

'BIG PUSH' IS ONLY MINOR PART OF PLAN

French and English Fighters Meet Death to Gain Ground From Germans.

MANY TEUTONS CAPTURED

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
French Front, Oct. 12.—The tactical offensive of the Franco-British forces on the Somme, although it has entered its fourth month and has attracted widespread attention, is in reality only a part of the entire scheme of strategy of the allies' armies, but its success has given them the initiative in the war operations, which had for a time slipped from their hands.

A general purview of the theater of operations in this region shows that the Franco-British front on July 1 ran directly from the west of Thierval, a strongly fortified German position, to Fricourt. There the allies' line turned sharply east-south-eastward and passed to the north of Carnoy to beyond Maricourt, where the line more turned directly south of Maricourt, the extreme end of the offensive movement.

This was the front, somewhat over forty kilometers in length, chosen by the allies for their forward push. The French were disposed along about half of the southern end of this line and the following details deal solely with their part in the operations.

9,500 Prisoners.

The first phase of the battle lasted five days and during this period four lines of German trenches, and in some places five, all constructed of reinforced concrete, were carried by the French troops. Numbers of villages, including Curly, Becquincourt, Dompierre, Bussus, Fay, Feuillères, Buscourt, Herbécourt, Assévillers, Belloy-en-Santerre, Estres, Hem and Hadericourt, were captured at the point of the bayonet, after terrific bombardment which left only the outlines of the house foundations still standing. The attacking French forces were compelled to fight from cellar to cellar, in which large numbers of machine guns had been mounted by the Germans, who had taken shelter in strong force underground and had connected the brickwork caves by passages. In view of the nature of this combat the French losses were very small. On the other hand, the Germans suffered extremely heavy casualties owing to the buildings crashing in upon them while they were crowded in large bodies below. Nine thousand five hundred officer and men surrendered.

During the second phase of the offensive, which lasted from July 6 to September 1, the French progressed still further eastward and at the same time extended northward and southward the hole they had made in the German line. Biaches fell into their hands during the night of July 9 with 1,300 German prisoners. Around this village, occupying a very strong position of which the Germans had taken every advantage, the fighting continued for many days. After its first capture by them, it passed twice out of French hands, but was finally and definitely occupied by them on July 17.

Germans Desperate.

The Germans meanwhile had brought up strong reinforcements from other portions of the front and made desperate efforts to prevent any further advance. The French, however, had acquired the taste for forward movements and in the middle of August, after brilliantly carrying several lines of intervening deep trenches, captured Maurepas.

All this fighting was carried out under most unfavorable weather conditions for the assailants. The first fortnight of August was foggy throughout and during the second fortnight rain fell almost without cessation.

German prisoners were captured in large number during this second phase of the operations and dozens of cannon and hundreds of machine guns were taken or destroyed by the French.

The third phase of the offensive opened on September 1 with an artillery preparation more violent and concentrated than had ever been used in warfare. The French infantry began their work only on September 3 when the German positions had been battered out of all semblance of their first condition, although in the deep dugouts which the Germans had been able to construct during their long occupation the defenders still had good shelter. Their first dash gave the French possession of Le Forest and Clercy with over 2,500 prisoners, thirty-two cannon and an ammunition depot. On the 4th, further south, they stormed and took Soyecourt, Vermandovillers and Chilly with 4,647 prisoners and much war material. Next day Ommeicourt was captured and on the 6th Berny with a further large group of prisoners.

French Hold.

German counter attacks failed to recover any territory and were followed by a long period of artillery preparation by the French lasting four or five days. On the 12th the French infantry once more went "over the top" and in a brilliant dash captured the large village of Bouchavesnes, whence they continued their march eastward on the 13th, taking in these two days over 2,000 prisoners, ten cannon and forty machine guns.

In the meantime the British troops in the north were advancing parallel with the French and the patrols of the two allied armies joined hands to the east of Comblis, which was thus surrounded and taken on September 25 with much war material and several thousands of prisoners.

On the last day of September the offensive was still going on. The French and British troops were then engaged in consolidating the ground they had gained with a view to preparing a starting point for a further advance.

