

DNIESTER PASSED IN THE DARKNESS

Berlin Newspaper Correspondent Describes Rout of Russians at River.

FIGHT BREAD-DEEP IN WATER

BERLIN, June 29 (via London).—How General von Linsingen's troops under almost impossible conditions forced a passage across the Dniester river near Bukasowice, in Galicia, and drove the desperately battling Russians along a front several miles wide on the morning of June 25 is told by Richard Schott, a correspondent of the Tages Zeitung.

"The Germans," the writer says, "had to for the deep, swift river under the merciless sharpshooters and machine gun fire, storm abrupt clay cliffs and then charge for a mile across open meadows against the Russians, who were enconced in the deep-wooded heights. After days of fighting the Germans had the Russians in flight and had captured thousands of men."

"On the night of June 25," the correspondent says, "the attack began along a broad front in the neighborhood of Bukasowice, northwest of Kaloes, Wurttemberg and East and West Prussian troops took part. The country at this point offers unusual advantages for defense. The high wooded land along the south bank drops off abruptly.

"The northern shore has clay banks several yards high, then open meadows a mile broad shut in by thickly wooded heights, from which the enemy operated machine guns and cannon at all too great accuracy. The position appeared unattackable.

"The German troops crossed in the darkness and before daybreak the first lines had begun an advance toward the woods.

"The opponents were able to check the attack only at the steepest river bank. One West Prussian regiment had to stand all day bread deep in water.

"A soldier in order to shoot had to be lifted out of the water by others. Even these difficulties were overcome, however, and, notwithstanding a flanking fire, this troop emerged and finally reached and stormed the enemy's chief position.

"With deliberation and calmness, as if on the parade ground, the gigantic movement made progress until the city of Bukasowice and its suburbs, occupied by the best Russian troops and Finnish sharpshooters, were taken and the Russians soon were retreating along the entire line.

"The Germans immediately fortified the heights beyond the meadows against counter attacks from the dispossessed Russians. Our troops are in excellent condition despite their exertions and the exposure they have undergone."

MISS ELLEN YUILLE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Yuille of Bronxville, who will marry William J. Sturgis of New York. The engagement is an interesting outcome of the wedding of Miss Cordelia Biddle and Angier B. Duke, celebrated in Philadelphia on April 28, at which Miss Yuille was one of the bridesmaids and Mr. Sturgis was best man.



Miss ELLEN YUILLE

BAVARIAN STRONG FIGHTING UNIT

Religious in the Extreme and Filled with Love for Country, Home and Land of Forefathers.

NO FEELING OF RESENTMENT

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) ST. QUENTIN, France, June 6.—For generations the Bavarian soldier has sustained the reputation of being one of the best fighting units in the world. He has always been, in the eyes of his opponents, a very terrible man to be pitted against. His name has been synonymous with military efficiency, and, especially during the present war, his enemies have whispered more than that about him.

Many do not know or will not believe that the Bavarian has any other side than a fierce desire to fight and to win, at any price. He is at the same time singularly devout and religious and in this line one explanation for the present relative content of the civil population of that part of conquered France which lies to the northward. German system, in taking scrupulous care of the people, has played a large part, but the religious nature of the Bavarian soldier has had a share in the result.

Few Traces of Bitterness.—An Associated Press correspondent who toured northern France recently listened with some little degree of incredulity as German officials insisted that the population of the occupied country and of the cities were quiet and submissive, fairly happy, and bore few traces of bitterness toward the invaders.

The people, to be sure, showed no outward signs of resentment. Nor would those with whom the correspondent talked admit of harboring ill feelings against the Germans. Nevertheless it seemed impossible that they could be reconciled to their position. Then there entered into the problem the religious equation—stronger probably in northern France than anywhere else where fighting now is going on.

Women at Prayer.—Through the wonderful stained glass windows of the cathedral of St. Quentin there streamed the afternoon sun of an early May Sunday—illuminating the strangest congregation that probably ever gathered in beautiful old Notre Dame, in the great nave there knelt fully 1,000 women from all classes of the population. Three quarters at least wore mourning—mute evidence that they had lost sons and husbands, brothers and lovers. The strains of a wonderful organ carried far into the street about the cathedral, attracting more and more from outside.

At first glance we saw only the women in their deep mourning. Then, however, there came into view the drab gray uniforms of scores of Bavarian soldiers, kneeling, not on the little chairs, but on the stone floor. Some held little prayer books and were mumbling prayers in German even while the French priest chanted in his own language. As the music continued more and more soldiers entered the church, and, finding no room among the audience, knelt in the rear until the building was packed clear to the doors.

