

Allies Enter Lens as Germans Retreat

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Rain or Snow

President Appeals to America to Act as Unit for Triumph of Democracy

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BRITISH IN LENS; GERMANS SEIZE RELIEF RATIONS

Patrols of English Army in France Enter Mining Center Long Held by Kaiser's Soldiers.

POPULATION OUT FRIDAY

Civil Inhabitants Leave Before Teutons, Who Take Supplies for Poor.

RETREAT FROM DIXMUDE

British Headquarters in France, April 15.—The civil population of Lens evacuated Friday. The Germans then seized three months' rations gathered in Lens by the American relief commission.

London, April 15.—British patrols entered Lens between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, according to a dispatch received from the correspondent of Lloyd's News with the British army in France.

Describing the conditions about Lens, the correspondent wires: "Though the enemy is still in his machine gun redoubts in some places, these are only rearguards, for the main body has retreated."

"Lens and Lievin had been stocked with guns and it was certain that at least 150 were in the network of mines and pitheads."

"From prisoners we know that wild scenes took place in Lens, frantic efforts being made to get away guns and stores and defend the line of retreat by blowing up the roads."

"Orders were given to destroy the mines by firing charges into the pits and by flooding the mine galleries."

London, April 15.—Fifteen hundred German dead were left in front of the British positions after the unsuccessful attack delivered early this morning by strong German forces along a six-mile front, on Bapaume-Cambrai road, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

The British gained further ground in their advance upon both St. Quentin and Lens.

Germans Admit Retreat.

Berlin (Via London), April 15.—Recession of the German line north of the Scarpe on the Arras battle front is noted in today's army headquarters statement, which asserts that only minor engagements accompanied the removal, the British suffering heavy losses in this fighting as they massed attacks in front from lowlands of the Scarpe to the Arras-Cambrai railway, which are declared to have failed.

In the air fighting the loss by the "French, British and Americans" of seventeen airplanes is reported.

There has been lively fighting north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road and artillery duels in the western sector of the Champagne and along the Aisne river, according to the official communication issued by the war office this evening.

Fall Back at Dixmude.

Paris, April 15.—The French guns today continued to shell St. Quentin and the region round about heavily, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight. Belgian troops penetrated Dixmude as far as the second German lines, which they found unoccupied.

Fires in Lens.

With the British Armies in France (Via London), April 15.—Heavy high explosive shells were pouring into Lens late today and were undoubtedly giving impetus to the German plans to fall back from the central mining city, which has been in the hands of the Germans since the autumn of 1914, together with the mineral wealth represented in the surrounding district. Fires in Lens, seen for the first time yesterday afternoon, were smoldering today. There apparently was no general conflagration. Time and time again explosions could be seen within the city.

Lens stretches over several miles, however, and in far distant parts of

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)



Our Flag WORLD'S REASON IS AGAINST GERMANY

Rev. Titus Lowe, at the First Methodist, Talks on "America and World War."

AMERICA IS FOR LIBERTY

"All of the world's cannon cannot thunder loud enough to make us believe that might makes right. The rising tide of democracy soon will overthrow the Teutonic allies. The world's reason and instinct are against the German government, which does not realize that it can not command the ideas of the world by the use of cannon."

Those and similar sentiments spoken by Rev. Titus Lowe at First Methodist church Sunday morning, brought frequent demonstration of applause from a congregation whose interest and numbers were unusual.

"America and the World War," was the minister's subject. Flags and patriotic singing added to the interest of the service.

Look On U. S. As Upstart.

The gist of the speaker's discourse follows:

"The root cause of this war was the unstoppable spread of democracy, rather than the murder of a crown prince. An idea has prevailed in Europe, that God takes special care of kings, princes and other representatives of autocracy, and that they are different from other people; that they have special virtues. These autocratic governments of Europe looked upon us of the west as upstarts."

"We believe in aristocracy of achievement, not of breeding. We believe that a man of the plow or a rail splitter may walk the quarter-deck of the ship of state and is better than any pampered son of royalty. The ideas of Europe and America are in conflict; so much so, that they never can live together."

"This war is a last and frightful effort to weld again on the necks of the common people the fast-breaking irons of subservience. The bell is tolling the doom of autocratic domination. Ideas dominate the world; princely dynasties perish."

"Every autocratic monarchy of the world has been looking with strange and startled eyes toward America. Liberty is our purpose. America has a mission. It was inevitable that the day should come when we would enter the war. Our mission is to champion before the world the principles of democracy and to demonstrate the character and efficiency of democratic institutions, as against the worn-out autocracy of the old world. The doctrine of the square deal is the most precious thing in our communal life. The Golden Rule is our rule of procedure. We must emblazon to the world that liberty is the soul of our nation and that we are loyal to the soul and spirit of our country."

