



RUSS ARMY WINS FIERCE BATTLE; TO DISCUSS AX MURDER IN OMAHA

WILKERSON TO SPEAK TO IOWANS HERE

Denied Right in Hawkeye State by Injunction, Detective Asks Hearers to Travel Here for Murder Expose.

The Villisca ax murder will be discussed in the Boyd theater in Omaha at a public meeting by Detective J. N. Wilkerson, July 7 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the time fixed. The theater was engaged yesterday.

A special train is being planned by citizens of Greater Red Oak and Villisca to bring the crowds over to hear the detective who has been enjoined by Judge E. B. Woodruff of Glenwood from discussing the now notorious ax murder in Iowa.

Wilkerson has for four years been gathering evidence on the now notorious murder of the Joe Moore family and the two Stirling girls of Villisca, Ia. He was first put on the case by the Burns Detective agency, but later resigned, and now that he has taken up his residence in Montgomery county, Iowa, he is continuing with the investigation.

Injunction Gagged Talk

Saturday afternoon when he had called a public meeting in the opera house at Red Oak, Ia., and was prepared to tell the indignant citizens that he believes Rev. George Lynn J. Kelly is innocent of the murder and that he has evidence tending to implicate a prominent man of that county, Attorney General Haver managed to get out an injunction against his speaking at the mass meeting, and had the injunction served on the detective just as he was ready to begin speaking.

Judge A. L. Sutton of Omaha, attorney for Rev. Mr. Kelly, is said to have suggested to Detective Wilkerson, "there is no ban on the freedom of speech in Nebraska."

Engages Boyd Theater

Upon this time, Wilkerson says, and at the suggestion of many of the best people of Montgomery county, Wilkerson came to Omaha yesterday afternoon, rented the Boyd theater for the afternoon of July 14, and there he says he will tell what he knows of the case.

"Kelly is as innocent as you or I," he said in Omaha. "I am holding this meeting to do what I can to prevent the miscarriage of justice. The citizens of Villisca and Red Oak will pay my expenses on this trip to speak to them in Omaha."

"I intend to tell the truth about this case, and show why certain officials in Iowa are fighting me to prevent my telling what I know. I shall also show the reasons why the law was passed to make it possible to curb free speech in Iowa."

Refers to Thompson Law

In this last statement Wilkerson referred to what is known in Iowa as the Thompson law, or popularly known as the anti-Wilkerson law. It was passed, he declares, just fifteen minutes before the legislature of Iowa was ready to adjourn and was railroaded through to such an extent that many of the senators and representatives did not know what they were voting for.

"When Thompson introduced the bill," said Wilkerson, "he declared from the floor that the bill was intended to curb Wilkerson and prevent him talking about the ax murder of Villisca."

The bill makes it possible to enjoin any man from holding public meetings or speaking in an attempt to influence jurors, witnesses or officers summoned for a trial.

It was by virtue of this eleven-hour law the detective says, that Attorney General Haver obtained the injunction through Judge Woodruff to prevent the detective from telling what evidence he has after a large body of citizens had gathered at the mass meeting in Red Oak to hear him, and to raise funds for the further prosecution of the case.

Wilkerson says members of the slander jury told him that if they had been on the grand jury investigating the murder, they would have brought in a startling indictment.

"Moore had worked for State Senator F. F. Jones in the implement store before he went into business for himself," said Wilkerson. "There was business rivalry between them. I was arrested, sued for \$60,000 by Jones, and charged with conspiracy, but the jury found for me in the first case. The other has just been fled."

According to Wilkerson, Attorney General Haver obtained the indictment of the Rev. George Lynn J. Kelly, and then did not arrest him for nearly a day after Kelly came to town and offered to give himself up.

Bandits Seize Big Sum

Chicago, July 2.—C. Beard, cashier for the National Tea and Coffee company, was held up by five bandits and robbed of between \$15,000 and \$20,000 today. The men escaped in an automobile.

