

HINDENBURG HALTS LENS WITHDRAWAL

Field Marshal Angered by Retirement from City and Orders it Stopped.

TEUTON CAPTIVES HOPEFUL

(By a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, April 29.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg came to the German positions opposite the British lines on the Arras front just after the Easter Monday attack, it is reported. He was much wrought up over the condition, which he found there.

The field marshal is said to have been particularly annoyed by the German withdrawal from Lens which was under way, commanded that it be stopped and issued orders that there be no further retreat until he personally gave the word.

Fires Still Are Burning.

This statement seemed to coincide with the sudden stiffening of German resistance about Lens when it looked more than ten days ago that the city would be given up within a few hours.

The fires lighted in Lens two weeks will be little left intact by the time ago still are burning and it seems there the Germans are finally driven out.

The British continued to take many prisoners, all of whom continued to profess an absolute faith that the submarine warfare will bring victory to German arms. Some also are confident Russia will make a separate peace. It is evident that the German higher command is assiduously cultivating these ideas in order to keep up the morale of the troops.

The prisoners also appear to be convinced that Field Marshal von Hindenburg either is or was preparing a great offensive on the western front.

Modest Sailor Is Real Hero, Navy's Officials Report

Walter E. Stevens, gunner's mate, first class, now on navy recruiting duty here, has received the commendation of Rear Admiral Fletcher and a promotion as the result of conspicuous courage, coolness and skill under heavy fire at Vera Cruz, during the naval operations there in 1914.

Stevens had never told of his war experiences in Mexico, in Nicaragua, San Domingo and Haiti, until a chance remark brought out the facts of his heroism yesterday and made him the lion of the recruiting crew in the eyes of the numerous volunteers awaiting examination.

He has a letter from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, commending his conduct with a landing force at Vera Cruz. He and another sailor kept a defective gun in action under heavy fire.

Hugh Lamaster Named Railroad Commission Lawyer

Lincoln, April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Railway commission entered into a contract with Hugh Lamaster, a Tecumseh attorney, yesterday to act as counsel for the commission for two years.

Mr. Lamaster was born in Nebraska City, studied in Columbia Law school and was graduated from the Nebraska State university. For many years he has been one of the leading attorneys of Johnson county. His whole time will be devoted to the work of the commission, according to the contract.

The maintenance bill, passed by the legislature provides for this item for legal expenses of the commission. He will begin his duties June 1.

Oakland to Be Division Point for Freight Trains

Oakland, Neb., April 29.—(Special.)—The Omaha railroad will make Oakland a division point for four of its freight trains after May 1. The changes are due to the new eight-hour railroad law. This will mean the moving here of several families making up the crews of two train crews, as well as other changes.

The trains are No. 27 and No. 28 to Sioux City, and No. 15 and No. 16 to Omaha and back daily.

The railroad company may possibly have to enlarge the local yards, with an additional water tank and coal chute.

Dr. James A. Andrews of Kearney Is Dead

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, April 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. James A. Andrews of Kearney, brother of W. E. Andrews of Hastings, died this afternoon at a local sanitarium, where he had been suffering from a general breakdown since last September. He was one of the best-known physicians in the state. He was 59 years of age.

No May Day Strike in Berlin, Says Socialist Newspaper

Amsterdam (Via London), April 29.—The Berlin socialist paper Vorwaerts publishes a declaration of the general committee of trades unions asserting that the German working classes will not cease work on May 1 and deploring the circulation of fly-sheets inciting the workers to a political or revolutionary strike on that day.

Western Reserve Branches

Washington, April 29.—Branches of the Federal Reserve bank of San Francisco will be established in Portland, Seattle and Spokane, the Federal Reserve board announced today. This is the second authorization of branch banks by the board, the first being a branch of the Atlanta bank, to be located in New Orleans.

They Make You Feel Good.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute, makes one feel that living is worth while.—Adv.

VIEW FROM INSIDE OF FIGHTING TANK

British Soldier Describes Ride Over Trenches and Machine Guns at Work.

BULLETS COME LIKE HAIL

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

London, April 29.—The first account of fighting as viewed from the inside of a British "tank" is contained in a letter, just released by the censor, from Sergeant F. E. Divall, a Canadian, who has been attached to one of the "tank" companies since the big cars were first sent to the French front. He says:

"The order to advance is given. Steadily the long, powerful shapes move forward in the gray mists of dawn. As the weird-looking forms travel over the front trench the troops therein rub their eyes in wonder at the strange cube-impressionist coat of many colors which the 'tanks' are wearing. Inside the 'tanks' are the keen-eyed fighting men, strangely garbed, as becomes their strange craft, while around them is a complicated mass of machinery.

