

BRITISH ARMIES STRIKE ANOTHER CRUSHING BLOW AT WEAKENING PRUSSIAN LINE ON YPRES FRONT

ENGLISH CHARGE TEUTON TROOPS IN NEW ENGAGEMENT

Haig's Troops Advance Against Germans Near Ypres, Plowing Their Way Through Many Strongly Organized Positions; Further Progress in Drive on Lens.

BULLETIN.

London, Aug. 22.—The British troops attacking fiercely again today have captured important strategic positions for a mile along Ypres-Menin road, to a depth of nearly a third of a mile, and further to the north carried forward their front about a half mile over an extent of two and a half miles.

(By Associated Press.)

Another of the rapid succession of blows which the British and French are striking at various points along the Franco-Belgian front fell this morning on the Germans in the region of Ypres, where the British were held up last week in their drive in conjunction with the French forces to the north.

At dawn the British advanced over the fiercely contested field between Langemarck and Frezenburg.

ATTACK ON LENS.

No details have been received thus far of the new battle, which is being fought over a section strongly organized by the Germans with concrete redoubts and machine gun nests in shell holes.

Sharp fighting continues around the coal-mining center of Ieper, in which the British are making progress in spite of the determined resistance of the Germans.

The Germans last night checked their efforts to recapture ground gained in the new French offensive on the Verdun front.

Heavy Counter Attacks. Heavy counter-attacks were made on both sides of the Meuse and although the Germans were able to gain a footing temporarily, the new French positions at points, they were soon driven out. The number of prisoners taken by the French had reached 6,116.

Several strong attacks by the Germans on the Aisne front during the night were repulsed.

Vienna concedes that the Italians have forced back the Austrians at some points in the new battle of the Isonzo. The Austrian war office reports the loss of the village of Selo, on the Carra, and of territory below Auzza, on the Isonzo south of Tolmino. It is said more than 5,600 Italians have been captured.

Offensive in East. The Germans have opened an offensive on the extreme northern end of the Russian front. They struck between the Aa river and the Tirul marshes, a belt of low lands between the Aa and the Dvina. Petrograd reports initial success of the Germans, who compelled the Russians to withdraw as much as two miles at some points.

If the fighting now under way develops into a sustained attack, the first objective of the Germans undoubtedly will be the important Russian port of Riga. Possession of this city would be of immense advantage to the Germans in land or sea operations against the Russian northern flank.

Senate Adopts New War Tax Measure on Income Surtaxes. Washington, Aug. 22.—After protracted debate in which many senators urged heavier levies on incomes and war profits in the war tax bill, the senate today tentatively adopted Senator Gerry's amendment, which would add \$40,375,000 by increasing surtaxes on incomes exceeding \$500,000.

Gen. Pershing Witnesses Battle on Verdun Front. Paris, Aug. 22.—Major General Pershing, commander of the American expedition in France, returned to his Paris headquarters today after witnessing the French offensive on the Verdun front with General Petain, the commander-in-chief of the French armies.

General Pershing, who saw much of the Verdun battle, was greatly impressed with the spirit and vigor of the French troops.

New Russian Commander To Succeed Klembovsky. Petrograd, Aug. 22.—General Letchitzky has been appointed commander on the northern front, succeeding General Klembovsky.

General Letchitzky was the right hand man of General Brusiloff in the successful drive of the early summer of last year. He captured many thousands of Austrian troops and occupied all of Bukovina. Last March he was appointed commander on the central front.

Forest Fires Rage in Montana; Fighting Force Redoubled. Butte, Mont., Aug. 22.—With forest fires spreading over three districts in western Montana and great quantities of valuable standing timber threatened, the local forestry officials redoubled their efforts today to secure a sufficient number of men to aid in fighting the flames.

Nearly 4,500 men are now engaged in an effort to check the fires.

How Campana Was Captured and Sunk By Submarine Only After Last Shell Was Fired, as Told by Remaining Survivors

His Place in the Sun



Bluejackets on Board Seize Revolvers When Ammunition Is Exhausted; Crew at Mercy of German Commander.

(By Associated Press.)

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22.—The Standard Oil tank steamer Campana, whose captain and five of its navy gunners were taken prisoners by a German submarine on August 6, surrendered to the U-boat, but only because it had no other shot to fire. The Campana's ammunition, after firing 180 shots, became exhausted.

