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FIVE THOUSAND GERMANS TAKEN IN BRITON DRIVE

General Haig's Army Advances
Along Twelve-Mile Front
Southeast of Arras for
Several Miles.

BERLIN ADMITS REVERSE

Canadian Troops Reported to
Have Carried the Famous
Vimy Ridge.

STILL COUNT THE CAPTIVES

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

With the British armies in France, April 9 (Via London).—It is estimated at the British headquarters that approximately 5,000 Germans were captured by the British in the last twelve hours in the region northeast of Arras. The British penetrated far into the German lines and inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans. It is reported the British are in possession of the Vimy ridge.

Advance of Several Miles.

London, April 9.—An advance of from two to three miles has been made by the British troops on a front extending from Henin-Sur-Coque, southeast of Arras, to Givenchy-En-Gohelle, a distance of about twelve miles. The official report from army headquarters in France makes this announcement tonight and adds that the advance continues.

The famous Vimy ridge was carried by Canadian troops.

Thousands of German prisoners were taken by the British. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon 5,816, including 119 officers, passed through the receiving stations, and according to the official report, many more remain to be counted.

Berlin Admits Reverse.

The official communication issued by the war office at Berlin says that heavy fighting took place throughout the day on both sides of Arras, "the enemy having forced his way into parts of our positions." The report says the fighting continues.

The report adds that there was strong artillery firing on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

Seventeen entente airplanes were brought down yesterday on the western front, the war office added.

The British official statement reads:

"The operations continue to be carried out successfully in accordance with the plan. Our troops have everywhere stormed the enemy defenses from Henin-Sur-Coque to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-En-Gohelle, to a depth of from two to three miles, and our advance continues.

Captured in Morning.

"The enemy's forward defenses on this front, including Vimy ridge, which was carried by the Canadian troops, were captured in the early morning. These defenses comprise a network of trenches and fortified localities—Neuville Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy, Les Mouflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent-Blangy, Les Tilliculles and La Ferme.

"Subsequently our troops moved forward and captured the enemy's rearward defenses, including, in addition to other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, Hydrabad road, Athies and Thelus.

"Up to 2 p. m., 5,816 prisoners, including 119 officers, passed through the stations, and many more remain to be counted. Of these a large number belong to the aviation divisions, who have suffered heavy casualties in today's fighting.

Demolished Taken.

"The captured war material includes guns and a number of trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

"In the direction of Cambrai further progress has been made in the neighborhood of Havrincourt wood. We have captured the village of Demicourt.

"In the direction of St. Quentin we

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

New German Slogan is Victory or Death With Honor, Says Essen Paper

Economic Writer Says Germany May Have to Sacrifice Fruits of Victory to Win War.

THREE QUESTIONS ASKED

Amsterdam, April 9.—(Via London.)—Three questions in regard to America's entrance into the war have been put to leading German manufacturers by the Rheinische Westfälische Gazette of Essen, an important industrial organ. The paper asks:

First, whether unrestricted submarine warfare has been bought too dearly at the price of war with America; second, what will be the economic consequences; third, is it possible to make Germany economically independent of America?

Councillor Dr. Beukenberg of Dortmund answers the first question in the negative. Beukenberg says: "Our early reluctance to use of our submarines was due to the most far-reaching deference to America, with whom we were on friendly terms, and, above all, enjoyed important commercial relations. America never attempted to help us in our distress caused by England's starvation blockade. Our yielding to America's demands was not caused by fear of its military resources, but with a view to avoid difficulties in rebuilding our foreign trade after the war."

"President Wilson's biased judgment of the German peace proposals showed that America does not want German victory and prefers to aid British aims in the dismemberment of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We were thus compelled to resume unrestricted submarine warfare in order to force a victorious conclusion

to the war. Considerations of the future developments of our trade must wait while danger exists of our losing the fruits of victory."

