

FRENCH LINES AT VERDUN HOLDING

German Attacks on Forts Tavannes, Vaux and Other Points Repulsed With Enormous Losses.

TEUTON DEAD LYING IN HEAPS

LONDON, March 6.—The Central News correspondent at The Hague says dispatches received there from the front show that the Germans are making vigorous efforts to capture Fort Tavannes, four miles northeast of Verdun, but that the French are resisting them resolutely, inflicting heavy losses on the attackers.

Stubborn fighting continues near Verdun, the correspondent says. The village of Vaux no longer exists. More than 10,000 Germans carried out an assault upon the French positions at Vaux, but, the correspondent says, were repulsed with heavy losses, several German lines being swept away by the famous French 75's.

It is also said that twenty-seven trainloads of German wounded have left the Verdun battlefields for Germany.

Sunday Good Day for French.

PARIS, March 6.—Yesterday was a good day for the French at Verdun, according to information received this morning and public confidence is greatly strengthened by the news of the continued repulses of the German attacks in military and political circles.

Having failed to make any impression on the Douaumont position and at Vaux, to its right, the German general staff determined to smash the French left on the Vacheryville Woodcote du Polve position.

Without regard to cost the best troops were hurled forward, but with no more success than elsewhere. Pomeranians and what was left of the Brandenburgers dashed themselves vainly against the French, who stood as immovable as a rock wall.

As at Vaux the Germans finally fell back, leaving heaps of dead on the ground. The French infantry, supported by their formidable artillery, which will never henceforth lack ammunition, showed themselves able to resist every onslaught.

On the left bank of the Meuse artillery on both sides thundered all day long. The French infantry in that section had little to do, but it remains there ready for any eventuality, although the military authorities believe it is extremely doubtful that the Germans will attempt to storm the Mort Homme key position, for to do so they must deploy over a plain a mile wide under cross-fire from the heights around.

It is chiefly the French artillery which is involved in the Woerwe fighting. The French hold the outskirts of the village of Manheulles firmly and have stopped all attempts of the Germans to debouch in that direction.

An idea of the relatively small percentage of French casualties in the Verdun battle is considered as deducible from a statement made by a lieutenant who has arrived here wounded. "Our losses," he said, "are comparatively slight. My regiment, for instance, had only forty-seven killed and thirty-five wounded. This is small for a unit which was engaged as support and which was engaged in the most violent of the fighting."

BAKER IS APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR

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close friends for some time and Mr. Baker is said to be in close sympathy with the president's policies and is known to have had the support of some members of the cabinet for the war office.

When President Wilson recently was touring the middle west on his preparedness program he talked with Mr. Baker in Cleveland. Mr. Baker has been in Washington frequently of late.

The thirty-day period for which Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, was designated secretary of war ad interim will expire March 11. It is believed Mr. Baker's nomination will be sent to the senate before that time.

Forty-Four Years Old.

Mr. Baker is 44 years old. He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., and at the age of 15 was appointed private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson in President Cleveland's cabinet. In 1897 he began the practice of law at Martinsburg, but not long thereafter moved to Cleveland, where he became city solicitor in 1902. He held this office for ten years, until his election as mayor.

Mr. Baker has received degrees from Johns Hopkins and Washington and Lee universities. For years Mr. Baker has been closely identified with the reform movement in Cleveland and has taken an active part in the street railway controversy there.

Fight for Lower Rates.

When Mayor Tom Johnson died, Mr. Baker took up the fight for lower street car fares in Cleveland, argued the case before the supreme court and finally brought about an adjustment of the street railway franchises in Cleveland.

At the time of the Baltimore convention when President Wilson was nominated Mr. Baker was prominently mentioned for the vice presidency because of the fight he made in support of Mr. Wilson. He went to the convention as a Wilson supporter and fought successfully against the application of the unit rule to the Ohio delegation.

Mr. Baker is highly regarded by the president as a lawyer. Mr. Wilson wanted the piece filed by a lawyer because of legal questions constantly arising in his administration.

Mr. Baker Will Not Talk.

