

GERMANS HOLD LIFE CHEAP IN FRENZY TO SAVE LENS; ALLIES FACE 400,000,000 BUSHEL WHEAT SHORTAGE; MCADOO ASKS TWELVE BILLIONS MORE WAR BONDS

NEEDS OF WAR NECESSITATE CALL TO SUBSCRIBE LARGEST LOAN IN HISTORY OF NATION

Treasury Head Formulates Bill to Float Immense Project; Small Investors Want to Be Cared for in Liberal Installment Payment Provision; To Safeguard Government Needs.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 19.—Authorization to issue bonds and certificates totalling \$11,538,945,460 at one time, is provided in the new war budget bill embodying recommendations of Secretary McAdoo, which came from the printer today to the house ways and means committee.

MORE POWER ASKED.

In addition to authority to float a \$7,568,945,460 4 per cent bond issue to care for a previous \$3,000,000,000 and a future \$4,000,000,000 allied loan authorization, the secretary desires power to issue additional certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$2,000,000,000 and an equal amount of war savings certificates in a form available to small investors.

Lives of the certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates would be limited to one and five years, respectively, and they would be subject to discount on payment in the discretion of the secretary.

He also would fix the interest rates and regulate interest payments. They, like the bonds, would be subject only to super tax war profits and excess profits taxes.

Will Safeguard Treasury.

Inclusion of the two additional certificate proposals, not mentioned heretofore by administration leaders in connection with the bill is understood to be principally for the purpose of providing against a sudden demand for money which the treasury might not be able to meet.

As congressional leaders understood the situation, it may not be necessary to issue many of the certificates, but they would provide the means of getting money quickly if it were needed.

Authorization to issue the certificates would prove particularly valuable, it is pointed out, if congress should not increase the revenue bill now under discussion, by \$500,000,000, as proposed by McAdoo. It is by no means certain that this proposed increase will be secured.

In the war savings certificates proposal, administration leaders think they have discovered a means of appealing to the patriotic mind of small means.

In Small Denominations.

Purchases of these certificates would be limited to \$100 worth at a time and no individual would be permitted to hold more than \$1,000 worth of them. Plans also are being made to accept very small payments on them, the bill providing the secretary may, if he deems advisable, issue stamps to evidence payments.

Under such an arrangement payment of such amounts as \$1 or less might be made and noted as are postal savings bank deposits.

Convertible at Higher Rate.

The new bonds also would be convertible if later the United States should issue other bonds at a higher rate of interest. None of the bonds bear the circulation privilege.

Indications tonight are that the bill will not be taken up for passage until after the revenue bill passes the senate probably late next week.

U. S. AND ALLIES FACE ENORMOUS WHEAT SHORTAGE

Hoover Appeals to All Persons to Save One Pound of Flour Per Week in Effort to Meet Grave Emergency.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 19.—Declaring the United States and its allies face a wheat deficit of 400,000,000 unless new economies are introduced, Herbert Hoover tonight appealed again to the American people to eliminate waste and to conserve wheat by substituting other cereals.

A saving of one pound of wheat flour a week by every person, he declared, would go far toward solving entirely the food question.

"The allies," said Mr. Hoover in a formal statement, "are isolated from those markets, other than Canada and the United States, on which they were accustomed to rely before the war."

"The Russian supply cannot be got out. Bulgarian and Roumanian supplies are in the hands of the central empires. The voyage from Australia and India is three times as long and therefore requires three times as much shipping as is required from North Atlantic ports. There has been a large failure in the South American countries."

"All the allied countries are rigorously administering and economizing their food. But the allies are unable to use other cereals alone for bread. They can use them only as added to wheat flour to make the war bread now in universal use in European countries."

"The deficit of 400,000,000 bushels can be at least partially overcome if we can increase our exports from 88,000,000 to 220,000,000. This can be accomplished if we will substitute one pound of other cereals for one pound of wheat flour weekly per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds per week to four pounds per week per person."

"It will be no privation to us and will reduce the privation of our allies."

