

DIARY OF GERMAN OFFICER IS TRAGIC

Captain Writes of Awful Effect of French Artillery Fire at Lorette.

MANY DEMANDS FOR HELP

PARIS, June 2.—An account of the fighting in the vicinity of Notre Dame de Lorette, as written down by a German officer named Captain Sievert in his notebook is given today in the recital of the "watchful waiting" at the front. The purpose is to serve as a comparison with the French official statements concerning combats in this vicinity.

Captain Sievert, the author, was killed. His body was one of 4,000 found on the slopes of Rette and his notebook covers the fighting from May 30, the day after the French attack, up to May 30, the day the captain was killed.

An order issued on the evening of May 5 provided for the holding of the positions on the plateau of Lorette and along the Ablain-Carency line. To carry out these instructions Captain Sievert had available only one battalion of 273 men, or one-third of its normal fighting strength before going into battle. His notebook contains repeated demands for help.

Calts for Ammunition. "We absolutely need a supply of hand grenades" is an entry in the diary under date of May 11. The number which Captain Sievert had was insufficient and he could not carry out his attack. Furthermore the lack of projectiles prevented all chance of success.

Later there was more trouble for the captain. Orders were badly given and confusion of sectors made necessary marches and counter marches under French artillery fire.

Artillery Fire is Awful. The last page of this diary was written at 10 p. m. of May 26. In it the captain said:

"The bombardment today completely destroyed what remained of our trenches. The men have been without support for three days. It is impossible to hold this position with such a feeble force. I ask that an officer be sent here to report on the situation. I ask again that the Fourth company of the Eleventh regiment be placed at my disposition. Artillery fire of the enemy is frightful, especially that of the heavy guns. We can hear the projectiles of this artillery coming slowly through the air. Every man is watchful and tense; he wonders where this particular shell is going to fall. The parapet trembles and a cloud of earth and pieces of shell rain down on us. How long must we remain in this rat trap? I believe now that my nerves are gone. The fire of the enemy has attained its greatest violence. Indescribable."

Here the tragic notes of Captain Sievert come to an end.

This diary, says the eye witness, indicates the "great success of the French artillery and infantry."

At the same time it shows the superhuman efforts Germany is obliged to demand of its army, and this even before the participation of Italy, which on a new front will hereafter take part in the siege of German and Austrian fortresses.

Two men asphyxiated in well at Leola, S. D.

ABERDEEN, S. D., June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—When digging a well on the farm of Jacob Colman near Leola, S. D., Jacob Colman, aged 72, and Jacob Glasier, aged 23, were overcome by gas when at a depth of eight feet and both were killed.

The men left the house at noon to work on the well and discovery of the accident was made at 4 o'clock. It is supposed one of them was overcome and the other went down to rescue him and also lost his life.

In drawing him to the top the grappling hook caught in Colman's shoe, and when he neared the surface the shoe came off and the body dropped the eighty feet to the bottom again, but was finally recovered. Colman was married last January. Glasier was single.

AMES WILL SEND TWO MEN TO ILLINOIS MEET

AMES, Ia., June 2.—(Special.)—Ames, having tied with Drake for the high honors in the Iowa state meet, winner of second place in the Missouri Valley conference at Columbia, Mo., last Saturday, will send a team of only two men to the meet of the Western Intercollegiate conference meet at Urbana this coming Saturday.

Coach Merriam was not altogether satisfied with the showing his men made on the muddy Missouri track. The two men he will send are Packer, hurdler, and Dickinson, sprinter. Packer, providing he has good luck in drawing a track at Urbana and is in his top form, should make the big nine hurdles set right up and move in the 120 high, thinks Merriam.

Mayer Will Coach Ames. AMES, Ia., June 2.—(Special.)—Charles W. Mayer, new foot ball coach at Franklin & Marshall, who was elected by the Ames athletic council to take the reins of the cyclone variety foot ball team, will leave Franklin & Marshall the middle of August, to come out to take hold of the Ames situation, was the statements given out by Chairman Clyde Williams of the physical department today.

Night Cough Relieved. Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey eases your cough, soothes the lungs and invites sleep; only 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

Department Orders. WASHINGTON, June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Nebraska postmasters appointed: Alton Dixon county, Sterling Stewart, vice H. M. Shackelford, resigning; Zeila, Keith county, U. Grant Woolsey, vice E. J. Stone, resigning.

The postoffice at Dunlap, Brule county, South Dakota, has been discontinued, mail to Platte.