CLEVELAND, O., March 6.—Further than to say that he felt complimented and grateful Newton Diehl Baker would make no comment today when informed he had been chosen secretary of war.

RIDES ALLIGATORS AS COWBOYS DO BUCKING BRONCHOS—Remarkable photograph made at Lake Worth, Fla., showing the famous alligator tamer riding a "terror of the lagoons." Jim ropes alligators as a cowboy lassoes cattle.



ALLIGATOR JIM

MANN SOUNDS WARNING TO JOY RIDERS

(Continued from Page One.)

is the duty of every patriotic congressman to stand with the president. We recognize his constitutional right.

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina and Neeley of West Virginia and Adamson of Georgia, democrats, and Kahn of California, republican, urged that congress leave the president unhampered in handling diplomatic negotiations.

Representative Sterling of Illinois, republican, contended that a straight vote should be taken on a warning resolution.

No Time for Change.

Representative Mendell, republican, of Wyoming, author of a warning resolution, said it was no time to appeal to patriots to change the attitude of the house.

"If this house voted its convictions on warning resolutions, a resolution would carry by a two-thirds or three-fourths vote," he said.

"This is so true that certain gentlemen have been dodging the issue so that there would be no straight vote."

Representative Sherley of Kentucky, democrat, declared that the McLemore resolution was not one of warning, but of repudiation.

"Men of this house," he said, "have heralded to the world that the McLemore resolution would pass by a vote of two to one, and that information has been carried abroad so as to paralyze the arm of the executive. The president is justly entitled to the respect of this congress."

Wisconsin Should Speak.

Representative Moore, republican, of Pennsylvania, asserted that the house did not know what the president wanted it to vote upon; that at one time the president sought to amend the McLemore resolution in committee, and later urged that it be reported. He insisted that the president ought to send a message to congress on the subject.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, republican member of the rules committee, said as he understood the situation, the house would be asked tomorrow to determine whether it would sustain the president on the international question of armed intervention in any extent that may be necessary to maintain the position he has taken.

"Germany or any other belligerent," said Mr. Lenroot, "is interested in the attitude of this house only in one respect, and that is, how far will the congress of the United States go in sustaining the president? In this issue, the congress has only one constitutional prerogative, and that is the making of a declaration of war. I am not prepared to decide that question now. I am not willing to vote to sustain the president to the extent of war on this issue, nor am I willing at this time to say that under certain circumstances I would not do so."

"Therefore, when the proposition comes up tomorrow, I shall vote against this rule, because I want my hand free and untrammelled to vote on the issue of war when it might properly come before us. Those in favor of a declaration of war, if Germany will not yield on this issue, of course, will vote to adopt the rule."

"I do not want this house to commit itself one way or another. Leave the issue in its present stage in the hands of the president where it properly belongs. Until the time comes and I hope it never will come, when the house must consider it in the performance of its constitutional duty, let the president alone in the diplomatic negotiation."

Thinks People for Warning.

Representative Tower, republican of Iowa, said that while many provisions of the McLemore resolution were objections, he believed the majority of democrats and republicans and the people of the country favored a warning resolution.

Representative Honwood, republican, of Pennsylvania, criticized the president's recent declaration that he would ratify

Iowa Farmers Sell Walnut Timber for Gun Stocks

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hear from the firebrands of the country that from the congressmen in their cloak rooms. "About 45 of us here represent firebrands," he said. "The president cannot possibly know as many firebrands as the most of us know."

Representative Norton, republican, of North Dakota, said he hoped the house would vote against the rule and put the resolution squarely before the people so that it could be amended.

Representative Platt, republican, of New York asked what ships Americans in the isolated countries would travel on if they were warned off armed merchantmen. He pointed out that the United States had few ships and therefore it was almost necessary for such persons to travel on belligerent vessels.

In an address that closed the debate, Mr. Mann again attacked the procedure under which administration leaders propose to reach consideration of the resolution. He told how the resolution had been tabled by the foreign affairs committee action, then restored to a place on the calendar, now to be tabled again by a vote of the house, if the rule carried.

