

Brief City News

Have Root Print It—New Beacon Press. Metal dies, presswork, Jubilee Mfg. Co. Elec. Fans, 75c—Burgess-Grandholm. Platinum Wedding Rings—Edholm.

Try the noonday 35-cent luncheon at the Empress Garden, amidst pleasant surroundings, music and entertainment.—Advertisement.

Visits in Omaha—Leslie Lawton of Palisade, a Nebraska, spent the week-end in Omaha on his way home from Washington, D. C.

Divorce is Granted—Judge Day, sitting in divorce court, granted a decree to John G. Krause from Mathilda Krause on grounds of alleged cruelty.

Allowed to Register—J. Taneman, arrested at South Side for failure to register, was released after he had been allowed to register. He tried to enlist in the navy, but was rejected for physical reasons.

Invalid Needs Chair—Bessie Randall, superintendent of the Visiting Nurse association, knows a worthy man who has suffered with heart trouble for a year and to whom the loan of a wheel chair during the summer would be a real blessing.

Men Who Pass Snelling Will Become Officers

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Brigadier General William H. Sage, commandant at Fort Snelling, announced today that every man who survives the training camp period at Snelling will become an officer.

Conditions in the regular army are such, the general believes, that it is possible for some of the students who pass the examination for provisional second lieutenants of the regular army to become captains before they reach France.

The efficiency board has recommended the dismissal of twenty more students from camp.

Federal Agents Seize Letters To Former Austrian Consul

New York, July 6.—Federal authorities investigating suspected methods of communication between the United States and Germany, announced here today the seizure of a bundle of letters which arriving from the central powers apparently were intended to reach Alexander von Nuber, formerly Austrian consul general in New York.

How the letters now confiscated were to reach von Nuber has not been disclosed nor was his present whereabouts announced.

The letters were brought here by sailors on a Scandinavian steamer and delivered to a saloonkeeper in Hoboken.

The sailors admitted they were paid to smuggle mail past the British censors. Some of the letters were addressed to persons in New Zealand, Australia and India.

Still Need 100,000 Men to Put Guard to War Strength

Washington, July 7.—Latest reports to the War department show that the total strength of the National Guard is something over 300,000. More than 100,000 men are still needed to bring the guard up to war strength, and vacancies, probably will have to be filled by draft.

A gain of more than 30,000 enlisted men is shown for the last ten days of June. Only a portion of this number represent enlistments during this period, the total being swollen by official recognition of a number of National Guard units recently authorized and formed.

This recognition was given prior to June 30, that the states might receive full credit for all their men under arms in computing allowances in making the draft.

Richards Named Chief of Export License Division

Washington, July 6.—C. A. Richards, a New York exporter, was appointed today chief of the Department of Commerce's new division of export licenses, which will issue licenses for export under the export control section of the espionage act.

Export control will be put into active operation next week with the issuance by President Wilson of proclamations requiring licenses for certain commodities before they can be shipped abroad.

Lieutenant Turner Takes Col. Bingham's Place Here

Washington, July 7.—(Special Telegram.)—First Lieutenant Frank P. Turner, signal officers' reserve corps, is relieved from duty in the Western department and will proceed to Omaha for duty as supply officer, signal corps general supply depot, at that place, relieving Colonel Gonzales S. Bingham, quartermaster corps.

Bloomington Street Car Strike Finally Settled

Bloomington, Ill., July 7.—The strike of street car men, which today assumed such threatening proportions as to necessitate the presence of state troops, was settled late this afternoon. The demands of the union were substantially granted and a committee appointed to adjust any outstanding differences.

Mrs. Wilson Hangs Up Card of Food Administration

Washington, July 7.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson today personally supervised the placing of a food administration membership card in a window of the dining room at the White House visible from the street. The card was the first printed of millions that will be sent out for hanging in the windows of American homes.

WITHERING FIRE CRUMPLES TEUTONS

Series of Violent Rushes in Attempt to Retake Chemin Des Dames is Beaten Back by French.

(By Associated Press.) French front in France, July 7.—Personal initiative, combined with bravery and tenacity, won for the French a splendid victory, when the Germans attempted last Tuesday night to re-take Chemin Des Dames by a furious attack.

The French general, after inspecting the entire eleven-mile front, where the battle occurred, declared to the Associated Press today:

"The German crown prince had arranged a surprise party for this in order to offset the Russian victory in Galicia, but he knocked at the wrong door and received a disagreeable reception."

German Fire Intense. Before the enemy's attack began, an uncanny silence reigned along this famous road, where the hostile armies are facing each other at close quarters.

Suddenly the German bombardment opened and its intensity impressed the French general as being greater than he ever before experienced on the Somme, at Verdun or in the Champagne, where he had taken part in all the battles since the beginning of hostilities.

