

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER—
For Nebraska—Fair Friday and Saturday; slightly cooler.

Hourly Temperatures:	
3 a. m.	69
6 a. m.	68
9 a. m.	68
12 m.	69
3 p. m.	69
6 p. m.	71
9 p. m.	71
11 a. m.	72
12 noon	82
1 p. m.	88
2 p. m.	90
3 p. m.	92
4 p. m.	93
5 p. m.	94
6 p. m.	94
7 p. m.	95
8 p. m.	94

Let a Bee Want-Ad Do It.
If you want to hire out or hire somebody, to rent a room or sell a house, to trade an auto or find what's lost.
Best Results at Smallest Outlay

ALLIES SMASH BACK HUNS; TAKE 34,000 PRISONERS

HARNESS RIVERS OF MIDWEST, SAYS FORD

Lack of Water Power Alone Prevents Vast Territory From Becoming as Great as East.

Henry Ford, master engineer, great executive, altruist and typical American, made the trip from Salina, Kan., where he had been to visit the tractor show, to Omaha in that most democratic of American vehicles, a touring car of his own make.

The man who has made his name a household word among Americans by his practical and inexpensive solution of the domestic transportation problem, by his revolutionary social and economic ideals rode from Fairbury, Neb., to this city, 130 miles, yesterday, making a brief stop at Lincoln. He reached the Fontenelle hotel at 7 o'clock. Though well advanced in years Mr. Ford did not show much fatigue.

The party consists of Mr. Ford's son, Edsel Ford; Wm. Smelzel, tractor manager for Minnesota, with headquarters at St. Paul; Gaston Plaintiff, manager for New York; Charles E. Sorenson, manager of the Ford tractor plant, and his assistant, Ernest Kinzler, and Clyde and Ernest Herring, managers of the Des Moines branch.

Mr. Ford, after dinner, came out into the lobby of the hotel. There he was met by an old acquaintance, Capt. Charles J. Glidden, donor of the famous Glidden trophy for automobilism, now personnel officer at Fort Omaha, and there was mutual recognition and a happy reunion.

To Visit Balloon School.

Mr. Ford said the Glidden tours did much in the early days to introduce the automobile and complimented Mr. Glidden in the manner on which they were handled.

Captain Glidden then presented the compliments of Lieutenant Colonel Hersey, commanding officer at Fort Omaha, and an invitation to Mr. Ford and his party to attend the balloon school was accepted.

"It's too hot to talk here, let's go to the room," said Mr. Ford's hospitable invitation to the reporters in response to their request for an interview.

Says Knows No Party.

"I'm not a partisan in the strict sense of the word," said he in reply to a question as to his politics. "I do not subscribe to the tenets of any party but am for those things which will conserve the best social, economic and political interests of the people."

"While I am a candidate for the United States Senatorship of Michigan, in response to the request of President Wilson, I have no personal ambition to serve in my candidacy and will not spend a cent on it."

"In the event I am elected senator there are certain ideals I have which I would like to see put into practical effect."

"I am an enemy to the large city, for I believe a congestion of population breeds a parasitic class that is unhealthy to the body politic."

"Then there are unhappy physical conditions such as improper housing, a lack of fresh air for children of the poor and environments of a nature which will not permit them to build healthy minds and bodies."

Boosts for Water Power.

"This is the first time I have had an intimate view of the great agricultural belt of the transmississippi valley. Heretofore I have seen the country from a car window and had no knowledge of it."

Clemenceau Given Vote of Confidence By French Chamber

Paris, Aug. 1.—Premier Clemenceau's government today was given a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies, the ballot standing 312 to 164. The vote of confidence was asked on the question of rejecting an amendment providing for the calling up of the 1920 class of recruits.