Presence of Dynamite Shatters Juror's Nerves

Washington, July 2.—\$26,000,000 was placed to the credit of Great Britain today by Secretary McAdoo, bringing the loans to that nation to \$385,000,000 and the total loaned all the allies to \$1,043,000,000.

MANCHU RETURN MAY BRING CIVIL WAR TO CHINESE

Northern Provinces United for Return of Emperor, While South Stands by the Republic.

San Francisco, July 2.—According to cable advices received here today by the Chinese Nationalist league, China is on the verge of civil war with the north ready to fight for the return of the Manchu dynasty and the southern provinces united for the republic.

Coup Destroys Peace

Washington, July 2.—The monarchical coup d'etat came just at the time when peace was being restored in China. The militarists, who had set up a separate government at Tien Tsin, in order to force President Li to dissolve parliament and the southern provinces, who had threatened armed resistance to such action, had finally come together, modified their demands and united behind President Li in a coalition cabinet.

Minister Reisch's dispatch, which was dated noon yesterday, says General Chang Hsun, military governor of Anhwei province, and leader of the militiaist party, has suddenly withdrawn from the compact and sent an ultimatum to President Li demanding the immediate restoration of Emperor Hsuan Tung whose abdication of the Manchu throne on February 12, 1912, ushered in the Chinese republic.

Chang Hsun was supported by Shu Shi-Chang, guardian of the boy emperor, and former member of the council of state under the Manchu type and by Kan Yen Wei, and other old type statesmen.

No indication has been received of President Li's attitude, but as he is a strong republican and constitutionalist it is expected he will resist the ultimatum as long as any chance of success remains.

All the southern provinces south of the Yangtze river are expected to revolt in case of a Manchu restoration. China's entry into the war is felt here now to be practically out of the question. It is assumed that the militarists are strong enough to at least split the country.

Change Move Unexpected

London, July 2.—Reuter's Peking correspondent, telegraphing regarding the movement to restore the monarchy with Manchu with Hsuan Tung, as emperor, says that while it was known the restoration enterprise was afoot, it was believed a coup d'etat would not be attempted immediately.

"The suddenness of the event caused a sensation in Peking," he adds. "The indication of the importance of the affair in progress, was the increased number of troops in the streets and the placing of strong guards, mainly of General Chang-Hsun's men, at the telegraph and postoffices."

"The movement, the object of which is to establish a constitutional monarchy, is apparently supported by the entire military forces in Peking and a majority of the northern governments."

Berlin Paper Criticises Dumba for Peace Talk

Amsterdam, July 2.—The Berliner Tages Zeitung, sharply criticizes an article in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by Dr. Constantin Dumba in which the former ambassador to the United States said it was gradually being recognized in Austria-Hungary that peace could be issued only from a compromise and could be dictated by neither side. These remarks, declares the newspaper, have created an unpleasant sensation in Germany.

The utterances of Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff to the effect that peace when it comes must correspond to the sacrifice of the German people, says the newspaper, expressed the sentiments of the majority of the German people. It urges Dr. Dumba to observe more reserve and to refrain from rendering more difficult the task of his colleagues in office, and the military leaders.

Shops and Cafes Smashed By Rioters at Budapest

Amsterdam, July 2.—During the recent franchise demonstrations in Budapest, says a telegram to the Berliner Tages Zeitung from the Hungarian capital, damage to the amount of 1,000,000 kroner was done. The windows of eighty cafes and about 200 shops were smashed.

Dispatches received in London on June 28 from Budapest reported that 25,000 persons had marched in a demonstration for universal, equal and secret suffrage. It was reported the police had some difficulty in dispersing the crowds.

FIVE KILLED IN DAY OF RIOTING IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Negroes Are Pulled From Street Cars and Killed Following Reopening of Race War.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2.—Mobs of men and women who fought in race riots in nearly every section of East St. Louis since midnight, had killed five persons, three negroes and two whites, by sundown tonight.

The rioting was a recrudescence of race troubles that occurred here a month ago, following the importation of large numbers of negro laborers from the south.

