

HUNDRED DIE IN TRINIDAD MINE; ARMY DRAFT BILL TO PASS HOUSE

ABANDON HOPE FOR ENTOMBED COAL DIGGERS

State Inspector Believes None Left Alive of Scores Swallowed Up by Hastings Blast.

NO FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED

Attorney General of Colorado Makes Investigation of Disaster.

PLACE CONSIDERED SAFE

Hastings, Colo., April 28.—Virtually all hope of saving any of the 120 men entombed in the Hastings mine of the Victor American Fuel company here yesterday morning by an explosion was abandoned tonight.

James Dalrymple, state coal mine inspector, who came from the mine late today, gave it his opinion that there was no one left alive in the mine. Rescue men who have been in the mine expressed themselves similarly.

Attorney General Hubbard and Mr. Dalrymple reported to Governor Granger that there was no suspicion of foul play.

Nine Bodies Found.

Nine more bodies, making a total of fifteen, were found by the rescue crew.

The crew came out shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. One hundred and nineteen men were entombed in this mine by an explosion yesterday and it is feared all have perished.

As soon as the first rescuers emerged another crew entered the mine bearing stretchers to bring out the bodies. Outside the mine scores of volunteers pressed forward eager to be in the next shift to go inside; foremen went about among the crowd picking the sturdiest and most experienced men.

"You can't all go, boys," the superintendent told them.

Fire in Mine Out.

The rescue crew reported the fire in the mine was out and that work of repairing damaged portions and clearing fallen rock coal which partially blocked the air passages was proceeding rapidly.

G. F. Bartlett, president of the Victor-American company, said he believed some of the men had a chance for their lives because among those entombed were several trained in rescue work. David Reese, safety inspector for all of the Victor-American company's properties, was in the mine making an inspection when this explosion occurred. He is believed to have been lost.

"We cannot explain the explosion," said Bartlett. "Electric lights were used in mine, no miner was permitted to have electric caps for firing blasts and all blasts were fired by a shot firer. The mine was frequently inspected. Every precaution was taken to make it safe."

Hint at Alien Plot.

Leslie E. Hubbard, attorney general of Colorado, and an assistant arrived this morning to investigate rumors that the explosion was the act of an alien enemy and to probe into conditions touching the observance of mine safety laws.

"The condition of the mine lends some color to the theory that the explosion was of an origin that you don't think of," said General Hubbard.

In an explosion in the same property in 1912 twelve men were killed. As the rescue crews descended into the mine this morning they carried bottles of oxygen for resuscitating any men they might find who bore signs of life.

Besides Mr. Hubbard, James Dalrymple, state mining inspector, Joe Basoni, Italian consul, and a deputy inspector went into the mine this morning. Basoni is looking after the interests of any Italians among the entombed miners.

"PUT AMERICAN FLAG ON THE FIRING LINE"

Theodore Roosevelt, in Address at Chicago, Advocates Sending Army Abroad.

SAYS MAKE IT REAL WAR

Chicago, April 28.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, after an enthusiastic reception here today, delivered his first war speech at noon at a luncheon given by the Chicago branch of the National Security league.

"Put the American flag on the firing line in France, Flanders or the Balkan peninsula at the earliest possible moment and keep it there as long as the war continues over a constantly growing fighting force until the war brings victory," was the appeal delivered here tonight by Theodore Roosevelt to the people of the west in a speech in the Stock Yards pavilion under the auspices of the National Security league.

"I come here tonight to appeal to the people of the great west, the people of the Mississippi valley, the people who are the spiritual heirs of the men who stood behind Lincoln and Grant," declared Mr. Roosevelt.

"When once we are up to actual conditions you have always stood with unflinching courage and iron endurance for the national honor and the national interest. I appeal to the women as much as to the men, for our nation has risen level to every great crisis only because in every such crisis the courage of its women flamed as high as the courage of the men.

Stand by President.

"I appeal to you to take the lead in making good the president's message of April 2, in which he set forth the reasons why it was our unescapable duty to make war upon Germany. We can make the president's message stand among the great state papers in our history, but we can make it good only if we fight with all our strength now at once, if at the earliest possible moment we put the flag on the firing line and keep it there over a constantly growing army until the war closes by a peace which is a victory to the great cause of democracy and civilization, the great cause of justice and fair play among the peoples of the world.

