

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF VERDUN ATTACK

French Observer Describes Massacre of Germans, Who Are Killed as Fast as Are Seen.

A VERITABLE SLAUGHTER

PARIS, March 5.—The French official eye witness gives the following description of the defense, of the Herbebois, three miles to the north of Verdun, where the great battle of Verdun began twelve days ago:

"It was on February 21, at 7:20 o'clock in the morning that the Germans began the preparation for their attack. They unloaded a formidable artillery fire on the positions which they wished to capture and shells of all calibres fell like hail from those of 150 millimeters to shells of 305 millimeters.

"It was a veritable drum fire of an intensity unknown till now, and this drumfire played by series on objective points selected for attacks. A zone 500 meters broad and a kilometer deep for example, was pounded in such fashion that the earth was plowed up on the entire superficial extent in mathematical fashion. Lacrymoseal shells and suffocating gas shells were also employed by the enemy to accentuate the moral effect.

"However, despite this formidable rain of shells, the Germans on the first day succeeded only in entering our first line of defense at Herbebois and taking a small supporting work of the line. It was a miserable result compared with the mechanical effort and the human effort which they had put forth against our advanced line of resistance. It was then that my regiment was called upon to counter attack, and to try to recapture the first line lost. When I say line, it must be understood that there were only some chaotic elements of trenches and furrows torn up with shell holes.

"At midnight, accordingly, on the 21st, the men were in position and were happy at having at the first moment of our appearance on the ground, taken sixty-three prisoners, who seemed to be very glad not to have to measure themselves against us any further. They rubbed their hands and seemed quite gay at the thought of having ended their share in the war. Among these prisoners was an officer who, having tried to escape, was killed by the artillery which was charged with guarding them.

"Our counter attack took place on February 22 at 10 o'clock in the morning. Then the boches attacked again. No one had the advantage in this affair. Then during the day there was on both sides, an unceasing struggle with hand grenades while some of our men strained every effort, under the protection of the grenade throwers, to consolidate our positions. At this moment, we no longer had any real shelter. Herbebois is covered with tree stumps, among which some large trees stand up.

"On a depth of three to four hundred meters behind is ordinary underground, but the Germans had opened upon it a terrible outpouring of projectiles and the wood at certain places was transformed into a clearing. It was necessary therefore to maneuver through this confusion by the climbing and crawling and to work and raise barricades and to fill the shell holes. It was snowing and I leave you to imagine the endurance which our men showed in the circumstances.

"During the course of the night of February 22 the Germans renewed their offensive. A bombardment of amazing violence and of a mortal precision did not permit them, however, to advance an inch. When their infantry in turn attempted to strike, our men made them suffer sanguinary losses. It was still worse during the day of the 23d. After having once more copiously rained shells on our lines, the Germans sent against us at least the equivalent of a battalion. This attack to a body excited to the highest degree the valor of our men. They slayed the Germans at fifty meters and under methodical volleys the latter fell, howling in terrible fashion. It was a veritable massacre.

"Our 15-millimeter guns on their side had scouted a certain fire, preventing the enemy from retiring and very few of the assaults succeeded in getting to the rear. Almost all were left on the field of battle. That did not prevent the Germans from attacking us once more during the day, but without any better success.

"Four of our grenadiers, posted at the entrance of a communication trench which united our old firing trench now occupied by the Germans with a supporting trench which we still held, killed groups of the enemy as fast as they presented themselves.

"They carried on this work for more than twenty hours. During these fights we revealed once more the veritable ardor of the French. Despite the losses incurred (almost all exclusively from artillery fire, for in the infantry engagements we had constantly the upper hand) their morale did not waver for a moment. Our Coopers maneuvered as during field practice. They saw without a murmur their comrades fall around them and they continued their work as quietly as at exercise. One has reason to be proud of commanding such men.

"At 4:15 o'clock in the afternoon of February 23, while we had not retired a step, our position was again to withdraw, carefully once more the veritable work being taken, we ran the risk of being surrounded. We waited for the night to come. Some of the men, when they learned that they were to leave Herbebois, stopped, asked that they be allowed to die on the spot. However, judicious advice obliged us to evacuate and we had to reckon with the general situation.

