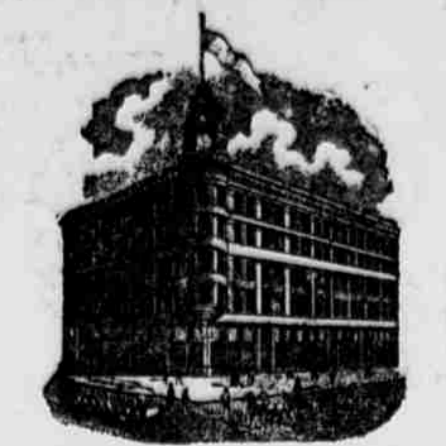


The Continental's



Stock Clearing Sale

THEY'RE OUT OF SIGHT.

We mean our prices on broken lot men's suits in this Stock Clearing Sale.

Just as good as the best, but they must go. Big fall stock comes in the last of this month. We must have the room—you get the benefit.

This is why we will sell you an elegant all wool cheviot suit tomorrow, MONDAY, for \$5.50, \$8.75 and \$10.00. A low retail price on these suits would be \$10, \$12 and \$15.

Always see the Continental first



15th & Douglas. OMAHA.

CENTRISTS WILL HAVE POWER Their Strength in the Next Reichstag Apt to Cause the Government Much Trouble.

(Copyright, 1918, by Associated Press.) BERLIN, July 2.—Public attention continues to be absorbed in the elections recently held in this country and their results. The newspapers are teeming with incidents indicative of queer electioneering methods observed during the campaign and a mass of evidence is presented proving that intimidation was resorted to, in many districts, notably in the rural sections. The socialists will contest a number of these elections. They will also contest the seats in Cassel, Ebling and Dortmund and in the Second and Fifth districts of Berlin. In the latter place, it is alleged, enough illegal ballots were counted in favor of the anti-socialist candidate to vitiate the result. The defeat of Dr. Theodore Barth, the Freiling leader, at Eastock, was due to the candidacy of the agrarians, Dr. Paasehe, and the enormous increase in the socialist vote, which aggregated 13,900 above that of 1913.

The increased strength of the centrists is new to and the weakening of the government side in the Reichstag induced the centrists to formulate a list of demands for the coming session, including the recall of the Jesuits, the abolition of the last remnants of Kulturkampf legislation, the reinstatement in the constitution of the articles granting absolute political equality to the Catholic church and the restitution of the Catholic department in the ministry of public worship.

The representative of the Associated Press learns, however, from good authority, that although he cannot pass new measures without the co-operation of the centrists Emperor William will not sanction the recall of the Jesuits, which the centrists regard as the most important of their demands. Emperor William recently declared that as long as he was king of Prussia the Burschenschaft should not have a Prussian vote in favor of the recall of the Jesuits, nor of the other demands enumerated. It is probable, therefore, that there will be trouble between the centrists and the government during the next session and especially as a number of those elected on the rebellious, who were aided by centrists are pledged to support centrists' demands.

The issuance of a decree by the secretary of state for posts and telegraphs, forbidding the postal employees, who number 80,000, to have any connection with the socialists, occasioned the discovery during the campaign that the department is largely permeated with socialism. Frequently telegrams connected with electioneering for government candidates were delayed in favor of telegrams addressed to their socialist opponents and others were bungled, apparently purposely, so as to lead to serious misunderstandings on the government side.

Canadian Celebrate July 4. OTTAWA, Ont., July 2.—The Ottawa Field battery, the Princess Louise dragons and the Forty-third regiment, all from the Ottawa district, will leave here Sunday night for Burlington, Vt., to join in the Fourth of July celebration there. There will be about 600 officers and men.

The Omaha Bee Map of Cuba Coupon Present this Coupon with 10c for A Map of Cuba. A Map of the West Indies. And a Map of the World. By Mail 14 cents.

ANXIOUSLY AWAIT ADVICES

War Officials Anxious as to the Result at Santiago de Cuba.

LACK DEFINITE NEWS FROM SHAFTER

Only Dispatch Received from the Front Says the Battle is Going On, but Mentions Nothing of the Progress Being Made.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all official Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. The fact that the general is still in the hands of the enemy has been a heavy weight upon the mind of every one. Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to officials reached the president and Secretary Alger. It was a private dispatch not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and expressively it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was direct from the field of action and was as late as 4 p. m. It stated that the engagement had been in progress throughout today; that the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear and that the American losses were heavy. The exact wording of the dispatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it conveyed to him the idea of extreme tension and of a battle in which the fiercest elements of warfare prevailed.

Until this came the officials were positively without a word as to whether the engagement begun yesterday was continuing today. They could only speculate on the view that the assault of yesterday had been followed today by a storming of the city itself; others maintaining that General Shafter's troops, spent with the terrible strain of yesterday, had paused today long enough to clear the field of its dead and wounded.

It was only by this brief private message, which under ordinary circumstances would have received little attention, that the president and his advisers were made aware of the situation at Santiago. It was still without definite issue. As it was, the few words relieved the suspense, but not the anxiety. It made known only that the fight was going on.