"We Americans are at war. Now let us fight. Let us make it a real war, not a dollar war. Let us show that we have the manhood to pay with our own bodies and not merely to hire other men to pay with their bodies. Let us fight at once. Let us put the flag at the front now, at the earliest moment, and not merely announce that we are going to fight a year or two hence."

In his luncheon address Colonel Roosevelt urged that the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic drinks be prohibited for the period of the war. He urged obligatory military training, the expansion and improvement of the navy and asserted that an expeditionary force should be sent to France at once. Present conscription plans, he said, would deny service to many men who wished to volunteer.

Cut Out Intoxicants.

"The world is facing a shortage of food," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "Soon we in this country shall face a shortage of food. Therefore, let us use all the grain we have for food and not for intoxicants. Now that the war is on, let us forbid any grain or corn being used in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors. Let the government help the farmer by mobilizing labor; if necessary, tell our young men that it is a case of farm and arm. As yet our people are not waked up to the vital significance of this war. This is because at the moment we are safe behind the British fleet. We cannot afford to owe an ignoble safety to the British fleet or to risk our national future upon the chance of some other nation showing more foresight and efficiency than we are willing to show. We sin against our children if we fail to prepare our whole national strength for the protection of the republic."

A Toast to the Flag! What Is It?



Conditions of the Contest:
For the best and cleverest answers, not exceeding 50 words, The Bee will give prizes as here enumerated. Address Picture Puzzle Editor, The Bee. Answers must be in by Wednesday, May 2. Awards announced Sunday, May 6.

Ten Prizes for Best Answers.
First Prize - - - - - \$2.00 in Cash
Second Prize - - - - - The Original Picture
Three Prizes - - - - - (each) 2 Orphnum Tickets
Five Prizes - - - - - (each) A Popular Novel

Answers may be written in blank space in picture or on separate sheet of paper, as preferred.

Awards and Best Answers in Last Week's Contest Are to be Found on Last Page of Today's Feature Section

ADMINISTRATION WINS ITS FIGHT FOR SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION IN THE HOUSE BY DECISIVE VOTE

Volunteer Amendment Which Was Advocated by Men Opposed to Draft Measure Measures as Drawn by the General Staff of the Army Rejected 279 to 98.

SENATE INCLUDES THE PROHIBITION FEATURE

Chairman Dent of Military Affairs Committee, Who Sponsors Movement, Gives Up Counting Long Before Roll Call is Finished—Kitchin Does Not Vote.

MANN WITH THE PRESIDENT—CLARK AGAINST HIM

Washington, April 28.—The administration won its fight for the military draft in the senate tonight when an amendment authorizing a call for 500,000 volunteers was rejected by a vote of 69 to 18.

Washington, April 28.—Administration forces overthrew opponents of the administration selective conscription bill in the house on the first vote today. The volunteer amendments were stricken from the measures.

The vote was on an amendment by Representative Kahn, who has led the fight for the administration, moving to strike out the volunteer amendments inserted by a majority of the military committee against the protests of the president and the army war college. It assured the passage of the bill as drawn by the army experts.

The vote to sustain the provisions of the administration bill was 279 to 98.

BRITONS BEGIN NEW ATTACK TO NORTH OF SCARPE

Germans Bring Forward Fresh Division to Meet the Assault Across Wide Front.

BATTLE RAGES FIERCELY

English Artillery Succeeds in Clearing Away Part of Wire Entanglements.

FRENCH CAPTURE CANNON

BULLETIN.
London, April 28.—The British troops have captured Arleux-Bri-Gohelle and German positions on a front of more than two miles north and south of that village, says the official report from British headquarters in France today.

The Berlin official report said artillery fighting increased at dawn between Loos and St. Quentin and that soon afterward infantry fighting was resumed along the whole front.

British Open Attack.
London, April 28.—The British have opened an attack along several miles of the front north of the Scarpe river, the war office announced today.

The British troops are making good progress in the face of considerable opposition.

Paris, April 28.—Heavy artillery fighting occurred last night between St. Quentin and the Cise and in the Champagne, the war office reports.

On the Verdun front the French raided German trenches and brought back prisoners.

Since April 16 the French have captured 175 cannon of all calibers, 412 machine guns and 119 trench mortars. The number of prisoners has reached 20,780.