"The retirement order was executed and we went to take a position in front of the Le Chateau wood, communicating with the units on our right and left.

"The defense of Herbebois will certainly remain one of the most glorious pages in the annals of our regiment. More than 5,000 Germans came in successive waves to smash themselves against our ranks, although we were in a fighting position of the most disadvantageous kind. We voluntarily abandoned the ground where hundreds and hundreds of German corpses showed sufficient evidence of the bombardment, nor the snow, nor the diffi-

cuties of securing provisions, nor fatigue could overcome the stubborn bravery of our infantry. By thus holding firm in this corner of Herbebois they for their part contributed to win time for the arrival of the necessary reserves and they seriously interfered with the advance of the Germans. It was sacrifice of this kind repeated at numerous points on our front which held back the enemy flood."

BILL PROVIDING FOR POWERFUL ARMY IS OFFERED IN SENATE

(Continued from Page One.)

36,000 fighting troops. The percentage of men in each company or battery at peace strength would be increased in the interests of efficiency and the full war strength would be 125,000. The army would consist of sixty-five infantry, twenty-five cavalry and twenty-one field artillery regiments in addition to the staff and other special corps and the coast artillery. The mobile army in continental United States would consist of four infantry divisions and two divisions of cavalry. Corresponding increases in the number of general officers would be made and the rank and pay of lieutenant general would be given to the chief of staff.

The bill provides for complete reorganization of the army, legalizing the organization now in force under departmental regulation. The appointment of second lieutenants other than graduates of the military academy are made provisional for two years before a commission is issued.

Fixed at Seven Years. Enlistment is fixed at seven years—four with the colors and three in reserve. At the end of one year of service efficient men may be discharged into the reserve on recommendation of their commanders and at the end of two years at their own request. If approved, Reservists would receive a minimum pay of \$34 a year and the president would have authority to mobilize the reserve in actual or threatened hostilities.

As an additional inducement for recruits, provision is made that men who have completed six years' service in the army may be examined by a board of officers to determine the civil occupations for which they are qualified and they will be eligible to appointment to civil service positions of that nature without a civil service examination. The president also would have the power to appoint one man from each regiment to the military academy.

Reserve Officers' Corps. The reserve officers' training corps would have senior and junior grades established at civil educational institutions where military courses are provided with an army officer detailed as instructor. The senior grade units would be placed at colleges and universities and the junior grades at high schools. Five hours a week would be required in the senior grade and three in the junior, devoted to military training. Summer camps for field training of the cadets would be provided by the government.

The regulations under which graduates would be appointed to the reserve corps are left to the president. Such appointments must be at least 12 years of age and must obligate themselves to serve for ten years. Their maximum is fixed at 50,000.

Left to President. The federal volunteer force is provided for in general language, leaving the whole question of enlistment, training, reserve and the like to the discretion of the president. The clause is an amendment of the volunteer act to permit organization of such a force in peace times as well as war. The only restriction in numbers is that the force shall not exceed an average of 50 for each congressional district, approximately 50,000 men in all. Regular army pay would be provided for both officers and men during periods of training.

The plan is the continental army proposal in effect, although the committee decided to leave to the president the widest possible latitude so that the requirements of the service could be fitted to the needs of each section of the country individually. It is believed by framers of the bill that this plan will offer the best means of testing the feasibility of creating an adequate volunteer army in peace times, and the committee desired to enact no regulations which would hamper the experiments. The continental plan proposed by Secretary Garrison, committee members, thought was too definite in many respects.

Guard Plan Adopted. For federalization of the National Guard the bill adopts with numerous modifications the plan proposed by the National Guard association. The rate of pay for officers, however, was set at \$30 a year for first lieutenants and certain specified staff officers and \$25 for second lieutenants. The association plan proposed higher pay for general officers.