In regard to the second question Dr. Beukenberg, after pointing out in detail that American exports to Germany were two and a half times bigger than German exports to America, says: "After the war America will not want to cut off its German market. It would harm us grievously. America were to refuse to us a large loan to help us over our difficulties. We would then have to make our stocks last much longer, although eventually able to return to a sound basis."

After calling attention to the huge increase in America's financial strength, Dr. Beukenberg says in answer to the third question: "Germany cannot become wholly independent. In the case of cotton, for instance, under the most favorable circumstances, it would take decades to meet our needs from our colonies in Asia Minor. To a certain extent we can be sparing with cotton and use all our available substitutes, but a large part of German imports are raw materials which are exported as manufactured goods. Thus increases in the difficulties of importing would hit us badly. This, however, applies equally to the United States. Americans do not grow cotton for nothing and they will welcome their old cotton back again. After all, the submarine war spells victory, and if we are to dictate peace adequate guarantees may be negotiated. Now that America is an open enemy, we no longer have our hands tied and there is no longer the fear that we might have to make an undignified peace through exhaustion. The slogan now is victory or death with honor."

BRAZIL MINISTER WON'T RECEIVE KAISER'S ENVOY

Luiz de Albuquerque Refuses Audi-
ence to German Teuton and Orders
Steamer Be Made Ready
for Mission Abroad.

EVIDENTLY MEANS BREAK

Action Taken to Indicate Arrangement for Departure of German Officials.

DISPOSITION OF VESSELS

Rio Janeiro, April 9.—Lauro Mueller, foreign minister, has refused to receive the German minister. Dr. Mueller then gave urgent orders that a steamer in Rio Janeiro be made ready at once for a mission abroad.

Dr. Mueller conferred with the war minister and the chief of staff. He also urgently requested a report from the Brazilian legation in Paris.

Think It Means Break.

Washington, April 9.—In Latin-American diplomatic quarters here it was said late today that Dr. Mueller's refusal to receive the German minister to Brazil undoubtedly meant that the government had definitely decided to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

Dr. Mueller's orders that a steamer be prepared at once for a mission abroad was interpreted as meaning that the Brazilian government also had determined to arrange for the immediate departure of the German officials. It was considered doubtful that the forty-six German ships in Brazilian ports would be seized at this time unless it should appear that the vessels might attempt to escape or were in danger of being destroyed by their crews.

Warns Girls Against Slackers Marrying To Evade Army Duty

Chicago, April 9.—Judge Stelk in the court of domestic relations issued a warning today to girls who marry men in haste so that conscription of the men for the army may be delayed.

"Men who take this means of evading their duty to their country are likely to forget their duty to their wives," said the statement.

"The rush for marriage licenses continued, 1,132 being issued, the largest number ever issued here in one day.

Throughout the day long lines of waiting bridegrooms thronged the license office, the rush being so great that practically all of the clerks in the county clerk's office were assigned to the bureau. Bailiffs and deputy sheriffs were put at work maintaining order and restraining scores of curious persons, many of whom rebuked the young men, calling them "slackers." Orders were issued to exclude from the corridors "runners" for country justices of the peace, reported to have been soliciting business.

Most of the prospective bridegrooms denied that the call to arms was responsible for their rush to matrimony and offered various excuses ranging from religious ones to the explanation of a youth who said, "The war had nothing to do with it. I'm marrying her now before somebody else gets her."

Can Recruit Guard To Peace Strength Only in the West

Chicago, April 9.—It was announced at the headquarters of the Central department of the United States army today that the National Guard organizations called into federal service for the Central department, will be allowed to recruit their forces to peace strength only, or about two-thirds of the war strength. The purpose of this order is said to be to allow concentration of recruiting for the benefit of the regular army and navy.

Eastern States Are Covered With Snow

Philadelphia, April 9.—Eight and one-half inches of snow covered Philadelphia today, exceeding in depth any snowfall during the past winter. The snow began last night and ceased at 7 a. m.