The territory captured by the allies during the first three months of the offensive when a line is drawn round it has the appearance of a huge pear with a long stalk. It contains between 200 and 300 square kilometers of ground. At its widest part in the north the advance measured about ten miles, while at the southern end the gain was only about a mile in depth.

French military experts are unanimous in the opinion that the united effort on this portion of the front, besides the enormous losses inflicted on the Germans and the gain in territory, has had the effect of causing the Ger-

DEATH HEAD HUSSAR NOW SHOWN HERE.



An exhibit of war trophies, which includes over 400 trophies picked up on the battle fields of Europe, is on display on the third floor of the Brandeis stores.

The exhibit is probably the largest one that has been brought to the United States since the great conflict began. The trophies were collected by Captain Barker, an ex-officer in the Australian army.

The feature of the collection is a British scouting aeroplane. It is one of the Caudron models used exclusively for scouting. It is a high-speed machine, capable of a speed of 110 miles an hour.

All kinds of bullets, from the small rifle cartridges to the big artillery shells, are included in the display, as are hand grenades, rifle grenades, aeroplane darts, incendiary bombs, gas bombs, bayonets and all the other implements of war.

Photographs and documents of explanation add to the exhibit, and a lecturer accompanying the display explains the history and use of the trophies.

China Doesn't Know What to Do with Army

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Peking, Oct. 3.—China's greatest problem at present is how to disband the tremendous army which has come into existence during the revolution now drawing to a close. The latest figures compiled by the government indicate that there are 800,000 soldiers under arms in the various provinces. At least \$30,000,000 silver will be required to pay off these soldiers and secure their peaceful return to their regular occupation.

Unpaid soldiers are always a menace in China. Each province has its own military governor and a distinct military organization, presumably under control of the Peking authorities, but actually quite independent in most cases. Consequently, the Peking government is forced to deal very diplomatically with the military organizations in the provinces, particularly in the remote provinces which lack adequate means for speedy communication.

Chihli province, in which Peking is located, has a greater number of soldiers than any other. At present there are 114,000 men under arms in this province. Kwangtung province, of which Canton is the capital, comes second, with 96,000 troops. This province has been in constant state of turmoil for six months, but General Lung has finally consented to retire from military governorship and take most of his soldiers with him to the island of Hainan. This will make it possible for General Lu, the newly appointed military governor, to take charge of affairs in Canton and bring the revolutionary movement in Kwangtung province to a close.

Chinese coolies regard military service as a very desirable billet. Once they are enlisted in the army, it is very difficult to persuade them to retire. Consequently, they riot and become extremely troublesome if an attempt is made to disband them without liberal payment. The commanding officers are frequently as mercenary as the soldiers, and civilians have a great dread of disgruntled troops. When the government fails to give its soldiers what they regard as adequate pay the troops frequently become bandits and loot until they have gained the reward they feel they should have from the government.

British Learn To Fly in Egypt

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Cairo, Egypt, Sept. 26.—At a place which can be designated only as "somewhere in Egypt" the British forces are establishing what will be one of the largest and most completely equipped aviation schools in the world. An Associated Press correspondent who recently visited the site found the school was nearing completion, and he was told that at least seven thoroughly qualified pupils in the art of flying will be graduated each week so long as the war lasts, for service not only with British forces in Egypt, but elsewhere if their service was demanded.

This part of the world was chosen for the school mainly because it is adapted climatically to flying the whole year round, and because it is handy to the various theaters of war. Incidentally an observer here might remark that the sands of the desert also furnish a soft bed for the inexperienced to fall upon.

The school will accommodate, in addition to the pupils, fifty officers and 500 mechanics and other workers. Each student will require from four to six weeks' training. A large number are already receiving instructions.

Mothers and Wives.
Of this country—those who after months and even years of suffering, have been restored to health and strength by that good old-fashioned root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are the ones who have spread the good news of health restored, until today there is hardly a town so small that the women who suffer from female ailments do not depend upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore health.—Advertisement.

WHEN ARCHIE SENDS UP AN ONION, DUCK

English Airmen Tell of Perilous Flights in Bomb-Swept Clouds.