The shell smoke was thick and the fumes from poisonous and lacrimosal shells so heavy it was impossible to take observation. The French general attempted to communicate with his battalion and artillery commanders, but the wires had been broken by projectiles.

Then, to his astonishment, he saw his own artillery without awaiting orders open a barrage fire. He learned later that his artillery colonel, suspecting something was about to occur, had gone to a much exposed listening post between the opposing trenches, and from this vantage point observed an unusual activity in the German lines.

The French infantry in the first line swept the German front lines with rifle fire and hand grenades, while the French trench mortars worked as never before. The German infantrymen who could be seen waiting with bayonets fixed now found it impossible to leave their trenches and go over the top.

At this stage of the battle on the line from California plateau above Craonne to the Casemossion plateau, 2,000 yards westward, the greatest part of the two German divisions joined in the attack.

German Fire Held Up. Their artillery owing to the close proximity of the fire and German lines, was unable to play on the French front line for fear of hitting their own men.

The French gunners, more accurate in firing, managed to shower shells on the German trenches. Several strong detachments of German infantrymen, notwithstanding the French cannonading, succeeded in crossing the intervening space and obtained a footing in the French trenches at a few points.

The defenders, composed of regiments from southern France, who had originally captured the position were determined to maintain their hold. They immediately counterattacked and everywhere ejected the Germans.

Then they impetuously advanced and captured several German trenches which they still hold. The whole action here as at other points in the battle on the eleven-mile front, was not a mere trench raid, but a carefully planned attempt by the Germans to reconquer Chemin Des Dames, to whose loss they cannot reconcile themselves.

Confident of Success. The nature of the attack is proved by the fact that the German infantrymen carried into the battle their whole equipment and several days' rations and they evidently were confident of success.

Hundreds of their dead, many of whom were youths of the 1918 class, lie with packs still strapped on their backs in front of the French line and in the shell craters. The French commanding officers are enthusiastic about the undiminished dash and vigor of their men which they regard as largely attributable to the moral aid provided by the arrival of American troops in France and the Russian forward movement in Galicia.

The commanding general declared to the Associated Press that the presence of American fighting men not only encouraged the French soldiers in the ranks, but also their commanders.

MAY SET DRAFT DAY FOR COMING WEEK

Indications Point to Drawing for Military Service Soon; Method of Selection Not Made Public.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—Selection day for the new National army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various states complete their organization.

Indications are that the drawing will be held next week, but no official statement has been made as to the War department's plans. Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed.

It is understood, however, that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers. When a number is taken from the wheel, the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted.

Thus, as each number is drawn approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise, however, and the method of solving them can be known only when the administration makes known its plan in detail. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district who are liable for military service will certainly not be the same.

Aliens are registered, but not liable for duty. Provision must be made also to balance as far as possible the chances of military duty between the men in each district, so that disqualification of a large number in any particular district for any reason will not put upon those disqualified additional likelihood of being sent to the front.

While the first contingent of the new army, under the bill, is limited to 500,000 men, an additional 125,000 or 150,000 will be needed to make up the reserve battalions of this force. Reserve battalions are now being recruited for all regular regiments and will be recruited for the National guard when it is drafted into the federal service.

The organization of the National army will be on the same basis. It may be necessary also to draft enough men to fill up the regulars and National guard to war strength, although no decision to this end has been reached as yet.

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It is not known whether the government plans to call double the number of men actually needed on the first selection, in order to provide against the exemptions. Possibly only the smaller number will be taken, to be filled out by later selections until the ranks are full.

If the exemption factor is allowed for the first drawing, however, it seems likely that a million or a million and a half names would be provided for at least at that time, the men to appear for examination in the order in which they were drawn and the cards of those not reached in any district where the quota was filled before they came up before the board to be returned.

Another factor which is being worked out in the selection regulations is the provision of the law requiring that each state be given credit at the drawings for the number of men it has supplied as volunteers in the regular army or the National guard.

Eight states reported completion of the organization of their local and district exemption boards. It appeared tonight that there is but slight possibility of setting the draft machinery in motion by Monday.

General Crowder asked that all boards be organized by tomorrow, but present indications are that this will be impossible.

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NORTHCLIFFE TELLS OF FIGHT ON SPIES

British Journalist Tells How Phantom Power of Germany Was Crushed by Censorship.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, July 7.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British missions in this country, today authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the National Press club July 4.

He described the work of spies in England and the flood of vital information that pours out over the cables through neutral countries to Germany and spoke of the dangers of any except technical military and naval censorship of the press.

Only on two occasions in the last month, Lord Northcliffe said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy.

