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OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1915.

On Trains and at Hotel News Stands, 5c.

SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

LINCOLN BEACHEY, DARE DEVIL OF AIR, KILLED IN FLIGHT

Most Audacious Aviator of America Falls Seven Thousand Feet in San Francisco Bay.

WINGS OF AEROPLANE COLLAPSE

Machine Plunges from Great Height Into Water and Body Is Recovered.

USED MONOPLANE FIRST TIME

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The spectacular career of Lincoln Beachey, one of the most daring of American aviators, was ended today when he fell to his death at the Panama-Pacific exposition in sight of thousands of spectators.

Beachey was completing his second flight of the day when the accident occurred. Having previously electrified the crowd with a series of aerial somersaults, the aviator sought to add an additional thrill by making one of the sensational perpendicular drops which usually featured his flights.

The fatal fall was attributed to the fact that Beachey entrusted his life today for the first time to a monoplane.

An exceptionally large crowd had been attracted to the fair grounds to see whether he would attempt the same breath-taking stunts in the new machine that he had performed in his trim little biplane.

First Flight Goes Well.

On the first flight all went well and the aviator's familiar tricks were indulged in with the exception of the perpendicular drop. This Beachey had saved for the climax. It proved too much of a strain for the frame of the monoplane.

The machine was at an altitude of about 700 feet when Beachey shut off his power. For several thousand feet it dropped head-on for the earth and then the aviator grasped his control levers to adjust the planes for the graceful descent which had characterized his previous flights.

Machine Wings Crumble.

At that point the wings crumbled like a collapsed umbrella and the aeroplane, turning over and over in its fall, plunged into San Francisco bay, narrowly missing a vessel lying at the government transport docks.

Thousands of spectators rushed to the nearby waterfront, but with the exception of a few splintered fragments of the aeroplane floating on the surface of the bay no sign of the wrecked machine could be seen. Launches put out immediately equipped with grappling hooks and a boat's crew from the battleship Oregon, which was anchored in the stream a short distance away, joined in an attempt to recover the body of the aviator, who was strapped to his machine under forty feet of water.

The body was recovered shortly after 5 o'clock.

Lincoln Beachey was regarded as the most skillful and daring of American aviators. He earned his reputation long before French fliers began gliding through the air upside down. Beachey was in retirement when Peugeot began to perform unheard of feats in the air and was drawn back into the game by his desire to demonstrate he could duplicate the remarkable flying of the foreigner.

Would Rival the Birds.

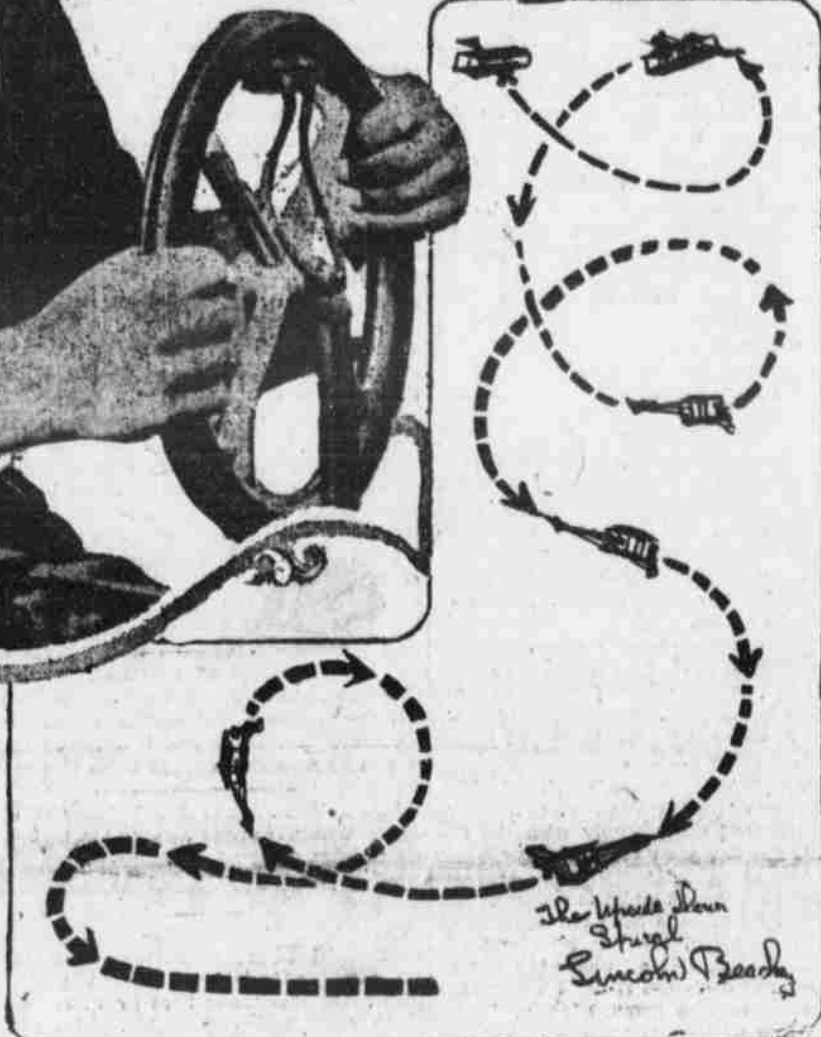
Beachey had made a machine with a small flying surface and a powerful motor. Then he started out, as he expressed it, "to outfly the birds." He flew upside down, made spirals, while head downward, looped the loops and did other "stunts" a thousand feet above the earth which the Wrights and others had never believed were possible.

