

KNOCKOUT BLOW ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

German Censors Suppress Socialist Papers and Protests Going Up All Over the Empire.

STADTHAGEN STATES CASE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
COPENHAGEN, April 28.—The news papers here have obtained copies of the official report of the debate in the German Reichstag on the imperial budget, including the text of the speech made by the socialist deputy, Stadthagen, which the military censors refused to allow the German newspapers to publish. The speech deals entirely with the German press censorship. Stadthagen said, in part:

"From all parts of the country come strong protests against the severity, the inequality, the injustice, the inefficiency of the censorship. The military censors make the whole of the socialist press a target for their malicious attacks, which are not intended to preserve military secrets, but to suppress the free discussion of questions in regard to which the people of Germany have the fullest right to express their opinion.

"The Volkzeitung, our local organ at Danzig, was suppressed for saying that there was no danger of a famine in Germany, but that the price of many necessities of life was too high for the working classes and imposed considerable hardships on them.

"At Koenigsberg our local daily paper was suppressed for saying that the victories won by the German army were due to the fact that universal manhood suffrage exists in Germany and to the rights possessed by German workmen to combine in trade unions or in political associations.

Censor Reads the Proofs.

"At Kaitowitz our paper, the Freie Presse, had always appeared at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but the military censor there insisted on seeing all proofs before publication, and then declared that he had not time to read them before 3 o'clock, with the result that the publication of the paper had to be delayed until some hour of the evening, sometimes later, according to the whim of the august official who wielded despotic sway in those regions.

"The Vorwaerts received a warning from the military authorities because it protested against widely sensational reports of English atrocities on German prisoners on the ground that such reports stimulated public enthusiasm for the war, and hence to discredit them meant diminishing enthusiasm for the war.

"When the Vorwaerts protested against the publication of a report that the German army had captured the Eiffel tower and seven French army corps (about 30,000 men) at one stroke, the military authorities in Berlin warned the editor that he was doing a public disgrace, and exposed his paper to the penalty of suppression. The Vorwaerts was not allowed to reply to attacks made on it by another Berlin paper, the Neues Nachrichten, which is a conservative organ, although this journal had been permitted to libel the Vorwaerts in the grossest terms of abuse.

Troubles of a Publisher.

"On another occasion the Vorwaerts was not allowed to publish a speech made in the Berlin town council by Herr Wurum, in which the authorities were urged to prevent the prices of necessary commodities of everyday life from being raised above a certain level. The publication of the Vorwaerts was temporarily suspended for declaring that the hostility existing in other countries against Germany was due to the fact that the German method of government is based on autonomy and militarism, which together had produced many undesirable features.

"We were even forbidden to reprint an attack on the English censors published by the London weekly paper Truth. The Vorwaerts was forbidden to publish an article saying that the destruction of the despotism of the czar would be a blessing to the Russian people, doubting only hostile censors thought this was an indirect hit at the German emperor. The Vorwaerts was not allowed to publish a speech made by the English member of Parliament, Ramsay MacDonald, in which MacDonald spoke against the war, and other anti-war utterances made in England were likewise suppressed.

"There are only a few cases selected from many of which we know, but they suffice to show that the censorship is badly administered, inefficiently conducted and unjustly balanced, so that energetic measures should be taken by the supreme authorities to remedy what is really a grave danger to the welfare of the German nation."

Holland Seaside Resorts Are Hard Hit by the War

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
SCHIEDVENINGEN, Holland, April 28.—Gloom has settled over the sea-bathing resorts of Holland this year as a result of the proximity of the Netherlands to the war zone and the possibilities of the low countries becoming involved in hostilities. The wide stretches of sandy beach at Scheveningen, Noordwijk and Zandvoort will, in the opinion of the proprietors of the summer hotels, lack most of their usual throngs of open-handed foreign visitors, except perhaps those from Germany, who do not have to cross the sea to reach their favorite summer resorts, and the season is thus doomed to failure.

