Neville Asks for $100,000 to Mobilize State Troops

All the store news in THE BEE "The great market place"

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER Warmer

VOL. XLVI.—NO. 241. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1917—TEN PAGES. On Trains, at Hotels, News Stands, Etc., 5c. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND FROM GERMANS

French Troops Occupy Two Towns, Folembray and La Feuilles, South of the Couey Forest.

BRITISH TAKE VILLAGE

Germans Sacrifice Many Men Sunday in Vain Effort to Recapture Lost Positions.

FRANKS PASS FOLEMBRAY

Paris, March 26.—Though strongly opposed by the Germans, the French troops today occupied the towns of Folembray and La Feuilles, south of the Couey forest, says the official statement tonight. Progress has been made by the French north of Soissons, near Vregny.

British Take Village.

London, March 26.—This morning the British attacked and captured the village of Lagnicour, according to the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. North of Bapaume-Cambrai road thirty prisoners and a machine gun were taken. During the afternoon the Germans delivered counter attacks from the east and northeast. These attacks, the statement says, were repulsed.

Notwithstanding the bad weather and the difficult state of the ground, the French continued last night to advance south of the Oise. The War department announces that patrols reached Folembray, south of the forest of Coucey.

Germans Lose Heavily.

The Germans made heavy and useless sacrifices, the statement says, in several attacks yesterday on positions captured by the French between the Somme and the Oise. Wherever they approached a French position they were thrown back by counter attacks. The statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Oise the Germans made repeated attacks during the night on the front between Essigny and Benay. All these attempts were repulsed and serious losses inflicted on the enemy. We maintained the positions captured yesterday.

"South of the Oise on our advance was continued, notwithstanding the state of the ground and the bad weather. We pushed forward our patrols beyond Folembray, south of the lower forest of Coucy.

"North of Rheims our batteries caused the explosion of a munitions depot east of Du Godat farm.

"Five German airplanes were brought down yesterday. One of our aerial squadrons last night dropped 1,000 kilograms of projectiles on factories at Thionville and in the basin of the Briey, and also on the railroad stations at Conflans and Montmedy."

Postmaster Test Becomes Effective First of April

Washington, March 26.—President Wilson will issue, within the next few days, an order requiring examinations for candidates for nominations as first, second and third class postmasters to go into effect April 1. He conferred with Postmaster General Burleson today.

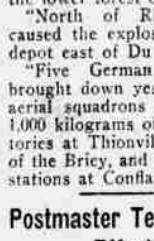
Postmasters of these classes now are named without any sort of competitive tests, usually upon the recommendation of the member of congress in whose district the office is located. The recent announcement that the change was contemplated stirred up a row at the capitol, which will be revived upon the return of congress next week.

It is understood that the new plan has not been perfected. There has been no statement as to whether the Civil Service commission will conduct the examinations.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, somewhat warmer.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.



Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	24
6 a. m.	25
7 a. m.	26
8 a. m.	26
9 a. m.	26
10 a. m.	27
11 a. m.	28
12 m.	41
1 p. m.	42
2 p. m.	43
3 p. m.	43
4 p. m.	42
5 p. m.	43
6 p. m.	41
7 p. m.	40
8 p. m.	37

Comparative Local Record.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Highest yesterday	44	48	31	54
Lowest yesterday	24	29	18	33
Mean temperature	29	38	24	44
Precipitation	.06	.00	.00	.06

Temperature and precipation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	41
Deficiency for the day	2
Total excess since March 1	35
Normal precipitation	.06 inch
Excess for the day	.00 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	1.35 inches
Excess since March 1	.27 inch
Deficiency for cor. period, 1916.	.72 inch
Excess for cor. period, 1915.	.59 inch

Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, clear	32	34	.01
Davenport, cloudy	44	46	.00
Denver, clear	30	32	.04
Des Moines, cloudy	42	48	.03
Dodge City, clear	38	40	T
Lander, clear	32	34	.01
North Platte, clear	30	40	.00
Omaha, Part cloudy	40	44	.06
Pueblo, clear	32	36	T
Rapid City, clear	32	34	T
Salt Lake City, cloudy	36	38	.00
Santa Fe, cloudy	34	40	.00
Sheridan, clear	26	32	.01
Sioux City, part cloudy	36	42	.00
Valentine, part cloudy	32	36	.00

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

GERMANS DESTROY SEVENTY-SIX SHIPS

Nearly All Are Small Craft and Average is About One Thousand Tons.