Nebraska persons granted Nancy E. Dawson, Starbuck; Sarah Walker, Omaha; Ed. Zent, E. Briggs; West Point, Ia. Mary White, E. 12.

The controller of the currency has granted a charter to the First National bank of Nebraska, S. D. capital, \$25,000. J. W. Harris, president; A. W. Rowley, cashier; succeeds M. Bridge state bank.

President Wilson Sends a Solemn Warning to the Mexican Factions

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In a statement to the American people today President Wilson served notice on the factional leaders of Mexico that unless within "a very short time" they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize the United States "will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save itself and serve its people."

Notes a Change in President's Policy.

Signaling a change from the "watchful waiting" policy, which has guided relations with Mexico for more than two years, the president's statement was regarded everywhere in official and diplomatic quarters as notice of a new and vigorous policy to restore peace below the Rio Grande.

Everywhere it was interpreted as a warning that the patience of the United States is exhausted. What steps the president is prepared to take if his warning goes unheeded are not disclosed in the statement. In high official quarters, nevertheless, no doubt existed that he is prepared to proceed.

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States, but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude, expressed in a statement to the American people, as follows:

"For more than two years revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people, and with these purposes the people of the

United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution in the very hour of their success have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objective, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority of Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who were expected to support it.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of its tragical troubles than it was when the revolution was first kindled. It has been swept by civil war as if by fire, its crops are destroyed, its fields lie unseeded, its work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, its people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into the unavailing bloodshed and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for its own citizens or the citizens of other nations resident or at work within its territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

United States Must Take Some Hand.

"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve their neighbors. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle its affairs for it or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon it, and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend all aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects

of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man in their country or out of it who stands between them and their daily bread.

Peace Must Be Had Without Further Delay.

"It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has neither done or felt at liberty to do—lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the republic so long in abeyance and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform. I therefore publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly, for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save itself and serve its people."

GERMANS CAPTURE 300,000 RUSSIANS

Kaiser's War Office Reports Further Successes in Russian Poland and Eastern Galicia.

PRZEMYSL FORTS ARE TAKEN

BERLIN, June 2.—(Via London.)—The German army headquarters announced today that more than 300,000 Russians had been captured during the month of May. Announcement also was made that further Russian entrenchments near Przemysl had been captured.

The statement follows: "We shot down a British flying machine at Birkcote. The occupants, one Belgian and one British officer, were taken prisoners.

"The sugar refinery east of Souchez, into which the French penetrated yesterday afternoon, has been recaptured by us. An attack begun by the French against our positions and south of Neuville during the evening was repulsed. Only a small section of a trench on the other side of the high roads from Neuville to Fourie was occupied by the enemy.

"Fighting at close quarters in the forest of Le Pretre for the possession of certain portions of the trenches continued.

Russians Are Defeated. "Eastern theater. Successful engagements occurred against minor Russian divisions at Nennhausen, fifty kilometers (about thirty miles) northeast of Libau, and at Shillik, sixty-nine kilometers (about 43 miles) southeast of Libau. The same thing happened further south in the district of Shavil and on the Dubysa southeast of Kelmly and between Uglumy and Eljargula. At Shavil we took 500 prisoners.

"Southeastern theater. Further Russian entrenchments situated around Dulkokleski (near Przemysl) were taken by storm yesterday. After the victory at Stry the allied troops advanced yesterday in the direction of Mejnica.

"In the month of May 803 officers and 288,502 men were taken prisoners in the southeastern theater of war, while 251 cannon and 256 machine guns were captured. Of these numbers the capturing of 400 officers, including two generals, 155,254 men, 190 cannon, including twenty-eight heavy ones, and 403 machine guns is to the credit of the troops under General Mackensen, including prisoners taken in the eastern theater of the war, as well as those announced yesterday, the total number of Russians who have fallen into the hands of the German allied troops during the month of May amounts to about 1,000 officers and more than 300,000 men."

French Official Report. PARIS, June 2.—The French war office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of hostilities reading:

"In the sector to the north of Arras the fighting continued last night. In the labyrinth to the southeast of Neuville we occupied several trenches and made further prisoners. The total number of prisoners made at this point since Monday night is over 400. At Neuville itself we took possession of a group of houses where we maintained ourselves in spite of several counter attacks.

"On the other parts of this province, particularly at Lorette, there was fighting yesterday.

Along the remainder of the front there is nothing to report, with the exception of two bombardments of Rheims, and particularly of the cathedral in that city."

