

RUSH MEN OVERSEAS

UNITED STATES GIVING HEED TO CALL FROM FOCH

TRAINING IS ALSO SPEEDED UP

Another Million and France and Belgium May be Cleared of Hun by Winter

Washington—To take advantage of the route of the Germans north of the Marne, General Foch needs all the Americans that can be rushed to France during the remainder of the summer and early autumn. He is going to get them. Hundreds of thousands of the men of the national army are trained and ready to go and every ounce of available allied support will be devoted to carrying them overseas. The supreme commander of the allied armies has not disclosed his purpose, but it is surmised that the Franco-American victories have revealed the weakness of the boche and made the launching of the great counter offensive an immediate possibility.

With another million Americans on the job, the Germans could be cleaned out of France and Belgium before snow flies, said a high war department official.

The training of soldiers also is to be speeded up. Secretary of War Baker had planned to slow down the draft machinery beginning with August 1. He was going to call only 300,000 draftees in August compared with 400,000 in July. Local boards were instructed to refuse releases to the navy, marine corps or the emergency fleet to all registrants of the 1917 or 1918 classes who have been or will be classified in class one until a sufficient number are in sight to fill promptly and properly all calls up to August 31.

General Crowder also instructed draft executives to hold under a very special scrutiny the report of any local board that falls to place at least 50 per cent of the 1918 registrants in class one.

Approve Czar's Execution

Stockholm—The soviet pan-executive council has placed its approval on the execution of former Czar Nicholas. Chairman Sverdlow announced at a meeting of the council that official notification of the execution had been received from the ural soviet, saying: "The Moscow government had planned to give Nicholas a trial for his crimes against the people, but the efforts of monarchists to kidnap the former czar made his execution inevitable." The pan-executives then passed the following resolution: "We recognize that the execution of Nicholas was absolutely correct." Sverdlow also told the council that the body had come into possession of valuable documents taken from the former ruler, including his own diary, and that of the former zarina and also correspondence between the former czar and the Monk Rasputin and between the zarina and the monk. This will all be published shortly. The press of Russia, including the socialist newspapers, is condemning the execution, declaring it cruel and unnecessary.

Looks Toward Universal Training

Washington—Plans for establishing student army corps in every college in the United States having a male enrollment of 100 or more were discussed at a conference between officials of the war department and a group of college presidents. President McLaurin of the Massachusetts school of technology has been appointed by Secretary Baker to organize the training scheme and to appoint regional advisers.

New Record in Building

Washington—A new world's record in destroyer construction has been established at the Mare Island (California) navy yard in the commissioning of the Ward seventy-one days after her keel was laid. The Ward was launched seventeen and one-half days after the first plate was laid. Formerly it required twenty-four months to construct a destroyer in this country.

Cuba Will Send a Regiment

Havana—Cuba will send at least one regiment to France as well as all the volunteers who offer themselves, according to the military service bill adopted by the house of representatives. Formation of a Cuban aviation corps which will be trained in the United States is provided for in a decree signed by President Menocal.

Hits at Army Officers

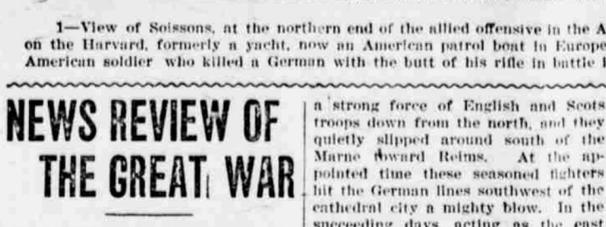
Washington—Senator King of Utah introduced a resolution requesting Secretary Baker to furnish the senate with the names of all army officers who have received or are receiving any emolument from any corporation, or person having to do with government contracts. The resolution was prompted by the recent arrests in connection with army supplies.

Denounces Mob Spirit

Washington—Forcefully denouncing an apparent growth of "mob spirit" as emulating the "lawless passion" of Germany, who has "disregarded sacred obligations of law and made lynchings of her armies," President Wilson has appealed to the country to "make an end of this disgraceful evil." Lynchings, he said, constitute "a blow at the hearts of law and human justice," and contribute "to German lies about the United States what her most gifted liars cannot improve upon by the way of calumny."



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1—View of Soissons, at the northern end of the allied offensive in the Aisne-Marne region. 2—Depth bombs on the Harvard, formerly a yacht, now an American patrol boat in European waters. 3—Victor Vandermerck, an American soldier who killed a German with the butt of his rifle in battle in France.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

General Foch Is Squeezing the Crown Prince's Army Out of Soissons-Reims Salient.

