

GENERAL SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF, TO BE RETIRED

Official Washington Believes Gen. Thomas M. Barry, Commander of the Central District, Will Succeed Him.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 21.—One month from today, Major General Hugh L. Scott is expected to complete his work as chief-of-staff of the United States army, preparatory to his retirement from active service the following day, which will be the sixtieth anniversary of his birth. Under any conditions the choice of a successor to General Scott as chief of staff would be a subject of lively interest and speculation in military circles, but under present conditions, with the nation engaged in the greatest war of all times, this interest has already reached the boiling point. From well informed sources it is learned that the choice is most likely to fall upon Major General Thomas M. Barry, the present commander of the central department, with headquarters in Chicago. No official announcement to this effect has been made, and those in a position to make such an announcement have declined to verify the rumors. Nevertheless, it is the general belief in Washington that General Barry will be the lucky man.

Has Fine Record.

No officer in the army has a finer record than General Barry, and officers who have been associated with him, declare that he will prove to be one of the greatest of those who have served at the head of the United States army, and the army has had many who deserve to be remembered among the truly great.

When General Barry was called to Washington by President Roosevelt some years ago to receive appointments as major general, the president said to him, "Barry, you are not made a major general because you are a Catholic or because you are an Irishman, but you are made one for the same reason that I was made one—because you are an American."

It was the late Congressman Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of Theodore Roosevelt, who started "Tom" Barry on his military career by obtaining for him an appointment to West Point in 1872. Barry was born and reared in the old Greenwich village section of New York City and was known as one of the brightest lads in the grammar school he attended. Likewise during his career at West Point, he was one of the most popular cadets of his class. He was a good student and a fine athlete, and when he graduated in 1877, he was assigned as a second lieutenant in the Seventh cavalry, Custer's old command.

Transferred to Infantry.

After three years in the Seventh cavalry, he was transferred to the First infantry, and with that command he participated in various Indian campaigns in the southwest, being one of the officers who were prominent in the campaigns against Geronimo and his Apaches.

In the Pine Ridge Campaign of 1891, Barry was promoted to a captaincy, and two years later he came to Washington for duty in the War department, after active and continuous service for sixteen years west of the Mississippi.

When the Spanish war broke out, General Barry was adjutant general of the Department of the Columbia. He was relieved of that duty and went to the Philippines as the first adjutant general of the American forces in the islands. He was one of the American officers, who had a prominent part in the Boxer campaigns in China, and when the foreign troops were recalled from Peking he returned to Manila as chief-of-staff of that command.

PRIEST LABORS IN WHEAT FIELDS FOR UNCLE SAM

One morning he turned out for work at 5 and worked an hour and a half before breakfast. In the heat of the afternoon, almost exhausted, he rested an hour. As the time for settlement came the farmer boss remembered that idle hour, but forgot the early morning overtime and insisted on docking him half a day.

Shorter Hours in Dakota.

Very little work was done in Kansas and none in Nebraska. The party jumped from Oklahoma to North Dakota, where much more attractive working conditions were found. The hours were shorter, accommodations better, and the use of bar water, common in Oklahoma, was wholly absent. Northern farmers showed more friendly interest in the men, and the shorter hours put more ginger into them and more was accomplished than in the longer work day in the south.

While acting as general manager, contractor and sometime banker for the party, Father O'Grady worked his way like the rest of them, mowing, threshing, driving teams and pitching hay like one to the manor born. At the start the ruling wage was \$3.50 per day, but later it rose to \$4 and board. On idle days board was deducted from the wage. Even at that scale the lack of steady work and the distance traveled between jobs swallowed up most of profits, leaving the college boys little more than the experience at the end.

Boy Babes of France Part of Kaiser's Loot; Horrors of War Vividly Painted by Red Cross Nurses in Amiens Sector

War Mothers Permitted to Keep Little Girls in Shell-Torn Caves Where They Have Lived Two Years.

Paris, Aug. 21.—A low, crooning, strange, pitiful, penetrating—like winds in a cave—filled the air. "What's that?" cried an American woman, leaning forward to speak to an English chauffeur, who for two years had looked on the most horrible of wars. A tear rolled down the driver's cheeks. "The children of France." "It sounds like a great dove coo." The chauffeur shook his head and stared over the landscape, marred by the recent ravages of war, as they sped by. The evening was falling like a mourning veil of gauze over the somber view. The road was vacant, but the surrounding hedges and trees seemed filled with the soft, penetrating murmur.

