press.) Copenhagen, July 13.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger says a communication from the Austro-Hungarian government has been received in Berlin declaring that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's continuance in office as chancellor is of importance and his retirement possibly a fatal mistake.

The telegram was obviously dispatched before the decision on the Prussian franchise was taken, which is generally interpreted in Berlin as a sign that Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg would remain.

The executive committee of the Catholic center of the Reichstag, on the other hand, believes Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg unsuited to conduct peace negotiations, and says he should be replaced before an ultimate peace conference, considering the fact that the declaration of war occurred under his administration.

I. W. W. Members Attempt To Burn Freight Train

Sioux Falls, S. D., July 13.—Activities of alleged Industrial Workers of the World spread to South Dakota today when an attempt was made to burn a Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul freight train early this morning near Murdo, S. D., according to reports here.

Several members of the Industrial Workers of the World are alleged to have set fire to an empty car in which they traveled from Rapid City to Murdo when they left the train as it approached Murdo. The fire was extinguished after the car had been destroyed. The members of the Industrial Workers of the World party were arrested and placed in jail.

Another Appeal Made For Men For Army Officers

Washington, July 13.—Another appeal for young men of high quality for the second series of officers training camps, to be opened in August was issued today by Adjutant General McCain, with the announcement that applications will be received until midnight Monday, July 16. Sunday, July 15, had been fixed as the date for closing the application lists.

Company K's American Eagle at Fort Crook May Scream in France

Parade Ground at Reservation Resounds With Military Activity; 'Fighting Fourth' and Machine Gun Boys.

Soldiers now in rendezvous at Fort Crook go through their drills literally under an "eagle eye." A large black American eagle sits all day in the center of the parade ground watching the maneuvers solemnly and inscrutably. The bird is the property of Lieutenant Guy Greene of Company K, Fourth Nebraska. It was captured near Bloomington, on the Republican river, last April and at once became Company K's mascot. Its wing was injured in the capture, but is fast healing and will be able to carry the eagle's scream to France with the boys, they think.

The parade ground at Fort Crook resounds all days to the calls of the officers and the tramp of drilling soldiers. No new maneuvers are being incorporated in the drills. These will be given in France behind the big guns. The training now is mainly to teach discipline. At the post hospital recruits for the medical department of the army are training for

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Brigadier General Harries, New Leader of Nebraska Troops, Has Seen Hard Service in Two Wars

Was an Indian Fighter and Served With Northwest Mounted Police; Colonel in Cuban Campaign.



BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRIES, COMMANDER OF NEBRASKA TROOPS.

George H. Harries, the new brigadier general who will lead Nebraska troops in battle, has blazed his way to one of the highest military commissions ever held by a Nebraskan. General Harries has battled across the plains of Nebraska, first as an Indian scout under General Crook and later as enlisted man.

He saw active service with the North West mounted police in the wilds of Canada and during the Spanish-American war was colonel of a regiment which took part in the campaign that resulted in the capture of Santiago.

General Harries has been connected with the army in one capacity or another the greater part of his life. Tiring of his work as a scout, he joined the North West Canadian mounted police, in which service he was for a number of years.

Soon after he left the Canadian police he entered commercial life, where he made rapid progress. At 35 he was made president of the Washington Railroad company. While he was engaged in commercial work he never gave up his interest in military work.

Soon after he settled at Washington, D. C., he joined the National Guard and by hard work was promoted step by step until he attained the rank of colonel. He served in this capacity during the Spanish-American war.

Upon being mustered out in 1899, he re-enlisted in the National Guard. He continued with the guard organization until 1915, when he was promoted to the rank of major general.

General Harries' appointment as brigadier general of Nebraska troops has been received with enthusiasm by the rank and file of Nebraska soldiers.

JOY RIDE WINDS UP IN SMASH AND TRIP TO STATION

A joy-ride in a stolen automobile, a smash-up in which one of the two girls who accompanied them received a broken arm, and all were badly bruised, a final ride to the police station, where they were charged with stealing an automobile was the experience of William Whitcomb, 17, 2238 Ohio street, and Leo Flanagan, 16, 2535 Cass street, Thursday.

"We wanted to show the girls we were regular fellows," they explained to police officers. "We told them we had rented the car. They do not know that it was stolen."

M. F. Ellis, 3568 Cass street, reported at 10 o'clock that his automobile had been stolen from in front of the Fontenelle hotel, and shortly after midnight the police were informed.

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EXPLOSIONS SINKS BRITISH CRUISER; 782 SAILORS DIE

London, July 13.—The British battleship Vanguard blew up and sank on July, says an official statement issued tonight by the British admiralty.

An internal explosion while the ship was at anchor caused the disaster to the Vanguard. Only three men of those on board survived and one of them has since died. Twenty-four officers and seventy-one men, however, were not on board at the time of the explosion.

The official statement reads: "H. M. S. Vanguard, Captain James D. J. Dick, blew up while at anchor on the night of July 9 as the result of an internal explosion. The ship sank immediately and there were only three survivors among those aboard ship at the time of the disaster—one officer and two men. The officer has since died. There were, however, twenty-four officers and seventy-one men not on board at the time, thus bringing the total number of survivors to ninety-seven. "A full inquiry has been ordered."