File Past Conquerors.—Suddenly the mass came to an end. The women—but not the soldiers—rose. By twos and threes they began to file out of the cathedral, past the men who had come into possession of their city and who had been responsible for the death of their loved ones.

The correspondent scanned each face for some trace of the bitterness he expected to find written there. Not one woman in all the audience of 1,000 cast even a resentful glance at the soldiers. Instead there was almost universal approval as the French women walked by the rough German soldiers—peasants mostly—and saw their devotion. The antagonism that was to be expected seemed to have been banished by the bond of a common religion and a common devotion.

Mass Said in German.—Hardly had the women left the church than a German priest entered and began a mass in German especially for the soldiers who gradually filled up the body of this church just vacated. The organ pealed again and this time the men, and not the choir, took up the refrain, and sang until the whole building reverberated with the melody.

Half an hour later the soldiers were seen on the streets of San Quentin, chatting, laughing, greeting here and there some Frenchman whom they had come to know during the months of occupation. The brief episode in Notre Dame, wholly commonplace in many ways and yet given to so few to see, had put an entirely different complexion on an otherwise inexplicable situation. It was no longer hard to understand why there is little feeling on the part of the inhabitants of St. Quentin.

Food Smuggled Into Germany, Says Dhur

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, June 30.—Enormous quantities of foodstuffs are pouring into Germany through Switzerland, according to M. Jacques Dhur, a French expert in international law.

It seems that a convention ratified between France and Switzerland on July 25, 1914, provides that in case of war, France shall supply the federal government of Switzerland with 300,000 tons of cereals a year. According to M. Dhur, 300 trucks each loaded with between twelve and fifteen tons of cereals cross the French frontier every day for the Cornavin station at Geneva, while in ordinary times the monthly exports did not exceed 4,000 or 5,000 tons. At the same time enormous quantities of potatoes, beans, oil and other vegetable products are passing into Switzerland via Pontarlier.

To prevent commerce in contraband, all merchandise is forwarded to a particular department or province of the Swiss confederation. M. Dhur, in his investigations of this distribution, found that a considerable proportion of the supplies went to August, close to the frontier point where the German and Swiss railway systems are linked up.

After a discussion of various alleged methods of smuggling supplies through to Germany, M. Dhur adds that Germany has also been able to revictual itself plentifully through Italy. Merchandise was sent from an Italian port to Switzerland, and on its way at Chiasso, between the Swiss and the Italian customs, the word "Transit" was added to its label. In this way hundreds of trains of rice and other products have reached Germany. The Gotthard line, by its charter, is bound to give favored treatment to goods passing between Germany and Italy, and these foods were conveyed in concealed trucks. The line became so congested that the Federal railways had to make use of the Simplon system.

PRISONER TRIES TO ESCAPE CONCEALED IN GARBAGE CAN

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, June 30.—An attempt by a German prisoner to escape by conceal-

ing himself in a can of garbage was discovered at the camp at Leigh this week. A farmer who buys all the food refuse of the camp was carting away a number of cans. The unusual weight of one of them roused his suspicions. He removed a quantity of cabbage leaves and found a German soldier beneath.

A German named Schmidt was shot and killed at Leigh a week ago while trying to escape.

Rent rooms quick with a Bee Want Ad.

WAR HAS ITS EFFECT ON MILLINERY IN ITALY

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) PARIS, June 10.—The entry of Italy into the European conflict has a ready shown its influence on styles. The day after the promulgation of the mobilization order many women were seen wearing the feathered hat of the "berag-lieri," the Italian light infantry.

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Rotterdam Port Loses in Shipping

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) ROTTERDAM, June 16.—Official prediction is made by the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce that "the shipping at this port has been reduced to such an extent that it may safely be stated that it will not recover its former status in less than five years."

This comment is made in the annual report of the Chamber of Commerce, which shows that during the year 1914, five months of which were affected by the war, the number of ships clearing in and out of this port was reduced tremendously.

"It is feared," the report adds, "that 1915 will be even more unfavorable if this tremendous universal struggle is not terminated."

The weekly clearances in and out of the Nieuwe Waterweg, the channel which leads to Rotterdam, is now reduced to about ninety ships of all kinds, as compared with a weekly business of over 200 ships a year ago.

During the year ending December 31, 1914, 15,480 steamers and 24 sailing vessels, aggregating 19,525,686 registered tons passed through the Nieuwe Waterweg. In 1913, however, 21,175 steamers and 47 sailing vessels, totaling 27,545,475 net registered tons, were cleared in and out. This is what five months of hostilities did to commerce that had previously been growing every year by leaps and bounds. Even the number of fishing boats was 1,200 in 1914, as against 1,500 in 1913. The only gain for the year 1914 was in average tonnage, which increased 2.3 per cent over the year before.