War Against Liberty.

"Germany is waging war against our liberty, against our pursuits of life, liberty and happiness. Our rights have been ruthlessly destroyed by Germany. America is irrevocably set against the present course of Prussian militarism. This war will not end until the militaristic powers which provoked it have been ground to powder. This nation was conceived, delivered and cradled in liberty and will not hesitate in the day of sacrifice to defend its principles."

The minister referred to President Wilson's recent address to congress as a document which will go into history as comparable with the Magna Charter, the Declaration of Independence and Lincoln's Declaration of Emancipation. He prayed for the allies, for the guidance of the leaders of this nation and that the militaristic menace be broken for all time. He referred to this nation's feeling of "splendid isolation" at the outbreak of the European war.

ARGENTINE MOB ATTACKS GERMAN LEGATION IN FURY

People of Buenos Aires Break Windows and Damage Buildings in Capital City of Republic.

GERMAN EDITOR WOUNDED

Several of Demonstrators Are Injured in Attack on Newspapers.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWDS

Buenos Aires, April 15.—The German legation and consulate here have been attacked by a mob, as have the newspapers Deutsche La Plata Zeitung and La Union. The windows of the buildings were broken.

The police dispersed the manifestants, making numerous arrests. The editor of the German newspaper was wounded, as were several of the demonstrators.

London, April 15.—Mobs in Buenos Aires demanding war with Germany, attacked a German-owned newspaper office and fired on the German legation and consulate, according to the Exchange Telegraph's Buenos Aires correspondent. The outbreaks were put down by the police, says the dispatch, several persons being injured. The dispatch reads:

"An excited mob of huge dimensions parading the streets and demanding war with Germany attacked a German-owned newspaper office, but was dispersed by the gendarmes. The mob proceeded to fire on the German legation and consulate. The outbreaks were soon over. The chief of police, while trying to conciliate the mob was stoned and injured. In a charge on the crowd by the police several persons were hurt."

Assembly of South American Republics To Form an Entente

Buenos Aires, April 15.—The A. B. C. governments are reported negotiating with a view to convening in Buenos Aires an assembly of the South American republics in order to study and establish if possible a continental entente concerning the various problems arising from the war. Notwithstanding the generality of the plan, it appears Argentina and Brazil desire uniform action on the part of South America and Mexico.

Peru and Ecuador were in favor of convening a congress of Latin-American republics to try to bring about an active co-operation towards peace in Europe. This tendency is not so strong since the rupture between Brazil and Germany.

The government has ordered the concentration in the inner harbor of Buenos Aires of all the German vessels now in Argentine waters.

John H. Best Goes East With Ship Building Concern

John H. Best, who has been connected with the storekeeper's and purchasing department of the Union Pacific for several years, is the latest Nebraska boy to go to a high position in the big industrial world of the east. He leaves this week for Philadelphia, where he becomes purchasing agent for the Chester Shipbuilding company. This concern is the successor to the well known John Roach concern.

Mr. Best, who is the son of C. J. Best of the Neligh Leader, was born in Nebraska, and educated in the public schools, finishing in the Omaha High school. He went at once into the service of the Union Pacific, as messenger boy in the purchasing department, but promotion soon came; then with the Orgeon & Washington, and then coming back to the Union Pacific. Mr. Best has become very well known in his line, and goes to his new position with a splendid record.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Best came down from Neligh last night for a visit with their son before he starts east.

Fremont Man Recovering From Wounds in Trenches

Fremont, Neb., April 15.—(Special.)—William Sparks, a former Fremont merchant, who has been serving with a Canadian regiment on the French front for two years, is recovering from wounds received while in the trenches in Flanders a few weeks ago. Mr. Sparks has written his wife in Fremont that he will be given his honorable discharge, owing to injuries. A shell exploded near him in the trenches, a fragment striking his side.

Southwest Nebraska Plans Patriotic Meeting

McCook, Neb., April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Last night at a mass meeting, McCook organized the Red Willow County Patriotic league with a full quota of officers. The league will hold a patriotic demonstration April 19 in the Temple theater, at which time it is expected to have a large participation from all over Red Willow county and this section of Nebraska.

The Octopus



FRANK ROCKEFELLER DEAD IN CLEVELAND

Bought Kansas Ranch and Lived Plain Life on Western Prairies.

QUARRELED WITH 'JOHN D.'