HUNS IN PERILOUS POSITION

American Troops Are Highly Praised for Their Fine Work—British in Flanders Take Meteren—Silly Exploit of U-Boat Off Cape Cod.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"We've got 'em on the run" was the joyful cry of America as the news came in of the victorious progress of the allied troops in the Soissons-Reims salient.

In a measure this was true, for the Germans were being gradually squeezed out of the salient, and there was every reason for elation over the splendid fighting of the allies. But to halt the success as a great decisive victory was premature and foolish.

Such running as the Huns did was done only at the start of Foch's offensive, when they were taken by surprise. Their commanders quickly regained some measure of control, and thereafter the enforced retreat was conducted skillfully and slowly, every bit of ground being bitterly contested in order that as many guns and as much supplies as possible might be saved. Realizing that his entire army south of the Aisne was in grave danger, the crown prince sent in more and more of his reserves until 40 divisions were engaged, and desperate efforts were made to stabilize their lines of defense. However, nothing was allowed to stop the steady forward movement of the allies on three fronts of the salient, and the path of retreat was narrowed day by day. All of the territory yet held by the enemy was brought under the fire of the heavy guns, and the airmen in great numbers flew over the region day and night, working havoc with their bombs and machine guns.

At the beginning of the week there were highly successful operations on the west front of the salient, in both of which the Americans played an important part. At the tip of the German advance Chateau Thierry was taken by storm and a large section north and east of it was cleared of Huns. Here thousands of Germans were killed, other thousands captured, and great numbers of cannon and quantities of supplies were taken.

From this point northward to Soissons the Franco-Americans swept eastward until Neuilly St. Front was taken. Onchy threatened, Soissons itself brought under gunfire and the very important railroad from there to Chateau Thierry crossed at so many places that it could no longer be used by the enemy. This drive, to be wholly successful, had to be carried to Epre-en-Tardenois, through which ran the only remaining railway which the Huns could rely upon to get their war supplies out of the way of Foch's pincers, and before the week closed the French and Yankees were moving steadily toward that town from the west and south. It must not be supposed that their progress was easy. The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly and fought brave and stubborn rear-guard battles. The village of Epre, for instance, after being taken at the point of the bayonet by the Americans, was recaptured by the Huns, and again won by the Yankees, who then advanced their lines far beyond it.

Some of the fiercest fighting took place along the Marne east of Chateau Thierry. At first the Germans retreated across the river so hastily that the movement amounted almost to a rout. From the heights of Jaugonne, Barzy and Passy, the American guns poured a deadly hail upon the fleeing foe, many of whom, throwing away their rifles, sought to swim the river, and were drowned.

When Foch was secretly preparing for his great strategic attack he called

a strong force of English and Scots troops down from the north, and they quietly slipped around south of the Marne toward Reims. At the appointed time these seasoned fighters hit the German lines southwest of the cathedral city a mighty blow. In the succeeding days, acting as the east arm of the pincers, they pushed forward into the salient from the Mountain of Reims toward Ville-en-Tardenois and Fismes. Their progress was slower than that of the Franco-Americans on the west, for the country in which they were fighting was much more difficult. East of Reims the French and Italian held their own and even made some advance, though the plan did not call for a drive by them.

When Foch's offensive was a week old it appeared probable that Ludendorff would attempt to make at least a temporary stand on the half-circle running from Soissons through the outskirts of Onchy, below Epre-en-Tardenois and across toward the Mountain of Reims. Competent observers believed his troops were too disorganized to hold this line for long, and that he would be forced to fall back to the Vesle river, which runs almost due west from Reims, joining the Aisne near Soissons.

The main efforts of General von Boehm, the immediate commander of the Germans in the salient, were directed to keeping open the roads of retreat. He was given the assistance not only of most of the crown prince's reserves, but also of nine divisions from the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. Already he was having great difficulty in feeding the men he had there, and the additions did little but stiffen his resistance and add to his commissary troubles.

At the time of writing, the full scope of General Foch's plans is not revealed. He has the initiative, and may elect to continue the offensive with all his strength in the effort to drive the Huns beyond the Aisne and as much farther as they can be forced; or he may find it prudent to hold them at the Vesle and await the arrival of more Americans. It is a noteworthy fact that 70 per cent of the allied troops engaged in the present battle are French. A considerable portion of the remainder are British and Italians. If so much can be done with so comparatively small a force of Americans taking part, ask observers, what will happen to the Huns when a million Americans are in the fighting line and another million at least waiting their turn for action? And this state of affairs will be reached by October. It is predicted.