HOSPITAL SHIP IS LARGEST

Berlin, March 25.—(By Wireless to Sayville, March 26.)—The sinking of twenty-five more steamships, fourteen sailing vessels and thirty-seven trawlers, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 80,000 tons, in the last few days is announced by the admiralty.

The statement follows:

"In addition to the losses of ships already published in March, German submarines during the last few days sank twenty-five steamers, fourteen sailing ships and thirty-seven trawlers, with a total gross tonnage of 80,000. On March 9 a German submarine annihilated by cannon fire a British biplane in the English channel.

List of Ships Destroyed.

The ships which were sunk are:

Brika (British), 3,549 tons gross, armed.

Denpark (British), 1,965 tons, armed.

Granton (British watch ship, with the herring trawler G. N. 34 in tow).

Glynymel (British), 1,314 tons.

Memnon (British), 3,203 tons.

Asturius (British), hospital ship, 12,002 tons.

Sir Joseph (British), sailing vessel, 88 tons.

Robert, Rivend, Jessamine, Gratia, Lentilly, Hyacinth, Cane, Internose, Melly, Ena, Kestrel, Reindeer, Forget-Me-Not, Try, Arance, trawlers, British.

"The following French ships were sunk:

Sully, bark, 2,649 tons.

Homarne, Eugene, A. J. Bert, Anais (130 tons), Madelina, Davouat, schooners.

Adieu Va (sixty-four tons), Marie Louise, from Fecamp, and Marie Louise, St. Paul and the American, sailing ships.

Martha Yvonne and Cordouan, pilot schooners.

Petitjean, Henry Luis, Dieu De Garde, Nozal, Rupella, Louis XIV, Pentitieu, Acide Maria, Juliette, Camilleemile, L. R., 1289, L. R. 1329, Madeline, Felicite, Madonna and Entente Cordiae, trawlers.

"The following Italian vessel was sunk:

Medusa, steamer of about 1,000 tons (1,214 tons).

"The following Norwegian vessels were sunk:

Solferino, 1,155 tons; Wilfred, 1,121 tons; Girda, 1,824 tons, Blaamanden, 954 tons; Ronald, 3,021 tons; Expedit, 680 tons; Frink, 1,038 tons; Einar Garl, 849 tons, steamers.

Efu, sailing vessel of about 500 tons (not listed).

"The following American steamers were sunk:

Illinois, 5,225 tons, and City of Memphis, 5,282 tons.

"The following Spanish steamer was sunk:

Vivina, 5,122 tons.

"The following Dutch steamer was sunk:

La Campine, 2,595 tons.

"Ships destroyed, the names of which are unknown, either because theye were not identified during a night attack or because they had no name on the side, are as follows:

Unidentified Ships Destroyed.

"Unidentified steamer, with cargo, about 3,000 tons gross, sunk by a torpedo in the midst of a convoy; armed British steamer of about 3,000 tons; steamer of about 3,500 tons; tank steamer of about 3,000 tons; steamer of about 8,000 tons; Norwegian steamer of about 2,500 tons; three-masted schooner of 300 tons and three British and two French fishing cutters.

"With these ships, so far as is known up to this time, were destroyed among other things, 34,000 tons of coal, the greater part of which was on the way to France; 3,000 tons of kerosene oil; 3,300 tons of ore from Huelva to West Hartlepool; 3,300 tons of grain and 9,900 tons of provisions, besides fish sunk with the trawlers."