Beachey was interested in aeronautics as a school boy. He was born in San Francisco in September, 1887. At 13 he entered the employ of a balloonist and began to study aerial navigation. He made his first flight at Idora park, Oakland, Cal., in February, 1905, piloting George E. Heaton's dirigible balloon. He was 17 years old at the time.

In August of that year he flew at the Leander-Clark exposition at Portland, Ore., as an aeronaut for Captain T. S. Baldwin. His flights there were not completely successful, but he kept on trying. In 1908 Beachey joined Roy Knabenshue. He created a sensation in July of that year by flying around the dome of the national capitol to the astonishment of thousands and caused the adjournment of the house of representatives. Scores

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two)

LINCOLN BEACHEY, the dare devil aviator, and some of the tricks he performs in the air, flirting with death at every instant. He showed these stunts and others equally dangerous to thousands in Omaha during the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival last October.



GERMANS ATTACK FRENCH POSITIONS

Artillery Bombarbs Cathedral at Soissons and Ypres—Civilian Population Are Victims.

BELGIANS MAKE PROGRESS

PARIS, March 14.—(Via London).—The statement given out at the War office this afternoon is as follows: "Belgian troops continue to make progress in the bend of the Yser. Their artillery, supported by our heavy artillery, destroyed a point of vantage organized by the Germans in a cemetery at Dixmude. The enemy bombarded Ypres, where there were several victims among the civilian population. "The German artillery also bombarded the cathedral at Soissons and the surrounding district. To the north of Rheims, opposite the Luxemburg wood, the enemy attempted to seize one of our advanced trenches and was repulsed. Rheims was then bombarded. "In Champagne, toward nightfall yesterday, we repulsed two counter attacks, pursued the enemy and seized several trenches. In one of these we found about 100 dead and some war material. "In the Argonne, at Feur de Paris, an attack attempted with the object of debouching against our line was checked completely. "In the Vosges there has been artillery action."

Enemy Shells Reported.

BERLIN, March 14.—(By wireless telegraph to Sayville).—The War office gave out the following statement today: "Several of the enemy's ships yesterday afternoon shelled without result positions at Nieuport from a direction north of La Panne. "Near Neuve Chapelle, except for one isolated British attack, which was repulsed, there were only artillery duels. "In Champagne the French yesterday repeated their attacks, although to a lesser extent, to the east of Soisson and north of Le Mansil. All of these attacks broke down under the German fire, with heavy losses to the French. "In the Vosges the weather is better and fighting has been resumed. "In the Argonne the French are now using a new sort of hand grenades, which fill the air with a pestilential odor, also explosive infantry bullets, which produce flames when striking objects, were brought into use once more in yesterday's engagements. "On the eastern front the situation is unchanged."

Mrs. Nancy Mason.

STELLA, Neb., March 14.—(Special).—Mrs. Nancy Mason died Saturday at 110 years of her mother. Mrs. Tolbert Curtis after a two weeks' illness.

STOVE EXPLOSION IS FATAL TO CHILD

Little Tot Burned to Crisp When Gasoline Stove Explodes at South Omaha.