Paris and London are loud in their praise of the quality and behavior of the Americans in the Aisne-Marne battle, and the newspapers there relate many instances of their bravery, coolness and determination. They are admittedly as fine troops as ever were seen, and even the least experienced of them have no idea of anything but winning every fight they go into. Their marksmanship, both with the rifle and with larger weapons, is remarkable; their doggedness is tempered with an unquenchable humor, and their stamina is such that at times bodies of them fought for many hours without food or drink, declining to halt their advance to let the commissary catch up with them. These splendid troops, with their gallant and competent officers, have done their full part in stopping the German offensive and converting it into an allied offensive, and if they are now called on to stop and await the arrival of more of their countrymen, America should rest satisfied, patient and proud. The American casualty lists will be longer and longer each day for a time, but the bereaved ones may well take example by the proud, unweeping grief with which Colonel Roosevelt received the news of the death of his gallant son, Quentin.

In Flanders the British carried out an important operation that resulted in the capture of Meteren. They have been devoting themselves to preparing for the new offensive which, according to the logic of the situation, Ludendorff must undertake and which, according to military experts, probably will be directed against some part of the line held by the British. Such an offensive would be largely to influence public opinion in Germany and direct

attention away from the crown prince's disastrous attempt on the Marne.

General Foch has not had to call into action the bulk of his reserves. In the midst of the biggest battle he found time to order a swift and fierce attack by the French along the Aisne, in the Montdidier sector. The positions aimed at were feebly held by tired troops that did not expect an attack, and the objectives were gained within a few hours, large numbers of prisoners being taken.

Rome received the information from some source that the Austrians were preparing a triple offensive against Italy. This, according to the story, is to consist of a great land attack on the Piave river line, a naval attack on Italy's Adriatic coast and an extensive counter-attack in Albania. The Italian commanders have no doubt of their ability to repulse any or all of these attacks. In Albania their forces, with the French, have kept moving forward and are now in very strong positions. The threat of a serious naval operation by Austria seems most foolish of all.

President Wilson completed his pronouncement of plans for the participation of the United States in the Russian expedition and was awaiting only the reply of Japan to the American proposals. It had been thought Japan had agreed to these, but dispatches from Tokyo told of an exciting controversy over them, two influential groups strongly opposing intervention. Moscow advised said general mobilization of the Russian army—meaning the bolshevik—had begun, but this did not worry the allied statesmen. The plans of the British, Americans and French for the protection of the Murman region against the Germans and Finns are believed to be all settled. The people will be fed and their internal affairs will not be interfered with by the expedition that will be sent.

General Horvath, provisional ruler of Siberia, is co-operating with the Czech-Slovaks, and matters look more promising in that country.

Conditions in the Ukraine grow more unsettled daily, and now the Germans and Austrians are called on to face a great uprising in Roumania, where the people are disgusted with the peace with the central powers and with the treatment they are receiving. Probably half a million Teutonic troops are tied up in these two countries, which helps some.

The Atlantic seaboard was amazed rather than alarmed by the sudden appearance of a large German submarine close to Cape Cod. The vessel attacked a tug and sank the three stone-laden barges. It was towing, using up two torpedoes and a lot of ammunition in this foolhardy operation. Other U-boats bagged bigger game when they sank the British transport Justicia, 32,234 gross tons, off the Irish coast. The transport, which was westward bound after carrying 10,000 American soldiers to Europe, was attacked by a fleet of six or eight submarines and fought them for ten hours. Of her crew of some 600 only ten were killed.

So foolish as scarcely to merit mention is the latest list of German peace terms, which it is said will be offered through Spain. They disown any desire for annexations or indemnities on the west front, but would leave Belgium, the Balkans and the self-determination of peoples for the peace conference to settle; the peace treaties with Roumania and Russia not to be questioned, and all Germany's colonies to be free and Gibraltar and the Suez canal defenses dismantled.

The British government is having trouble with the pacifists, who have permeated all the war material factories, and last week caused strikes of thousands of munition workers. The cabinet decided, it was reported, that if the strike continued the strikers of military age would be drafted immediately into the army.

Finally authentic word of the death of the former czar came out of Russia. He was ordered shot by a local bolshevik official because of counter-revolutionary plots, and his son is said to have died of exposure a few days later.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

Secretary of States Gives Out Names of Those Entitled to Appear on Ballot at August Primaries.