One Fire Follows Other, Plattsmouth Store Burns

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 26.—(Special.)—Two fires, one this morning and the other this afternoon, destroyed the mercantile establishment of Zuckweiler & Lutz here today.

The first fire broke out this morning in the basement in the grocery department. The flames were extinguished after a damage of about $5,000 was done. This afternoon fire broke out in the store again and this time the building was destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000 and is covered by insurance totalling $13,000.

The firm of Zuckweiler & Lutz had been in business in Plattsmouth twenty-five years.

South Dakota Guard Chiefs Told to Make Preparation

Pierre, S. D., March 26.—In response to a call from Secretary of War Baker, Governor Norbeck today issued instructions to commanding officers of the Third battalion of the Fourth infantry, South Dakota National Guard, to prepare for mobilization for federal service. Designation of the point of mobilization and the time will be made by the commander of the Central department at Chicago. The movement will begin when instructions are received from Chicago. The battalion, headed by Major Kedrick of Hot Springs, consists of the four companies stationed at Yankton, Rapid City, Lemmon and Aberdeen.

Harbor of Wilhelmshaven Closes to Public Fortnight

London, March 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Wilhelmshaven newspapers announced that the harbor of Wilhelmshaven will be closed to the public for the next fortnight and that a special permit from the admiralty board will be necessary for admission to the docks. The reason for the order is not given, the correspondent adds.

Wilhelmshaven is one of Germany's strongest naval stations. It is situated on Jahde bay, thirty-three miles northwest of Bremen.

BIPARTISAN PLAN OPPOSED BY BOTH PARTIES IN HOUSE

Republican Leader Mann's Proposal Meets With Little Favor on Either Side of Popular Chamber.

DEMS WILL FORCE FIGHT

G. O. P. Conference Will Be Held Short Time Earlier Than Originally Fixed.

LENROOT EXPRESSES VIEW

Washington, March 26.—When Republican Leader Mann, upon his return today from a vacation trip to Haiti, announced his willingness to withdraw from the speakership race in favor of Speaker Clark, provided democrats and republicans could agree to bipartisan or nonpartisan organization of the new house, he drew protests aginst such a program from members of both parties. A similar plan had been discussed informally before Mr. Mann left Washington, but it was generally believed, until his announcement today, that it had been eliminated from serious consideration.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, acknowledged leader of the progressive republicans in the house, and mentioned as a candidate for speaker aginst Mr. Mann, promptly declared he unqualifiedly opposed the suggestion.

Won't Agree to Plan.

Democrats, including Speaker Clark, Floor Leader Kitchin and Representatives Flood and Glass of Virginia, Harrison of Mississippi and Garner of Texas, said emphatically they would not agree to the Mann plan unless necessary to prevent a long deadlock. At the same time, they declared their belief that they would organize the house from speaker down and some of them interpreted Mr. Mann's attitude as an acknowledgement of the republican's inability to organize the house.

Representative Mann said he probably would see some of the other republican leaders tomorrow to present his views. He is willing, he said, to make the race for speaker if a majority of the republicans favor such a course despite his personal belief that it would be to the country's disadvantage. Partisan affairs should have no place in the incoming house, he said, and whether the country is to have peace or war it is essential that all parties unite at once to expedite important public business.

Will Force Fight.

Democratic plans, it appears, are to force the organization fight to a victory, if possible. Some of the party spokesmen tonight predicted that the entire organization would be completed within a few hours after congress convenes next Monday.

A tentative arrangement contemplates the renaming, for the purpose of making committee nominations, the ten members of the ways and means committee of the last congress, who return to the coming congress. The custom, heretofore, has been for the ways and means committee to make the formal nominations for both sides, although the republican floor leader, in reality, has named the republicans. Most of the democrats now here are hopeful that their plan will be acceptable to the dissatisfied anti-prohibitionists and the northern democrats, who have threatened to fight against southern committee chairmen. Practically all of the new committee assignments are expected to go to these elements.