AMERICANS BOWL OVER HUNS IN FURIOUS ONWARD SWEEP

Teutons Cling Desperately to Their Strongholds and Do Not Give Ground Until Actually Shot From Their Positions; High Command Pushing Up Reinforcements in Effort to Stem Advance.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, Aug. 1.—The American troops pushed forward their lines at certain points Thursday on the center of the Rheims-Soissons salient, notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans who did not give ground on some sectors until they actually had been shot from their positions.

The Germans are desperately clinging to their strongholds at Nesles and in the Bois Meunier, northeast of Roncheres, but the Americans have gained a hold on the northern edge of the Meunier wood. The Nesles forest is under the range of the American heavy guns.

STREET CAR MEN IN OMAHA TO GET 41 TO 45 CENTS

Wage Increase Awarded by War Labor Board in Washington; Employees May Join Unions.

Motormen and conductors employed by the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway company, by an order of the war labor board issued in Washington Thursday, will receive as pay for the first three years, 41 cents per hour, next nine months 43 cents per hour and thereafter 45 cents per hour. This order became effective yesterday.

This was included in the awards to street railway trainmen employed in several cities of the country.

The scale now in effect in Omaha is 35 to 40 cents, so that by the increase granted by the nation's labor board, first year employees are increased 6 cents an hour.

In the order the minimum wage for other employees is set at 42 cents per hour. Overtime must be paid to "swing" men when the elapsed time consumed by them exceeds 14 hours.

Additional Pay.

An addition of pay for the period of excess time shall be allowed as follows: For the 15th hour, 15 minutes; for the 16th hour, 30 minutes; for the 17th hour, 45 minutes; for the 18th and each successive hour one hour.

The war labor board, William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, joint chairmen, acting as administration in street railway controversies, in (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Dealers' Tax on Tobacco Is Doubled by Bill in House

Washington, Aug. 1.—Federal license taxes on retail dealers in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes were doubled today by the house ways and means committee in framing the war revenue bill. Licenses for amusements also were doubled and a new tax was put on shooting galleries.

A new tax of 1 per cent on retail sales of mail order houses doing more than \$100,000 annual business was adopted. Pullman seats and berths and passenger rates will be subject to a uniform tax of 8 per cent. Stamp taxes were undisturbed.

Economic Fate of World In Hands of Allied Powers, Asserts British Premier

By Associated Press.

London, Aug. 1.—"No man should boast until the battle is over. But all men who know are pleased at the way it is going."

Premier Lloyd George thus commented in addressing a deputation of 200 members of the National Union of Manufacturers, whom he met today for a discussion of after-the-war commercial problems.

"We must necessarily, in whatever policy we proclaim," said the premier, "keep in touch and be in complete accord first with our dominions, and second, with our allies. There is a good deal of discussion about a league of nations. I am certainly one of those who believe in it. But there are two leagues of nations already in existence—the British empire and the great alliance against the central powers."

Referring to the Paris resolutions, he said:

"Up to the present time America has expressed no opinion upon them and it is vitally important that the policy of America and that of this country should be in complete agreement on economic as well as other problems. An agreement among the allies means that the economic fate of the world will be in the hands of the great allied powers federated together at present."

"The longer the war lasts the sterner must be the economic terms we impose on the foe. I think the sooner he realizes that the better. He is fighting in order to impose his own economic terms on the allies. He will never succeed in doing so."

"So far as that is concerned we must be in a position to determine the conditions which we regard as fair, without having them imposed upon us by the will of the enemy."

"If he goes on fighting, imposing greater burdens on us, destroying our young manhood and guilty also of outrages which shock humanity, and makes it difficult to shake hands with him when the war is over, sterner will be the terms imposed upon him."

GERMANS AGAIN IN RETREAT

Withdrawal to Vesle Made Necessary by American Thrust, Followed by French and British Attacks.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The German armies apparently again are on the retreat in the Aisne-Marne salient. The American thrust in the center of the line at Seringes already has given results. The Paris statement tonight showed that the allied forces had leaped forward on the German flanks on both sides, indicating to observers here that the withdrawal to the Vesle was in full swing.