New York, April 9.—Worshippers leaving the churches after the Sunday night Easter services walked out into a snowstorm, which, continuing all night long, ended today after laying a five-inch mantle of white upon the city. The temperature of 25 degrees at 6 o'clock this morning was the lowest on any April 9 in the records of the local weather bureau.

How About Our Army?

The Bee is distributing a book of the United States Army.

This book is one every American will be glad to own, because every patriotic American is more keenly interested in the army today than ever before, and also because this book is a beauty—printed on heavy paper in colors, full of unusual illustrations, absolutely reliable, prepared by the government.

Get your copy of the Army Book today. Sent free on receipt of your name and address and a two-cent stamp for return postage. Write plainly to

THE OMAHA BEE
Information Bureau
Washington, D. C.

AUTOMOBILES IN THE WARRING COUNTRIES—Mrs. Hope Sommer, an American woman, wheeling a wounded Senegalese on the promenade at Nice.



Barred Zone Established Against Tea Room Athletes, Yclept Mashers

Pernicious Activities of These
Finally Gets on the Nerve
of the Police Department.

JAIL UNLESS THEY CEASE

Woe be unto those members of the hand-holding ukelele-playing he-dove species who are commonly called "mashers." Captain Dempsey has issued orders for his trusty guardians of the peace to hurl into the confines of the hoagwood every tea room athlete found lurking around the street corners or planting himself in front of a cigar

JUDGE WADE TELLS GRAND JURY TO ACT

Informed as to Law as Applied
to Those Who Are Enemies
of United States.

EXPECTED TO DO DUTY

The following instructions were given by Martin J. Wade, United States district judge, to the grand jury called for the present term of federal court here with respect to the war situation:

"Now this grand jury meets at a very important time. This nation is at war. You might as well face the fact. A few weeks ago men and women all over this country were discussing the question as to whether we should have war or whether we should not have war, and men of equal intelligence, but different ideas of things varied in their judgment on these matters. And then they were exercising their rights and duties as American citizens, because that is one of the things that an American citizen ought to do, to have an opinion about these things and express that opinion. But now the door is closed on discussion; the die is cast.

"Republicans must be governed by majorities. It is the only way they can live. And when the majority has spoken, in the manner provided by law, the minority must yield. Anything else is anarchy. A submission to the legally constituted authority is the highest form of patriotism, and a defiance of legally constituted authority is treason.

"Heartaches and Heartbreaks. Hear that what this war means to a whole lot of good men and women in this country. So do you. It means heartaches and heartbreaks. But in all this, no woman must forget that his or her highest allegiance and first duty, under their duty to God, is their duty to their own country, and when a crisis, like this comes there is only one thing to do and that is to perform the duty of an American citizen.

"Congress, by the constitution, is clothed with the power to declare war. Members of congress have spoken, spoken not alone their individual views, but spoken with the voice of authority of the people who sent them there. What they have said is final. There is no way of receding. There is only one possible result, from the standpoint of the American citizen, and that is victory—final victory. And in the meantime there may be much sacrifice demanded.

Likes a Good Fighter.

"Now I know how hard it is for some men to submit. They are temperamentally disposed to contest every inch. That is all right. I like to see a good fighter. But there is a time in these matters when submission is necessary. And anybody who does not submit has violated his duty as an American citizen and has violated the most solemn enactments of the congress of the United States.

"I don't know whether any of these matters will come before you; they may. If they do I am sure that you will throw off every feeling for or against any man in public life and every opinion that you have had with reference to whether we should have

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

AUSTRIAN CHARGE AT WASHINGTON ASKS PASSPORTS

Dual Empire Formally Breaks
Off Diplomatic Relations
With United States.

SPAIN WILL ACT FOR U. S.

American Diplomats and Consuls
Caring for Two Million
Austrian Prisoners.

SWEDEN ACTS FOR AUSTRIA

Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary, under the pressure of Germany, has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

Baron Erick Zweidnek, charge d'affaires of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, called at the State department today and asked for passports for himself and the embassy staff.