ENTIRE FAMILY IN HOSPITAL

Samuel Galizia, 20 months old, was burned to a crisp and his parents, his grandfather, and a roomer are in a serious condition in the South Omaha hospital as the result of a gasoline stove explosion at the Galizia home at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 2604 M street in a building controlled by L. C. Gibson. The loss to the building was about \$4,000. Mrs. Galizia had but recently returned from an Omaha hospital and was in bed. The father was frying steak on the gasoline stove and the baby was in a cradle beside the stove. The father went into the adjoining room to attend to some of the wants of the mother when the stove evidently flared up and exploded, instantly enveloping the cradle and the entire room in flames. The father, Tony Galizia, the grandfather, Frank Palas, and a roomer Joseph Paipavina fought in vain to reach the child, even the mother rising from her sick bed and joining in the battle all to no avail. All these were more or less burned about the hands and face, while the mother is in a serious condition from the effort. All are in the hospital. Mrs. Voziarodo, who had been visiting the family, had just taken her children with others to a moving picture show and thus escaped injury from the flames. Detective Michael Gillan noticed the flames and hastened to the rescue of the family, but too late to save the little child.

U. S. Ship Sinks After Hitting Rocks

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 14.—The American schooner William J. Quillen sank after a collision with the Norwegian steamer Lally, early today near Cape Hatteras. The captain and his crew were rescued and brought here tonight by the steamer.

GREATER OMAHA VOTE ON TUESDAY

Boosters Expect Enough to Join Ranks to Pass It with Emergency Clause.

HOCTOR MAKES STATEMENT

According to present calculations, the Greater Omaha consolidation bill is expected to come up Tuesday for final vote on the third reading in the house at Lincoln. Most of the members of the Douglas delegation Sunday in Omaha, as did also members of the committees who have been handling the campaign both for and against the measure. The vote ordering the bill to a third reading was 55 to 43, and the main effort now seems to be to secure or prevent the increase of the affirmative vote to the two-thirds necessary to carry the emergency clause and put the law into operation at once. "We are sure every one of the fifty-five who voted for the bill last week will do so again, notwithstanding the alleged claims of some of the opposing workers that they are going to take some of these votes away from us. To the contrary, we have assurances that when the bill once gets fifty-one votes, insuring its enactment, enough recruits will come over to make more than the sixty-seven we ought to have," says one of the consolidation promoters. "We can't blame the office."

STOP OFF IN OMAHA THE GATE-CITY OF THE WEST

Omaha's magnificent hotel facilities fit all requirements. A new million dollar fireproof hotel, erected as a public enterprise, can satisfy the most fastidious; and another new hotel is soon to open. At the same time the older hotels offer all the varied accommodations called for according to the demands or means of the traveling public.

TERRIFIC FIRE OF THEIR ARTILLERY GIVES BRITISH DAY

Bombardment of German Trenches Described by "Eye Witness" as Most Furious of Whole War.

OPENS WAY FOR GRAND RUSH

Victory Heartens English and Makes Them Think They Cannot Fail.

GUNS SUPERIOR TO ENEMY'S

LONDON, March 14.—The war of fire tonight made the following announcement: "A heavy counter attack delivered by the enemy Sunday afternoon and several minor counter attacks earlier in the day, all were repulsed. "Judging by observations on various positions of the field of battle and by statements of prisoners, of whom there now are 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy and cannot have fallen far short of 10,000 men within three days. "A train at the Don station was taken up by our aircraft Sunday morning."

LONDON, March 14.—The British successes of the last few days were due to their artillery, which apparently is superior to that of the Germans, according to the story of the "British eye-witness," issued tonight. The British guns, including heavy howitzers, opened the way for an advance by the British Indian troops; which carried them to and beyond the village of Neuve Chapelle, while aviators, by dropping bombs on the railways, prevented the Germans from bringing up reinforcements.

Fiercest of War.

The fire of the artillery is described as the fiercest that has yet been heard in the war, and confirms what heretofore had only been rumored—that the British and French have brought up, since the battle of Ypres, an enormous number of guns of all calibres.

The German trenches, on which the artillery fire was directed, were completely wrecked, so that except in one or two places, which had virtually been converted into fortresses, the infantry were able to advance without much difficulty.

This success has greatly heartened the British troops who have spent the winter in the trenches, and gives them hope that when the great general movement is decided upon they will be able to do it before them.

The impression here, however, is that the British thrust was only part of the allied strategy, which aims at keeping the Germans busy on both fronts, thus preventing them from concentrating at any one point.

The eye-witness said in part: "It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon our men. They have been paying off old scores; they have now inflicted on the enemy something of that ordeal which he inflicted upon us in the earlier stages of the war, by dint of superior numbers and weight of artillery. The enemy for the time being was beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there."