"It is a silly procedure," he said. "Those who favor the bill being laid on the table should have left it there. It will be no more tightly attached if the house table it. If you want an opinion on the warning resolution there should be a straight vote of the house on it."

Iowa Farmers Sell Walnut Timber for Gun Stocks

CRESTON, Ia., March 6.—(Special.)—The walnut timber of the middle west is playing a big part in the European conflict. Thousands of walnut trees from Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and other states in this part of the union have already been converted into gun stocks for use on the rifles which are being shipped to the belligerents.

The industry is growing every day and is becoming one of the real big industries of the many in this country which are the outgrowth of the great struggle across the Atlantic. While there has been a market for walnut logs right along, practically the entire supply was obtained from the larger forests of the country, and the price has never been such as to induce the farmers and land owners of the agricultural states to head and market the small and scattered walnut trees in this section. However, the war has placed a high premium on this kind of wood, and many land owners of the middle west are taking advantage of it.

John Long, a farmer who resides near Talmage, Ia., shipped a few days ago two carloads of walnut logs to a Des Moines mill which is devoting almost its entire energy since the European war orders began to flood this country to the making of gunstocks. This same Iowa farmer is still felling the walnut trees on his timber land and expects to have several more carloads ready for shipment within a short time.

Pioneer of Kearney Meets Death at the Age of Eighty-Two

KEARNEY, Neb., March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Maryanne J. Tolboitt, widow of Manly J. Tolboitt, died at the home of a daughter near his city early today, after an illness of two weeks. She was 82 years of age and was one of the pioneer residents of this section. Her husband was one of the army officers located at Fort Kearney in the early '50s. He died five years ago.

Mrs. Tolboitt endured all of the hardships of pioneer life.

All of her life since 1858 had been spent on a farm two miles west of the old Fort Kearney. She was a native of Waterford, Munster province, Ireland, and was united in marriage in Manchester, England, February 22, 1854. Coming to this country in August of the same year, the Tolboitts located at Jefferson Barracks. Later they moved to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Fort Kearney, D. Finally coming to Fort Kearney in 1858. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom still survive. They are Mrs. Lucy Dela Baire of Kearney, Mrs. Josephine Laylor of Newark, Neb., and Mrs. Pauline Weakley, Danville, Ill. Sixteen grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from St. James Catholic church.

Key to the Situation—See Want Ads.

COLONIAL DAMES PRESENT PORTRAIT

(Continued from Page One.)

to a friendly chief of his tribe, and they have rendered a great public service to our state. The spirit which prompted the gift is truly colonial and patriotic, and worthy of the women who have made the presentation possible.

Logan Fontenelle was an important factor in the early history of Nebraska. It is well that his name and fame should be perpetuated. This picture will probably hang in the Hotel Fontenelle long after we have passed away, and most of us have been forgotten. It will serve as a link between the early pioneer days and the later growth and prosperity of a great commonwealth. It will do more than that. It will teach the lesson that human life means progress in the arts, science and civilization. The race of nations that cannot go forward will inevitably be overcome by the onward march of men, stimulated by ambition and the higher ideals of life.

The history of the Indians is pathetic. We have not always treated them with kindness or consideration, and at times we have been faithless to our treaty obligations, solemnly entered into with them. As we look upon the picture of this great chief we must remember that if we are to preserve this great country for our posterity we must cherish our institutions with patriotic pride and keep step with the progressive spirit of this wonderful age in which we live.

On behalf of the company which I have the honor to represent I thank the Colonial Dames for their generous gift, and as a citizen of Nebraska I wish to express my profound appreciation of the contribution they have made to the early history of the state.

Kimball Explains Painting.

Thomas B. Kimball, in explaining the portrait, read several tributes to its artistic worth from well known artists. He said also:

"I see in this picture an Indian brave and dignified enough to warrant the claim of descent from Ramesses the Great, draped in a robe with lines of Greek simplicity and of exquisite texture, yet truly the genuine early of the Omaha Indian of a half century ago. The face, while preserving a distinctly French character, is still sufficiently true to the Omaha type to justify the painter's effort to securing the actual skulls of several Omaha Indians on which to base his interpretation of that time."