Almost at the same time a dispatch was received from American Minister Stovall at Berne saying the dual monarchy had broken off diplomatic relations with the United States in Vienna yesterday. It is presumed this was done by handing passports to American Charge Grew. American Ambassador Penfield, who had left Vienna on Saturday, probably did not know of the government's action.

By no arrangement Spain will take over the diplomatic and consular interests of the United States in Austria-Hungary. All Austrian consular agents will depart from the United States with the diplomatic mission as was the case with Germany.

Up to the time Charge Zweidnek asked for his passports no similar action had been taken by Bulgaria and Turkey—Germany's two other allies—and their representatives here disclaimed having any knowledge of the intention of their governments. It is expected here they will follow by breaking diplomatic relations.

Probably Will Declare War.

Austria's break with the United States undoubtedly is the prelude to a declaration of a state of war. Sixty-two days elapsed between the break in relations between the United States and Germany and the formal declaration of a state of war.

It is quite possible, however, that there may not be war-like operations between the forces of the two governments unless Germany's carrying further its domination of the Vienna government should force it.

Charge Grew at Vienna also will turn over to Spain British and Japanese interests, which this country has looked after since the beginning of the war. Italian, French and Romanian interests in Austria-Hungary, previously looked after by the United States, were ordered turned over to the Swiss minister.

American ambassadors, ministers and consular officials in France, Great Britain, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Greece, Morocco and Egypt will stand ready to turn over Austrian interests, which the United States has represented in those countries since the beginning of the war, to whatever nation the Austrian foreign office shall indicate.

The United States, by the break in relations, is released of the care of probably 2,000,000 war prisoners. Russia alone it is estimated that 1,250,000 Austrian prisoners were under American protection, with a considerable number in France also. In Austria the United States has cared for all the Italian and Roumanian prisoners. Other small groups are thought to bring the total well up to 2,000,000.

Few Americans in Austria.

About 200 native Americans are thought to be in Austria and Hungary, with perhaps another 1,800 naturalized Austria-Americans, most of whom may prefer to stay in their country of birth. Officials here expect no difficulties to be placed before Americans in Austria and that all the American embassy officials will be permitted to leave without restraint or inconvenience.

There are about fifty consular officers in addition to their regular embassy staff, not including clerks, attaches and families. Safe conduct for all will be arranged at once.

Austria-Hungary has asked Sweden.

to take over her interests in the United States.

Penfold at Zurich.

The safe arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Penfold at Zurich, Switzerland, with three members of the embassy staff, was reported today to the department. The last direct dispatch from Vienna was received yesterday and said that up to that time Austria had not taken action. Joseph C. Grew, formerly secretary at Berlin, is acting as charge in Vienna, aided by four assistant secretaries.

Austria's action is attributed entirely to German influence, as officials have received every indication that the dual monarchy did not wish a break. When the United States severed relations with Germany, Austria then expressed gratitude that the United States liberally interpreted her formal endorsement of the German policy as largely academic because of her not operating near American shipping.

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MUSTER ROLL HERE IS GROWING FAST

Record Day for Enlistments in
the Various Branches of
War Service.

ARMY IS FAR IN THE LEAD

MUSTER ROLL.	
	Today, Total.
Army	45 215
National Guard	19 186
Navy	20 112
Marine Corps	3 11
Total since the call	524

All records for a day's recruiting in Omaha are being broken today, with almost overwhelming numbers of recruits at the army, navy, National Guard and marine recruiting stations. The grand total of all four branches for the day promises to exceed any previous record and may reach 100 men.

Forty-four men were lined up at 8 a. m. Monday for examination and enlistment in the army. By noon over thirty had passed the physical tests. Sergeant Hansen said that he expected the enlistments for the day to reach fifty.

Navy recruiters were also swamped and by noon had accepted over twenty applicants for enlistment. Three new men were also enlisted in the marine corps.