"One of the most delightful sea-bathing resorts of Europe—that of Scheveningen, only a mile or two from The Hague, opened its preliminary season this month with extremely bad prospects for the coming year. Visitors are here, but not visitors who spend money.

"Crowds still throng the great front promenade, or lounge on the sands, but most of these people are trippers who bring their provisions with them when they journey hither on the electric suburban cars, while the others, who come to stay for a while, go into boarding houses or cheap boarding houses or demand low, inclusive rates at the big hotels. The exploitation company, which owns five or six of the big hotels, the suburbs and the pier, recently announced its decision to write off half of its capital.

"Not only Scheveningen has been hurt from this cause, but Noordwijk, which had taken its place as a fashionable resort, has suffered to a like degree, while Zandvoort has become the goal of day trippers from Harlem and Amsterdam.

Everybody Needs Sea Water.

New Books

War and Warring Nations.

PATHS OF GLORY. By Irvin S. Cobb. 412 pp. \$1.50. George H. Doran company. This is a compilation of Cobb's letters as a war correspondent, covering only the first few weeks of the war, and including much of the material that he has since incorporated into the lectures which he has been giving throughout the country. It goes without saying that the book is intensely interesting and vivid in its portrayals of scenes and incidents.

A RUSSIAN COMEDY OF ERRORS.

By George Kennan. 321 pp. \$1.25. The Century company.

The connection with this volume with the present war lies only in its characterization of Russian life and customs. Some of the chapters have appeared in magazines. Mr. Kennan is probably our foremost American expert on Russian political and social life, and his views on Russia are entitled to be accepted as from an authority.

GERMANY, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

By Heinrich von Treitschke. 325 pp. \$1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Heinrich von Treitschke is credited with being the master mind behind the movement for German supremacy that has culminated in the present conflict of arms—that he is the inspiration, through his lectures at German universities, for the demand of Germany for its place in the sun, as voiced by later writers. The present volume is a translation of Treitschke's statements of subjects bearing on the relations of Germany with France, Russia and the east and dating back as far as 1870, none of them of very recent production before his death. The most significant part of the observations is the provision and the clear anticipation he had of subsequent developments.

THE WAR BOOK OF THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF.

Translated from the German. 199 pp. \$1. McBride, Nast & Co.

A treatise of army rules and regulations will be found here, with an introduction giving the German view of the war so far by the translator, Prof. J. H. Morgan, an Oxford scholar.

PARIS WAITS.

By Mrs. M. E. Clark. 312 pp. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is another volume describing impressions and experiences of an American caught in Paris at the beginning of the war, and staying over during the remainder of the year. It should be said of it, however, that though personal in its viewpoint and in the form of a diary, it is well written and readable.

THE AUDACIOUS WAR.

By Clarence W. Barron. 122 pp. \$1. Houghton-Mifflin company.

The author pictures the war as a great commercial conflict, and the audacity of it which he sees in, of course, Germany's. His argument may be gathered from this single quotation: "A great and primary lesson for the United States is the thorough understanding that this war was caused by tariffs," and his peace solvent is an international organization with full power to adjust commercial differences, and an international army and navy to back up its decrees.

GERMAN WINT.

By an American. 122 pp. \$1. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Although anonymous, it is explained that the author is an American business man with a long and intimate knowledge of German life. What he tries to do is to set forth the resources of Germany in a way to impress the allies, particularly the British, that they have a man's job on their hands. Being written for British consumption, it strikes an American as a clever effort to frighten the British into greater effort.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

By Friedrich von Bernhardi. 122 pp. \$1. G. W. Dillingham company.

This is a translation of another Bernhardi article, this time appealing to the United States for sympathy for Germany against England, and endeavoring to answer some of the charges that have been made by British writers. General Bernhardi assures us that Germany respects no direct, or indirect, help from the United States in this gigantic struggle for existence, but he objects strenuously to the American people permitting themselves to be prejudiced by misinformation.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN PROBLEM.