This was the story told by J. H. Bruce, third mate of the Campana, who, with forty other members of the Campana's crew and eight gunners, arrived today on a French battleship. The battle began at 5 a. m. and was waged for four hours at a range of between 7,300 and 7,500 yards.

IGNORES WHITE FLAG.

The U-boat fired 400 shots, only two of which hit the mark. The Campana, nevertheless, was outranged by the two guns, one four-inch, the other two-inch, with which the submarine was armed. The U-boat also was fully as speedy as the American vessel.

After the Campana hoisted the international signal of surrender, its last shell gun, the submarine nevertheless continued to fire, Bruce said, and all hands took to the boats.

The U-boat commander first approached the boat commanded by Bruce, which had aboard the Campana's thirteen naval gunners, and ordered it alongside. He then went to the lifeboat occupied by Captain Albert Oliver of the Campana and took him prisoner.

Having room enough only for six additional men aboard his craft, the German skipper made only five of the gunners prisoners, Bruce said. These included the chief gunner and two petty officers. One of the gunners, whose name was Miller, was included because he could speak German.

The submarine was the U-2. Bruce did not learn the commander's name. The German told him, he said, that he had first fired a torpedo at the Campana, but had missed, the projectile apparently passing under the steamship.

Threatens to Sink French Vessels.

The Campana was sent to the bottom by bombs after its crew had been allowed to return and get their personal effects. Directions were given to Bruce by the submarine commander how to reach the nearest port. He told him at the same time that he had heard wireless messages exchanged by two French war vessels in the vicinity and warned him not to allow himself to be picked up by them.

"I am going to sink them," he said. Bruce and his men, nevertheless, took the chance, encountering a French warship after floating about in small boats until 6 o'clock that night. The warship took them aboard and landed them in France, Bruce said he was told by an officer of the war vessel that he had heard a wireless message from another French cruiser, saying that it had sunk a German submarine in the vicinity of the place where the Campana had been sunk. Bruce said it was only a matter of conjecture as to whether this was the submarine that attacked his vessel, but, if true, he feared it meant that Captain Oliver and his gunners had perished.

Message From Oliver.

"When Captain Oliver and the other prisoners went below on the submarine," said Bruce, "he bid us good-bye and the U-boat captain assured me they would be treated as prisoners of war and landed in a few days at a German base, where, the captain said, they would be given every opportunity to send word home to their families. I was allowed to take a personal message from Captain Oliver to be delivered to his wife.

The bluejackets with us were a game lot. When the last shell had gone they would have tackled the Germans with their revolvers had the word been passed to them. It would have been a useless sacrifice of life, however, as the Germans had us at their mercy.

Captain Favored Americans.

"The captain said his instructions were to take all American gunners and captains of armed ships prisoners. He said, however, he was sorry the United States was in the war, because he hated to fight Americans, as he had always found them friendly and good sports. Americans, he said, will always fight to a finish. He had no use for the French or the English, though, especially the English."

Camps Under Guard.

In a general way the companies have been doing this, but not so exactly as Major Harries deems necessary. A number of changes in the program have been made. In the morning the first drill will be physical setting-up, and the noncommissioned officers will hold their school in the morning instead of in the afternoon as formerly. The company drills have been changed from morning to afternoon.

The Auditorium looks like a real war camp now. There are guards and officers of the day, and it is planned to have mounted guards around the building.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR ALL WHO ARE EVADING DRAFT RECRUITS FOR BIG ARMY CAMPS BEING RUSHED FROM HERE

Military Authorities to Deal With Slackers Who Fail to Stand Up When Names Are Called.

Omaha Supplies Average of Fifty Men Daily to Concentration Points; Battalion Drills for 'Dandy Sixth.'

Drafted men who fail to appear for their physical examination after receiving notice to do so are choosing a thorny path to travel that may end at the firing squad.

Assistant United States Attorney Saxton has received from the provost marshal general full instructions as to how such men are to be treated.

Upon failure to appear for physical examination, the men lose their right to physical examination and are accepted by the exemption board without examination, being thereupon certified to the district boards for the national army.

If the men still fail to appear to claim exemption they thereby waive the right to exemption and they will be certified to the adjutant general as accepted.