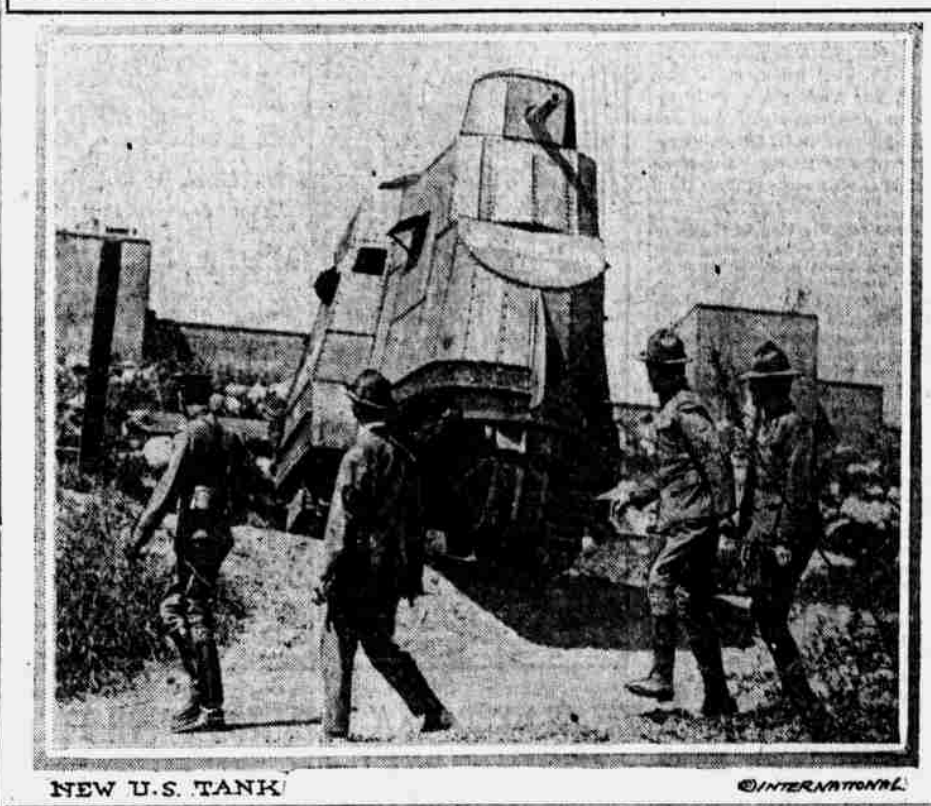
Republican organization plans have not yet been perfected and probably will not be before Saturday. The republican conference, originally set for Saturday night, was set forward today to Saturday afternoon and notices urging attendance sent out to all republican representatives-elect.

Confidence is expressed among both democrats and republicans that the house will work harmoniously after the brush over organization.

Colonel Hayward Inspects New York Infantry Regiment

New York, March 25.—The Fifteenth regiment of infantry, New York National guard, made up of negroes, was given a preliminary inspection today by its officers, headed by Colonel William Hayward of the New York City Public Service commission. The regiment has been accepted by the state.

FIRST TANK TO BE BUILT IN UNITED STATES—Testing a "tank" built in California for experimental purposes by a big manufacturer of caterpillar tractors. United States army officers were present and aided in putting the "tank" through its paces.



NEW U.S. TANK ©INTERNATIONAL

TO RECRUIT MARINE CORPS TO 17,400

Secretary Baker Says No Further Call Upon National Guard in Prospect.

DANIELS ISSUES APPEAL

Washington, March 26.—War preparations by the government today included calling into the federal service a score of additional guard regiments for police service in the western and middle western states, and an order for the immediate recruiting of the carine corps to full war strength of 17,400 men.