Enlisted men would receive pay on the basis of one-fourth of the regular army pay, and would contract an enlistment to serve the United States in time of war. The enlistment period is fixed at six years, three with the colors and three in reserve, and organization of the regular army is prescribed. Provision is made also for examination of all officers appointed by state authorities and for the inclusion of officers of the National Guard in the personnel of the militia division of the War department.

The National Guard provisions of the bill probably will be substituted by the house provisions when the two bills reach conference. The senate committee gave particular attention to the regular army features, while the house made the federalization project its main object. Since the same general outline is followed in both bills, the agreement will not be delayed, it is thought.

Republicans Lead Every Lincoln Ward

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—Another week's registration in Lincoln discloses that the republicans are still in the lead on the registration books. Every precinct in the city shows a republican majority.

Secret Service Men Cannot Find the Exact Time of the Wedding

The Bee's own private Sherlock Holmes sunshined into the office of the United States attorney and fixed "Dave" Dickson, private secretary, with a basilisk eye.

"Not a thing," said "Dave," as usual. The reporter's Sherlock pointed a stern forefinger at "Dave" and, in a lawyer-for-the-defense voice, demanded: "Are you sure there will be nothing doing today?"

"Nothing that I know of," was the steady reply. Here comes the big scene now. "Aren't you going to be married-to-day?"

The words echoed like the bark of a machine gun. But "Dave" didn't flinch. He stood in the middle of the clear, honest eye of his accuser. "I certainly am not," he asserted, just like that. Sherlock was nonplussed or something. But only for a moment. Then— "How about tomorrow?" he demanded.

Phelps County Road Officials Banquet

HOLDREGE, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Every township in this county was represented by two or more men at a "better roads" meeting in this city yesterday. The meeting was called by the County Board of Supervisors, road overseers and township board members, composing the attendance. Ideas were exchanged and uniform methods of making and maintaining roads were adopted. Much enthusiasm was shown by those present, and it is expected that the county's highways will benefit in no small measure from this meeting.

Former Table Rock Woman Is Dead

TABLE ROCK, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Word has reached here of the death at her home in San Diego, Cal., yesterday of Mrs. Nancy Murphy, the widow of Charles H. Murphy, who died a few weeks since, who was an old soldier of the Sixth Iowa regiment in the civil war. The Murphy family lived here many years from 1868 to 1886, going from here to Grand Island, and later to San Diego. Mrs. Murphy was a daughter of Henry Freeman, who died in 1892, and a sister of Harry Freeman, Gilbert Freeman and W. H. Freeman, and Mrs. Jake Layman of Pawnee City, and Mrs. A. E. Lane of Hennessey, Okl.

Horrible Harvest Hand Knocked Out by Stoker

TECUMSEH, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—A bunch of Tecumseh fans went to Johnson last evening, to witness the boxing contest between Ellis Gay of this city and John Masur of Vesta. Masur, a former farmer boy, has been doing a little semi-professional boxing over the state of late, devoting much of his time to the art. He was heralded as the "horrible harvest hand," and it was anticipated that he would make Gay work pretty hard, if he did not floor him. Gay is fresh from five years of training on a United States training ship. He was a stoker and later assistant engineer, and had the reputation of being the handiest man on the vessel with the mits. The bout was advertised for four rounds, but there was just one round. Gay landed heavily upon Masur from the first, knocking him completely out in the first round, the harvest hand admitting he was out of his class.

Bryan Says Prohibition is Issue of Campaign

YORK, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—C. W. Bryan delivered an address on municipal improvements at the Young Men's Christian association this afternoon.

The speaker reviewed conditions from both a moral and economic standpoint, as they exist in many of the cities of the country and advised organization among the Young Men's Christian association, business men, and those opposed to the liquor traffic to improve city government by driving out the bad influence and throttling the menace of public service corporations.

Mr. Bryan contended that the paramount issue of the campaign this year was prohibition. Mr. Bryan confined his remarks to municipal and state government and did not touch on national politics or mention his own candidacy for nomination for governor.