Cleveland, O., April 15.—Frank Rockefeller, 72, youngest brother of John D. Rockefeller, died today. He was not on speaking terms with his brother, John D., as a result of a quarrel they had years ago.

Frank Rockefeller was a brother of John D. Rockefeller and William A. Rockefeller, and was for many years associated with them in the oil business, but was not as widely known as they.

Born in Richford, N. Y., in 1845, he was the youngest of the three Rockefeller boys, and when his brothers offered him the Standard Oil company, he became identified with them, serving for a time as one of the vice presidents. He acquired considerable wealth, but his relations with his brothers became strained and he severed business connections with them.

Buys Kansas Ranch.

In 1900 he turned his attention to stock raising, buying 12,000 acres at Belvidere, Kas., for a stock farm, which became recognized as a model throughout the southwest. Although he closely resembled his brothers, he was more studious and a little more squarely built than they and well equipped physically for the new work he had undertaken. Attired like a farm hand, he was the active "boss" of his ranch, and when fences were to be repaired, ditches dug, or other heavy work to be done, he did his part. Some of the purest-bred cattle in the world were to be found on his Kansas farm, and from there he also directed large range interests in Texas and Arizona.

Frank Rockefeller always manifested great aversion to being referred to as "John D. Rockefeller's brother" or "the other Rockefeller."

Just Plain Stockman.

"I am Frank Rockefeller, stockman," he would say, "not Frank Rockefeller, a brother of John D." He studiously avoided newspaper publicity.

Although exceedingly fond of horse-trotting as a sport, he confined his indulgence in it to his own track, on his own place, with his own horses.

"Next to my family," he once remarked, "I love animals more than anything else in the world, and by simply having fun with them, I have learned a good many things, and I could never have learned otherwise."

One of his great desires was to prevent the disappearance of the buffalo. He presented a great many wild beasts and birds to the zoological gardens in Cleveland, and some to other cities.

During five months in the year Mr. Rockefeller lived in Cleveland, as did his brother, John D., but they were never seen together.

State Postal Clerks to Meet in Omaha April 23

The Nebraska state convention of postal clerks will be held in Omaha April 23. Delegates to the convention will arrive in Omaha on April 22 and that night a celebration in their honor will be held at the German Home.

4 Things Win a War—Men, Munitions, Money and Food

One of our great parts in the world war will be to supply our allies with every possible pound of food.

Read of what the federal Department of Agriculture is doing to increase food production in the United States in the series of articles on "The Department of Agriculture," appearing daily in The Bee.

GERARD WARNS U. S. MUST FIGHT

Says Neither Starvation Nor Revolution Is Going to End the War.

HIS ANSWER TO GERMAN

New York, April 15.—Prominent democrats from all parts of the country celebrated the 174th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, a banquet held here tonight, under the auspices of the National Democratic club. Among the speakers were: James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany; United States Senators Ollie James of Kentucky and Ket Pittman of Nevada; and John Davis, solicitor general of the Department of Justice. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, brought a message from the president.

Mr. Gerard said that at the time the Lusitania was sunk an official of the German government in Berlin told him that the United States would not "dare to make any move," because there were 500,000 German reservists in America, who would rise against this country.

"I said to him: 'Can you point to one single man with an American passport who is serving in your army? There are thousands of men serving in the armies of the allies of American citizenship. But point out to me one with an American passport who is in your army. If you can show me one, I will believe that the German-Americans are with you.'"

The former ambassador warned Americans against the belief that "either starvation or revolution is going to end this war in our favor."

"The only thing," he declared, "that will liberalize Germany will be evolution. As long as they are ruled by a few, as long as the military spirit prevails, there can be no security and no peace in the world."

Stromsburg Commercial Club Has Annual Banquet

Stromsburg, Neb., April 15.—(Special.)—The Stromsburg Commercial club held its annual banquet last night at the Scott hall. The women of the P. E. O. Sisterhood served dinner.

Mayor E. C. Nordlund was toastmaster. E. R. Gerney of Fremont responded to the subject "Esau," Superintendent A. J. Dunlap of Central City, who was formerly superintendent of schools here, responded to "The subject," "Democracy."

The Central City High school quartet sang and the Stromsburg orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Chauncey Arnold, played.

HOUSE AND SENATE ARE AT DEADLOCK

Neither Body Will Recede From View Taken of Necessary Dry Bill.

GOVERNOR TAKES HAND

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Neb., April 15.—(Special Telegram.)—After a week of effort on the part of those interested in bringing an agreement by the conference committee on the prohibition bill it looked tonight as if a deadlock between the house and senate would result.