With both the navy and the marine corps ordered up to full strength the only step remaining to increase the navy personnel without action by congress is the calling out of the naval militia. It has been understood that the militia will be needed to fill out crews for the many vessels to be added, but no announcement has been made.

No Further Call on Guard.

Secretary Baker said today no further call upon the National Guard was in prospect. More than thirty-two regiments have been summoned to federal duty to guard industries or other property which might be threatened by internal disorder growing out of the German situation.

The address to be delivered to congress next week by the president probably will be discussed at the cabinet meeting tomorrow. The suggestion that a large sum, money or credits, be furnished one or all of the entente allies is one of the imporant problems to be taken up.

To Incrase Marine Corps.

The order to increase the marine corps from its present authorized maximum of 14,981 to 17,400 was announced by Secretary Daniels in the following statement telegraphed to newspapers editors whose aid in finding the men is sought:

"The president has signed an executive order directing that the authorized strength of the marine corps be inicreiased to 17,400 men.

"He was authorized by congress, in case of emergency, to direct such increase in enlistment.

"The United States' marine corps is the soldier branch of our 'first line' of defense. Marines serve both ashore and afloat and are trained as infantry, heavy and light artillery and machine gun company.

Form Landing Parties.

They form the landing parties from ships of the navy, are the first men detailed for expeditionary duty, and defend all navy bases. Each capital ship of the navy carries on company of marines. There has been a net increase of over 3,000 in the strength of the corps since congress recently authorized an increase, but over 4,000 more are needed and needed now.

"Will you please emphasize the

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Boy Bandit Was Known in Bluffs As a Church-Going, Thrifty Lad

Lived With His Aged Parents and Contributed to Their Support—Discouraged by Loss of Job.

YOUNGEST OF 6 CHILDREN

A young man with a baby stare and a softly modulated voice, calmly admitted yesterday to Chief of Detectives Maloney that he was the man who held up the clerk in the Evans hotel in Columbus early Monday morning and forced him at the point of a worthless gun to hand over $85, the contents of the hotel's safe.

"I thought I could get away with it," he explained. "Now that I have failed, I suppose I will be 'sent over for' from one to ten years."

Donald Sloan is an unique type of bandit. He is so honest in appearance that one would suspect him of nothing more serious than having recently checked his wings and halo. When asked if he did not have a hand in some recent hold-ups in Omaha, he turned his big, blue eyes upon his inquisitor and said:

"No sir. If I held up anybody here I would say so. I have had no part in any hold-up in Omaha or Council Bluffs. But two years ago I entered a saloon in Columbus and they sent me away for a year, which I served in the Columbus jail."

Sloan says he was 20 years old March 23. He lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloan, 221 Bluff street, Council Bluffs. He is the youngest of six children. Neighbors knew him as a steady working, sober young man, who held a job in the stock room of a 5 and 10-cent store. He was a fairly regular church attendant and his quiet mannerisms led folks to believe that he was a model young man. He was about the last boy in all the Bluffs who would be suspected of criminal intentions.

"It was the loss of my job Saturday which discouraged me," said Donald. "I did not want to be a burden to my parents, who are quite advanced in years. My dad is 72 and my mother is about 60. I wanted money and I thought I could get it easily. I tried and I failed, that's all."

"But why did you stage a hold-up in Columbus, where you had lived, and in the very hotel where you had worked as a bell-hop?" Chief Maloney asked him.

"I tied a handkerchief around my face to conceal my identity," said the young bandit naively. "Of course I took a chance on being recognized, but I did not consider that seriously, even though there was the night bellhop in the lobby when I told the clerk to hold up his hands.

"And the gun I had was no good," continued the boy. "It wouldn't work right only once in every five times. The gun wasn't mine. I borrowed it from a friend at the Bluffs."

Sloan bought a round-trip ticket to Columbus from the Bluffs Sunday night at 12:30. He got into Columbus about 2:30 and waited a half hour before he staged the hold-up in the hotel.