TWO MEN ARE KILLED BY ACCIDENT AT CHARLES CITY

MASON CITY, Ia., June 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Arthur Regel fell from a tree while cutting limbs and was instantly killed. Walter Barney's car upset and he was killed instantly. Both accidents occurred at Charles City.

Apartment, flats, houses and cottages can be rented quickly and cheaply by a Bee "For Rent" Ad.

BERNSTORFF HAS HALF HOUR TALK WITH PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

tion of the merchantman with American lives.

The questions of fact raised by Germany were regarded as irrelevant at this time. The trend of opinion was that the United States must inquire and obtain an early answer whether Germany intends to recognize the hitherto accepted principle that neutrals may travel anywhere on the high seas on unarmed merchant ships, even if carrying contraband, and that merchantmen which do not resist capture must be visited and searched and the passengers and crew transferred to a place of safety before the vessel is destroyed.

What It Would Lead To. An unfavorable answer to this inquiry would lead, it was predicted in official quarters, to a severance of diplomatic relations on the ground that the United States could not continue intercourse with a government which repudiated these principles. Steps then will be taken to inform Americans of the dangers to which they are exposed as a result of this action and such measures as necessary to safeguard the lives and interests of citizens of the United States.

Should Germany accept the principle in a way that would constitute a guarantee for the future, the American government would reiterate its demand for "strict accountability" for violations of this principle and the killing of Americans in the torpedoing without warning of the Lusitania.

The decision to base the American note on the principles of international law to obtain an affirmative or negative reply, and not enter into a technical discussion of details, raised in the German communication, which avoided the main issues, was the single development of the cabinet council.

View of Some Members. One cabinet officer believed the American government should enter into an investigation of the points raised by the German answer, submitting its proof and giving the German government an opportunity to do likewise. Others, however, declared that such a process would only mean delay, and in the event of a deadlock on facts, would leave the United States, which had already assured itself of the authenticity of its information and whose good faith was at stake, without remedy for the present and in the future for attacks on American vessels. The opinion was general that the United States would restate during the course of its note that the Lusitania was unarmed and would ignore such questions whether the carriage of ammunition is a violation of American law.

British Steamship Saidieh Torpedoed; Seven Are Drowned

LONDON, June 2.—The British steamer, Saidieh, from Alexandria, Egypt, for Liverpool, was torpedoed yesterday in the North Sea. Seven members of the crew, including a stewardess, were drowned. Forty-one survivors were landed today at Chatham.

The Saidieh had a crew of forty-eight Greeks, a British commander and eight passengers of different nationalities. The loss of life was the result of the jamming of davits while one of the boats was being lowered. The occupants of this boat were thrown into the water.

Those in the other boats were picked up by a trawler. They assert that no warning was given before the vessel was torpedoed. It sank fifteen minutes after the explosion.

The Saidieh was owned by the Khedivial Steamship company of London. It was formerly the steamer Pretoria. It was built in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1913, was 350 feet long and of 1,984 tons net.

Belgian Guns Destroy Several German Defenses

HAVRE, France, June 2.—The following official statement was issued last night regarding the operations of the Belgian army:

"A fierce artillery duel marked the day of May 31 along the Belgian front. Belgian guns of all calibers massed their fire, blowing up the enemy's trenches and accessory defenses at a number of points.

"All the roads beyond the German front are commanded by the Belgians' fire, making it very difficult for the enemy to bring up fresh supplies. The first line of Belgian troops by a continuous fire prevented German troops from advancing."

Americans in Urumiah, Persia, Are Reported Safe

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Americans at Urumiah, Persia, where Americans and other foreign missionary schools recently were attacked by Turks, are reported safe in a dispatch today from American Consul Paddock at Tabriz. He reported that a relief expedition with food had set out from Tabriz.

The Turkish government, at the request of Ambassador Morgenthau, recently sent troops to the scene. Urumiah since has been occupied by Russian troops.

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Novelties in Parasols for Graduation

Bell-shirred-flare and canopy shapes, in all the new shades, including Belgian Blue, Marine, Navy, Hunter and Emerald Green, Sand, Battleship Gray, Purple, Black and White Effects, and a large variety in white, including pure linen, plain and embroidered.

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"WIFE FOR WIFE." A Drama of the South. 10c ADMISSION Reserved Seats, 15c Extra.

BRANDEIS Today: 2:30 TREATS ALL WEEK 9:00

Hall Cain's Love Drama "The Christian" Daily 8:15, 10c; Evng., 10c and 20c. Next Week—ELINOR GLYN'S "THREE WEEKS"

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