The British battleship Vanguard displaced 19,250 tons and its complement before the war was 870 men. The Vanguard belonged to the St. Vincent class of dreadnoughts and was launched in March, 1909. The Vanguard was 536 feet long with a beam of eighty-four feet and a draft of twenty-seven feet. Its armament consisted of ten twelve-inch guns, eight ten-inch and four three-pounders in addition to three torpedo tubes.

German Activities May Bring Embargo Retaliation

Washington, July 13.—Continued and unrestricted activities of German agents in certain South American countries have resulted in a suggestion that the United States take advantage of the recent enactment controlling exports or realize against nations permitting such activities.

An American consular officer in at least one country has reported the existence of an anti-American campaign by Germans, official and unofficial. The work is being done by German consular officers and by big German mercantile firms. In some cases these activities are supplemented by neutral firms with German connections. The apparent object of the campaign is to discredit the United States participation in the war.

ASKS NEBRASKA FOR 8,185 MEN ON INITIAL DRAFT

War Department Announces 687,000 Men Will Be Selected for Army; All Numbers Will Be Drawn.

Washington, July 13.—Formal announcement was made by the War department today that 687,000 men will be selected from those registered on June 5 for the first national war army and to fill up vacancies in the National Guard and the regular army. The quota of men which western states will be required to furnish follows:

Table listing draft quotas for various states: Nebraska 8,185, Nevada 1,081, Arizona 3,472, New Mexico 2,282, Arkansas 10,267, North Dakota 5,606, California 23,900, Oklahoma 15,264, Colorado 4,735, Oregon 713, Idaho 3,287, South Dakota 2,713, Illinois 21,633, Texas 20,243, Iowa 12,149, Utah 5,370, Kansas 6,429, Washington 7,296, Minnesota 12,225, Wyoming 1,919, Montana 7,512, Alaska 608.

All Enlistments Credited. The table from which the net quotas were compiled shows that all enlistments in the National Guard and the regular army up to June 30 have been allowed as credits. The instructions to governors from the secretary of war accompanying the table directs governors of the various states to allot the state quota as given among the exemption boards districts, so that each board in each district will know exactly the number of men to be furnished by the district in filling the state quota.

Contrary to expectation, the government has allowed credit for the total strength of the National Guard, including all those men who were in the service prior to April 1 and who have been retained. The figures are given as follows: Total strength of the National Guard on April 1, 1917, 164,292. Enlisted in the National Guard between April 1 and June 30, 183,719. Enlisted in the regular army between April 1 and June 30, 117,974. Total credits allowed for 465,985.

This means that according to the estimates of the government, the United States now has enrolled or under arms approximately 467,000 men classed as war volunteers and therefore constitute credits to be allowed to the states from which they enlisted. Will Draw All Numbers. Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

A plan will be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered. Those standing at the head of the list in each country or city district will be called first before the examination boards and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 9,800,000 registrants. In fact, every number drawn under the theory of the plan will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration districts. Details of the system have not been made public, but an outline of its principal features follows:

Features of Plan. Every registration board has numbered the cards in its possession in red ink, beginning at number one and continuing to a number corresponding with the total in the district. The drawing numbers will be used ranging from number one to a number corresponding to the total in the largest district of the country. The first number drawn will determine what man in each district is to

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TELEGRAMS PUT IN EVIDENCE TO REVEAL INTEREST OF MEN ON OUTSIDE IN POLICE CASE

Fellow Worker in Department Testifies Sutton Was Derelict in Duty in One Instance; Pollock Declares He Was Persecuted by Frequent Raids; Sutton to Take Stand Today.

Detective Paul Sutton will go on the witness stand at 9 o'clock this morning in his own defense in the hearing before the city council. This was announced by his attorney, Elmer Thomas, yesterday. The commissioners expect to conclude the hearing by this afternoon. The prosecution has concluded its testimony. Captain Michael, Victor Rosewater and Henry Pollock were the chief witnesses of the day.

During the afternoon J. B. Pemberton, assistant manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, appeared in response to a summons to present as evidence certain telegrams said to have been exchanged between Sutton and Johnny Lynch, when the former was in Chadron. Mr. Pemberton demurred on the grounds that his company acted as a confidential agent for the public, but Attorney Thomas, for Sutton, consented to the use of the telegrams.

Messages in Evidence. Mr. Pemberton, accompanied by Sutton and Deputy City Clerk Primeau, went to the telegraph company's office and returned with the following telegrams, which were read to the city commissioners by the prosecution to establish an entente cordiale between Sutton and Lynch: "Chadron, May 31, 1917.—Harry Wymore, 311 South Seventeenth street, Omaha. Have Bessie Wilson get Steve Maloney's card we talked about that Dolan and Wolfe presented and leave on 4:32 for Chadron. "PAUL."