France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, Mr. Hoover estimated, must import during the next twelve months 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals to meet normal consumption requirements. Against this is balanced an estimated wheat surplus of 88,000,000 bushels in the United States and 120,000,000 bushels in Canada and a surplus of other cereals totaling 829,000 bushels in the United States and 119,000,000 bushels in Canada.

These figures alone represent a wheat deficit of 369,000,000 bushels, but in addition it is pointed out that the United States must reserve a part of her supply for neutrals furnishing this country vital supplies and must also protect its reserve stocks, bringing the total deficit up to about 400,000,000 bushels.

"While this situation is one of great difficulty and concern," said the food administrator, "it must be met and met by elimination of waste and reduction in wheat consumption and proper substitution on the part of the allied people and ourselves; in one word, by an effective administration of the available supply."

Denison Tells of Work Preparing for Troops Army Y. M. C. A. Headquarters, Deming, N. M., Aug. 19.—We are working along as fast as it is possible for us to do, getting ready for the troops who are already working with 900 colored troops who are here on guard.

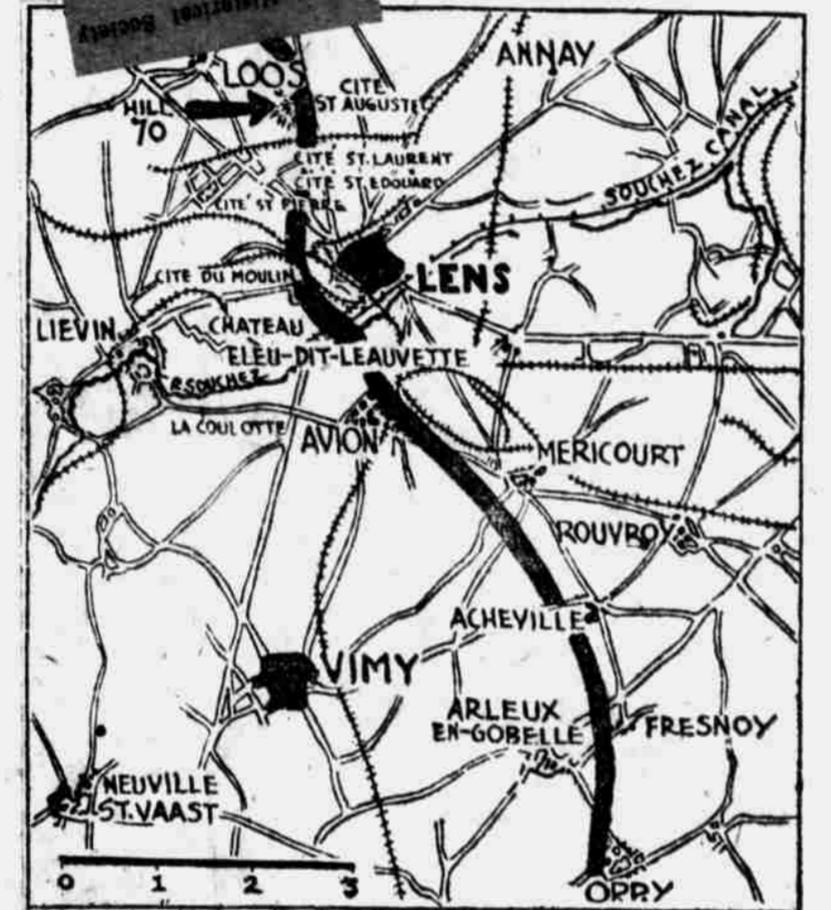
One building for the Y. M. C. A. is practically completed and we are to open this for the men immediately. There are five other buildings to complete.

We are finding the heartiest cooperation here on the part of the town people and officers at the camp, and Captain Sharp is doing everything possible on work with the quartermaster's department.