Secretary of State Pool has prepared a list of all senatorial, congressional and state candidates of all parties whose filings have been completed and who will have the right to appear on the ballot at the primaries August 20. Some filings had not been completed when this list was issued. Additional time was given the delinquents. Following is the list:

United States Senator—Democrat—Wills E. Reed, John H. Morehead, Edgar Howard, William B. Price, Richard L. Micalfe, Harry S. Dugan. Republican—Charles H. Sloan, Ross L. Hammond, George W. Norris, William Madgett, Dave Mercer.

Governor—Democrat—Charles W. Bryan, Keith Neville, Republican—Samuel R. McKelvie, Walter Johnson, R. B. Howell.

Lieutenant Governor—Democrat—Carl E. Slatt, William B. Banning, Republican—P. A. Barrows, C. S. Page, Eldor Kieglter.

Secretary of State—Democrat—Hugh L. Cooper, A. T. Gatewood, W. D. Schaaf, F. P. Shields, E. A. Walrath, Republican—Will S. Jay, D. M. Amsherry.

Auditor of Public Accounts—Democrat—Fred C. Ayres, Eugene P. Mumford, Charles Q. DeFrance, Republican—H. M. Eaton, George W. Marsh.

State Treasurer—Democrat—Henry C. George, J. S. Canady, Republican—D. B. Crossway.

Attorney General—Democrat—Dexter T. Barrett, Clinton J. Campbell, George W. Barrett, Republican—William L. Dowling, Clarence A. Davis.

Commissioner of Public Lands and Bldgs.—Democrat—G. L. Shumway, Republican—Dan Swanson, Edward B. Cowles.

Railway Commissioner—Democrat—Roy M. Harrop, Edward C. Simmons, B. C. Eysart, Republican—H. G. Taylor, Harry L. Cook.

Congress—First District—Democrat—Frank P. Cresson, Frank A. Peterson, Republican—C. F. Ravlis.

Third District—Democrat—Charles O. Lobeck, Republican—N. P. Dodge, Albert W. Jeffers.

Fourth District—Democrat—Thos. M. C. Birmingham, E. O. Kretzinger, William H. Smith, Republican—Charles H. Denney, M. O. McLaughlin, Adam McMullen, John B. Killeen.

Fifth District—Democrat—Ashton C. Shallenbeger, Republican—William E. Andrews, James S. Gilham.

Sixth District—Democrat—Charles W. Bond, Charles W. Pool, Republican—M. P. Kinkaid.

Fillings on the prohibition ticket are: Governor, J. D. Graves; lieutenant governor, David R. Gilbert; secretary of state, George C. Pugh; state auditor, H. Floyd Miles; attorney general, Henry C. Bittenbinder; land commissioner, James R. Priest; Fourth district, Thomas M. C. Birmingham.

Charles Strader, successful business man of Lincoln, has accepted an invitation from the State War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to direct its campaign this fall to raise Nebraska's apportionment to the \$112,000,000 fund. Mr. Strader will direct the campaign from the Omaha headquarters. Nebraska's quota is \$1,120,000, based on the allotment given this state in the third Liberty loan drive. Of the total fund, \$97,000,000 will be for promotion of Red Triangle work with the American and allied armies, and \$15,000,000 for the war work being done by the Y. W. C. A. As far as possible, use will be made of the same organization used in Nebraska's Y. M. C. A. drive last November. A conference to shape final arrangements will be called in Omaha early in September. The drive will be in October.

The Frontier county defense council issued a proclamation, printed copies of which have been posted in conspicuous places, urging that the use of all languages other than our own be discouraged, especially in public places, schoolhouses, public conveyances and over the telephone.

State Superintendent Clemmons announced that a new consolidation of school district has been perfected at Filley, five districts participating. Arrangements are being made for the erection of a school building modern in every way, costing \$45,000.

Names of three Nebraskans appeared in General Pershing's casualty list of July 21. They are: Harry W. Fassnacht, Fairmont, killed in action; George L. Inman, Seneca, died of disease; Charles V. Richardson, Halsey, wounded in action.

Figures issued recently by the Department of Agriculture at Washington show that Nebraska stood third in 1917 in the production of beef cattle, and fourth in production of hogs, corn and oats.

Nebraska is called upon to furnish 75 registrants as part of the 10,000 summoned to the colors July 20 by the War department. They will be sent to the Syracuse recruiting camp at Syracuse, N. Y.