By C. S. Barlow. 122 pp. \$1. Thomas Nelson & Sons.

This book, written by the head of the French department in the University of Pittsburgh originally in 1911, and now reprinted, is one of the best reviews and analyses of the situation that led up to the outbreak of hostilities that we have seen. A Belgian by birth, a student of history and writing in advance of the acute race prejudice that marks the current discussion, the professor views the problems from a more unbiased standpoint than is usual and tries hard to make his English readers see the German side of the problem. For neutral Americans it is useful as being a more neutral book, and therefore more informational and less colored.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN THE WAR.

By Robert J. Thompson. 127 pp. Chuppie Publishing company.

At the beginning of hostilities Robert J. Thompson, American consul at Aix la Chapelle, resigned his post, as he states, to be free from official restrictions to report facts as he found them. Incidentally, he wrote a series of lengthy letters addressed to the secretary of state, both before and after his resignation, giving his observations on what was going on about him in the military and diplomatic arena, and telling our State department what its attitude should be. Mr. Thompson has now had the letters printed for general circulation as his contribution to the war literature of the day.

RECRUITING FORTNIGHTS IN CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 28.—From April 11 to April 25 all the recruiting agencies in Greater London are to make a special appeal for additional men for the nation's new armies. Patriotic demonstration will be held in every metropolitan district and the number of such gatherings already arranged exceeds 130.

"Similar 'recruiting fortnights' have been held or are to be held shortly in all the larger cities throughout Great Britain. The mass meetings will be held in parks, public squares, halls and some from motor truck after the manner of an American election campaign. There will be bands of life and drum corps for most of the larger meetings, and the orators will be representatives of all the great political parties. At each meeting the latest recruiting leaflets will be distributed. Efforts will be made by appealing directly to particular localities to inspire local pride and healthy competition between neighboring districts.

STARVATION FORCES AUSTRIANS TO QUIT

Story is Told of the Conditions at Przemysl by General of Staff of Defending Army.

FOOD OF ALL KINDS WAS GONE

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
BUDAPEST, April 22.—A full description of the history of the fortress of Przemysl and its garrison has been issued by the Austrian general staff, giving an account of the capture, the sufferings of the men and details relating to the provisioning of the garrison. The statement in part is as follows:

"The garrison of the fortress held Przemysl to the very last hour that military force could do so in the military sense of the word. General Kusmanek only surrendered when such a course was dictated by humane and military considerations. On the day of the surrender there was not a single morsel of food in the fortress, and no breakfast could be supplied to the men.

"Nothing positive is known yet as to the terms of surrender, but presumably they had to surrender unconditionally, and General Kusmanek and Tammaszy (chief of the Hooved forces) were taken prisoners, with all the garrison. Under them were the Hooved division of Versec, the East Galician Landwehr, the Northern Hungarian and Galician Landsturm, the Hungarian artillery division and the fort artillery detachment of the First Austrian Landsturm artillery.

Troops Surrounding City.

"Events have developed around Przemysl more quickly than was expected. During the last sortie it was ascertained that the Russians had built counter fortifications all around the fortress, even in the direction of their own territory, preparing for all eventualities. In fact, the Russians built a new fortress all around the besieged territory. The fortifications were so constructed as to constitute an impenetrable obstacle to inward attacks, but the counter-form of the fortifications and defensive works of the fortress itself. The Russian ring was constructed exclusively against Przemysl with unparalleled skill and rapidity, and with all available means of modern technique.

"On the west a well fortified defensive line and on the south a large Russian army stood in the way of any attempt to relieve Przemysl. In addition, the roads leading towards Russia were well fortified, as the last sortie proved. This was the military situation of the fortress during the last week.

"The last sortie was directed towards the east, and was undertaken, not with the view of effecting the relief of the fortress, but to find out of the surrounding Russian force was as strong towards Grodek and Lemberg as in the other directions, and whether the Russians had fortified their positions in the Grodek direction as well as to the south and west of the fortress.