"Now we are passing over shell-holes, tree stumps, and many other trifles, which fill the ground of 'No Man's Land.' The deck of the 'tank' rolls and pitches like a torpedo boat in a storm. The crew hold on to anything within reach to steady ourselves while we rush down a large shell-hole. But we come safely through without seasickness.

Bullets Come Like Hail.

"Suddenly the gunnery officer gives the order: 'To action.' His voice is only just heard above the noise of the whirling machinery. A few sighting shots, and we have found the range. We succeed in putting out two machine gun emplacements, the guns of which have been worrying our infantry for some time. And now the action begins in earnest. Bullets are rebounding from our tough sides like hail from a glass roof, while inside the 'tanks' the whole crew are at various guns, which break forth in a devastating fire, under which nothing can live.

"And now we are on the parapet of the first Hun trench, just on the outskirts of the wood which is our objective, and as we go bumping on to the other side we land with a terrific bump. A can of petrol has slipped from its pigeon-hole and comes clattering down on to the armored deck, with its stopper shaken out, and the dangerous spirit running over the floor. However, we enfiladed that trench, followed up the retreating Huns for a minute or two, cleared out the nearest dugout, and went on our way to the next trench.

"By this time the fumes from the hundreds of rounds which we had fired, with the heat from the engines and the waste petrol and oil, have made the air quite oppressive and uncomfortable to breathe. Now we are nearing the next enemy trench, and we hear the deep report of bursting bombs, above the pattering of the storm of bullets, striking our armor.

Crush Machine Guns.

"Soon we find ourselves on the edge of the Hun trench. This proves to be composed of shell-holes of all sizes, just linked together, showing how severe our previous bombardments had been. The Huns show fight here, and we have a warm ten minutes before they give signs of retreating. We leave them for a minute or two in order to ram a machine gun emplacement, which is still threatening our rapidly advancing infantry. We just crawl over the embankment, guns and all; it is not necessary to fire a single shot.

"Now it is time for us to advance to the next and last position. We have the good fortune to strike a road which has escaped serious damage, and making all speed along this we make up to the Huns who have escaped from the last trench. But they have had enough of the all-devouring monster, and are ready to throw down their arms and make their way to our infantry, glad to be prisoners.

"The last trench proves to be the worst, for just as we are crossing a large hole our bus stops. Two or three Huns, seeing our difficulty, crawl out of a hole like rabbits, and are brave enough to creep on the back of the 'tank' from behind. But we hear them on the armor and they are doomed not to get the iron cross, for we open a small trap-door and shoot them with a revolver. Of course, we had seen them before they reached the 'tank,' but as our mechanism was giving us a little change of occupation just then, we did not trouble about them.

"And now the old bus is going strong again. Only just in time, for a large liddite bomb bursts against the armored jacket of my gun. The flare comes in through the port-hole, blinding me for a minute or so, while small splinters strike my face. But my gun is still untouched, thanks to the armor plate, and, somehow, seems to work much better. And now I catch some Huns retreating along a trench almost in line with a burst of fire. The Germans are now scattered in small parties. It is almost like playing at hide-and-seek as we now travel backward and forward along that trench. After a few short runs we find no more Huns to hunt."

Capelle Says U-Boats Will Soon Make Britain Ask Peace

Amsterdam (Via London), April 29.—The Germans in the first two months of unrestricted submarine operations lost only six U-boats, a number which in the same period was surpassed several times by new construction, according to a statement by Vice Admiral von Capelle, minister of the navy, made to the Reichstag committee.

Dwelling on the submarine campaign, the admiral said neither the British nor their allies dared publish the names and tonnages of ships sunk. The minister expressed the opinion that the day was not far off when Great Britain must declare its readiness to enter into peace negotiations.

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."

Startling, Summery, Smart

EVERYTHING new and startling in the fashions combines in this dress such fashion that nothing offensive is used in it. A wonderful shade of ecru Georgette is used to make the blouse, whose short, double tunic accentuates the slightly oval silhouette of the skirt. The skirt helps itself also to the gathered-in hem of Hindu persuasion. The sleeves and the collar, which swathe the front of the



neck like a soft kerchief, are of Flamant rose chiffon, heavily embroidered in Burgundy. The enormous hat has a tulle brim with a velvet crown, on which there is a jaunty sheaf of Paradise poised. Velvet crowns above tulle are the smartest new note in summer's symphony of whims.

Under this galling fire, the attack utterly broke down. In some places there was ferocious hand-to-hand fighting. The British got in well with the bayonet, but there was one bit of fighting in which even bayonets were forgotten, and the men went at each other's throats and eyes. Many Germans went to their death from blows from rifle butts.