HOW BRAVE MEN THINK

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
London, Oct. 21.—"It's all right so long as you can't see 'em, or hear 'em," said "Tommy" Brennan, of the Royal Flying corps; "but any man who tells you he can fly over an 'Archie' and get a 'flaming onion' right ahead of him without ducking and wishing they wouldn't come so close or make so much noise, has never been up in an aeroplane. Take it from me."

"Yes," put in Gilray, "and every time you duck your old winger ducks with you. As 'Bren' over there says, it wouldn't be so bad if you couldn't see and hear 'em. Generally speaking you don't hear them unless one happens to break within thirty yards or so of you. It's when you get down close to them and look right down at them spitting fire at you, that's when you have got to have every nerve in your body tuned to the minute."

"I'll never forget the first time they got close to me," declared "Boy" Tyllie. "My only thought was that I would never shoot a pheasant again. I knew exactly how a bird must feel when a hunter opens fire."

Brennan wore upon his left sleeve the gold stripe of the wounded. "Gil" had been on the official list of the killed in action some weeks ago, but somehow or other came back to life. When Brennan was "hit" and finally came down safely within his own lines, it was found there were no less than eighty perforations in his wings.

Gets Too Low.

"I was so interested in looking over their trenches I guess I got a little too low," he explained.

There is nothing more interesting in all London than to sit through a long autumn evening talking to the youngsters of the wonderful aviation service Great Britain has almost miraculously built up since the war began.

"We've got the Germans now where they have to fire blindly or shoot by the map," these intrepid men of the air will tell you. "Of what use are their wonderful guns if they don't know what they are shooting at? They don't dare send a plane over our lines. They don't even dare approach. The minute they show themselves we have an overwhelming number of machines to send after them and they beat it for home again as fast as they can go. They can't take a photograph of our new positions. Their batteries have been driven from the heights and they can't observe. It is a big difference from the first days of the war."

Associating much with Britain's flying men one will soon learn that an "Archie," usually called "Archie" for short, is an anti-aircraft gun.

Archie Barks.

"'Archie' barks at you," said Brennan. "He goes 'woof, woof, woof.' He isn't comfortable to listen to, either, but its when you get down a little nearer to earth and the machine guns get to working that you feel you have got to do what you set out to do right quickly and get started to some quieter spot just as fast as the air will get out of your way and let you through. You can't imagine how much that old atmosphere gets in your way when you are really in a hurry."

When you get on speaking terms with a machine gun you know that it talks with a "putt, putt, putt." The ordinary hand rifle, which often takes a shot at you when you get too close to the trenches, goes "crack, crack, crack," just as everyone expects a rifle to go.

"A flaming onion? Well, that looks for all the world like an eight-candle-power electric light bulb coming at you. Then all of a sudden it breaks into nice little ribbons of fire that dart and float through the air like so many blazing serpents. They are very disagreeable, these onions. Their one desire in life is to get you ablaze and explode your petrol tank." One thing the American always has to remember over here is that gasoline, or just plain "gas" as the motorists and flying men call it at home, has no place in the English lexicon. It is "petrol," just as lieutenant, although spelled lieutenant, is pronounced "lieutenant."

When Shell Bursts.

Several of the young "wing" subalterns were waiting for the "Hickey-boos" to come over the other night when they fell into a heated discussion as to whether you would rather have a shell right ahead of you, right in your face, or right over you. There were those who contended it was better to have it break right in front, for then the explosion would spread the fragments and let you pass safely through the spot where the "blooming beast" cracked.

The others contended that a shell breaking on the level with you indicated that "Archie" had his fuses timed just a bit too accurately for pleasure flying and that it was safer to take chances from the fragments coming from beneath or above. This was one discussion in which the innocent bystander had no part. He learned, however, that shrapnel from an "Archie" jumps at you with a "bang," that it looks like a white puff ball as it breaks in daylight and like the starry shower of a rocket as it explodes by night.

Might Capsize You.

When a "shrap" explodes beneath the tail of your machine you feel as if you were going to loop the loop in the wrong direction. When it breaks in front, you feel as if you very much wanted to do a "hipflop" backwards in the most improved style. When you get it under the wings the concussion almost capsizes you and you feel as if the old "joy stick" or guiding lever, never will put her back on an even keel.