A Worn, Torn Town.

Suddenly bursting through the maze of beautiful foliage and under arched horse chestnut trees, the automobile entered the streets of a French town in the Amiens sector, recently evacuated by the Germans. The cannon of the Germans had been thundering all day to north, but now only distant mutterings disturbed the mysterious, all pervading chant. Such a village! Once it was a town of 3,000 happy people. Now the streets are filled with rubbish. Pretty homes have been shattered by shell and dynamite. Parlor furniture is scattered about. Ashes still remain in grass standing among the debris. The streets are untenanted except by sentries and occasional women and children, who by force of habit, hurry singly from cover to cover. There is a faint odor of chemicals. It fills the air. The Germans had been gassing the town during the day.

The Red Cross Angel.

The motor stops. The chauffeur explains to the sentry that she is bringing officials of the reorganized American Red Cross to the town to remove the little children and women. The chauffeur says that the Red Cross is responding to the first official call from the French government. The sentry examines the identification card under his hooded sentry light. He salutes, removes his hat and bows low. The captain of the guard arrives. He speaks fair English. "I have billets for you," he said. "You may rest tonight, but in the morning please withdraw from town. The Boche may gas us again. It is very dangerous here—especially for the little children."

"We Cannot Rest."

"No, we cannot rest tonight," the American nurse said. "We will take the children out tonight to a town some miles to the rear." "Very well, very good," the captain replied. He turned and summoned five or six poilus. "What is this peculiar crooning I hear?" the American woman asked the captain. "The children of France," he replied. "Why are they crooning like that?" "A Miserable Song of Joy." "Because they've been in caves all day. They are happy because with the French back in this town they don't have to stay in the caves all night, too. When you see the caves where the babies, boys, girls, and women have been compelled to live for two years and a half while the Germans were here you'll understand. It is just as well to visit the caves now as by day, for they are all dark."

Soon the party, equipped with shaded lanterns, stepped through the entrance of one of the shattered houses and down into the cellar. The shades were taken from the lanterns and the entrances to the subterranean galleries were revealed. The party entered one of these. The passageways led from cellar to cellar, but so intense had the bombardment been that even the cellars provided no shelter, and the women and larger children had hollowed out with their hands individual caves, still deeper in the earth.

"We shall not attempt to enter the deeper of these caves," the captain said. "We will merely spread the word of your purpose here and instruct the children to do as you wish. We will gather them south of the town and then you can undertake the trip to— But I beg you to hurry. Many little children have lost their lives in the gas attacks. We have made masks for them; but the new gas, which the Germans use, gags the children, and they remove their masks in the excitement, despite our warnings. Then they die in convulsions." The captain halted the party. A poultice lifted his lantern.

What War Means to Women.

"The Germans took her two daughters," the captain said. "One was 19 and the other 22 years. They kept them prisoners in a cave on the other side of the town. The girls endured living torture until children were about to be born to them, when they died. Whether by disease, this dirty wretchedness, or by their own hand, I do not know." "But don't wonder at that, Madame. More than a hundred girls had like experiences. Others were killed by bayonets, because they refused the advances of German soldiers. You'll see some babies born within the last eighteen months. Many others died. This is a terrible place to live." "You'll not see any baby boys. The Germans sent the baby boys to Germany, although some of them have French fathers. The mothers were allowed only to keep the girl babies." While the abelbodied women worked in the fields some miles away, ten or fifteen children were placed in charge of each of the aged or incapacitated women in the town. Usually these were 60 years old.

The party found some babies 2 years old and less, who had never been out of their subterranean birthplaces. They were covered with scales, their skin was red with constant rash. Their eyes were caked. Their nurses feared to bring them suddenly into the sunlight, because of the danger of blindness. Everywhere there was vermin, skin and intestinal diseases, malnutrition, and wide opened eyes of months of horror.

Children Like Lambs.