York College President Buys Business College

YORK, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—C. W. and W. W. Buckley, who have conducted the York Business college for the last ten years, have sold their college and equipment to President M. McLaughlin of York college, for a reported consideration of \$20,000, possession to be given on June 1.

The college will be conducted separate from York college, of which Mr. McLaughlin is president. Whether he will resign as president of York college is not known at this time.

Judge McNair Will File

TABLE ROCK, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—It is announced that County Judge J. R. McNair will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for state senator from the first district at the primary next month. Pawnee county has not furnished a candidate on either the democratic or republican ticket since the county was set over with Gage in the senatorial district. C. H. Carmichael has filed for county commissioner on the democratic ticket, and George E. Bodea on the republican ticket. Both of the latter are from Table Rock precinct. Judge McNair is from Pawnee City precinct.

Coxley Filings

SCHUTLER, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—The following have filed for office: John R. Henry, democrat, for state senator from the Tenth senatorial district; George W. Smith, democrat, county treasurer; Jess L. Woods, republican, clerk of the district court; Frank C. Schulz, democrat, clerk of the district court; Walter C. Hronek, democrat, county attorney; A. W. Shindler, democrat, county assessor; P. F. Tully, democrat, county clerk; and W. Hugh Fletcher, republican, county clerk.

Streeter Day in Aurora

AURORA, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Streeter day will be one of the annual events in Aurora if the plans of the Aurora Commercial club are carried out. Plans are now being worked out for an annual celebration in honor of the man whose wealth went to this city in the establishment of the splendid Streeter park, which has just become the property of Aurora.

Robert Barker Killed

PLATTSBURGH, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Robert Barker, for a number of years a citizen of Plattsburgh, and more recently a resident of Mynard and vicinity, was almost instantly killed in California by being struck by a limited flyer of the Southern Pacific.

BURDEN PUT ON OFFICIAL

Corporation Officer Must Not Use Secret Information Against Stockholders.

DECISION IN THE JAQUITH CASE

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, March 5.—(Special.)—A president or manager of a corporation is liable also as a director and stockholder is liable to any stockholder if he purchases stock of such stockholder at a less price than he afterwards sells it for if he makes the deal knowing that he can sell at an advance.

This is the opinion of the supreme court in a case brought by Arnes Jaquith against Edgar Mason, administrator, and others.

Sometime prior to October, 1909, the plaintiff, owning 200 shares of stock of the face value of \$100 each of the Underwriters Insurance company, placed the same in the hands of a stock broker named Burns for sale. Burns sold the stock for \$75 per share. Later the stock was sold to Montgomery for \$110 a share. The plaintiff brought suit against the president, alleging that he joined in the deal for the transfer of the stock, and asked for the difference between \$75 and \$110. The high court upholds the district court of Douglas county, which gave the plaintiff the full amount sued for, amounting to \$7,000.

VERDUN BATTLE STILL IS A DRAW

(Continued from Page One.)

was carried out by six regiments advancing in close formation.

French machine guns did gruesome execution in the mass and French infantry held carefully under power until the advancing force approached the trenches, leaped out to meet the onrush with cold steel. The fighting was finished in a few minutes. The Germans retired, leaving hundreds torn and tangled in the barbed wire entanglements.

As the battle proceeds, the strategy of General Petain French, commander at Verdun is being compared more and more carefully with that of General Castelnau to the battle of Nancy.

Strategy Successful. General Petain's withdrawal to the Douaumont plateau was like General Castelnau's withdrawal to the plateau of Amance, away from the heaviest blows of the adversary to a dominating position from which all efforts failed to dislodge him. French officers predict General Petain's strategy will have the same result as that of the Germans will be compelled to seek a decision somewhere else on the front.

GERMAN RAIDER MOEWE LANDS IN PORT WITH GOLD

(Continued from Page One.)

It was made known that the Moeve had sunk five more steamships off the coast of Brazil.

The Saxon Prince and Maroni probably were captured by the Moeve on its way back to Germany as their sailing dates show they were both on the high seas toward the end of February.