Railroad Lines Destroyed.

"With regard to provisions, the fortress was well supplied at the outset, but the stores were consumed at the time of the first investment, which lasted until October 11. On that date the fortress was relieved, and General Borovick entered with his army. The railway line had been blown up by the retreating Russians. On the Galician roads it was impossible to transport anything at that time, and this fact obliged us to provision the army fighting to the east of Przemysl from the stores of the fortress, the army being cut off from all other points of supply.

"It was thus necessary to draw provisions from the ample stores of Przemysl in the hope that as soon as the railway line was reconstructed the stores could be replaced. The railway line was reconstructed, and on October 23 the first trains began to move towards the fortress.

"At the end of ten days, however, and before the deficiencies could be made good, Przemysl was invested anew.

"At this period the situation in North Poland made it necessary for us to withdraw our flank in Galicia. During the ten days at our disposal the transport of ammunition took first place. The question of provisioning the fortress appearing at that time to be a secondary matter; when eventually food supplies were dispatched to Przemysl it was too late.

Scale of Rations.

"During the first days of the investment, in November, General Kusmanek took stock of the available quantity of foodstuffs and drew up a scale of rations. He took great care that neither officers nor men should get more than the minimum of everything. For breakfast they had only tea, for their midday meal a small piece of meat and half a pound of bread, and in the evening tea again, with bread. To add to the meat supply thou-

sands of horses were slaughtered, which was all the more necessary on account of the shortage in fodder. Later on this minimum was further reduced, so that the men of the garrison were on almost starvation diet for the last two months of the siege.

"It has been said in some quarters that flying machines and dirigibles might have been used in bringing in supplies, but this idea was excluded from the beginning. Such flour or meat as could have been brought would only have sufficed for a few hundred men for a few days, and to have made any appreciable difference all the aeroplanes and dirigibles of the world would have had to be employed daily.

"The commander of the fortress vetoed the idea that certain members of the garrison should receive food by this means, whilst the rest put up with the rations available in the fortress. Even the game shot by some of the officers was not allowed to be brought in, but was cooked and eaten in the hunting field. The aeroplanes only brought in letters, medicines and material for the wireless telegraphy.

Starvation or Surrender.

"The food supply grew daily more and more scanty, until on the morning of October 22 there was not a particle of bread in the stores, not a pound of meat or flour available, so that the commander of the fortress decided to surrender.

"The sortie above referred to had no effect whatever, but soon after this the Russian besieging army began a violent attack from the north and east, with the object of ascertaining what powers of resistance the famished and exhausted garrison still possessed. How our poor soldiers could bear the brunt of these attacks is a mystery, but General Tammaszy and his Hooveds succeeded in repulsing them. These weak and famished soldiers had courage and enthusiasm enough to face the onslaught of the healthy, well-fed Russians and succeeded in repulsing them from beneath the fortress. True, this was their last effort.

"After the battle, which lasted seven hours, General Kusmanek and his staff saw that another sortie was impossible, the investing ring being too strong for even a well-fed army to break through."

Small Town Object of a Military Joke

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 28.—A small town in the south of England, which was ordered to take the usual military precautions on the occasion of one of the recent false

AMUSEMENTS.

BRANDEIS TODAY

8:30
THEATRE Last Two Times
Great
Five
Ladies
Acted
in
the
NEW HENRIETTA
Prices: Mat. 50c-1.50; Evng. 50c-80c
Evenings at 8:30; Mat. at 2:30
Wed. May 4-5
CHARLES FROEMAN Presents
Maude Adams
In J. M. Barry's "Quality Street"
4-Act Comedy

BOYD OMAHA'S MOST POPULAR THEATRE

Matinee Today, 2:30; Tonight, 8:15
RUTH GAYNE-DORWARD LEITCH
THE DEEP PURPLE
Running Tonight
"A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
Tues. 8:00 Night, George Phelps and Frances Koppeler, assisted by 5 dancers, in a singing & dancing specialty
Thursday, Tango Matinee, directed by Prof. Chambers.
Mat. 2:30, 5:00; Evng. 8:15, 8:30
Night, 8:30 and 9:00

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER."