This has been expected by officers here since the American divisions out-fought crack German divisions in terrific conflicts which began Saturday. The enemy made every effort to hurl the Americans back across the Ourcq, but he failed.

Enemy's Back Broken.

His picked troops fought to the death, reports from all sides indicate, but the fierce attack of the Americans was not to be denied and the positions which broke the back of the German line on this front were consolidated.

With magnificent gallantry, British and French forces took full advantage of the situation. The enemy was hurled off Chalmont-Butte in a dashing assault by Franco-British units and to the east the French also hammered at his line. Tonight's report shows that it was made untenable and that French and British have made rapid progress in exploiting the success.

The fact that 600 prisoners were taken in one part of the action indicated that the retreat was more precipitate than it has been for the last few days. This was viewed as further evidence that the enemy was withdrawing under pressure and gave new hopes that his lines along the Vesle would not be fully prepared when the allies arrive before them.

Germans Taught New Lesson.

Aside from the gains in territory made in the allied counter drive, officers believe it has already served its greatest purpose in proving to the German army that it is not invincible. Its best troops have been thrown in recklessly and fought with utter heroism without avail.

It is a new lesson for the German army, many officers say. There is no thought that it will be able to bring the enemy forces, but filtering back through the fighting men to the people at home will go a new conception, it is said—a feeling that Germany's best is not sufficient for the task it has set itself.

Army of 5,000,000 in View.

There are now upwards of 1,300,000 American troops either overseas or en route. Secretary Baker said today the shipment rate of the early part of July had been maintained throughout the month, although he did not have available the total shipment.

Under the 250,000 a month suggestion and without mishap to the supply line, October should see 2,000,000 Americans overseas and the opening of the spring campaign of 1919, when many officers believe the final scenes of the German defeat will begin in a great combined drive against the German lines, might easily see 3,000,000 ready for action, with another force of substantially 2,000,000 organized at home. That would represent the army of 5,000,000 men for which, in a general way, the War department may be aiming.

Supplied Plans to Germans.

New York, Aug. 1.—Charged with plotting to supply German agents with plans and specifications of airplane stabilizers, Hans Jacobson and Court Courant, both of German birth, were arrested today by agents of the Department of Justice.

ADMISSION FREE.

Gunner Dewep, the fighting, laughing American sailor boy of the United States who went overseas in 1914 to join the French in the war against the Hun, is coming here to tell us in person of his war experiences and just what kind of a man the German is.

His story is hardly describable. He was on the Yarrowdale in the coal hole,—he was in four German prison camps and is alive today only because Ambassador Gerard was able to obtain his freedom.

AT THE BOYD, SUNDAY NIGHT.

Needy Farmers May Obtain Loans for Seed Up to \$300

By Associated Press.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Regulations under which drought-stricken farmers of the northwest and southwest may obtain loans for seed from the \$5,000,000 fund set aside for that purpose by President Wilson were announced today by the Treasury and Agricultural departments which will administer the fund jointly. Only farmers whose credit and resources already are exhausted, and who consequently cannot get advances privately from banks, may participate.

Loans will be limited to \$3 per acre with a maximum of \$300, and will be payable at 6 per cent, October 1, 1919, in southern districts and November 1, 1919, in northern districts. Federal land banks will make and collect the loans after Department of Agriculture agents have investigated and approved the applications.

Applicants must agree to use seeds and methods approved by the Department of Agriculture. The money will not be advanced until the seeding is completed, but a certificate will be

Booty Shows Paris Was German Goal in Drive

London, Aug. 1.—The booty captured by the French in following up the German retreat from the Marne includes a large amount of bridging material just north of the Marne.

The intention of the Germans to effect the passage of the river in great strength and drive in the direction of Paris is thus indicated.

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FRESH BLOWS PUT ARMIES OF CROWN PRINCE IN PERIL

Germans at Bottom of "V" in Precarious Plight as Result of Loss of Cierges and Meunier Wood; Elbow in Line Blotted Out; Great Number of Captives Taken Since July 15.