Artillery Opens Battle.
British Headquarters in France, April 28.—(Via London.)—Another attack was launched by the British artillery this morning. The blow was struck on the front between the Scarpe river and Lens, on the ground over which some of the most desperate fighting has occurred since the British inaugurated their offensive on Easter Monday. The struggle now in progress is very bitter. The Germans, in anticipation of another British effort, had brought up reinforcements. Fresh German divisions have been identified by the British.

Defenses Torn Away.
In today's drive the British faced a well organized trench system, protected by wire entanglement and held by strong forces of Germans. The artillery preparation which had been in progress for several days did much to damage the defense works, but there remained many troublesome strong points between Roux, just north of the Scarpe and Gavrelle.

North of Gavrelle satisfactory progress was made so far as could be judged and early in the day prisoners were being brought back. South of this place the British got on toward Greenland hill, taking a trench north of Monchy.

It is reported that the British have occupied the town of Arleux and half of Oppy, but fiercest German counter attacks are developing and the situation is one of surging changes. The fiercest imaginable fighting is under way for the wood west of Roex.

FRENCH MILITARY CHIEFS WARN U.S. OF PLAY AT WAR

Visiting Army Experts Tell American Officials Rushing Into Field Without Preparation Disastrous.

FIRST HAND DATA NEEDED

Must Have Accurate Knowledge of Fighting Conditions at Battle Front.

STATEMENT BY HOVELAQUE

Washington, April 28.—The military section of the French mission, headed by Marshal Joffre, during conferences continued today with representatives of the War Department, warned the United States that active participation in the war without absolute preparation and previous contact with field operations would invite enormous losses.

This became known today, after Emile Hovelague, general counselor, speaking for the mission, had outlined a statement to be made tomorrow by Marshal Joffre to the American press.

"You must realize," said M. Hovelague, "that Americans cannot be trained in this country to play at war. They should be there on the field. Americans should know these things first hand and what war really is before they go into it on a large scale. Unless America has accurate knowledge of real war conditions instead of play war it may cost you much."

"You will be surprised how rapidly the conditions change. Lieutenant Colonel Remond, who probably knows more about artillery than any man in France, said to me only yesterday, 'I am afraid of getting stale before I get back to France.'"

"Preparedness Burglars"
Steal Drugs and Whisky

Activities of the "preparedness burglars" have again given the police something to worry about.

Joseph Belitz, saloon keeper at 2528 South Twenty-fourth, says burglars broke into his place and carried off twenty-four gallons of his best whisky.

The Elton drug store, 3240 North Twenty-fourth, says burglars broke in and carried away their entire stock of heroin, cocaine, morphine and other simulants.

NEW ADAMSON LAW COSTS STATE MUCH

Railroad Commission Estimates Higher Freight Rates Will Amount to This.

OFFICERS COMPUTE TOTAL

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Lincoln, April 28.—(Special.)—Passage of the Adamson law and the high cost of living will cost the people of Nebraska about \$4,000,000 in transportation of freight, according to an estimate made by the State Railway commission today.

The state commission has received a notice from the Interstate Commerce commission that railroads of the country will be permitted to make an advance in rates on interstate shipments of 15 per cent over present rates because of the added expense to the carriers due to the passage of the Adamson law and the general rise in everything because of high prices.

It is estimated that this will mean a raise to the entire country of from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000.

GERMANY THREATENS IF PRISONERS ARE PUT ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Copenhagen, April 28.—(Via London.)—Announcement was made before the Reichstag main committee in Berlin yesterday that Germany will adopt the shrewdest reprisals if German prisoners are embarked on hospital ships of the allies and exposed to the danger of torpedoes.

The sinking by the Germans of the British hospital ship Lanfranc last week caused the death of fifteen German wounded, who were being transported to England.

The British admiralty announced that inasmuch as the Germans were sinking hospital ships without any regard to international law, the distinctive markings of these vessels had been removed and, furthermore, that virtually all of the hospital ships had on board German wounded. The French government announced that on account of Germany's policy, German soldiers would be embarked on French hospital ships.

PERKINS SUGGESTS CUT IN WHEAT PRICE

New York Man Believes Minimum Should Be Dollar Fifty.

SCORES FOOD SPEULATOR

Washington, April 28.—George W. Perkins of New York urged the senate agriculture committee today to press immediate action on the food situation. He recommended a minimum price of \$1.50 for wheat, \$1 for corn, \$6 for beans and \$1 for potatoes at the nearest point of delivery and also the assurance to the farmer of labor and co-operation to permit distribution on a larger scale.