Gaiety
Lew Kelly and Bethman Show
In "ROBBERY MOKE."
Positively the Most Presenting Production in Burlesque. Good Direct to Columbia Theater, N. Y., for All Summer Run.
Time Matinee Every Week Day
Box Seats for Sunday's Games at McVittie's and City National Clear Store.

BASE BALL

Omaha vs. St. Joseph
BOXING PARE—May 1, 2, 3, 4
Monday, May 24, Ladies Day
Games Called at 3 P. M.
Box Seats for Sunday's Games at McVittie's and City National Clear Store.

Opheum

Advanced Vaudeville
CONTAIN TOMORROW
8:10
Prices: Gallery 10c; Best Seats 25-50-75c

HIPP THEATRE

Home of Paramount Pictures
Last Time Today
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THE CAPTIVE"
A Stirring Lasky Production.

"A very remarkable presentation of the case."

—London Spectator.

The Genius Of Disraeli

could give to a financial budget the fascinating interest of a novel. Critics in Europe and America have recognized a like achievement in

"THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE"

JAMES M. BECK
With an Introduction by
HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
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Mr. Beck has taken the diplomatic testimony in one of the greatest controversies in history, and, treating the European rulers, statesmen and diplomats as witnesses at the bar of justice, he has given to his scholarly discussion of the moral issues of the present war the fascinating interest of a powerful drama or absorbing novel.

"Mr. Beck's book is so extremely interesting from beginning to end that it is difficult, when once begun, to lay it down and break off the reading."—Joseph H. Choate's Introduction.

"A remarkable work, written in a spirit of justice and impartiality."—Paris Gaulois. "A singularly acute and liberal commentary."—The London Times. "No more pungent exposure of German diplomacy."—Edinburgh Scotsman. "A remarkable combination of shrewd good sense and fine idealism."—New York Evening Post. "Mr. Beck writes with the logical precision of a lawyer and with a lofty eloquence and a fire of moral indignation that lawyers too often lack."—London Chronicle.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

is congratulating the author, stated that he had read the book "with lively interest," and added: "The points of fact which form the basis of your study give the latter a decisive meaning."

On Printing—Revised Edition with Additional Material.
127 pp. 25c. \$1.50 net (postage extra). Favorable at All Bookstores.

New York G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS London

alms regarding Zeppelin raiders, lived for nearly twenty-four hours under a martial law which prevented anyone from even going into the streets—all because somebody in London forgot to notify the local authorities that things were all right. A correspondent in the town gives some details of this occurrence, mention of which in the newspapers was forbidden by the censor.

"I arrived home late in the evening after a visit to London, to find my wife and the maids huddled in a circle in the cellar scullery. The light of a flickering

candle fell on their pallid faces. The rest of the house was in darkness. So were all the streets. Our special constables had valiantly dashed forth at the first alarm and turned out all the street lamps.

In some cases they had adopted the simpler method of smashing them.

"If it were not for fear of the censor I could tell a great deal more about our Zeppelin night. It produced many stirring scenes. The ladies who hurried out into the cold, dim world, each with a baby clutched in one hand and a bagful of

belongings in the other, will not soon forget it.

"The night really lamed all the next day as well, and the local millmen who were coming in from the country were not admitted to our beleaguered streets. While we were shut off from the outer world we all thought of Przemysl."

Don't wait. Take Dr. King's New Discovery now. It will help your cough and soothe the lungs. 50c. All drugstores.—Advertisement.

Orchard & Wilhelm Co.

414-416-418 South 16th St.