The adjutant general will then mail them notices to appear for duty at a specified time and place.

Under Military Rule.

At this point they become subject to military authorities. Should they fail to comply with these notices they are classed as deserters from the army and will be treated as such.

Where persons are known to be recalcitrant.

Austrians Claim Capture of Three Thousand Prisoners

Vienna, Aug. 22.—The repulse of heavy Italian attacks on the Isonzo front is reported by the war office. Several civilians were killed in a naval attack on Trieste. On August 19 the Austrians captured 3,000 prisoners.

Tobacco Low; Germany Stops Street Smoking

Amsterdam, Aug. 22.—According to Die Morgen Post of Berlin, the police in Germany intend to prohibit smoking in the streets in view of the decline of tobacco stocks. The prohibition will be extended to the whole of Germany.

CALVIN TELLS OF TASK TAKEN OVER BY JUDGE LOVETT

President of Union Pacific Says that President Wilson Has Given Him Most Important Work.

President Calvin of the Union Pacific is back from two weeks in the east, most of the time being spent in New York and Washington. He is enthusiastic over what is being accomplished by the railroads' war board.

"The appointment of Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific system, in charge of priority of shipments completes the last step," said Mr. Calvin, "in the plans necessary to enable the railroads to accomplish the work the government has asked of them. Mr. Lovett will give orders for such priority of shipment to the railroad war board and in turn will issue orders to the various railroads.

Has Important Task. "Mr. Lovett is also in charge of priority of manufacturing and with these two important duties in his hands has charge of probably the most necessary work in connection with the big job of winning the war.

"For instance, during my call upon him at his office in New York an officer in charge of the work of fleet construction called upon him for orders giving priority to the manufacture of certain things needed by the shipping corporation. This work requires a complete understanding of all the needs of the government at this time, the needs of the army, the navy and the shipping corporation, together with all the needs of the allies and the neutral countries, as well as the commercial needs of our own country.

The papers have already reported the fact that Mr. Lovett has issued orders granting priority of shipments to coal for certain sections of the country.

Surrounded by Experts.

"Mr. Lovett has gathered around him an organization of the most highly trained experts in the country. One of the men upon whom he will lean is I. O. Rhoades, general purchasing agent of the Southern Pacific, who is well known in Omaha, where he started his career as a railroad man as an office boy in the storekeeper's office many years ago. He is a brother of William E. Rhoades, vice president of the United States National bank of Omaha. His duty will be to investigate the claims for both priority of manufacturing and priority of shipment.

General Alesbury, who for years was quartermaster general of the army and retired some time ago, has been brought into Mr. Lovett's organization to advise upon the question of priority of the needs of the army, and Rear Admiral Mason, also retired, is on Mr. Lovett's staff in connection with the needs of the navy.

Service Without Pay.

"Mr. Lovett and all of his assistants are not only serving without compensation, but are also paying their own expenses, as is the case with all of the big business men who are in charge of the various war bureaus and war commissions in Washington today.

"The work of the railroads' war board, which is now strengthened by Mr. Lovett's appointment and the powers granted him, is giving an example of the efficiency which is possible with the elimination of many of the restrictive laws that have heretofore interfered with the best operations of the railroads.

"The entire 260,000 miles of line in this country is now being operated as one railroad from the central headquarters in Washington. The equipment and resources of the railroads are being pooled in such a way and the entire work is being handled in such a manner as to prove the contention made for years by railroad executives that the railroads operating

Death and Destruction Again in Wake of Air Attacks On England

London, Aug. 22.—Ten German airplanes approached the English coast on the county of Kent today, the British war office announces. Two of the raiding machines were brought down.

The communication issued by Lord French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, says: "Ten enemy airplanes approached over the Kentish coast near Ramsgate, about 10:15 a. m. Being met and heavily engaged by machines of the royal flying corps and royal naval air service and also by gun fire from anti-aircraft guns, the raiders were unable to penetrate inland.

"A small party traveled west to Margate, but then turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast to the south as far as Dover. Bombs were dropped at Dover and at Margate. Casualties reported up to the present were three persons killed and two injured. The material damage was slight. Two enemy machines were brought down by anti-aircraft gun fire and by our own airplanes.