Victory Not Expected Yet. One of the officials who read it said it conveyed such information as could be expected, but he said he had not expected a victory yet. But others were far less hopeful in their views. That the battle was still raging meant that our men were passing through a fearful ordeal. It was not clear that a general engagement, and a terrific one, had been fought under the broiling tropical sun and in the tangled vegetation northeast of Santiago.

General Miles and his staff were lodged in the general's office early. Spread on the general's desk was a map showing every roadway, trail and elevation about Santiago. The general traced the line of operations yesterday and today. He had received nothing additional from the field. He spoke gravely of the fierceness of the fighting yesterday. From a strategic point of view, Lawton's taking of Caney yesterday gave an elevation on the right wing of the line, and the purpose of diverting the enemy from the left, and also of giving our troops a more commanding sweep of the enemy's northern defenses. Incidentally, it accomplished the important purpose, at least to some extent, of preventing the enemy from sending reinforcements from the north and turning our right flank.

MAHER IN THE GUARD HOUSE Will Be Kept There Pending a Decision of the Court-Martial in His Case. CAMP THOMAS, Chickamauga Park, July 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Late last night Private John G. Maher was thrust into the guard house under orders from division headquarters. A court-martial was being held in his case, but it is thought he should be kept confined pending the decision. Great indignation exists in the regiment at his incarceration.

English Crews Change Their Minds. NEW YORK, July 2.—The English crews of the recently purchased transports, Mississippi and Mohawk, who refused to sign for service in the American navy and who were to be sent back to England, are beginning to reconsider their position and are now applying for positions on the ships. Major Summerhayes of the quartermaster's department is undecided as to whether he will sign the men. Some of their positions have been filled and he says that he can secure the remainder of the necessary crew to fill the vacant positions.

Grand Palm and Plant Exhibit in the Horticultural Building. The state of New York, New York City, and New Rochelle, N. Y., and Trinidad, West Indies, has shown its practical interest in the horticultural building, by the grand exhibit of palms, ferns and bay trees made by this house in the west end of the Horticultural building. This is the largest and most complete display of palms and plants ever shown in this country. The exhibit is the work of the Horticultural building, which is the largest and most complete display of palms and plants ever shown in this country. The exhibit is the work of the Horticultural building, which is the largest and most complete display of palms and plants ever shown in this country.

More Surgeons Will Be Sent. For Fortresses Monroe, which is for four or five days. If additional physicians are needed they will be sent, General Sternberg says, on the cruiser Yale, which is scheduled to leave Norfolk about the middle of next week with a large detachment of General Garrison's men to be made as reinforcements to the general.

General Sternberg left here this evening for Fortress Monroe, where he will make a personal inspection of the Relief before it starts on its trip to Santiago. The intimation that General Miles may soon leave Washington for some point where action is expected is likely to prove true, not as yet it is nothing more than a rumor. It is the evident purpose of the war officials to send more troops to Cuba as soon as possible. In response to a message sent to General Shafter two days ago a reply from the front says that the new off Santiago would be sent back to Key West as soon as possible. The transports are needed to convey the additional troops to Cuba—troops that are evidently intended to reinforce General Shafter's command.

Word reached the marine hospital service

today that a suspicious case, possibly one of yellow fever, had developed at the naval hospital at Key West, the patient being a sailor from the auxiliary ship Yankee. The facts were reported to the Navy department and an inquiry was made into the matter by the surgeon general of the navy. He is not apprehensive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidences of yellow fever, and it is probable that the case is nothing more than one having suspicious symptoms.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress." Hood's Sarsaparilla Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists, 25c per bottle. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

SHAFTER NEEDS SURGEONS

Asks that a Well Equipped Hospital Ship Be Sent Him.

WANTS FORTY MORE MEDICAL OFFICERS

Government Will at Once Comply with His Request and Do All in Its Power to Succeed the Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Owing to the many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in yesterday's engagement at Santiago, the surgeon general has directed the department officials to make public the text of General Shafter's last dispatch, received this morning at 4 o'clock.

SIBONEY (Via Playa del Este), July 1.—I fear I have underestimated the enemy's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once to care for the wounded. The chief surgeon may be able to furnish more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded.

Major General Commanding. WASHINGTON, July 2.—Immediately on receiving General Shafter's telegram, concerning the killed and wounded, Surgeon General Sternberg, of the army, called on Colonel Van Patten, the surgeon general of the navy, and the two held a long consultation, regarding the course to be taken. Fortunately, the ambulance ship, Solace, is now in the vicinity of General Shafter's camp and it will be utilized for any emergency cases which may arise. While the navy ship, Solace, is designed primarily for the use of the fleet, it will be put at the disposal of the army whenever that may be necessary, and the navy and army ships will be charged with the duty of completing the work as it is needed for treating the wounded as it is needed for treating the wounded as it is needed for treating the wounded.