Rioting Reaches Climax

The disorder, which began when a mob of 200 negroes fired on an automobile load of policemen last night, killing one, reached a climax this forenoon, when three negro men and one white man were killed, two white men and two negroes were shot and wounded, and twenty-three others so badly beaten and stoned, that they were taken to hospitals.

Tonight with the saloons closed and street car service stopped by order of the authorities, national guardsmen began escorting truck loads of negroes across the river to Missouri. White women and girls joined with the men in stopping street cars in the heart of the downtown district, dragging out every negro on whom they could lay their hands.

Until the white women began to participate, negro women and girls had seemed immune from attack, but when this occurred, negroes, too, were attacked.

Undertakers' Wagons Line Up

As the rioting continued this afternoon, the crowds boarding street cars after street cars and dragging off negroes, local undertakers lined their wagons by the curb ready for the expected call to haul away the dead.

Major William Klausner of the Illinois National guard said that though the guardsmen had guns loaded, they were under no instructions to fire into the mobs, but to rely on the bayonet.

The two white men who were shot and the one who was killed, were victims of stray bullets.

Sixteen guardsmen were disarmed by members of the mob, who calmly asked the soldiers to give them the weapons lest the guardsmen hurt someone in the crowd.

Mayor Mollman ordered the saloons closed at 12 o'clock this afternoon and it was hoped that this measure would prevent any serious outbreak tonight. At 3 o'clock police and guardsmen began moving negro men and women and children to St. Louis, Mo., in motor trucks in order that they might be out of danger during the night. None of the automobile trucks were molested.

Evidences of Bad Blood

The immediate cause of the rioting today was the outbreak of negroes late last night, but for several days there had been evidences of bad blood, and on Sunday night several minor clashes between whites and blacks occurred.

The clashes Saturday night apparently alarmed the negro quarter of the city, or at least gave agitators a chance to organize the negroes for fighting. When word was telephoned to police headquarters that the ringing of a church bell had called the armed negroes together, an automobile loaded with police left for the scene to disperse the crowd. The officers were greeted with a volley. Detective Sergeant Coppedge was killed and three policemen wounded.

Police reinforcements early this morning dispersed the negroes and shortly after 3 a. m. Mayor Mollman asked Governor Lowden to send National Guardsmen here to preserve order.

Illinois Troops Arrive

Two companies of the guard were assigned to duty in the negro quarter.

To Train Naval Artisans At Dunwoody Institute

Minneapolis, July 2.—Announcement was made today that Dunwoody Institute has been selected as a training station for the United States navy. Plans call for the furnishing of more than 2,000 trained artisans for the navy service during the next year, according to Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of the institute. Negotiations are being made for taking over a hotel to house 500 blue-jackets, who are expected to arrive here between July 15 and August 1 for training.

American Troops Will Parade Paris Streets Fourth of July

Paris, July 2.—It was decided this afternoon to parade one battalion of the United States army in Paris on July 4. The American troops will arrive here on the morning of the third. They will be quartered in the Grand Palais, while the officers will be entertained at the Military club.

On the morning of the fourth a French band will serenade General Pershing, playing patriotic airs outside his mansion window. Afterwards the general will be the central figure in a commemorative ceremony at the Invalides, where he will be presented with a pennant by the Society of the Cincinnati of France and also with a lace flag donated by the town of Le Puy, Haute-Loire.

President Issues Rules for Next Step in Selecting Great War Army From Millions of Men Registered June 5th Under Draft

Again Offensive? Yes—to the Germans



MALONEY TRIAL OVER TILL FALL, ASKS A. C. KUGEL

Police Superintendent Says Further Hearing Should Be Postponed Until Chadron Case is Ended.

Superintendent Kugel of the police department now proposes to postpone conclusion of the first charges against Captain Steve Maloney until after the Chadron hearing, which is on the docket for October 15, at Alliance.