"I didn't think the Columbus police could get me," he explained, when asked why he had chosen that city as the scene of his crime. "But I'm caught with the goods and I don't intend to howl."

Well Known Railroad Man is Murdered in Home by a Burglar

Philadelphia, March 26.—Harold Ellis Yarnall, secretary and treasurer of the Midland Valley railroad and prominent society man, died early today from a bullet sustained while defending his wife from the attack of a negro burglar in their home here last night. Mr. Yarnall was rushed to a hospital immediately after he was shot and an operation was performed about midnight. He died three hours later.

Mr. and Mrs. Yarnall had just returned from a day spent at their country home at Media when she encountered the burglar in her room. She grappled with him and at the same time screamed for help. Mr. Yarnall, who was in his bath, rushed to his wife's assistance and hurled the negro into the hallway. The assailant then drew a revolver and fired, the bullet entering Mr. Yarnall's groin and penetrating the liver. Despite his fatal wound he continued to struggle with the negro and succeeded in forcing him backward down the stairway. After firing another shot the burglar made his escape through an open window. A handbag containing about $100 in cash is the extent of his booty.

Mr. Yarnall was 51 years old.

Dollar Worth Only Forty-Five Cents, Says Kruttschnitt

Washington, March 26.—Railway earnings have not increased with the average rise in commodity prices during twenty years, and railroad credit is not good because they cannot sell bonds with interest rates as low as states and municipalities, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific company board, today told the Newlands investigating committee.

"Owing to the rise in commodity prices," Mr. Kruttschnitt said, "the purchasing power of the dollar has fallen 55 per cent and the railroads are in the position of being compelled by law to accept payment for their service to the public in debased currency worth 45 cents on the dollar.

"If the railroad rates had increased in proportion to commodity prices in 1915, the additional cost to the public would have been $1,654,000,000."

John D. Moore, Pioneer Resident of Boone, Dead

Boone, Ia., March 26.—(Special Telegram.)—John D. Moore, for seventy years a resident of Boone, old time stage driver, died today following an illness of short duration. He came to Iowa when the state was a complete wilderness, selected the spot in what is now Boone, and made this place continuously his home.

Armed American Ship Crosses Safely; Nebraskan Aboard

Washington, March 26.—The American liner St. Louis, first armed American ship to cross the Atlantic, has arrived safely at its destination, Secretary Daniels announced.

New York, March 26.—The St. Louis, owned by the American line, left an American port on March 17 with thirty-one passengers, of whom fourteen were American citizens. Among its crew of 394 persons were 131 Americans.

Hastings, Neb., March 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Otis E. Taylor of Madison, Neb., who went to London to become private secretary to a prominent English theatrical man, was a passenger on the liner St. Louis.

Lehigh Railroad Must Sell Its Lake Steamship Lines

Washington, March 26.—In the first case brought under the Panama canal act, requiring railroads to dispose of their steamship interests, the supreme court today decided that the Lehigh Valley railroad must relinquish its Great Lakes steamship transportation line, operating vessels between Buffalo and Chicago and Milwaukee.

CALLS NEBRASKA REGIMENT INTO SERVICE OF U. S.

Captains of Companies in the Fourth Are Ordered to Mobilize Troops and Await Orders.

GOVERNOR ASKS $100,000

Twenty Regiments in Midwest Will Protect Property in Home States.

WILL WITHHOLD DETAILS

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, March 26.—(Special Telegram.)—One hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of mobilizing the Nebraska National Guard and equipping other regiments, if needed, was asked for in a special message sent to the house this afternoon by Governor Neville. The message, which was accompanied by a bill covering the matter, which was at once introduced, is as follows:

"The president of the United States has ordered the mobilization of the Fourth infantry, Nebraska National Guard. It becomes more and more apparent that war is inevitable, and Nebraska must uphold the president in any contingency which may arise.