E. F. DENISON, Camp General Secretary.

Nine Arch Plotters, Led by Kaiser, Plunge World Into Bloodiest War at Fateful Pottsdam Meeting, July 5, '14

NEW BRITISH GRIP ON LENS—Heavy black line shows the present battle line, which has been advanced by the Canadians north of Lens to a two-mile front to a depth of a mile. Arrow points to the famous hill 70, the key to the German defenses in this area, which was captured together with several of the suburbs of Lens.



Hollweg, Tirpitz, Falkenheim, von Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Count Bechtold, Count Tisza and Gen. Hertzendorf Present.

(By a Staff Correspondent London Times.) In the report of Herr Haase's speech in the Reichstag, which appears in the Leipziger Volkszeitung of July 20, there is reference to "the meeting of July 5, 1914," as one of the matters which will have to be explained before the origin of the war is fully understood.

This is the first public reference to a date which will probably become the most famous of the fateful month of July, 1914.

I have it on authority which it is difficult, if not impossible, to doubt that the meeting referred to was a meeting which was held at Pottsdam on the date named.

There were present the kaiser, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Falkenhayn, Herr von Stumm, the Archduke Frederick, Count Bechtold, Count Tisza and General Conrad von Hoetzendorf.

It appears that Herr von Jagow and Count Moltke were not present. Decided Upon War.

The meeting discussed and decided upon all the principal points in the Austrian ultimatum which was to be dispatched to Serbia eighteen days later. It was recognized that Russia would probably refuse to submit to such a direct humiliation, and that war would result.

That consequence the meeting definitely decided to accept. It is probable, but not certain, that the date of mobilization was fixed at the same time.

The kaiser, as is well known, then left for Norway, with the object of throwing dust in the eyes of the French and Russian governments.

Three weeks later, when it became known that England would not remain neutral, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The decision of July 5 was irrevocable.

July 5 Fatal Date. The peculiar way, or rather ways, in which these facts have become known cannot as yet be told. But it is certain that most of Herr Haase's hearers were fully aware of the meaning of his reference to July 5.

For the subject appears to have been more fully and explicitly raised in secret session of the budget committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago by the socialist deputy, Herr Cohn.

He challenged a certain minister to deny the facts. To the astonishment of the other deputies, the minister did not deny the facts, but declined to make any statement.

The incident created an immense sensation in the Reichstag committee and was possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis. The fact that Herr Haase has now raised the matter in public seems to indicate that he and his friends consider that the time has come to bring the full truth to light.

Some Pertinent Dates. (By correspondent of the London Times, formerly in Berlin.) It may be well to recall some facts and dates. It was on June 28, 1914, that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were murdered at Sarajevo.

The kaiser, who was at Kiel, returned at once, and although he had abandoned his hope of attending the funeral at Vienna, remained at Berlin until July 6, when he traveled to Kiel and left for the north in the imperial yacht.

July 26 Sir Horace Rungold, charge d'affaires at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey: "Emperor returns suddenly tonight, and under secretary of state says that foreign office regret this step, which was taken on his majesty's own initiative. They fear that his majesty's sudden return may cause speculation and excitement."

The Austrian ultimatum to Serbia had been presented at Belgrade on the evening of July 23.

Von Jagow Predicted Sensation. As regards the German personages named in our correspondent's communication, Herr von Jagow, then foreign secretary, repeatedly denied that he was aware of the contents of the Austrian ultimatum before it was published; to me, among many others, he pledged his word on this point.

If the late Count Moltke, then chief

COLD STEEL TURNS GERMAN LINES AT BLOODY "HILL 70"

Canadians Holding Captured Positions Commanding Lens Meet Teuton's Flaming Machines and Gas Shells With Withering Shot and Bayonet Thrusts; Sanguinary Hand to Hand Struggle.

(By an Associated Press Correspondent.)

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 19.—Late reports regarding the German counter attack this morning against the Canadian positions northwest of Lens show it was a desperate attempt to regain territory lost by the invader in the great British assault of Wednesday.

RUSS FIRE PUTS STOP TO GERMAN BLOWS AT VILNA

Teutons Repelled in Roumanian and Slavic Region; Violent Battle Continues on West Front.