At times the fighting was wholly obscured by great clouds of dust, the muddy battlefields of ten days ago, having entirely disappeared. The dust raised by the barrage fire resembled an approaching storm. Shrapnel bullets were pelting the dry earth like so many leaden drops of rain, and great mountains of dust seemed to spring from the earth everywhere.

The attack began with the coming of dawn. It extended in an easterly direction from Vimy ridge at its northern hinge and ran southward to the Scarpe. Progress was made everywhere and the so-called Oppy-Mercurio line which protects the Brocourt switch to the Hindenburg line was pierced again.

Canadians Take Village.

The Canadians who had been more or less resting since they swept the Germans off both slopes of Vimy ridge on Easter Monday, made an assault against Arleux-Es-Gohelle and captured that village and held it against all counter attacks.

The British also crossed the German lines just west of Oppy and there has been fierce fighting about that village all day.

When the correspondent left the fighting, about 500 prisoners had been sent to the rear. Comparatively few prisoners were taken. Almost everywhere, it was a fight to the death.

The Germans last night launched two violent and heavy attacks against the British position, east of Monchy-lez-Preaux. Two new German divisions just brought into the line and said to be composed of the best Wurttemberg units, were flung into this fighting. They were literally cut to bits and failed to gain even an outpost. The fighting was in close order at times and the British rifle fire had much to do with the final rout of the Germans.

Wolf-Hiller Building Contracts Are Awarded

The Selden-Breck Construction Company has been awarded the contract by the Commercial Realty company to build the Wolf-Hiller building at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Harney streets. Harry A. Wolf, Henry Hiller and Louis Hiller comprise the Commercial Realty company. John and Allen McDonald are the architects. The building is to cost approximately \$300,000.

Wrecking of the present Schlitz hotel building, now on the site, is to begin the morning of May 6. It was planned to put the wrecking crews to work May 1, but because the tenants in the building are doing so heavy a business in an endeavor to dispose of their stocks they have asked Mr. Wolf to let them stay until Saturday night of the first week in May. They will vacate the building Saturday and Sunday of that week, and the wrecking is to commence on the following Monday.

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GERMANS HIT BACK IN DESPERATE FURY

Teutons Attack Repeatedly With Greatest Fury to Regain Lost Ground.

CANNOT FACE CANNON FIRE

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)

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The Germans evidently spurred on by the declarations from Field Marshal von Hindenburg that they must hold their present positions at all costs, are making a resistance more stubborn than any heretofore encountered.

At various points captured in the first onward rush by the British, the Germans have been ordered into counter attacks with a reckless disregard for loss of life.

The battle was still in progress late today and it was possible to see to see at one time no less than five grey waves of Germans blindly facing the British fire in an attempt to retake their lost positions.

Heavy shells broke upon them in great explosive torrents, and were each shell burst, great gaps were cut in the ranks of the oncoming men. Those who penetrated the British barrage from the larger caliber guns were met by field gun fire and mown down under continuous sprays of machine gun bullets.

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U. S. CAN STRIKE FIRST FROM SKY

French and British Flyers at Front See Quickest American Aid by Air.

READY TO TRAIN YANKEES

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France (Via London), April 29.—British and French flying corps officers here believe that, apart from naval activity, the flying service offers the quickest opportunity for effective military help from America against the common foe.

Plans are being made to increase the number of Americans flying for France, while all the members of the British royal flying corps are ready to welcome and aid in the training of Americans in all the arts of war flying.

It is realized that the United States army is not on a war basis regarding machines, but the British and French services are prepared to furnish them temporarily, just as these two services now exchange machines as necessary demands.

Only Way to Train is in Air.

The Associated Press correspondent has talked with many British flying officers of distinction and all agree that the only way to train men for war is in actual fighting.

They frankly say that in this way many men may be lost, but that those who survive are worth their weight in gold and prove brilliant flight and squadron leaders.

Officers of the British flying corps say that America must be prepared to pay such a price; that it must remember this when the losses begin to mount up.

It is possible to train men far from the battlefield. They may become proficient in every trick of flying. Their real service, however, begins only after they have proved themselves "over the line."

Mechanicians Needed.

America can render a great service by sending over pilots at the earliest possible moment. They can join the British corps at once and as they prove themselves they can be reclaimed by America for organizing and training its squadrons as these become available.

The care and maintenance of airplanes requires the constant attention of skilled men. If America would render an immediate service, according to the view here, it might send over 5,000 fitters, riggers and mechanics to take up this branch of the service now and learn every phase of the work of grooming and handling the delicate machines.

The air service does not stand still. Almost each day brings changes. It is the feeling here that America should lose no time in getting machines under way and men in training.

State