"Chadron, May 18, 1917.—John Ford, 1415 Harney street, Omaha. Send Jimmie on next train. "PAUL." "Come From Loch's Cafe. "311 South Seventeenth street," was identified by Attorney Lamber at Pete Loch's cafe. "Jimmie," mentioned in the second telegram, was referred to as John Ford's brother. "Jimmie" was at Chadron at the time of the preliminary hearing.

The Bessie Wilson in question is proprietress of a rooming establishment upstairs at 707 South Sixteenth street. She testified before the city council during the Maloney hearing, in connection with her stolen automobile. Before operating a rooming house in Omaha she was well known as a circus wrestler. Tells of Sutton's Work. During the afternoon session, L. J. Pipkin, brother of Charles W. Pipkin of the Omaha Detective association, testified that a year ago, when he was special agent for the Union Pacific, Sutton was derelict in prosecution of a man turned over to him on charge of stealing a coat and money.

"He was the best partner I ever had," was the recommendation given Sutton by A. C. Anderson, Sutton's present mate on the moral squad. Detective Frank Murphy testified that Sutton had committed no breach of conduct insofar as he had any knowledge. Lynch Hears From Rosewater. In his testimony, Mr. Rosewater related conversations with Johnny Lynch before and during the Chadron affair, tending to show that Lynch was being advised by Sutton and Kugel of events in the Dawes county seat and that Lynch even knew some advance information from the "western front" in the sandhills.

Attorney Ben S. Baker charged that Sutton, Lynch and Kugel were involved in the concoction of the Chadron affair and added that he can prove his words. Pollock Provides Laughs. Henry Pollock furnished a bit of levity during his encounter with Attorney Elmer Thomas. Pollock insisted that when he obtained 300 registrations of Hungarians last fall Sutton became angry because he (Pollock) would not "deliver" these men to Pete Loch. The witness also related that when Sutton was doorknocker at the Owl club he ate many plates of goulash at the Pollock caravansary. Charges Persecution. Pollock charged that he and friends were persecuted by Sutton. Captain Dempsey did not testify to anything material for or against Sutton. By close questioning he did reveal a situation wherein various members of the detective department be-

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NEW MEXICO WILL HOLD I. W. W. MEN FOR GOVERNMENT

Governor Lindsey Orders Refugees Interned in Stockade Until Federal Authorities Act. BULLETIN. Santa Fe, N. M., July 13.—Governor W. E. Lindsey of New Mexico, declaring the Industrial Workers of the World now at Hermanas N. M., should be treated humanely, but not allowed to cause disturbances, has directed Sheriff Simpson of Luna county to conduct the fugitives peacefully to Columbus and hold in tents or stockade and feed them at state expense until the federal authorities take charge.

Deming, N. M., July 13.—Sheriff W. C. Simpson and fifty deputies left here for Hermanas this afternoon to arrest the men deported from Bisbee. He intends to hold them for instructions from Governor Lindsey. Sheriff Simpson before leaving for Hermanas said he would hook the first engine he could find to the exiles' train and ship them back to Arizona, if the military authorities refused to hold them in a "bull pen."

Food Sent on Special Train. El Paso, Tex., July 13.—A special train with food supplies sufficient to feed the Industrial Workers of the World at Hermanas two or three days was sent from El Paso this afternoon, it was announced at headquarters of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad. This followed receipt of a report to Brigadier General George Bell, jr., from the officer commanding at Hermanas that the deported persons were in danger of starvation. Seattle, Wash., July 13.—The United States government has decided to take out of the Industrial Workers of the World organization that part of it which is German or dominated by Germanic influence according to announcement today by United States District Attorney Clay Allen. The men will be interned, Mr. Allen said. Investigation by government agents said the district attorney showed a large percentage of the Industrial Workers of the World to be alien Germans. Mr. Allen continued: "Attorney General Gregory, at my request, authorized the internment of all German enemies who are affiliated with or have taken part in any movement at present seeking to bring about industrial or agricultural disorganization. "My conception of the rule is that this will apply and reach any alien enemy who establishes a record of un-employability either in residence or employment. It is apparent that this is not the time for Industrial Workers of the World and their kind to be shifting around from place to place. They must seek employment and keep it if they are to remain out of jail or an internment camp. The very fact that they are unreliable is a circumstance sufficiently serious at this time."

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Kearney Physician May Head Omaha Ambulance Company

Dr. L. M. Stearns, city physician of Kearney, and president of Buffalo County Medical society probably will head the Omaha Ambulance company. Dr. A. F. Jonas said Thursday night that Dr. Stearns was being considered to head the hospital unit and that he probably would be captain of the medical organization. A dispatch from Kearney stated that Dr. Stearns had been consulted about accepting the position and that he would take it, if tendered him. Dr. Stearns is 33 years of age, and considered one of the most able surgeons of the state. He has acted in the capacity of county coroner and physician to the state hospital for tuberculosis. Dr. Stearns is said to be a specialist of lung diseases. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois Col-



CAPTAIN E. T. HARRIS LEADER CO. A, 'FIGHTING FOURTH'