"If any further proof of this was wanted it could be found in the spectacle of an Irishman, shot through the chest, recounting his experiences to a delighted audience, in a stentorian voice, audible in the furthest corner of the large clearing hospital; it could be found also in the sight of groups of injured men on the roads, talking and laughing as they limped back to our firing line."

"The columns of prisoners, as they were being marched through their way through ambulances and transporters and between the waiting ranks of our reserves, afforded no little encouragement. The faces of many of them were bright yellow from the effects of the lyddites, the majority looked shaken and all admitted that the attack has come as a complete surprise."

Where Success Lies.

"Our success does not lie in the fact that we have gained an extent of ground probably greater than has ever been gained in the space of so short a time since the commencement of the present form of trench warfare, but in that our men, in spite of the disheartening effects of months of inactivity in the trenches, have shown the utmost dash throughout these operations."

Concurrently, the French continue their offensive in Champagne and the Vosges and are smothering the ground which they have won in recent battles.

In the east, the German offensive against Prassnyas is not developing as fast as anticipated. The Russians are offering stubborn resistance to their advance along parallel roads, and owing to the inability of the Germans to enter trench in the frozen ground, have according to the Petersburg reports, thus far had the advantage in the preliminary fighting. In fact the Germans are said to have withdrawn their front to the north of Prassnyas.

CALLS UPON VILLA TO PUNISH SLAYERS

U. S. Repeats to 'Bull of the North' Demand for Bringing McManus' Assassins to Justice.

CAPITAL REPORTED TO BE QUIET

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Demands by the United States government upon Governor Salazar, the Zapata commander in Mexico City, for the punishment of soldiers who murdered John B. McManus, an American citizen, and the payment of adequate compensation to McManus' family were repeated today to General Villa. "As Villa and Zapata," said Secretary Bryan, "have been co-operating, I thought it was a good idea to make representations to Villa as well, so that the offenders would be punished."

Wires Carothers.

The secretary telegraphed to George C. Carothers, American consular agent, accompanying Villa, the substance of the message which had previously been sent to Mexico City, with instructions to lay the matter before General Villa and urge prompt attention.

As finances of the Villa-Zapata government have been practically in control of General Villa, himself, the question of an indemnity to the family of McManus, it is believed, will be settled by the northern chief. General Salazar has already promised to punish those guilty of killing McManus.

Mexico City was reported quiet late today with no change in the situation here.

EL PASO, Tex., March 14.—General Francisco Villa, upon receiving information regarding the killing by Zapata soldiers of the American, John B. McManus, telegraphed the Associated Press a statement received here today, as follows: "Since we have no communication with the capital of the republic we have no knowledge of its occupation by the forces of Zapata, nor have we knowledge of the happenings in that place. But we will secure information and if any disorders have been committed, society may have some evidence that those to blame will be punished by application of the penalty they deserve." "This was telegraphed under date of yesterday" from Monterey.

Little Lad Wants To Hike, So He Gets Real Early Start

Sol Astrovitz, aged 10 years, living at 248 Indiana avenue, was brought to police headquarters at 4 o'clock Sunday morning from the Douglas street bridge, where he was discovered by the toll keeper.

Just why Sol was on the bridge at this unseasonably hour is fully explained in Desk Sergeant Marshall's report for the attention of the police magistrate. The report reads as follows:

"Sol was stopped on the Douglas street bridge Sunday morning by the tollkeeper while attempting to cross to Council Bluffs. He attends Kellom school and is in the third grade, where his companions had been telling him about hikes, they had taken and the beautiful rivers, valleys and mountains they had seen on their journeys, so he decided he would like to take a hike himself.

"Saturday night before going to bed he told his mother his ambition and she gave him 11 cents and told him he could take a short hike in the morning. "Sol went to bed, but could not sleep for thinking of the beautiful rivers, valleys and mountains, and knowing that they were far away he thought it best to get an early start or he would not reach them."

"So he got up about midnight, dressed quietly, and slipping downstairs started on his trip. He was headed for Fairmount park when the tollman found him."

At this juncture the report stops, the only further information it vouchsafes being that Sol's sister called and took the little fellow home.

Beachey Wanted to Return to Omaha to Fly Here This Fall

"Dad, I want to come back next year. I want a six days' contract and I will stay here much longer, because I like this bunch."

These were the last words of Lincoln Beachey in Omaha last fall as he bade Dad Weaver, secretary of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben good-bye as he was leaving the city.

Beachey did his famous loop the loops for three days here last fall during the Ak-Sar-Ben carnival and he proved the best attraction the Board of Governors had ever brought to Omaha to attract crowds. His dare devil tricks were marvelous and people came hundreds of miles to see him defy death.