The first charges, in brief, involved Maloney in the conspiracy case at Chadron and with the Omaha Detective association. That hearing before the city council extended over a period of eight days and was stopped when Mrs. Margaret Melson became ill on the witness stand.

"The first hearing got to be a joke, and what is the use of taking up our time finishing it now?" asked Mr. Kugel. "If we should find Maloney innocent of the first charges and he should be held on the Chadron case, where would it put us? And suppose we find him guilty and he is dismissed when the Chadron case comes to hearing, where will we be? I believe the Chadron case should be disposed of first. That was my contention from the first."

To Decide Tuesday

There is a difference of opinion, however, among the city commissioners on the point raised by Mr. Kugel, and at the regular meeting Tuesday morning definite action will be taken, whether to proceed with the first hearing or to drop it till October.

Senate Committee Endorses Gore Substitute for Section Submitted by Administration Leaders

Washington, July 2.—The senate committee today endorsed Senator Gore's substitute stopping distillation of beverages and giving the president authority to suspend manufacture of beer and wine. The administration compromise of Senator Chamberlain was rejected by the committee.

DRYS GAIN POINT IN FIGHT UPON BEER AND WINE

Washington, July 2.—The senate contest over prohibition was complicated somewhat today when the agriculture committee endorsed Senator Gore's substitute stopping distillation of beverages and giving the president authority to suspend manufacture of beer and wine.

Despite the committee's action, administration leaders planned a contest in the senate to prevent giving the president any power to stop production of beer and wine and believed they would be successful, although, if absolutely necessary, many of them are willing to accept the Gore plan.

The agriculture committee stood six to five on the Gore substitute and eight to four against the Chamberlain amendment. The committee is composed largely of those with prohibitionist leanings.

Senator Sheppard of Texas told the committee the president would not object to receiving authority regarding beer and wine. The statement was made upon authority of Postmaster General Burleson. The Gore substitute would give the president power to fix the alcoholic content of the light beverages.

The general understanding in the committee is that should congress give the president power to stop brewing and wine making he does not propose, for the present at least, to exercise it.

The senate adopted, 43 to 23, an amendment to the food bill by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, adding cotton and its products, which would include clothing, to products which the government could control.

Senator Bankhead's amendment adding wool to the list to be placed under government control was adopted by viva voce vote.

Another amendment by Senator Smoot of Utah extending government control to hides and skins and their products, which would include leather and shoes, also was adopted without record vote.

The senate as a committee of the whole took up amendments. One by Senator Wadsworth for government control of petroleum and "its fuel, power-producing or lubricating products" was rejected. The bill provides for control of "petroleum and its products."

Senator Cummins' amendment placing in the list lumber or the "joint products of two or more of the said materials," was accepted.

Boards Must Be Fearless and Impartial in Performance of Their Difficult and Delicate Duties.

Washington, July 2.—Regulations to govern the next step toward selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5 were issued today at the direction of President Wilson.

The regulations make it clear that there are to be no class exemptions and that each individual case must be decided upon its merits. The local exemption boards—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population, will pass upon claims for exemption, except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeal to the district boards.

All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards, one for each federal judicial district, which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local board.

Crowder Will Set Date

In the near future a date will be set by Brigadier General Crowder, provost marshal general, for the meeting and organizations for the boards. At the same time it is expected that the selection regulation will be promulgated, so that the process may be put under way without delay.

The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1, or as soon thereafter as the cantonments to house them can be completed.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the president called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our arms at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

Statement of President

The statement follows: "The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the National Guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of other military forces."

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men for military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls out the requisite number for service."

Boards Must Be Fearless

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)"

Fewer Lynchings During First Six Months of 1917

Tuskegee, Ala., July 2.—There were eleven less lynchings during the six months ending June 30 than during that period last year, according to records compiled at Tuskegee institute. They numbered fourteen as against twenty-five for the same period last year. Thirteen were negroes and one a white man. One was a negro woman. Robert Moton, principal of Tuskegee, attributes much of the negro migration north to the fear of lynchings.

Correspondent Reports

Spanish Situation Grave

Paris, July 2.—The situation in Spain appears to be going from bad to worse. The gravity of the crisis is confirmed amply by such news as reaches Paris. The Madrid correspondent of the Petit Parisien, telegraphing Sunday, says the suspension of constitutional guarantees by the government has not removed the unrest of Spain.

Another Big Loan to British Government

San Francisco, July 2.—Proximity of forty sticks of dynamite and two guns, exhibits in the case, caused a vigorous protest from juror Charles L. Beal, when the trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney for murder growing out of the bomb explosion here last July, was resumed today.

It was removed after the juror said "it makes me so nervous I can't listen to the testimony."

RUSS ARMIES STRIKE HARD AT AUSTRIANS

General Brusiloff Takes Important Position in Galicia, Along With 10,000 Prisoners.

(By Associated Press.)

Russia's armies have not lost their old striking power. This is evidenced by the announcement today from Petrograd of the taking of an important Austro-German position in Galicia in the first offensive since the revolution, together with the capture of more than 10,000 prisoners.

The advance was effected between the upper Stripa and the Narayuvka. General Brusiloff moved here yesterday, the Austro-German lines being struck along a front of more than eighteen miles after prolonged artillery preparation. In pressing forward the Russians captured the town of Konichy.

Germans Partially Admit Loss

Berlin, July 2.—(Via London.)—The German official statement issued today says that the Galician village of Konichy was lost yesterday to the Russians, but that the Russian mass attack was "caught up in a barring position." A fresh Russian attack against this position, the statement adds, was frustrated.

The German general staff says the Russian losses surpassed any hitherto known. Some Russian units, it reports, were entirely dispersed.

Russian Army Reorganized

Washington, July 2.—Russian War Minister Kerensky informed the United States three weeks ago that a big Russian offensive would take place in the first part of July. Secretary Lansing stated this morning that the Russian successes were very pleasing and indicated that Kerensky had succeeded in his big task of reorganizing the Russian army.

Russians Capture Big Guns

Petrograd, July 2.—Russian troops have captured Konichy, on the Galician front, with 164 officers and 8,400 men, the war office announced today. The Russian official announcement says that the Russians have advanced to the Konichy stream and also have captured seven heavy guns. Teuton prisoners continue to be brought in.

Russian forces yesterday continued their offensive against the Turks in the Caucasus. Russian cavalry pursued the fleeing Turks and occupied the village of Engidja, north of Lake Deribar, and also occupied the Turkish stronghold of Kalamirivan, southeast of the lake.

The number of prisoners taken in the various sectors on Sunday is more than 10,000. Southwest of Brzezany the Russians occupied strongly fortified positions of the enemy.

Missing Suff Leader is Found at Philadelphia

New York, July 2.—Charles W. Pomeroy, a former supreme court justice of Montana, has been informed from Philadelphia that his daughter, Miss Velma Pomeroy, who disappeared here on Thursday, had been found there; the police were informed today. Judge Pomeroy left at once for Philadelphia.

The only clew the police had been able to find is the fact that the young woman sent a telegram to her roommate from a New Jersey town saying, "Will not be home tonight. Explain tomorrow."

Miss Pomeroy, who is described as being 25 years old and an unusually attractive young woman, on Thursday evening told Miss Helen R. Russell, who shared her bachelor girls' apartment, that she was going out to supper. Since then nothing has been heard from her except the message that she would not return that night.

Disregards Semaphore and Train Goes Into Ditch

La Crosse, Wis., July 2.—The Milwaukee railroad's coast train, the Olympian, was derailed across the river from La Crosse early this morning when Engineer A. R. Browning ignored a closed semaphore. The engine and tender and four cars were wrecked. No one was seriously injured.

Our June Jump

Advertising in The Bee (War Reliance Measurements)

First in Gains

JUNE, 1917 Paid Advertising in The Bee 37,603 1/2 inches.

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