In the face of an announcement yesterday by Governor Neville that if the legislature failed to pass a bill he would call an extra session, leaders of either house have thus far shown no signs of yielding. The lower house passed a bill regarded as bone dry. The senate so amended it as to make it what friends of the house bill declare to be distinctively wet. Conference committees have been unable to reach an agreement. Speaker Jackson of the house tonight issued the following statement:

"The house will not recede from its position that it will not permit the manufacturer and sale of near beer in Nebraska. It ought not to. I am in favor of staying here until July, if necessary, so I believe, is the majority of the house."

Senate leaders have made no direct answer, but are understood to stand firmly by the chief amendments to the house bill.

Council at Peking To Decide Nation's Course in the War

Peking, April 15.—The provincial and military governors are arriving in Peking in response to a call by the Chinese cabinet for a military conference to decide on China's attitude in the European war. The conference will hold its first session Tuesday. Parliament apparently favors joining the United States. The cabinet and military leaders favor joining the entente allies.

House Votes to Let Omaha Water District Deal in Ice

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Neb., April 15.—(Special.)—Governor Neville's bill to make the giving or receiving of free telephone service unlawful was one of those passed by the house at Saturday forenoon's session.

Another bill, which went through without serious opposition was the one allowing R. B. Howell's metropolitan water district at Omaha to make and sell ice. It had seventy-four votes, while six were opposed.

Campus Extension Levy Upheld by Supreme Court

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, April 15.—(Special.)—The levy of the city of Lincoln for university campus extension is valid, says the Nebraska supreme court, upholding the Lancaster county district court in the attack on the levy made by Thomas Sinclair.

PRESIDENT ASKS EVERY MAN, WOMAN CHILD ACT AS ONE

Supreme Test of Nation Has Come, Says Chief Executive in Appeal to Country for United Action.

FARMER'S DUTY IS FIRST

Food Needs Vital to Republic and Supplies Must Be Kept Up.

INDUSTRY TO SPEED UP

Washington, April 15.—In a personal appeal addressed tonight to his fellow countrymen, President Wilson calls upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world wars.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

Putting the navy on a war footing and raising a great army are the simplest parts of the great task ahead, the president declares, and he urges all the people with patriotic emphasis on his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency. The address follows:

"My fellow countrymen: The entrance of our beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights, which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which will call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them."

Going to War Footing. "We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves."

Food Needs First. "These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without mere fighting would be fruitless."

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting."

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only in clothes and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw materials; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition which not only in the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make."

To Speed Up Industry. "It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, in farms, in ship yards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific"

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Boy Scouts Visit About 16,000 Omaha Homes

Nearly 16,000 homes were visited by 500 Boy Scouts in their first sanitary survey of Omaha Saturday.

At nearly all homes the Scouts were cordially received and were given promises that their suggestion for a "cleaner Omaha" would be carried out.

Troop No. 9, in charge of Morley Young, was first to report. Of the 360 places visited, its members found 156 in an unsanitary condition.

"Our object in making the survey was for a better, cleaner and more sanitary Omaha," Scoutmaster English said, following the day's work.

In two weeks the Boy Scout troops will go over the same territory again and report all places that have not cleaned up to the health department.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Snow or rain; colder.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.
6 a. m.	35
7 a. m.	35
8 a. m.	35
9 a. m.	35
10 a. m.	35
11 a. m.	35
12 m.	35
1 p. m.	35
2 p. m.	35
3 p. m.	35
4 p. m.	35
5 p. m.	35
6 p. m.	35
7 p. m.	35
8 p. m.	35
9 p. m.	35
10 p. m.	35
11 p. m.	35
12 m.	35

Comparative Local Record.

Year	High	Low
1917	57	31
1916	57	31
1915	57	31
1914	57	31
1913	57	31
1912	57	31
1911	57	31
1910	57	31
1909	57	31
1908	57	31
1907	57	31
1906	57	31
1905	57	31
1904	57	31
1903	57	31
1902	57	31
1901	57	31
1900	57	31

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal, temperature..... 56

Deficiency for the day..... 21

Total excess since March 1..... 18

Normal precipitation..... 26.1 inches

Deficiency for the day..... 1.1 inches

Total deficit since March 1..... 69.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1917..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1916..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1915..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1914..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1913..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1912..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1911..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1910..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1909..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1908..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1907..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1906..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1905..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1904..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1903..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1902..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1901..... 48.1 inches

Deficiency for one period, 1900..... 48.1 inches

L. A. WHELAN, Meteorologist.