Beachey's contract in Omaha called for three days' flights, both morning and afternoon, and he was paid \$1,000 each evening after he had finished his flights.

SEVEN MORE LION SHIPS TORPEDDED BY SUBSEA FLEET

Admiralty Announces Collier and New Three Thousand-Ton Cotton Craft Sunk by Submarines.

LOSS OF TWO NOT CONFIRMED

Three Vessels Falling in with Submarines Believed to Have Been Towed to Port.

SOME OF CREWS ARE RESCUED

The Day's War News

SEVEN MORE British vessels have been torpedoed by German submarines in British waters. Two are reported sunk, the sinking of two is not confirmed officially and three are believed to have been towed to port. Previous to these being torpedoed eighty-eight British merchant vessels were sunk or taken, twelve being mined and twenty-two sunk by submarines.

SWEDISH STEAMER Hanna has been torpedoed off Scarborough. ALL OFFICIAL REPORTS respecting the land operations indicate that comparative quiet prevails along the various battle fronts.

LONDON, March 14.—German submarines have been particularly active of late in British waters, with the result that seven British steamers have been torpedoed since March 10. Two of them at least have gone to the bottom—the collier Invergyle and the Indian City, the latter a new steamer of nearly 3,000 tons, laden with cotton from Galveston.

Sinking Not Confirmed. Two others may have been sunk, but this has not been confirmed, although their crews are reported to have been rescued. The other three are believed to have been towed to port.

Up to March 10, from the commencement of the war, eighty-eight British merchant vessels were sunk or captured, twelve of them being destroyed by mines and twenty-two by submarines. In addition nineteen fishing vessels were blown up by mines and twenty-eight were captured by hostile craft.

Indian City's Crew Saved.

The admiralty announced that the Invergyle was sunk off Cresswell. The Indian City was reported rescued.

The two steamers whose reported sinking is not yet officially confirmed are the Floranza, which was torpedoed at the mouth of the Bristol channel March 11, all of its crew being landed at Milford Haven, with the exception of one fireman, and the Andalusian, which was attacked off the Scilly islands, March 12. The crew of the latter vessel is reported as rescued.

The Andonwen was torpedoed in the English channel March 11 and has since been towed into Cherbourg. Its crew was landed at Brixham. The steamer Heanlands was torpedoed March 12 off the Scilly islands. It is reported that its crew was saved. The steamer Haridale was torpedoed March 13 off South Rock in the Irish channel. Twenty-nine members of its crew were picked up and two were lost.

Describes Experiences.

In describing his experiences, Captain Williams of the Indian City, who has arrived here, said: "At 5:30 o'clock Friday morning, when nine miles south of St. Mary's island, I sighted what I thought was the periscope of a submarine 200 yards away. The submarine dived and came up astern. "I kept the steamer going, but the submarine caught up with it, and through the megaphone the commander told me to put my flag up. I hoisted the German ensign. The commander then told us to get into the boats, which we did. He then blew up the steamer."

Free Coupon Good for 25 cts. or 50 cts.

By special arrangement with the management for the benefit of Bee readers, in observance of strictly the conditions and limitations stipulated in the coupon.

This Bee Coupon Entitles Bearer to one 25c or 50c Seat For the performance of "Samson" At the Boyd Theater, Monday Evening, March 15. Present at Box Office any time prior to performance and get a free admission ticket in addition to the ticket you buy at the regular price. You must have a Bee coupon for each extra ticket you ask for.

The Weather

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair. Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Dir.
6 a.m.	32	W
7 a.m.	32	W
8 a.m.	32	W
9 a.m.	32	W
10 a.m.	32	W
11 a.m.	32	W
12 m.	32	W
1 p.m.	32	W
2 p.m.	32	W
3 p.m.	32	W
4 p.m.	32	W
5 p.m.	32	W
6 p.m.	32	W
7 p.m.	32	W

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low
1914	38	24
1913	42	28
1912	45	31
1911	48	34
1910	51	37
1909	54	40
1908	57	43
1907	60	46
1906	63	49
1905	66	52
1904	69	55
1903	72	58
1902	75	61
1901	78	64
1900	81	67

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal.

Normal	Actual	Departure
Temperature	32	-4
Deficiency for the day		4
Total deficiency since March 1		45
Normal precipitation	.00	0
Deficiency for the day		.00
Total rainfall since March 1	.00	0
Excess since March 1		0
Deficiency for cor. period, 1911-1914		1.93 inches