Mr. Perkins also denounced food speculators and predicted more rioting in New York if some action is not taken soon.

Subsea Bombarbs Harbor On Coast of Algeria

Berlin, April 28.—(Via London.)—"A submarine has successfully bombarded the harbor works, important for transports, near Gouraya, west of Algiers," says an official statement issued today. "One loading bridge was demolished and another badly damaged."

Red Cross Ball Funds Coming Along Swiftly

The bustling Red Cross ball committee, having the showers, is continuing its canvass of the merchants for donations for the new Red Cross chapter. It reports splendid cooperation on the part of the business men.

A number of features are being planned for the ball and a large number of reservations continue to pour in.

Superintendent Clemmons Will Go on Duty Soon

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
Lincoln, April 28.—(Special.)—State Superintendent W. H. Clemmons will be able to return to Lincoln and assume the duties of the office in about two weeks, according to a message received at the superintendent's office today.

Premier of Bavaria Goes to Talk With Vienna Chiefs

London, April 28.—Count Hertling, the premier of Bavaria, says a dispatch from Munich, by way of Amsterdam, to the Central News, is going to Vienna to confer with the Austro-Hungarian cabinet ministers regarding peace prospects.

Winnipeg Puts Limit On Trading in Futures

Winnipeg, Manitoba, April 28.—Announcement was made at the Winnipeg grain exchange today that no trading in futures would be permitted in the pit hereafter without first obtaining sanction of a censoring committee.

German and Swiss Frontier Is Closed

Zurich, Switzerland, April 28.—(Via Paris.)—The German-Swiss frontier has been strictly closed to all travelers and postal services. No German newspapers have arrived since Wednesday. This is usually the prelude to an important military move.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Unsettled; snow west; rain or snow east; continued cold.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Deg.
6 a. m.	41
8 a. m.	40
9 a. m.	39
10 a. m.	38
11 a. m.	37
12 m.	36
1 p. m.	35
2 p. m.	34
3 p. m.	33
4 p. m.	32
5 p. m.	31
6 p. m.	30
7 p. m.	29

Comparative Record.

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal at Omaha:	1917	1916	1915	1914
Highest yesterday	33	49	58	47
Lowest yesterday	23	44	50	38
Mean temperature	28	44	54	43
Precipitation for year	1.29	3.88	2.10	4.90
Normal precipitation	48	48	48	48
Deficiency for the day	20	14	11	5
Total excess since March 1	20	14	11	5
Normal precipitation	19	19	19	19
Excess for the day	1	1	1	1
Total rainfall since March 1	5.09	5.09	5.09	5.09
Excess since March 1	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Deficiency for year	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.
L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

Men of Allies Must Go

Chairman Webb of the house judiciary committee announced that "a little later a bill will be introduced providing that all citizens of allied countries, who are of military age, shall be rounded up and turned over to their respective governments."

An amendment offered by Representative Van Dyke, Minnesota, was adopted—147 to 105—providing that "no person under 21 years of age shall be enlisted without the written consent of his parents or guardian."

The age provision of the bill fixing it at between 21 and 40 drew a lively fire. Amendments were offered to raise the maximum age as far as 60. Representative Platt of New Hampshire predicted no draft ever would be made up to the 40 class and Representative Mondell predicted that in conference between the two houses the age provision would be put back to between 19 and 25.

Amendments to raise the service age limit above 40 years were defeated.

A proposal by Representative Miller of Minnesota to substitute the senate bill age limit of from 19 to 25 years for the 21 to 40 years' limit of the house bill was defeated—270 to 6. So overwhelming was this defeat that it was predicted that the house conference would insist on the 40-year limit in the conference.

Amendment Beaten.
An amendment by Representative Stephens of Mississippi providing "that all male members of congress under 50 years of age shall be subject to draft" was rejected.

An amendment by Representative Lever, chairman of the agriculture committee, exempting farmers from the draft, was adopted by the house, 126 to 100.

Senate Debates Roosevelt Plan

Debate in the senate today was begun by Senator Harding of Ohio, in support of the administration bill.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Company of Engineer Officers for Each Camp

Washington, April 28.—A company of reserve engineer officers, 150 strong, will be established at each of the fourteen officers' training camps to be opened May 8.

Applicants qualified will be commissioned immediately and given the pay of their grade, although they may serve as privates in the provisional company during the three months period of training.

Competent engineer officers from the regular army will be assigned to each company as instructors.