Emerging from the caves in another part of town, the party found itself in a ruin, where about 300 children were scattered about, so the shells would not wipe them all out at once. One would expect these children, who had lived so long in their subterranean homes, to be filled with fear and restraint. Instead, they frisked about like lambs amid the debris of their paternal homes. In the dusk the children walked—some marched in files—picking their way through piles of stones—not audibly or visibly talking to each other, but all half humming or crooning their monotonous, wordless, pitiful, penetrating sounds—like the winds from the caves. The sounds of the crooning seemed no louder when you were near the children than when you were several hundred yards away. There was no pitch to the tune, but overwhelming, depressing volume. None of the children smiled. Some had lost their minds through shell shock and wandered about in isolated spots. Others, maimed by explosions and splinters, or by convulsions caused by inhaled gases, limped about or lay on the banks. Some were startled by strangers. Others seemed dumb to all impressions.

BIG WORK TAKEN FROM ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

French proved justified, for they not only pushed the German intruders back as far as they intended, but took many prisoners from chosen German regiments. Terrific Shell Fire. All through the night the German artillery had poured shells of every caliber into the roads and communicating trenches leading to the front. They introduced a novelty in the shape of fifteen-inch shells containing enormous shrapnel bullets, which burst overhead, scattering pieces far and wide. But the disposition of the French troops was so cleverly contrived that they suffered little. Verdun itself received hundreds of shells, which simply added to the destruction in the city. All the ground within eight miles of the front lines was strewn repeatedly with shells containing a horrible new German gas known as "mustard gas," affecting the mucous membrane and any portion of the body which was exposed, causing terrible blisters, as its base was sulphuric acid, and bringing a slow and painful death if it entered the lungs. Airmen Are Busy. The aviators were busy as soon as the light permitted and the corps spent the night in the air. German machines shot down by gunfire, while German airmen made a specialty of attacking observation balloons and twice attempted to destroy these, but were driven off on each occasion. Information comes from various parts of the line that the French have in several places gone further than was originally intended and that the prisoners taken number into the thousands.

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OMAHA SOLDIERS MAY GO TO FRANCE, SAYS HARRIES

September 4 has been set as the day for formally opening the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve bank of the Tenth district. The bank will be located in the Farnham building, formerly the First National bank building. The quarters and some of the fixtures of the old First National bank will be used. A. Delano, vice chairman of the Federal Reserve board of Washington, D. C., was in Omaha Monday, meeting with O. T. Eastman, who has been elected manager of the Omaha branch, and with the newly appointed directors of the branch. Other bankers of Omaha were invited in for luncheon at the Hotel Fontenelle, when matters pertaining to the establishment of the new branch were discussed.

Hope to Go to France.

"The best trained division there will be the first at the front," he said. "I feel sure that the Nebraska brigade, judging by its condition now, will stand a good chance of being sent among the first to France." "There is great incentive for the noncommissioned officers to work hard now, for from their ranks will be chosen many for commissions when the three great United States armies are all mobilized. For the new national army the officers will be chosen from the officers' training camps and also from the ranks of the federalized guards." Major Harries is a son of Brigadier General George H. Harries.

INSTANT POSTUM as coffee's successor on the family table makes for better health and more comfort. Preferred by Thousands "There's a Reason"

PANIC STRICKEN PRUSSIANS FLEE BEFORE TANKS

Monster Machines Cover Advance of Infantry, Who Find Little Left to Do But Care for Prisoners.

British Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 21.—British tanks scored another triumph in the capture of important German positions yesterday morning in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, north of St. Julien. It was a tank show almost from start to finish and the infantry played the part of supernumeraries in support of the leading actors. Large numbers of the enemy troops added a final melodramatic touch by surrendering abjectly or fleeing in terror as the heavy leads lumbered on to the stage. As recorded in the official communication the British captured German defenses along a mile front to a depth of 500 yards. Among the strongholds occupied were the Farnour triangle, Hibau and Cockcroft farms, the sites of exceedingly strong concrete and steel machine gun redoubts that menaced the infantry advance. Tanks Go Over at Dawn. It was the dawn when the tanks lined up and waited for the signal to "go over the top." The British artillery, observing no less of chivalry to the tanks than to the infantry in the past, poured a preliminary stream of shells into the German lines, then dropped a barrage ahead of the iron monitors, which started forward looking for all the world like great dragons, that had rolled out from one of Hans Andersen's conceptions into the gray morning light that shrouded this battlefield in the "cockpit of Europe." Behind them came the infantry, ready to do the cleaning up of the remaining enemy after the tanks had finished their part. But there was little for the infantry to do except assemble and care for the prisoners as the tanks progressed. There was hard fighting at several positions such as the redoubts mentioned, but it was always brief. The tanks wheeled into the position and turned a heavy fire on the fortifications and the Germans were killed or else they surrendered. The army casualties were heavy. Great numbers of Germans were seen fleeing, terror-stricken, as the tanks appeared in the distance and a considerable number threw down their arms and surrendered without resistance. The tanks cleared the whole territory desired and then trundled back home. They suffered no damage and the casualties for the operation totaled fifteen. This has been the most striking incident of the latest fighting along this front. There have been intense artillery bombardments and the air services of both sides have been unusually active. Last night the air was full of British and German planes, which bombed their way into each other's territory amidst picturesque, but awesome flashes from breaking searchlight and long white rays from searchlights. The French engineers have encountered considerable difficulties amid the marshes into which their troops have advanced on their left, but the work is proceeding with marvelous rapidity. Up to date the French have captured about twenty-five German guns since this offensive began on July 31, and the machine guns taken are innumerable. Some of the captured redoubts were found to be veritable nests of machine guns. One field gun, which the German artilleryman was about to blow up, was taken near Les Lilas, the gunner being shot just as he was placing the explosive.

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Federal Reserve Bank to Be Opened Here Sept. 4

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Drexel's Arch Preserver

This is a most wonderful shoe, made on scientific principles to preserve the beauty of the foot. Stock is white canvas and fine glazed kid and so constructed that the arch receives the support necessary, going away with the banglesome, heavy metal arch inserted in the ordinary shoe. It is neat and attractive and light on the foot. We have them in two styles, broad or narrow toe—low or medium heels. All Black Kid, \$7.50 Black Kid Cloth Top, \$7.00 Parcel Post Paid DREXEL SHOE CO. 1419 FARNAM ST.

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THOMPSON, BELDEN & COMPANY

Have You Seen What Autumn Silks Are Like?

You have but to wander down our broad aisle, to inspect leisurely every worth-while value of the new season. Many women are making their selections now—and wisely too, for the assortments are complete and the prices lower than the present market warrants. Satin Radio Stripes foretell of many beautiful Frocks and Fall Suits. They are distinctive and must be seen to be appreciated.

The New Silks First

Percalés at the Right Prices

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A Reduction in Luncheon Cloths From Nippon

Substantial in quality, attractive in design, good for ever so many occasions. These are 60x90 inches and have been selling for \$1.50. Wednesday, one day, they will go for \$1. Linen Section

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In preparing for the opening of school, it is a pleasure to announce splendid assortments of Pony Hose. Satisfactory as no other hose for growing children, lisses, silk lisses and fibers in white and black. Wear considered, the lowest priced of all children's hose.

The Fur Shop Is Displaying Correct Fashions for Autumn.



At the very beginning of the war the whole Bell Telephone System was placed at the disposal of the government.

In War the Telephone Is for Uncle Sam First — for You Next

The government's needs for telephone service or equipment are given precedence over all private requests.

Our switchboards, poles, wire and telephones have been turned over to the government as needed for use at army headquarters, training camps and for signal corps service in the field.

Many of our skilled men are going into the army signal corps service, and employees of less training are taking their places.

Government messages on our local and long distance lines have had the right-of-way over private messages. In everything we have done it has been "the Government First."

The magnitude of the war has necessitated unusual preparation. Mighty forces are marshalling, great stores of food and munitions are being gathered and the energies of the nation are focused on war problems.

As the nation's military establishment grows, the demands of the government upon the Bell System are bound to increase.

Additional activity in commerce and industry as the result of larger demands for food and munitions from our allies and for our own use, means more need of telephone service by private business.

Won't you patriotically endeavor not to ask for additional equipment or use our local or long distance service unless absolutely necessary; for the government's needs must take precedence over all else.



NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY