

QUAKE DESTROYS SEVEN CITIES; GENERAL PERSHING IN LONDON

REPUBLIC OF SAN SALVADOR IS SHAKEN UP

Capital City, With Sixty Thousand Inhabitants, and Six Other Towns Reported Destroyed

BULLETIN. San Juan Del Sur, June 8.—An operator who reached the edge of the destroyed zone reports at 9:20 o'clock this morning that San Salvador was in ruins and that everything within a radius of thirty miles had been destroyed by the earthquake.

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, June 8.—San Salvador, the capital of the Republic of Salvador, with a population of more than 60,000, has been totally destroyed, according to a dispatch from San Miguel Salvador.

No details as to the manner in which the city was destroyed have been received. It is said to have been the result of an earthquake or volcanic eruption.

Volcano in Eruption. San Salvador has been cut off from wire communication by the disturbance of an earth shock, apparently accompanied by volcanic action.

At 7 o'clock last night the telegraph operator at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, reported that the operator at San Salvador had informed him that earthquakes had been felt there. The shocks were also felt at Tegucigalpa, where the operator at 7:45 p. m. lost communication with San Salvador on all wires.

From Sensuntepeque, in north central Salvador, flames were seen arising apparently from a volcano in the neighborhood of San Salvador.

Six Other Cities Destroyed.

A dispatch from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, says that in addition to the wiping out of San Salvador the towns of Quezaltenango, Nejapa, Suchitico, Paisanal, Armerica and Mejicanos also were destroyed. Mejicanos was a suburb of San Salvador.

At 9:05 this morning there was still no communication between San Salvador and Tegucigalpa.

The town of Santa Tecla also has been destroyed, according to the report. Residents of San Salvador are camping in the streets and parks. At the time the report was sent it had been raining heavily for five hours. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by an eruption of the volcano of San Salvador, at the foot of which the city is situated.

Volcano in Eruption.

Washington, June 8.—Dispatches from American Minister Long at San Salvador, sent at 9 o'clock last night while the volcano of San Salvador was erupting, said part of the city had been destroyed by fire, but that it was under control. Great damage was done.

The dispatch said that about 6:35 p. m. yesterday severe earth shock began and continued until about 8:45 with varying degrees of intensity.

At about 8:45 the volcano of San Salvador began to belch forth fire and smoke apparently on the side toward Quezaltenango. There was later one very severe shock, but the tremors of the earth continued with decreasing intensity.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, warmer.

Hourly Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with columns for time (12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12) and temperature (68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100).

Comparative Local Record.

Table with columns for date (1917, 1916, 1915, 1914) and various weather metrics (Highest temperature, Lowest temperature, Mean temperature, Precipitation, etc.).

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Table with columns for station name (Omaha, Cheyenne, Davenport, Des Moines, Omaha, Dodge City) and weather conditions (Temp., High, Rain, etc.).

Katzenjammer Kids and All the Comic Favorites

5c The Sunday Bee

Secretary Wilson Denies Labor Dictator Planned

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Wilson today denied published reports that the government was considering forming national industrial control. No labor dictator he said is needed.

RUTH LAW FLIES SOUTH, GIVING UP TRIP TO OMAHA

Reaches St. Joseph in Advance of Storm That Caused Her to Land for Time at Adams, Nebraska.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 8.—Miss Ruth Law, aviatrix, landed here at 3:50 o'clock this afternoon, after having kept ahead of a storm all the way from Adams, Neb. She flew from Lincoln, her flight having been broken by a stop at Adams.

GIVES UP OMAHA TRIP.

Lincoln, Neb., June 8.—Miss Ruth Law left here at 12:30 today in her airplane for St. Joseph after abandoning the proposed flight to Omaha because of delay in arrangements for leaving here.

She will drop "Liberty bombs" during her flight in the interest of the Liberty loan bonds. From St. Joseph Miss Law will resume her flight to St. Louis.

Many Were Waiting.

Omaha was disappointed when adverse weather conditions prevented the announced flight of Ruth Law from Lincoln to this city. Many pedestrians occupied sidewalk space at Sixteenth and Farnam streets as early as 11 a. m., expecting to hold vantage points where they might catch the Liberty bond certificate which the famous aviatrix was to drop.

Miss Law started her flight from Lincoln Country club grounds. At 11 o'clock she ordered her mechanic to fill the tank and give the machine an inspection. She looked at the clouds and finally announced her decision of making the trip to St. Joseph without detouring by way of Omaha.

Balloon and Arrow.

A stationary balloon at Fort Omaha was raised as a guide for the intrepid Chicago flier. A large arrow was raised at the fort to point the way to St. Joseph.

Dr. F. L. Hall was at the Lincoln Country club grounds to hand Miss Law the Liberty bond certificate which was to have been honored by General G. H. Harries of this city. Air-Sar-Ben colors were attached to the certificate.

Miss Law expressed regret when she decided not to fly over Omaha.

Boosting Bond Sales.

Miss Law arrived in Lincoln at 4 a. m. from Ohio. Her trip to St. Joseph is incidental to a flight to St. Louis.

"It was a Ruth-less day for Omaha," remarked the Careful Observer who stood at Sixteenth and Farnam streets until his feet were tired and his neck sore scanning the empyrean vaults.

Miss Law is making flights in the interest of Liberty bonds. She scatters literature as she flies. The Liberty bond committee at the Commercial club arranged to have the Union Park-Miss Law appeared within telescope range of Omaha.

Efficient shops whistle blow as soon as Lands in Cornfield.

Adams, Neb., June 8.—Miss Ruth Law, flying from Lincoln to St. Joseph, was forced to land in a cornfield near here, thirty miles from Lincoln, after vainly attempting to proceed in a storm of heavy rain and high wind.

At 2:30 o'clock Miss Law resumed her flight, although rain was falling and there was a high wind.

Three Men Are Killed by Tornadoes in Oklahoma

Oklahoma City, Okl., June 8.—Three men are dead, another is reported to have been killed, scores were injured and incalculable property and crop damage done by tornadoes and violent wind storms which swept over parts of Oklahoma last night. Hundreds of cattle are reported to have been killed and many oil derricks thrown down.

Hamburg Houses Flood Victims in Opera House When Dikes Give Way

Hamburg, La., June 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The entire southern part of Hamburg is under water in depths from one to eight feet, the Missouri and Nishna bottoms are flooded for miles and dikes are breaking at all points.

The dikes at Riverton are still holding as are those of Atchison county, Missouri, and those along the Missouri river. The railroad grade has held part of the water off Hamburg, but the dikes on the Ysse, Gatchie and Gude farms have broken and an attempt has been made to build up dikes along the railroad tracks to the south.

Farmers on the bottoms have mostly moved off and their stock has been sent to the high lands.

The Missouri and Nishna bottoms are lakes. Flood sufferers are being nicely cared for by Hamburg and they have been placed in the opera house, city hall, vacant buildings and

Famous Woman Now Making Air Flight From Lincoln to St. Louis

Miss Ruth Law Daring aviatrix who is boosting Liberty Bonds from the Skies



Readers of The Bee are here given an intimate view of this courageous young woman who is devoting the full measure of her skill to aid the nation in the war crisis. Miss Law first came into prominence as an aviatrix when she made a successful flight over the English channel. She has used the plane shown in the picture in some of her most daring flights in the United States

ANOTHER RUSSIAN DISTRICT DEFIES NEW GOVERNMENT

Krustaleff-Nosar Proclaims Independence of Pereyaslav; Peasants Ask Army to Defend Country.

Petrograd, June 8.—(Via London.)—M. Krustaleff-Nosar, who was president of the executive committee of the workmen's council at the time of the Russian revolution in 1905, has proclaimed the complete autonomy of the Pereyaslav district of Little Russia, according to a telegram received here today from Poltava.

He has refused to permit the district to send supplies to the army.

The provisional authorities and the council of soldiers and workmen delegates have sent representatives to the Pereyaslav district with a detachment of troops.

Brains of Revolution. Krustaleff-Nosar was regarded as the brains of the 1905 revolutionary movement. He is the son of a poor carpenter and obtained his education under most adverse circumstances.

It was through the efforts of Krustaleff-Nosar that the workmen's council was created. In November, 1906, he and fourteen other leaders

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

FRANK JUDSON IS MADE STATE RED CROSS HEAD

Nebraska Named Distinct Division to Work Independently of Denver and Chicago Headquarters.

Frank Judson has been appointed director of Red Cross work for the entire state of Nebraska. This word was received Friday morning by wire from Edgar H. Wells of Washington,

Washington, June 8.—America's 1917 crop, as forecast today by the Department of Agriculture, will fall far below normal, despite a prospect for more than an ordinary yield of spring wheat.

A total yield estimated at 656,000,000 bushels will give the country 16,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, but with the heavy demand from abroad and virtually no reserve store, it will not meet war needs unless the country practices the most rigid economy.

The department forecast a spring crop of 283,000,000 bushels, a big yield, but estimates of winter wheat production give a crop of only 373,000,000 bushels, 7,000,000 more than was forecast from the May 1 condition, but still far from the normal yield.

Improved weather conditions during May and increased prospects of winter wheat indicated a crop of 373,000,000 bushels. The crop began this spring under adverse conditions, 12,437,000 acres having to be abandoned because of the severe winter and other causes. April conditions indicated a production of 430,000,000 bushels, but during that month growing conditions were so poor that the May forecast was reduced to 366,116,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat Area Increases.

The increased spring wheat area placed at 19,039,000 acres and the good start of this crop under excellent growing conditions indicate a production of 283,000,000 bushels compared with 158,142,000 bushels last year; 351,854,000 bushels in 1915 and 253,000,000 in 1916.

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

F.W. Judson

D. C. general manager of Red Cross in the United States, the result of a recommendation made by Gould Dietz while in Washington at the National Red Cross conference.

Heretofore all inquiries for new chapters outside of Douglas county have necessarily been referred to the Mountain division at Denver, and the work in Nebraska has been delayed.

More than 100 demands for new chapters in the state have been received by the Omaha chapter, and on the average of six a day are made by towns in the state.

"I have not a doubt but what Nebraska will have more members than any other state in the union, now that we can work independently of the Denver and Chicago chapters," said Mr. Judson.

YIELD OF WHEAT WILL BE LARGER THAN LAST YEAR

Shortage in the Winter Crop is More Than Offset by Increased Acreage Sown to Spring Wheat.

Washington, June 8.—America's 1917 crop, as forecast today by the Department of Agriculture, will fall far below normal, despite a prospect for more than an ordinary yield of spring wheat.

A total yield estimated at 656,000,000 bushels will give the country 16,000,000 bushels more than last year's crop, but with the heavy demand from abroad and virtually no reserve store, it will not meet war needs unless the country practices the most rigid economy.

The department forecast a spring crop of 283,000,000 bushels, a big yield, but estimates of winter wheat production give a crop of only 373,000,000 bushels, 7,000,000 more than was forecast from the May 1 condition, but still far from the normal yield.

Improved weather conditions during May and increased prospects of winter wheat indicated a crop of 373,000,000 bushels. The crop began this spring under adverse conditions, 12,437,000 acres having to be abandoned because of the severe winter and other causes. April conditions indicated a production of 430,000,000 bushels, but during that month growing conditions were so poor that the May forecast was reduced to 366,116,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat Area Increases.

The increased spring wheat area placed at 19,039,000 acres and the good start of this crop under excellent growing conditions indicate a production of 283,000,000 bushels compared with 158,142,000 bushels last year; 351,854,000 bushels in 1915 and 253,000,000 in 1916.

Red Star Liner Southland Victim of U-Boat; Thirty-Three May Be Dead

New York, June 8.—Destruction by a submarine of the British Red Star Line steamer Southland, with a loss of possibly thirty-three lives, was told in cable advices today to the International Mercantile Marine company.

The cable said that five men aboard the ship were killed outright and that

twenty-eight are missing. It did not state when and where the Southland met its fate.

A representative of the line said the ship left Liverpool May 30 for Philadelphia with cargo only. Hope was entertained, he said, that the twenty-eight persons reported missing might be rescued.

Morgan & Company Invest \$50,000,000 in Liberty Bonds

New York, June 8.—J. P. Morgan & Co., have subscribed for \$50,000,000 worth of Liberty loan bonds, it was announced today, of which Drexel & Co., the firm's Philadelphia house, subscribed \$10,000,000.

HAIG IS HOLDING THREE MILES OF GROUND GAINED

Weak German Counter Attacks During the Night Are Repulsed; Von Hindenburg Gathers Forces.

(By Associated Press.) So far the Germans have reacted hesitatingly before the tremendous thrust which the British delivered into the long-held German line in Belgium.

Only weak counter attacks were reported during last night, according to the unofficial accounts from the battlefield, and General Haig's troops have held all the ground they won, which reaches at points to a depth of nearly three miles.

Hindenburg Gets Busy.

Vast numbers of German troops are being rushed forward by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an effort to stem the British torrent which has swept over the heights dominating the Lille plain and threatens to sweep the Teutons from the great industrial section of northern France.

As every succeeding clash between the mighty armies on the western front has dwarfed the one which preceded it, so the initial phase of the battle of Messines promises to be merely a prelude to the struggle which is to come.

Blow Is Unexpected.

The British thrust follows almost on the heels of the triumphant announcement by the German emperor that the allied offensive in the west had been definitely checked, bearing out reports that the Germans had underestimated the power and resources of their foes and were not ready to withstand the terrific blow which fell upon them.

From the captured heights the British guns today are sending their message of death across a low and level plain of scarcely five miles in breadth which separates them from the industrial capital of northern France.

Center of Textile Industry. Lille is the chief of a little group of three cities in which, prior to the war, centered France's great textile industry. It formerly had a population of 210,000, and its two sister cities, Roubaix and Tourcoing, were the homes of about an equal number.

Tourcoing and Roubaix stand on rising ground from four to six miles northwest of Lille, the only highland now in front of the British. To their right, however, Lille is protected by a ridge which stands between it and Armentieres, the town on which the right wing of the attacking British army rests. An advance into the plain will outflank this ridge.

Batteries Taken Intact.

British Headquarters in France, June 8.—(Via London.)—The number of prisoners reaching the collecting stations since the beginning yesterday of the new British drive in Belgium has now reached more than 6,000. Many more prisoners are coming in.

No estimate of the number of guns captured is yet possible, although it is known several German batteries were taken practically intact.

The night passed quietly on the front of the new attack, all the conquered territory being held.

Prisoners say that scores of German guns were destroyed during the British bombardment.

The German losses in their counter attack were terrible. The full depth of the British attack was 5,000 yards. Three counter attacks by the Germans, which were not delivered in great force, were broken up last night.

Heavy Fighting at St. Quentin.

Paris, June 8.—Heavy fighting continued throughout the night below St. Quentin, the war office announces. German infantry attacks between St. Quentin and La Fere were checked by the French fire.

The French positions were bombarded with especial violence before the infantry attacks. Severe encounters occurred at various other points on the front. The French took prisoners in raids in the region of Souain.

Berlin Announces Withdrawal.

Berlin, June 8.—(Via London.)—The German forces on the Belgian front have withdrawn from the salient protruding westward to a prepared position between the canal bend north of Hallebeke and the Douve basin, two kilometers west of Warneton, army headquarters announced today.

U. S. GENERAL AND PARTY AT BRITISH PORT

Ship Bearing American Commander Escorted Through War Zone, by Three U. S. Destroyers.

BULLETIN. London, June 8.—General Pershing arrived in London this afternoon. He was welcomed by Walter Hines Page, the American ambassador; Lord Derby, secretary of state for war; Viscount French, commanding the British home forces, and other officers, including Lord Brooke, who will be attached to General Pershing's staff during his stay in England.

The expected arrival of General Pershing and his party had been kept a fairly close secret from the London public. Several booms of rooms in a hotel had been reserved for the American party and the hotel this morning was completely transformed by the placing of numerous signboards, the installation of bureaus of information, etc., designed to make the most efficient possible use of the place as temporary American army headquarters.

His Countrymen Appear.

Leading Americans in London appeared on the scene early today with credentials as members of various committees.

General Pershing and the twelve officers of his senior staff are to be guests of the British government at the Savoy.

It was shortly before 3 o'clock this forenoon that General Pershing and his party reached London and were met by Ambassador Page, Viscount French, Lord Derby, Sir Francis Lloyd and General Lord Brooke.

Among other persons on the station platform were Rear Admiral Sims, U. S. N., and Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general.

Arrives at Port.

A British Port, June 8.—Major General John J. Pershing and his staff arrived here this morning after an uneventful trip. All the members of his party were in good health and spirits. Their ship was escorted into port by American destroyers.

A hearty welcome was extended to the Americans by official representatives of the admiralty, the war office and municipal authorities. The war office has assigned a brigadier general of the British army as aide to General Pershing. He took up his duties with the commander-in-chief as soon as the latter reached here.

The formal welcome to the Americans on the landing stage was a stirring scene. A guard of honor composed of royal Welsh fusiliers was drawn up at the landing with a regimental band. When General Pershing was introduced to the military officer in command of the port, he inspected the guard of honor while the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

General Talks of Trip

General Pershing said to the Associated Press: "The trip has been delightful, particularly the latter stages, when we were escorted through the danger zone by our own destroyers. Speaking for myself and my staff, we are glad to be the standard bearers of America in this great war for civilization. The opportunity of landing at a British port and the welcome we received are very significant and are deeply appreciated. We expect in the course of a short time to be playing our part, which I hope will be a big part, on the western front."

General Pershing and his staff proceeded toward London. Before leaving the steamer, the general thanked the captain and crew for their courtesies during the voyage.

The British delegation which welcomed the Pershing party on board the deck of the liner consisted of Rear Admiral Stileman, Lieutenant General Sir William Pilegrim Campbell and the lord mayor of Liverpool. The ship docked at 9 o'clock.

Band Plays American Anthem

After the band had played the American national anthem, it rendered "God Save the King," all present standing at salute throughout. The voyage was a quiet one. The

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Fort Dodge Guardsmen Battle With Masked Men

Fort Dodge, Ia., June 8.—Six masked men attacked the Iowa National Guardsmen who were guarding a bridge here, it became known here today. The soldiers returned the fire and a battle, which lasted for more than twenty minutes, ensued. It was said one of the attackers was shot.

None of the soldiers was injured.

All the Features and All the News at Regular Price

5c The Sunday Bee