The hospital ship Relief, which has been undergoing a thorough overhauling at New York, is about ready to start for Santiago. It was scheduled to have sailed yesterday, but owing to some delay was unable to do so until today. The Relief has been fitted up in an admirable manner for the treatment of the sick and wounded and every comfort possible will be provided for the unfortunate. There is a surgeon in charge with a force of complete medical attendants and a complete outfit for surgical work in cases where it is necessary. Accommodations for probably 500 persons have been provided, and in addition there has been installed in the ship a carbonating plant and an ice manufacturing apparatus, which has facilities for making ice in much greater quantities than is needed aboard ship. The surplus will be utilized in supplying the hospitals ashore in the immediate vicinity of the ships.

Of course the greater number of cases of sickness and wounds primarily will be treated in the regimental and division hospitals, while the Relief will be utilized to a great extent in bringing back to the United States such cases of convalescents and the wounded as it is unable to take care of. The Relief will be brought here for treatment.

Delay the Reinforcements. Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that no additional troops will be sent from Camp Alger to Santiago before the 8th or 9th of the month. The reason for this is that the auxiliary cruisers, Yale and Harvard, which were to have been sent for the purpose of transporting the troops to Cuba, will not be ready to start on the next trip for at least before the date mentioned. This is a change in the original arrangement under which it was expected that the Yale would have sailed on the 30th or 4th, with a detachment of General Healy's division for the reinforcement of General Shafter's army in Cuba. The change was necessitated by reason of the fact that instead of returning direct to New York, the Yale will have to call on the way to New York. Although not so stated, there is reason for the belief that the change in the program was made in order to allow the Yale to take a number of sick and wounded soldiers from Santiago and return to Camp Alger with them.

Major General E. S. Otis has announced definite plans in regard to his departure. According to present intention he will not go until the last fleet sails through the Golden Gate. The Alger Light artillery will probably move over to the Presidio tomorrow to join the forces at Camp Miller.

Major General Otis has not yet designated the troops to go on the next trip to Manila. It is understood that Major General Merritt is anxious that the First New York volunteers should be dispatched shortly and they will probably have a place in the next fleet.

The troops at the Presidio and Lime Point were called out late Friday to fight grass fires. The flames at Lime Point approached dangerously near the tents and magazine of Port Baker. About 800 acres were burned but no serious damage to the camp was done. The difficulty in obtaining steamers for transport service has caused the government to seek for sailing vessels, and it is understood that a party of men has been sent to Manila to purchase a steamer.

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There has been much suffering among the reconcentrados, but it has been greatly alleviated since the reconcentration. Four Spanish spies were caught in the Cuban camp and were sentenced and promptly shot. The Spanish prisoners are kept under close guard, but are fed and well treated. Hirscherto has been the practice to release the Spanish captives after depriving them of arms and ammunition, but it is now the intention of Diaz to keep the prisoners in order that they may be exchanged for Cubans and United States soldiers taken prisoner by the Spaniards.

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CUBANS BOLT THE SPANIARDS. Heavy Engagement in the Western End of the Island.

NEW YORK, July 2.—According to advices received here by the Cuban junta, General Diaz, in command of the Sixth army corps in Pinar del Rio, recently had a battle with the Spaniards on the western part of the island, in which he came off victorious. The Spanish loss was heavy and the Cuban loss less than fifty. After the battle a company of Spanish soldiers from the garrison marched into the Cuban camp with arms and equipment for the Cubans, alleging they were ill treated by their officers.

There has been much suffering among the reconcentrados, but it has been greatly alleviated since the reconcentration. Four Spanish spies were caught in the Cuban camp and were sentenced and promptly shot. The Spanish prisoners are kept under close guard, but are fed and well treated. Hirscherto has been the practice to release the Spanish captives after depriving them of arms and ammunition, but it is now the intention of Diaz to keep the prisoners in order that they may be exchanged for Cubans and United States soldiers taken prisoner by the Spaniards.

General Diaz was one of the fiercest engagements taking place in Pinar del Rio and lasted the greater part of a day. Both sides fought in guerrilla fashion, but the Spaniards were driven to withdraw before the heavy and constant fire of the Cubans. Nearly all the ammunition in the Cuban camp was used up and the insurgents will be in poor condition for another 600 hours they can obtain supplies.

Case of Leprosy in Chicago. CHICAGO, July 2.—A case of genuine leprosy is causing a dispute between City Health Commissioner Reynolds and the officials of the federal immigration service. The leper is Constantine Chipuras, a Greek fruit peddle, 21 years old, who has lived in Chicago for three years. Dr. Reynolds wants the government to send Chipuras back to his home in Europe, where friends are willing to care for the patient. The government officials argue that they cannot accept, because they were not given proper notice.

FIGHT LIKE HEROES

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practice at the new ranges are 1. Twelfth Minnesota, 2. Tenth New York, Eighth Massachusetts, Fifth and Ninth Pennsylvania, Twenty-first Kansas, First South Carolina, Second Missouri and First New Hampshire. The rifle range is located near the camp of the Twelfth Minnesota and on a hill.

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FIGHT LIKE HEROES

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cers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps and the fierce tropical sun, which hammered down upon them the greater part of the day.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and the other Cuban generals led troops in persons and showed great coolness in tight places. The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout and the retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open.

All the retreats were toward Santiago and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spanish in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be within the city walls