Petrograd, Aug. 19.—German troops yesterday attacked Russian positions near Sakhovoy, on the Vilna front, but, according to the Petrograd war office, the attack broke down under the Russian fire.

On the Roumanian front Austro-Germans several times assaulted the Russo-Roumanian lines south of Grozechii in southwestern Moldavia, but were repelled. The battle in the Slavic region lasted all day, the Teutons being repulsed.

German Renew Attacks. Paris, Aug. 19.—After violently bombarding the French positions German troops last night made consecutive attacks on the French trenches in the Priest wood west of the Muerthe and Moselle river and in the Vosges mountains to the east of Badonviller and north of Celles-sur-Plains. The French official report issued today says all the German assaults were repulsed and that the Teutons suffered heavy casualties. German surprise attacks on the Aisne front, it is announced, also failed.

Britons Storm Trenches. London, Aug. 19.—British troops this morning stormed the German trenches in the neighborhood of Gilemont farm, between the towns of Lempire and Bony, on the Somme front in France. On this same front British raiding parties last night entered German positions southwest of Havrincourt. Field Marshal Haig reported that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Teuton garrisons.

Hand Book of Service Brought Out by Federal Government. Washington, Aug. 18.—A "national service hand book" designed to point the way to opportunities for serving the nation during the war was published today by the committee on public information.

The volume contains about 250 pages and includes an exhaustive compilation of data about the government, army and navy and the many semi-official and independent committees and organizations which are helping to fight the war.

Persons of every occupation and trade are shown where they can best apply their abilities and energies for the public welfare.

Launch \$250,000,000 Treasury Certificates. Washington, Aug. 19.—Another issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness totalling \$250,000,000 and payable November 30, was launched today in furtherance of the preparations for financing the second Liberty loan. A \$300,000,000 issue of certificates for that purpose recently was offered and largely over-subscribed.

Subscriptions are to close at noon next Saturday, August 25, and the certificates will bear interest at 3 1/2 per cent like those of the last issue. The proceeds will be redeposited in the banks, treasury officials announced, so far as practicable.

E. B. Slosson, Widely Known Union Pacific Man, Dead. (From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—E. B. Slosson, widely known railroad man and for years general passenger agent at Lincoln for the Union Pacific road, died at a local hospital last night.

Mr. Slosson was 66 years of age. He was taken ill only last Monday. Acute Bright's disease was the cause of his death.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow under the direction of the local Elks' lodge, of which he had been for years one of the trustees. The burial will be at Burlington, Ia., his former home.

Date Set When Nebraska Women Are to Register. Governor Neville has designated September as the date for the registration of Nebraska women. They are not to register in order that they may vote, but to place themselves in a position where they may be called upon to perform patriotic duties in the event their services should be required.

The plan of women registering is being adopted in all of the states in order that an army of united workers may be gotten together to assist the country in other ways than going to the firing line.

WILSON FAVORS EXEMPTION OF ALL MARRIED MEN

Congress Has Spoken Otherwise and Regulations Promulgated Will Be Carried Out to the Letter.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 19.—Renewed discussion of the status of married men under the selective service law has been aroused by publication of President Wilson's reply to Senator Weeks' inquiry dealing with this and other subjects.

In many quarters the president's statement that he had no doubt Senator Weeks' point as to the exemption of married men was well taken, was interpreted as an indication that he approved exemption of any man of family who had not married merely to escape military duty.

The president has full power to direct that the regulations governing selection be amended to this effect. A proposal specifically to exempt all married men was made when the bill was in the senate, an amendment to that effect by Senator Smith of Georgia being lost by a wide margin.

This fact, together with the regulation later promulgated by the president, making exemption possible only in case of actual dependency, are taken as indications that no general exemption of married men, as a class, will be given now.

Care With Last 10 Per Cent. In cautioning local boards today against attempting to fill quotas by selecting an inequitable number of men who have waived exemption and are, therefore, practically volunteers, General Crowder said that the greatest care must be exercised in sending forward the last 10 per cent of any quota.