Calls for $100,000.

"I deem it imperative that the legislature appropriate $100,000 for the use of the state military department for the mobilization of the Nebraska Guard, for mobilization of volunteer regiments and for any other contingency which may arise.

"Moneys paid into the state treasury by the federal government in reimbursement of funds spent in mobilization should be reappropriated, so that the military department will have an elastic fund to meet all emergencies during the years 1917 and 1918.

"KEITH NEVILLE,
"Governor."

Order Received.

Governor Neville this morning received an order from the War department calling the Fourth Nebraska regiment into the service of the United States. The captains are ordered to mobilize their companies and hold them for orders. The troops will be used to guard federal property, communications, bridges and to suppress any disorder within the state.

Deputy Ajutant General Steele said there were over 800 men in the Fourth when it was mustered out on its return from the Mexican border. While some of the men have left service since then, Mr. Steele said the department did not anticipate any serious trouble in bringing it up to full strength when the order of mobilization became effective.

There are twelve companies in the Fourth as follows:

A, B, C and D companies, Omaha; E, Wayne; F, Blair; G, Stanton; H, Madison; J, Gordon; K, David City and Osceola; L, Kearney; M, York.

Twenty Regiments Called.

Washington, March 26.—Twenty additional complete infantry regiments and five additional separate battalions of National Guard troops have been ordered into the federal service for the protection of property in the event of possible internal disorder. The troops have been called out in eighteen western and middle western states not included in the list of similar orders made public yesterday.

The War department's statement follows:

"Following additional national guard organizations have been called in the federal service for general purposes of police protection against possible interference with the postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities:

"Illinois, First, Fifth and Sixth regiments infantry; Indiana, Second regiment infantry; Iowa, First regiment infantry; Missouri, First and Third regiments infantry; Nebraska, Fourth regiment infantry; Minnesota, First regiment infantry; Michigan, Thirty-third regiment infantry; Wisconsin, Third regiment; South Dakota, Third battalion of Fourth regiment; North Dakota, Second battalion of First regiment infantry; Colorado, First and Second separate battalions infantry; Wyoming, Second separate battalion infantry; Ohio,

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three).

The Sunday Score

Advertising in The Bee

(Warfield Agency Measurements)

SUNDAY, MARCH 25, 1917

NUMBER OF INCHES:

Local Display	1538½
Foreign Display	467
Automobile	869
Classified	1048
Total	3922½

SAME SUNDAY LAST YEA

Local Display	1294
Foreign Display	117
Automobile	366½
Classified	740½
Legal	4
Total	2522

GAIN 1400½ INCHES

Keep Your Eye On The Bee

How Monk Rasputin Played Upon Superstitious Fears of the Empress

Petrograd, Sunday, March 25.—(Via London, March 26.)—The superstitious belief that the health and even the life of Grand Duke Alexis, the young heir apparent, depended on the presence of Gregory Rasputin, the mystic monk—a notion which is generally known to have accounted for Rasputin's tremendous influence over the imperial family—is explained in the following manner by the Russky Slovo.

"Rasputin," according to the newspaper, "stated in confidences to friends at convivial moments that he was able to fortify this superstition with the help of Madame Virubova, lady in waiting to the empress, and M. Badmaef, court physician, until the empress was absolutely convinced that the life of her son depended on the monk. Whenever Rasputin was absent Madame Virubova obtained poisonous powders from the physician and placed them in food brought to Alexis. The result was that during Rasputin's absence the delicate health of the young heir apparent grew steadily worse until Rasputin was summoned back to the court, when the powders were stopped and Alexis became better.

"Rasputin always announced that forty days after his death Alexis would fall ill. This prophecy came true, being caused," the newspaper declares, "by Madame Virubova administering another powder to the little grand duke in the hope of continuing the tradition of Rasputin's influence over the imperial family and preparing the way for a successor to him."