German airships made a raid off the Yorkshire coast last night, it is announced officially. So far as has been ascertained the damage inflicted was small.

The announcement follows: "Enemy airships, in numbers not definitely ascertained, appeared off the Yorkshire coast (in northern England on the North sea), last night. One of the raiders attacked the mouth of the Humber and was fired on by anti-aircraft guns. It dropped some bombs, then made off to sea.

"The damage so far reported is slight. One man injured."

PUBLIC WILL NOT BENEFIT BY CUT IN COAL PRICES

Victor White Says Omaha Coal Men Have Filled Their Bins at the Former High Prices.

BULLETIN.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Consumers' company, Chicago, said to be the largest retail coal dealer in the world, today announced a slash of from \$1 to \$1.80 on soft coal, effective immediately. This is in line with the price fixed with President Wilson. Other dealers will make similar cuts at once, it was said. It was estimated the reductions will cut Chicago's coal bill by \$30,000,000.

Unless the government puts a crimp in the plans of the wholesalers and retailers of coal indications are that the consumer is not going to derive any immediate benefit from the cut of \$1 to \$2 per ton that President Wilson has ordered in the selling prices at the mines. This is the opinion of Omaha coal dealers.

The reason why coal is going to be sold to the consumers at the present prices, notwithstanding the reduction ordered in mine prices, is due to the fact that jobbers and retailers are stocked to capacity with the high-priced coal, bought during the summer.

While local dealers are short on their supplies of hard coal, they have the normal quantity of the bituminous and semi-anthracite grades on hand and it is asserted that if there is no more coal shipped into Omaha there is enough in stock to last up to pretty close to the first of next year.

Victor White, who has been in the coal business for years and is connected with the C. N. Dietz company, says:

Would Mean Bankruptcy. "To make the dealers comply with the conditions of the president's price-fixing plan would be to work a great hardship upon the coal dealers of the country. It would force them to lose enormous sums and perhaps many of them would be brought face to face with bankruptcy.

"During the early summer, anticipating a car shortage and inability to get coal later in the season, the jobbers bought large stocks, and in turn sold to the retailers. As a result, the bins of both wholesalers and jobbers are filled. The coal was bought at the high prices that maintained at the time, and most of it still remains in the possession of these same purchasers.

"Some time ago consumers conceived the idea that there would be a cut in soft coal prices and very few of them bought the winter supply. The fact is that there is hardly a family in Omaha that has laid in the winter stock of soft coal.

Dealers See No Way Out.

"In the event the government should force the dealers to sell the coal now on hand and absorb the loss, it would mean ruination to many. The loss would be from \$1 to \$2 and in some instances \$3 a ton.

"I don't see how this loss is going to be taken care of. Perhaps the government will work out some plan in the difference in price to the jobbers and retailers. Only time will tell what is to be done and what can be done.

"Of course, coal bought from now on, will be at the reduced prices, but I don't believe dealers will make many purchases until the stocks now on hand are disposed of."

Randall K. Brown, head of the Coal Hill Coal company, says: "Unless the government should issue an order compelling the dealers to unload their present stocks of coal and take the loss, I don't see how the fixing of the price at the mines can affect

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, cooler.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with columns: Hour, Temp., Wind, Clouds. Rows for 12 noon, 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m., 7 p.m., 8 p.m., 9 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 12 noon.

Comparative Local Record.

Table with columns: Station and State, Temp. High, Temp. Low, Rainfall. Rows for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901.

Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Table with columns: Station and State, Temp. High, Temp. Low, Rainfall. Rows for Cheyenne, Clear, 80, 64, .00; Davenport, Clear, 80, 64, .00; Denver, Cloudy, 74, 64, .00; Dodge City, Part Cloudy, 80, 64, .00; Grand Island, Clear, 78, 64, .00; Lincoln, Clear, 82, 68, .00; Omaha, Clear, 82, 68, .00; Pueblo, Cloudy, 82, 68, .00; Rapid City, Clear, 84, 70, .00; Salt Lake City, Clear, 86, 70, .00; Santa Fe, Clear, 80, 64, .00; Sheridan, Clear, 82, 68, .00; Sioux City, Cloudy, 80, 68, .00; Valentine, Clear, 78, 62, .00.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.