Trade Your Old Refrigerator to Us on a New Herrick or Gibson

We will allow you \$3.00 for your old refrigerator if applied on the purchase of a new one during this sale. Sale Begins Tomorrow and Ends Saturday, May 8. This offer does not apply to Ice Chests.

A carload of Herrick's and a carload of Gibsons have just been unloaded. To make a rousing big sale and to have everybody in Omaha learn how good these two makes of refrigerators are, we have decided to make this unusual offer to the Omaha public.

\$3.00 for Your Old Refrigerator on the Price of a New One. Our Regular Prices Prevail in Every Case.

What will we do with the old ones? We don't vary much if you then have any value except as fuel—we don't expect to make anything of them. This offer is made expressly to increase the sales of Herrick and Gibson refrigerators in Omaha.



Gibson "Marbolite" Refrigerators

The very latest stone-lined refrigerator—absolutely odorless, a one-piece inner lining of marble concrete that will not break or crack; all inside corners and angles rounded, and the whole perfectly insulated.

The outside case is of ash, well finished and handsomely trimmed.

You will be surprised to learn how low priced these refrigerators are.



Herrick Refrigerators

Famous the country over for their perfect circulation. Made of beautifully finished oak and lined with spruce—positively odorless. You can put cheese, fresh onions, bananas, butter and cream in the same compartment and the cream and butter will not be tainted. The circulation is absolutely a dry air circulation. Herricks come in enamel lined, plain spruce and enamel lined. Come In and See Them!

Quarter Sawed Golden Oak Buffets

(Exactly Like Illustration)

This is no ordinary, cheap piece of furniture. It is made of selected quarter sawed white oak throughout. It is solid oak in every part, except where the single panel doors are made 3-ply to prevent warping, and the price is only \$29.50.

The finish is a beautiful golden oak, rubbed and polished to a perfect surface. Even the inside is finished. In every way the workmanship is of the best. The size is 44 inches long, with a long linen drawer and a lined silver drawer; a real value for \$29.50.

GOLDEN OAK DINING TABLES

\$16.50, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$24.00 and higher.

Quarter sawed oak tables, selected figure 6-foot extension.

Every day has its task for the dining room table. Only a well made and well finished table will be presentable after a few years. That is what these tables are—well made, well finished, and that's the kind you want. Come to this store before you buy. We want you to feel at home here. If you want them, we have tables down to \$10.00.

Special Values in Large Rugs Saturday

9x15 Superior Quality Wilton Rugs, regularly \$85.00, special \$52.50
11-3x16 French Wilton Rugs, slightly soiled, \$110.00, special \$69
2x10 Japanese Fibre Rugs, worth \$3.25, special \$2.50
9x12 Reversible Seamless Bedroom Rugs, worth \$35 special \$22.50
6x9 Extra Heavy Saxony Rugs, worth \$21.50, special \$19

Window Shades, 19c

Special for Saturday.

Several hundred ready-to-use window shades, complete with fixtures, 36 inches wide and 6 feet and 7 feet long, made of dyed shade cloth, in medium olive and light green..... 19c

HAND MADE OPAQUE SHADES

Large assortment of sizes, from 30 inches to 54 inches wide and 3 feet to 7 feet long; assortment of colors; perfect shades, that were priced 54c to \$1.50 each—now 25c to 94c.

Let us submit an estimate on shades and rods for your windows. We will send a man to your residence and take all necessary measurements without charge.

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This is the time of all times for the U.S.A. to make vast strides—Let's all get busy

There's nothing the matter with these United States. There's nothing the matter with business.

We have skill; we have enterprise; we have capital; we have courage.

The world can use all we can produce. Let's go ahead and produce as much as we can. The only trouble was—that something got into the wheels of business—that something is out.

The seller can't start the wheels going. It's the buyer who does that.

So let's buy what we need and what we are going to need and

Buy-it-Now

This is the time of all times for the U.S.A. to make vast strides. Let's all get busy.