The run down condition of the Moffat railroad in Colorado, which has threatened to shut off Nebraska's bituminous coal supply next winter, is to be improved, Nebraska Fuel Administrator Kennedy announced. Mr. Kennedy refers to the Routt county coal fields as "the bituminous coal bin of Nebraska."

Fourteen coal sheds to hold 100 tons of coal each are to be built by Douglas county authorities, to hold the coal supply for the county hospital and the court house.

The Madison County Council of Defense has announced to Madison county people that they should not sell their Liberty bonds. The council is especially anxious to stop the sale of certain stock for which Liberty bonds are being received as payment.

Nebraska editors have good reasons to be proud of the record established by newspapers of this state in advertising the third Liberty loan. Official figures show that newspapers in this state led those of all other states in the 10th Reserve district in publishing items about the third loan; that Nebraska led in editorial matter about the loan and in space devoted to cartoons. Nebraska was third in amount of display advertising used, which shows that the newspaper men of Nebraska devoted more free space to boosting the loan in proportion to the advertising received than any other state.

Firm Demonstrator Rist of Gage county has declared war on walnut log buyers whom he charges are getting by with a profiteering game because of the patriotism of the farmer. According to Mr. Rist the agents camouflage their statements in such a way that the farmer thinks he has got to sell his timber whether he is satisfied with the price or not.

Farmers of Sheridan county have decided to enter the field of potato buying, grading and selling and the manufacture of starch and other potato products. An association composed of 140 members has been formed. The starch factory is to be located at Gordon, with grading stations at Seedan, Rutshville, Clinton, Hay Springs and Bordenaux.

New wheat received at the mills and elevators in southeastern Nebraska in most cases grades No. 1, and it is doubtful if the quality in the district has ever been surpassed. The yield is about 25 bushels. A 40 1/2 acre field near Dawson yielded nearly 50 bushels to the acre.

York county commercial club labor bureau has furnished the farmers with over two hundred men. Under the supervision of the Commercial club the home guards assisted in harvesting 1,056 acres of grain on twenty-six farms, forty-five of fifty men taking part.

Nebraska Odd Fellows are organizing by counties to make the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the order in America a great success. Numerous prizes will be awarded for attendance. The celebration will be held in Omaha on April 28, 1919.

Nebraska will send 100 men to Camp Fremont, California, under a new draft call for 46,000 men just issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They will entrain between August 5 and 9.

Clarence Winchester, 22, of Lincoln, was a fireman on the San Diego, sunk by a German torpedo off New York harbor. His parents have received no word as to whether he was rescued.

The grain harvest is on in north Nebraska and wheat and oats are being cut. Early indications are that winter wheat is in good condition and that spring wheat is rather light. The quality of the grain is excellent.

A contract has been let for the construction of a men's cottage at the Beatrice institution for feeble minded, and the first unit of a new power plant there. The bid for both buildings was \$83,342.

Two Polk county farmers, Verner Roberts and A. W. Hahn, were instantly killed when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Union Pacific train at Osceola.

The Missouri Lutheran synod of Nebraska and neighboring states will be held in Deshler the week of August 18. An attendance of several hundred ministers is expected.

A fine \$60,000 consolidated school building is to be erected near Holmsville. Five automobile carryalls have been purchased to carry the children to and from school.

Eustis is becoming a cream center. More than \$10,000 was paid to farmers in the district during the month of June for cream shipped from the Eustis station.

The Thayer county fair which will be held at Deshler August 27-30 promises to be the largest live stock show in the state outside of the state fair. Former State Representative Peter Eggenberger was trampled to death on his farm near Stang, Fillmore county, by a vicious bull.

Flour and sugar cards, as protection against speculators in the community, probably will be issued by merchants of Emerson.

Omaha's fall market week will open September 9th and continue until the 14th.

The first carload of Red Cross cattle sold on the Omaha market netted the Brownlee, Cherry county, chapter of the American Red Cross \$2,121. The shipment consisted of 26 head of cows and calves, all donated by farmers residing in the vicinity of Brownlee.

Richard L. Metcalfe of Omaha has accepted the filing for the democratic nomination for United States senator, recently made by democrats of Webster county. He has resigned from the state council of defense.

Secretary E. R. Danielson of the Nebraska state fair emphatically denies rumors to the effect that the fair will be discontinued this year and that the grounds will be turned over to the government for a training camp.

Bonds in the sum of \$45,000 were voted at Bennett for the erection of a new school building. The proposition was voted upon three years ago, but was lost by a few votes.

A call for 286 colored men for the national army from Nebraska has been sent to local boards. The contingent will be sent to Camp Funston.