The "Hickey-boos," it develops in the course of the conversation, are the Zeppelins. Where they got the name no one seems to know. It is the exclusive language of the flying corps. "Archie" is the name of the home defense aircraft guns as well as those of the Germans, for, generally speaking, all such guns are the natural enemy of the airman, whether he be chasing a "Hickey-boo" over London or taking observations at the front. They are always threatening him with an unpleasant end.

Night flying is no easy task at best. "You feel like the man in the song," said Sammy Sampson, a midget of the corps, "you are all dressed-up and no place to go."

It is simple enough to go up at night, and simple enough to sail away, but it is something else again to come down without taking off a chimney pot or "straining" a big oak tree. In ordinary times there is a flare to guide you safely back to the aerodrome, but on "raid nights," when all is dark, and when the "Archie" are barking at the "Hickey-boos" and the "Hickey-boos" are "putt, putt, putt" at you with their machine guns—then night flying is surely enough a real man's job.

Many Pilots.

The Royal Flying corps is proving most attractive to young Canadian officers. They are qualifying as pilots by the score. Some who came over from the dominion in khaki are now in the deep blue of the Royal Naval Air service, but the great majority who have taken to the air are still in khaki with the white insignia of widespread wings on the left breast of the tunic.

backed and finally stopped. And me miles across the line. I knew it was something wrong with the carburetor or the ignition, for I had enough petrol to go a hundred miles or more. In the higher altitudes water often gets into the mixing chamber. So, first of all, I joggled that old carburetor for all she was worth. Then I gave the old boat a little tilt downward, she cranked herself as she dipped and old Johnny Engine was purring away in a moment just like a contented tabby cat in an old maid's lap. I had enough of Germany for that day and set sail for home in a line that would make a crow's flight look like a serpentine dance."

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As soon as you apply Sloan's Liniment the congestion disappears and your pain is gone. Bodily strength is renewed. 25c. All druggists.—Advertisement.

England Prepares For After the War
(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
London, Sept. 28.—England's determination to provide the best possible housing accommodation for the soldiers on their return to civil life is reflected in plans formulated to set aside as a beginning, \$100,000,000 of government money as advances to local authorities and other agencies, to provide houses for the working classes at reasonable rent. Mr. Long, president of the local government board, told a deputation that the plans actually before the board represented but a small beginning. He added: "It would be a black crime to let our soldiers come back from water-logged and horrible trenches to something little better than a pig-sty." He had told a deputation representing the housing and town-planning congress some time ago that the 20,000,000 pounds asked for by them should not represent even an index of what might be required. He emphasized that if the government came to the aid of the local authorities in the matter, it must be on liberal lines. He also said it was vital to the future of the race that there should be provision for as many as possible in those districts in order to keep the land occupied.

The move is one of many indicating that, in the estimation of the government, nothing is to be too good for the men who helped in the war on their return. It is a harbinger of the social revolution that has been so frequently predicted and which affects all classes.

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Fashions of the Hour

---for Women
---for Misses
---for Girls
---for Tiny Tots

An exhibition to be held in the Dress Section, Second Floor, Tuesday, the 31st of October, at 10 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. Showing the modes of the moment for every hour of the day on Living Models from simple street dresses and hats at little prices to elaborate costumes by famous designers with hats to correspond. You are invited to be present and choose your apparel for the winter season.

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"Complexion Secrets Of An Actress"
In a recently issued volume bearing the above title, the author says: "Continuous use of granos paints, rouges and the like, had ruined my complexion. My skin was colorless, wrinkled, coarse and pitted with large pores. While abroad I heard of the virtues of mercolized wax; my first experience with this marvelous substance convinced me it was more valuable than all cosmetics combined. Now whenever my complexion begins to go wrong I get an ounce of mercolized wax at the nearest drug store, spread on a thin layer of it before retiring, and wash it off next morning. The wax, after a few such treatments, seems literally to absorb the wrinkles, coarseness, and blemishes, healthier, younger-looking skin appears." "For the wrinkles and enlarged pores I began using a solution of salicylic acid, one ounce, dissolved in a half pint witch hazel. Bathing the face in this every day for a while soon relieved the condition most wonderfully."—Advertisement.