The address follows: "What does not seem to be understood here and what we did not understand at the beginning of the war is that the really deadly high explosive news is not newspaper news, but the news sent out by spies in code to neutral countries for transmission to Germany."

"It is not difficult for spies to get news. Their task is the delivery of the goods and on that task they concentrate. Now that ocean travel has become so difficult, now that the British mail censor has perfected his methods, the enemy spy working in our midst is thrown back entirely on the cable and on one or two steamer routes."

"I do not know whether you have a mail censorship on letters to Spain, but I venture to think that if you have not and start opening letters to that country, you will get as rich a haul of information as our secret service did out of the censoring of American letters to Europe."

"The cable censor must be re-sensitized. A world of meaning can be concealed behind the words 'Mother better' or 'Mother going to seashore.' Many complaints will come from business men as to detention of their messages, but business men of standing can easily satisfy the cable authorities and in any case, the main business at the present time is war and lives are more important than business losses."

"We in England were loath to believe in the existence of an extensive German spy system in our midst until strange happenings by land and sea proved their spy preparations, firmly established in England in years before the war, were just as efficient as all their other preparations."

"The German spies are divided into five or six classes, working independently of each other. There is the gathering of information personal and otherwise. An establishment called 'schimmelpennings' opened in England, purporting to be something like your Bradstreet's or Dun, but really with the object of ascertaining the secret for making guns, munitions and what not of every plant in England, together with any other information that might be useful to Germany, when it went to war."

"The second form of spying was organized by the German consuls in Great Britain, who collected information by means of hotel waiters, barbers, and domestic servants, to whom they paid comparatively small sums monthly."

"In naval and military towns the German government provided Germans with capital with which to open and purchase hotels. All this was done through the consuls. Then there was a series of spies organized by the famous department which had its headquarters in Brussels. These were spies who moved about in a good social circles as a rule, picking up any information they could get.

"When it came to picking up information as to British psychology, they got it all wrong, for it has been notorious that, almost without exception they reported to Berlin that Great Britain would not go to war. Members of this class of spy were entirely unknown to each other and only known to headquarters by numbers. They were paid a minimum of \$3,000 and a maximum of \$12,000 a year and were usually engaged in some other kind of work—very often insurance work, very often as traveling salesmen. Quite a number of them were women. Out of respect of their sex, among the spies we have shot at the Tower of London, the women have been exempted and sent to long terms of imprisonment."

"Further, there were the military and the naval spies. This kind of spying is regarded as legitimate among all nations. Carl Lody, whom I saw tried by court martial and who had an American passport and spoke an American with the slightest German accent, was a legitimate naval spy and was so regarded by our authorities, who treated him as well as he could be treated in the circumstances, and finally, very properly shot him. He was captured owing to clumsiness on his part. Among other foolishnesses, he kept his code in his pocket, and therefore knew at the moment he was arrested that he was a dead man. One of the things that led to his detection was the cable censorship."

"We had been warned for years that the country was full of German spies, but did not believe it. Germans were admitted to our clubs, went about among us and seemed very friendly. At the outbreak of the war we found that we had been entertaining several battalions of spies. I remember the sight that went on day after day in London, just before the outbreak of the war, when they swarmed to the German consulate to get their passports vised. Many of them obviously had information that a war was coming and that they might have difficulty in getting out."

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The section of the battle front eventually to be occupied by the Americans has been approved by Major General Pershing. The location is a military secret and no date or actual time has been specified for American participation in the fighting.

The battalion of United States soldiers that took part in Independence day celebration in Paris, has begun training at its permanent camp.

East St. Louis Men Demand Resignations of Police Heads. East St. Louis, Ill., July 7.—The East St. Louis Chamber of Commerce today sent a letter to Albert von Hoffman, chairman of the Reed emergency relief committee of St. Louis, which is temporarily caring for negroes who fled from East St. Louis, declaring that East St. Louis is secure to all law-abiding negroes who wish to return. The letter states that the Chamber of Commerce and the citizens' committee are able to give positive assurance that the negroes will be safe and will have the strongest protection of civil and military forces.

After a meeting today of the citizens' committee of the Chamber of Commerce it was announced the resignation of Chief of Police Payne and of Cornelius Hickey, night chief, would be demanded by the committee.

See Wants-Ads Produce Results.

Advertisement for Julius Orkin, 1508-1510 Douglas St. Features 'Monday---Great Sale of DRESSES' with various price points and descriptions of clothing items.

Advertisement for Mitchell Sixes cars, featuring 'An Extra-Smart Car The Latest Club Roadster' and listing various models and prices.

Advertisement for Wilton Rogers & Sons Co. featuring 'A Drive on Refrigerators' and a list of hardware specials including ovens, freezers, and shears.