Identity Still in Doubt. The identity of the Moeve has not been established here definitely. Prisoners from captured ships, which were transferred to the Westburn, said on their arrival at the Canary Island, that the Moeve's guns were smaller than seven inches. According to one report, it was formerly a tramp steamship, one of several which had been fitted out with guns as commerce raiders.

Count Von Dohna, the Moeve's commander, belongs to the Schlieden or Slesian branch of his family, which is headed by Prince Richard Von Dohna. He formerly commanded the gunboat Teing-Tau in the China seas. It was reported last month that the count, who is in command of the German raider Fonga, which was said to have made its way out of Kiel several weeks ago.

DEATH RECORD.

Mrs. Isabelle Bannan. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Mrs. Isabelle Bannan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Skinner of this city, died at the home of her parents on West Fourth street late Friday. Death was caused from consumption from which she had suffered for some time. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon from the Methodist church of this place.

H. Kalkwarf. CRETE, Neb., March 5.—(Special Telegram.)—H. Kalkwarf, a young farmer living east of Crete, died Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. Mr. Kalkwarf was 36 years old. He will be buried Tuesday, the services being held from the German Lutheran church.

Wolf Hunt in Cass. PLATTSBURGH, Neb., March 5.—(Special.)—Three hundred enthusiastic hunters in a wolf roundup yesterday just west of Plattsburgh killed an even half dozen of the pests, which have been committing depredations in the farm yards recently. The crowd surrounded five miles and came to the center, driving the wolves before them. One large and vicious looking wolf ran the gauntlet of a number of shots and was not hit by any, though many whom he "got by" were posing as crack shots. Another hunt will occur in a few days.

Feel Fine! Don't Be Sick, Bilious or Constipated

Enjoy life! Stop the headaches, colds, bad breath, sour stomach.

10-cent "Cascarets" is best cathartic for men, women, children.



Cascarets are a treat! They loosen your liver, clean your thirty feet of bowels and sweeten your stomach. You eat one or two Cascarets like candy before going to bed and in the morning your head is clear, tongue is clean, stomach sweet, breath right, and cold gone and you feel grand. Get a 10 or 25-cent box at any drug store and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Stop sick headaches, bilious spells, indigestion, furred tongue, offensive breath and constipation. Mothers should give cross, peevish, feverish, bilious children a whole Cascaret any time. They are harmless and never gripe or sicken. —Advertisement.

Advertisement for Allcock Plasters, featuring an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Photo Engravings, featuring an illustration of a man pointing and text describing the quality and variety of services offered.

Advertisement for Gaiety, featuring text about amusements and a weekly matinee show.

Advertisement for Strolling Players, featuring text about a troupe of actors and their repertoire.

Advertisement for Fritzscheff, featuring text about a business or service.

Advertisement for Tonite Krug, featuring text about a performance or event.

Advertisement for Turpin's School of Dancing, featuring text about dance lessons.



More Than Pleasant Taste should be demanded in a table beverage.

Coffee—for example—may possess a pleasing flavour for some, but it contains a most harmful element—caffeine, a subtle, cumulative drug, the continued use of which frequently leads to various diseases of the kidneys, liver and other vital organs, and sometimes to premature old age. Among the symptoms of caffeine poisoning are headache, nervousness, biliousness, sleeplessness, heart-flutter, "brain-fag," and so on.

Any coffee drinker who is ailing had better quit the coffee—tea also—and use

INSTANT POSTUM

the delicious cereal beverage. Postum is made of entire wheat roasted with a small portion of wholesome molasses. Tastes much like mild Java coffee, but contains not a particle of coffee or caffeine or any other harmful substance. Just the goodness of the grain.

Postum comes in two forms: The original Postum Cereal—must be boiled; Instant Postum—soluble—is made in the cup with hot water, instantly. Equal in delicious flavor, and the cost is about the same per cup.

Thousands are benefitting by a change to Postum and

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Sold by Grocers everywhere.

Send a 2c stamp for 5-cup sample of Instant Postum to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.