"I see, or think I see, a glowing sunset sky beautifully typifying that prophetic sunset which so soon shall finally usher out the hereditary adversaries of these United States, who, through no fault of theirs, are destined to go down to posterity in a light as false as it is cruelly unjust—a light wholly of the white man's making."

Missouri in the Background.

"I see too, an accurately drawn background showing the Missouri and its banks as they were when the Fontenelles called the place 'home,' and as, through the most fortunate of chances, they still are today, when the Fontenelle Forest association hopes to secure the region for a permanent park—where under state protection it may be assured a continuance of intelligent care for all time."

"I see, too, symbolized in the small gnarled oak at the right of the picture, the clinging protest of this most unfortunate of the races of men—against its woody undeserved fate."

"And I trust I see, too, what shall prove a lasting historic protest against the propaganda of those who would have us believe only ill of the aboriginal races whose ravished lands we occupy."

The members of the society made the "salute to the flag" in these words:

To the Glory of God; and in grateful remembrance of those, our ancestors, who through evil report and loss of fortune, through suffering and death, made

Druggists Know Best Medicine For Kidney Troubles

During the twenty-five years that I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I have never heard a complaint, as my customers always speak favorably regarding it. Three parties have informed me that they have been restored to health by the use of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root after suffering from Rheumatism, Liver trouble and Gravel. It is a pleasure to me to sell Swamp-Root as I believe it is the best medicine on the market for kidney, liver and bladder complaints.

Very truly yours, ED ROETHLIN, Druggist, 1104 12th St., Cor. Monroe, Lynchburg, Va.

Personally appeared before me this 1st day of November, 1915, Ed. Roethlin, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

W. E. HAWKS, Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do for You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Omaha Daily Bee. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

A short time ago THE MIDWEST LIFE filed its tenth annual statement with the insurance departments of Nebraska and Kansas. Its total income for the year 1915 was \$1,427,722 and its total disbursements were \$1,293,772 leaving an excess of income over disbursements of \$133,950. Of this excess \$118,708.77 were required to take care of the increase in the reserve of its policies.

The company made a gain during the year of 191 policies carrying \$1,077,811 of insurance. At the end of 1915 it had \$7,418,485 of insurance in force and its assets amounted to \$78,524.33.

When you are ready to take that policy you have long intended to buy, call or write.

THE MIDWEST LIFE N. Z. SNELL, PRESIDENT A NEBRASKA STOCK COMPANY SELLING NON-PARTICIPATING LIFE INSURANCE ONLY FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, LINCOLN.

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THE OLD RELIABLE

W. J. SWOBODA RETAIL DEALER PHONE DOUGLAS 222, OMAHA, NEB.

Spanish Ship Hits Rock and Goes Down

(Continued from Page One.)

SANTOS, Brazil, March 6.—The Spanish steamship, Principe De Asturias has been sunk by striking a rock. It went to the bottom in five minutes. Eighty-six members of the crew and fifty-seven passengers have been brought to Santos.

"Little Comrade."

is a term complimentary to any wife, but how few now-a-days deserve the compliment! If ill-health prevents women should remember that there is one tried and true remedy for their ailments, that is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. This medicine, made from roots and herbs, has for forty years been alleviating the sufferings of women, making them healthy and strong, and better wives and mothers.—Advertisement.

Washington Appointments.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Arthur C. Schwarz has been appointed postmaster at Rickett, Crawford county, Iowa, vice H. DeBretz, removed.

Rural letter carriers appointed: Iowa—Adel, Bert N. Hildt; Gladbrook, Joe E. Bogg; South Dakota—Plankinton, John C. Gerken; Revillo, John H. Beeten. Nebraska—Nebraska Springs, Adelaide Coker; Sutherland, Ed; Emma F. Berger, Ord, Ed; Julia Edna Smith, Aurora, Ed.

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Millinery Section, Second Floor.



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