In Rhine shipping, however, the report does not show the port of Rotterdam to have suffered so severely. In 1911 Rotterdam cleared 21 per cent of the business done between Dutch ports and Germany; in 1913 the figure was 21 per cent, in 1914 21.5 per cent, while in 1915 it had dropped to only 17.5 per cent. In 1911 Rotterdam did 18,028,847 tons of business with Germany via the Rhine. This was the highest figure ever known. In 1914, notwithstanding the war, there was 18,802,502 tons of business done between Rotterdam and the Rhine cities.

Allies' Naval Loss Exceeds Germany's

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LIVERPOOL, June 25.—After ten months of war the losses suffered by the contending navies present some interesting points for speculation, says the Journal of Commerce, affording a comparison of the relative merits of the various offensive weapons in the naval struggle and showing how costly it is to the countries concerned to indulge in minor encounters.

Summarizing the losses under types of vessels, Great Britain and its allies have been deprived of the services of eight battleships, fourteen cruisers, four gunboats, six destroyers, ten submarines, fourteen boats and six armed merchantmen and auxiliaries.

The losses of Germany and its allies consist of one battleship, twenty-three cruisers, fifteen gunboats, thirteen torpedo craft, six submarines and twenty armed merchantmen and auxiliaries.

Summarizing the losses under the various causes, neglecting auxiliary and armed merchantmen, the torpedo has destroyed 121,000 tons of allied vessels, the mine 40,000 tons, gunfire 27,000 tons and 2,000 tons have been lost in various other ways.

The German, Austrian and Turkish fleets have been deprived of 15,000 tons of war vessels by means of the torpedo, 10,000 tons of the mine, 31,000 tons by gunfire and 25,000 tons from various other causes.

These figures show that England and its allies have lost 220,000 tons of naval fighting material, costing approximately \$100,000,000, while the Germans and Turkish losses total 145,000 tons, worth about \$60,000,000.

The figures also show that the miscellaneous losses officially recorded are approximately the same on both sides, while from torpedo, gun and mine the British and their allies have lost nearly double the tonnage that their opponents have lost by the same cause. By torpedo the British losses are ten times more than those of the other side, which shows clearly how important a part that weapon plays.

In gunfire England has established a long lead chiefly because the German ships at large when war was declared have been destroyed by this means. In the armed merchantmen and auxiliary class the net register tonnage of allied ships destroyed amounts to 30,000, while the German, Austrian and Turkish losses stand at approximately double that figure. The total financial loss in this instance amounts to about \$15,000,000.

Thus, ten months of skirmishing and preliminary actions, leading to no definite result so far as the question of naval supremacy is concerned, has brought about the destruction of about 400,000 tons of warships, costing \$175,000,000.

LONDON PREPARES FOR MORE ZEPPELIN RAIDS

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) LONDON, June 10.—All police stations in London have been equipped with respirators which will be served out to patrolmen and special constables as a protection against gas bombs in case of a Zeppelin raid on the metropolis.

Service at Front Spoils Laborers

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.) PARIS, June 30.—Service at the front seems to indispose men for work in the fields. The military authorities gave a great many leaves to reservists to permit them to do the work of seeding; they were obliged later to ask the local authorities to send back to the front all men who neglected the work for which they were sent home.

An employment bureau organized to recruit farm help to replace the men at the front succeeded in placing only 3,600 refugees from Belgium and northern France. Spaniards, Kabyles from Algeria and Moors were tried unsuccessfully, yet, thanks to the women, the total wheat acreage is 11,444,256 against last year's 12,582,990, of which 696,324 acres were in invaded territory.

Reports from the eleven regions into which France is divided for purposes of statistics give the wheat crop prospect as averaging 72, which is considered quite satisfactory.

This average is about the same as last year. Eight departments show up better than last year and eight not so well.

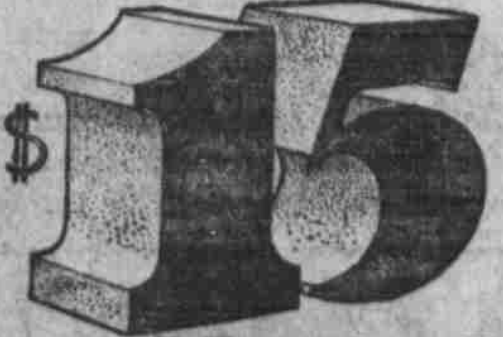
The departments that were invaded and are still partially occupied show the astonishingly high percentage of 78.

The cash wheat market in France is paralyzed by the government's requirement that no wheat be shipped from one department into another, unless there is shipped back in return an equivalent quantity of flour.

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