National Guard recruiting, suspended last week, seems to have suffered as a result. Although resumed Saturday, the recruiting for that branch has not yet returned to the pace set when the original call was issued two weeks ago. However, nineteen new enlistments in the guard were reported up to Monday noon.

The big recruiting business Monday was partly due to the Sunday recruiting, as those recruits had to wait for actual examination and enlistment until Monday, the formal swearing in of the men not being permitted on Sunday.

Patriotic Response.

According to all recruiting officers, however, the big wave of recruits is largely due to the patriotic response from young men in the war crisis.

"The boys are now realizing that we are at war and need many men badly," said one officer. "From now on red-blooded Americans are expected to through the recruiting offices and quickly fill up the ranks."

This morning canvassing parties started out from the army station to recruit men in small towns in Nebraska and Iowa that heretofore have not been covered by the recruiters. A phone call was also received from Sidney, Ia., saying that a patriotic mass meeting will be held there Tuesday, and asking for a recruiting officer to attend. One will be sent from the Shenandoah sub-station. Sergeant Hansen said.

Navy recruits over 16 years of age no longer will have to wait for underage waivers from headquarters, if they meet all other requirements, for the age requirement has now been removed to that extent. That was done supposedly to hasten the recruiting of the large number of new men now so urgently needed.

Captain Wallace Here.

Preparation of blank forms for federal muster of the Guard began Sunday. By Tuesday mustering of the machine gun company at the post of duty, near Omaha, is expected to begin. On Wednesday or Thursday the mustering officers will start with the other Omaha companies of the Guard.

Captain Wallace, U.S.A., recently from border duty at Nogales, is here and will be the senior mustering officer. He will be assisted by Captain King of the medical corps of the regular army, and Captain Eyrington, U.S.A., who has been here since he mustered the Fourth regiment out of federal service in January. They say they cannot tell how long it will take to muster the Fourth regiment in again. The work will be done for each company at its present post.



Our Flag JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONDUCT OF WAR

House and Senate Consider
Resolution to Create Board
to Advise Departments.

TO BE GIVEN WIDE POWERS

Washington, April 9.—A joint resolution for a congressional "joint committee on the conduct of the war" was introduced simultaneously today by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois, both republicans.

The committee would be composed of six members of the senate, including four democrats and two republicans, six from the house, evenly divided between republicans and democrats.

The resolution provides that the committee shall be known as the joint committee on the conduct of the war and "shall sit during the sessions or recesses of congress; shall make a special duty of the problems arising out of the war; shall confer and advise with the president of the United States and heads of various executive departments and shall report to congress from time to time in its own discretion, or when requested to do so by either branch of congress."

The committee would be clothed with the widest power of investigation, compelling testimony under oath. In the senate the resolution for a joint congress war committee was referred to the rules committee at the request of Senator Weeks, who explained that it was designed to have this congress follow the course followed in the civil war.

"It would furnish a direct connecting link between the executive and legislative branch of government," said he. "We should co-relate all the forces of government in the conduct of this war. It is reported that we are to be asked to appropriate vast sums of money and we have no direct knowledge how or where the money is to be spent. It is the duty of congress to know the methods of expenditures made and the purposes of appropriations by congress. It is no reflection on any one to have expenditures so considered. We are going to war and it seems to me we should keep before the people at all times the methods of making expenditures."

Comes Near to Being Shot Without Going Into Battle

Sergeant Jesse Alexander of the machine gun squad, on duty at Fort Crook, came pretty near being shot and that without going into battle. He was hauling down the flag when the rope tangled. Alexander climbed up the ladder to straighten out the tangle and in doing so, the holster containing his revolver became unbuckled and the gun fell out. The hammer of the gun struck against the ladder, exploding a cartridge. The bullet went up through Alexander's hat, missing his head by less than an inch.

Robert Wilbur, mustered out of the Omaha machine gun squad January 3, has reported at Fort Crook and will re-enlist in his old company. He anticipated a call to arms and hurried back.