BULLETIN.

London, Aug. 1.—For the first time since the opening of this year's campaign, March 21, fresh reserves at the disposal of the allies considerably outnumbered the fresh reserves at the disposal of the enemy, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy still holds a substantial numerical superiority on the whole of the front, according to the view in military circles here.

By Associated Press.

After a short period of relative calm on the Soissons-Rheims salient, the central and western sections of the battle front again have been the scenes of mighty struggles.

On both sectors the allied forces have achieved notable gains of ground which seemingly place the German armies in precarious positions.

From the region south of Soissons to the northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois and southeast of the last named town over the upper portion of the left branch of the "V" salient running 10 miles eastward from Nestle to Ville-en-Tardenois and with St. Gemme as its southern base, American, French and British troops have pushed back the armies of the German crown prince.

MANGIN'S ARMY IN FIERCE FIGHT NORTH OF OURCQ

Allies Capture Heights of Grand Rozoy and Are Within Five Miles of Bazoches Railroad.

Northwest of Fere the entire elbow of the line where it turned eastward along the northern bank of the Ourcq has been blotted out, making the line a straight one from Fere to Hattennes and giving the allies much better ground over which to work in further outflanking Soissons on the southeast and for pressing on toward Fismes in conjunction with troops now holding strategic points north and northeast of Fere.

Advance Two Miles.

In this fighting the allied troops drove out the Germans who had been tenaciously holding positions between Plessier Hulas and the river and took the high ground north of Grand Rozoy, pressed on past the village of Beugneux and arrived before the villages of Cramoisselle and Cramaille. The general advance was about two miles, and 600 Germans were made prisoners.

The most important gain, however, was on the upper western point of the "V" southeast of Fere. Here the village of Cierges and the Meunier wood were taken, a maneuver which places the Germans at the bottom of the "V" at St. Gemme in a seemingly precarious plight, for from the wood and the village the allied guns will be able to rake the Germans, if they should endeavor to make their way northward, their only avenue of escape, by an enfilading fire. Through the capture of the Meunier wood the width of the "V" from the fringes of the forest to Romigny on the east has been cut down relatively to four miles.

As has been the case during the last week, the Germans contested stubbornly the advance of the allied troops, but to no avail.

Prisoners Number 34,000.

Since the battle of the Marne began July 15, the allied troops have taken more than 34,000 German prisoners. From July 15 to July 31, the prisoners captured by the allies numbered 33,400, the French war office statement last night announced.

Just what part the American troops played in Thursday's battle has not yet been unfolded, but they doubtless were in the center of the fray. Between Seringes and Cierges, respectively northeast and southeast of Fere, they are known to have made goodly gains over a four-mile front and to have pushed further beyond Sergey and reached within a mile and a half of the village of Chamery.

British Front Bombarded.

On the British front in France and Flanders the bad weather has ceased and the sun is fast drying the muddy ground. The Germans are bombarding heavily various positions held by Field Marshal Haig's men, who in turn are answering the fire of the enemy's guns and keeping up with much success their annoying raids into the German lines.

According to the claims of Vienna, the Austrian troops in Albania have compelled the Italians to give up a considerable portion of the ground they won in the recent fighting. It is asserted by the Austrian war office that the Italians are being pursued by the Austrians.

Edward A. Rumely

Life Story of Man Who Bought New York Ten for the Kaiser on Page Ten of This Issue

Ludendorff Orders Huns Hit Americans Hard Blow

Washington, Aug.—General Pershing's communique for Wednesday, received tonight, gives the following translation of an order from German great headquarters, transmitted by the first army to the Schemettow corps, June 1, 1918.

"In order to hinder the formation of an American army in France, it is important that the American troops engaged along the front be struck as hard as possible. It is intended to use these troops as a nucleus for new formations.

LUDENDORFF."