

DOGS HELP FRENCH SENTINELS AT NIGHT

Canine Helpers Now Prove Invaluable Assistants to Those Who Keep Watch Over No Man's Land.

(Correspondence by The Associated Press.)
 French Front, June 29.—Dog sentinels of the French army take their regular turn of repose together with their human comrades in the "rest camps" of the second line, where they are relieved for a time from the nerve-racking thunder of the cannon, which is their daily lot in the front trenches.

The Associated Press correspondent today saw a number of these animals frisking about with their soldier friends in the waters of a canal running through the territory of the Somme whence recently appeared to enjoy their relaxation just as much as the men with whom they had just marched back from the trenches after a spell of duty lasting twelve days.

Not Frightened at Shells.
 These dogs, mostly of the sheep dog species, do most valuable service, at night more especially, in company with the lookouts, who have the task of keeping an unflinching guard on the front lines. The dogs have become quite accustomed to the roar and bursting of shells, which when the animals were first sent to the fighting line caused them to run off with their tails drooping.

Now when the human sentinels are posted right in face of the enemy the dogs take up their position quite naturally beside them and keep a sharp watch out over "No Man's Land." Their ears perk up at the slightest rustle in the darkness in front, but the dogs do not bark or growl. Instead they call the attention of the

soldier sentry by wagging their tails and moving about nervously. On many occasions they have given notice in this way of an enemy patrol moving about stealthily in front and have perceived the approach of raiding parties of Germans long before their human companions had any idea that any hostile movement was in progress.

In fact, a considerable part of the French success in beating off German raids has been due to the dog sentinels' acute vision and hearing. One battalion of the famous Alpine Chasseurs which possesses a number of these animals has, owing to their alertness, been enabled to prepare timely defense on six occasions this month against German night attacks. When the German arrived at the French wire they found the riflemen waiting for them and they were driven back with heavy losses, while the Chasseurs themselves never lost a man killed.

All the soldiers at the front have learned to have very strong confidence in the instinct of their dog companions, who participate in all their perils and often save them from death or capture.

Draw Regular Rations.
 Efforts were made at one time to use the dogs as companions of the French night patrols which creep out between the lines to see what is going on in the enemy's trenches. The experiment, however, was not entirely successful, as sometimes two French patrols would meet and the dogs accompanying one party would attack the men composing the other. If the same men always went out on patrol duty it would be different, as the dogs would learn to recognize them even in the dark, but this is not possible.

The dogs are placed on the regimental rosters in the same way as the soldiers and they also draw regular rations. In the front trenches they share with the soldiers all the discomforts of underground life, and when the men are relieved they go with them to enjoy the comforts of cantonment. There they are clearly housed in kennels, are washed and brushed and regularly fed, and they

are at all times petted by the men, who regard them as true comrades. The utilization of dogs for war work is extending daily, and those animals found unsuitable for active service at the front are proving of practical use in the guarding of munition works and other depots in the rear.

German War Prisoners To Dig Peat for French

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
 Paris, July 3.—German prisoners of war are to be utilized in the digging of peat in order to eke out France's failing fuel supply. They will work under the supervision of territorialists familiar with the peat regions, who will be given long leaves from the army for that purpose. Engineers have been sent to the principal peat bogs, such as the "Grande Briere" near Nantes, to organize the work. The peat will be consumed so far as possible by factories located near the beds, so as to require the least possible transportation.

Germans in Mexico Now Find Supplies Withheld

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
 Mexico City, Aug. 3.—The workings of the trading with the enemy act already have begun to be felt by German merchants in Mexico, according to business men here. It is said that certain German merchants have made overtures to merchants of other nationalities, including Americans, to allow shipments to be sent under the names of the latter and later transferred.

Girls Will Take Garden Work in Military Cemeteries

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
 London, Aug. 3.—A number of girls are leaving England shortly to work as gardeners in the military cemeteries in France. The work they will do has been planned by one of the officials at Kew Gardens, and the girls will work under the direction of the war office.

Proper Method of Displaying, Hanging and Saluting the American Flag, Dealt With In Circular Issued by the Adjutant General

The adjutant general of the War department has issued the following: Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject.

In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians.

Only Two Laws on Subject.

There is no federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection therewith. In fact there are but two federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of congress, approved February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark can not be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other act of congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. Several states of the union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also

passed ordinances concerning the matter, to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

Warning Against Desecration.

Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to federal attorneys and marshals: "Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the president issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment."

It is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at halfstaff on Memorial day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the halfstaff position.

There has been some question among civilians concerning the exact location of a flag hung at "halfstaff." Theoretically, the flag is always hung on a separate staff, much shorter than the staffs usually erected on buildings, and as a consequence a flag hung at halfstaff would be located much higher on the ordinary flagstaff than under the present practice, but still the custom of placing the half-staffed flag in about the center of the flagpole, whatever its length may be,

is rather generally observed throughout the country, and this department sees no real objection to this custom.

Considerable Discussion Has Arisen Throughout the Country Concerning the Proper Manner of Hanging and Displaying the Flag for Decorative Purposes.

As already stated, there is no federal law governing the subject, and individual opinion differs as to the procedure that should or should not be followed. It has been suggested that as far as possible the hanging of the flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise; that for purposes of decoration only the national colors should be arranged in the form of hunting and not used in the form of the flag; that if it is nevertheless the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes it should always be hung flat whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag displayed; that the flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; that under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled, or be draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and that no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. This department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

Days for Displaying Flag.

It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's birthday,

Washington's birthday, Mothers' day, Memorial day, Flag day, Independence day, February 12, February 22, second Sunday in May, May 30, June 14, July 4. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner.

It seems to be appropriate that where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and hung or displayed at the top; that in any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and that the flag should never be hung or displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress at sea.

Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not uncased, they will render honors as follows: It in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight. At the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

Urges That Japan Take Active Part in the War

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
 Tokio, Aug. 3.—Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, who visited the United States last year, is making a series of speeches throughout the provinces in favor of his country taking a more active part in the European war. He is urging that Japan put aside all selfish interests and devote herself more wholeheartedly and thoroughly to the world conflict.

See Want Ads produce results.



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1916 OF THE 1917

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DEPOSITS ARE Protected BY THE State Guaranty Fund OF THE State of Nebraska

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Deposits August 10, 1916	\$126,305.70	Deposits February 13, 1917	\$542,068.76
Deposits November 17, 1916	\$356,966.53	Deposits April 7, 1917	\$782,128.87
Deposits July 31, 1917	\$842,361.25		

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Resolution on our part has changed us from a small bank into a bank which commands the highest respect of other banks and individuals who have come into contact with us. Resolution for you will change your life from one of continual struggle and fight against want, to a secure place in this community, if you start a savings account with us, no matter how small, and keep continually adding to it.

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