"The last 10 per cent," he says, "must be selected with great care to be sure that no one in the whole quota is sent for military duty while a selected person with an earlier order of obligation for military service is allowed to remain at home."

Slackers Are Deserters. Renewed instructions that drafted men who fail to report for service will be classed and punished as deserters, were sent to United States district attorneys and agents of all district attorneys and units of the Department of Justice tonight by Attorney General Gregory.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has ruled that persons who neglect to appear for examination will be accepted automatically and that the privilege of claiming exemption will be denied. It was to help carry this policy into effect that the attorney general acted. His instructions follow: "It has been determined by the

Arrest I. W. W. Members As Military Prisoners. Spokane, Wash., Aug. 19.—James Rowan, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World and twenty-five other alleged members of the organization, were arrested at local headquarters here this afternoon by a company of Idaho National Guardsmen and placed in the county jail as military prisoners.

UNCLE SAM SOON TO REMOVE HEAVY COAL COST LOAD

President's Session With Federal Commission Indicates Definite Steps Toward Price Reduction.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 19.—Indications that the government is preparing to take control of the coal industry strengthened today when President Wilson paid a visit to the federal trade commission and went over with its members estimates of coal production costs and recommendations for dealing with the situation completed by the commission last night after months of investigation. Definite action to reduce prices to the consumer and to bring about a better distribution of coal was learned, will be taken early next week.

Before going to the trade commission the president called on Herbert Hoover, named to administer the food act, in which are provisions for control of coal. Attorney General Gregory and Judge Robert S. Lovett of the war industries board, it is understood, will be given powers invested in the executive in a recent law governing priority of railroad shipments.

Complaints Pour In. The president is deeply concerned over the coal situation. Even representatives of the operatives admit that parts of the country face a shortage this winter and from the public complaints are pouring in that prices are out of all reason. The fact that general governors are threatening to take over the industry in their states is prompting early federal action.

Three courses are open to the president. He may fix prices at the mines and to consumers. He may direct some government agency to requisition the output of all mines, selling it to the public. The third course would contemplate a voluntary agreement by operators to sell at a fair price, with the government directing distribution.

Officials who have followed the situation most closely believe the president would most likely direct the requisitioning of all coal mined. This, it is understood, is the recommendation of the trade commission, which has worked out a plan of procedure. Under the provision of the food bill the government would control shipment, distribution and appropriation.

Price Fixing Plan. The trade commission, it is understood, has worked out a complete plan for price fixing, in the event the president does not believe the situation requires government commandeering. This program provides for government operation of mines refusing to sell their output at the prices fixed.

The requisitioning plan, if adopted, (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Capt. Gynemer Bays Two More German Planes. British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 19.—From a section of the French front comes the word that the renowned aviator, Captain George Gynemer, brought down two more German machines, making fifty-two he has accounted for.

Cupid Not to Be Denied, Young Lovers Have Military Wedding

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The Auditorium at the fair grounds today was the scene of a military wedding, when in the presence of 600 soldiers and many citizens, Miss Julia Zimmerman of Jeanette, Pa., was united in marriage to Private George A. Wright of the First Field Hospital company of Lincoln.

With the regimental bands of the Fifth and Sixth regiments playing the wedding march, the bridal party entered the Auditorium and with the groom's company occupying the front of the stage, the ceremony was per-

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The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
5 a. m.	72
6 a. m.	69
7 a. m.	69
8 a. m.	71
9 a. m.	72
10 a. m.	73
11 a. m.	81
12 m.	81
1 p. m.	86
2 p. m.	82
3 p. m.	82
4 p. m.	74
5 p. m.	74
6 p. m.	74
7 p. m.	74

Comparative Local Record.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest yesterday	87	93	74	84
Lowest yesterday	67	76	69	76
Mean temperature	71	84	69	80
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Normal temperature	74	74	74	74
Excess for the day	13	19	10	10
Deficiency since March 1	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
Total rainfall since March 1	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Deficiency for cor. period, 1916	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Excess for cor. period, 1915	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24
Excess for cor. period, 1914	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.