



BRITISH SMASH WAY TO CAMBRAI; RAILWAY LINES UNITE TO AID U. S.

EASTERN ROADS COMBINE UNDER ONE GREAT SYSTEM TO SPEED WARTIME HAULS

Revolutionary Move Comes After All-Day Conference Between War Board and Government Officials; Vice-Presidents of Lines to Direct Operations; Pool Cars and Trackage Facilities.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Nov. 25.—Operation of all railway lines east of Chicago as one centralized system was decided on today by the railroad war board to obtain a maximum of efficiency in traffic movement. Cars and trackage facilities will be pooled, regardless of ownership or the railroad's individual interest.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVE.

This almost revolutionary move was announced last night, after an all-day conference between members of the war board and the government officials at which many remedies were offered for the freight congestion that has paralyzed transportation in the east. It was adopted as the best and readiest means of meeting a situation that has threatened the production and dispatch abroad of war materials.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

The roads will be operated by a committee of vice presidents of the lines, under the general direction of the war board itself, comprising five of the country's railway heads. The committee of vice presidents will be given full authority to adopt any measures found necessary to accomplish a unified operation.

The operating program calls for the following:
1. Diversion of locomotives, employees and machine tools from western to eastern railroads.

2. Utilization of repair shops on western lines for repairing eastern equipment.

3. Pooling of all tracks and equipment in the east wherever practicable.

4. Pro rata distribution among eastern roads of open-top cars on basis of tonnage-carrying capacity of the equipment in the pool.

5. Diversion from congested lines of all freight that can be handled by any open route.

6. To make more effective the pooling arrangement the war board recommended that the government take the following steps immediately:

7. Eliminate cross-hauls.

8. Survey the present contracts and methods of purchase and shipment of coal that cross-hauls may be eliminated and that coal may move on the shortest route from producer to consumer.

9. Extend the pooling of coal production and shipment.

10. Transfer as far as possible the movement of foodstuffs and other export commodities to southern ports to relieve congestion in north Atlantic ports.

11. Survey all government requirements involving the movement of raw materials and manufactured products so that the accumulations on roads and in terminals will be eliminated while products are awaiting shipment or export.

12. Require wherever possible the building of new lines.

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18. Require wherever possible the building of new lines.

19. Require wherever possible the building of new lines.

20. Require wherever possible the building of new lines.

BANKERS URGED TO HELP FEEDERS GET LIVE STOCK

Federal Food Administration Says Soft Corn Is Consumed Too Often.

Washington, Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Burke as chairman of the Live stock committee of the Federal Food administration, urges the live stock men and bankers of the state to immediate and concerted action. It is hoped, with these agencies co-operating, as suggested, that a great increase of live stock production will result.

The first appeal is made to 7,000 feeders of live stock, in a letter which went out Saturday to every feeder in the state. It urges immediate buying of live stock and the feeding of soft corn, which is quite prevalent in the state.

The second appeal is to the bankers of the state, urging them to co-operate with the feeders by loaning with unusual freedom at reasonable rates on live stock paper.

Insists on Co-operation.

After pointing out the necessities for increased production and insisting upon co-operation with the plans of the government, the letter to the bankers says:

"The Food administration has definitely announced its live stock policy, the outstanding features of which are the country's imperative need for increased production of meats and fats, and the determination of the government to see that the producer gets a fair profit. This includes a rigid control of the packer's profits, which inaugurates a new era in the live stock business."

Chance for Great Service.

"The co-operation of the bankers is highly desirable. You have it in your power, by loaning with unusual freedom on live stock paper, to perform a great public service."

"Owing to the very high prices for live stock remember that the borrower's needs are greater than ever before and he must depend largely upon you to supply the additional credit. This can be easily accomplished by your making greater use of the Federal Reserve banks. These banks discount stock paper secured by chattel mortgage, maturing in six months or less."

Never in the history of the state has the timely advice and assistance of the banker been so urgently needed."

Must Use Soft Corn.

The necessity for the proper feeding and utilization of soft corn is given emphasis in the letter to the feeders. By intelligent disposition of the soft corn, the feeder can do a double service. He can assist the government much in increasing meat production and also turn an other-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

U.S. COMMISSION SCORES ROUT OF BISBEE MINERS

Washington, Nov. 25.—Severe criticism of the persons responsible for the deportation of 1,186 striking workers from Bisbee, Ariz., and the Warren mining district last July 12, is contained in a report of President Wilson's special labor commission made public last night by the president.

The deportation was carried out by the sheriff of Cochise county and about 2,000 armed men, "presuming to act as deputies under the sheriff's authority," the report said and "was wholly illegal and without authority in law, either state or federal."

After extensive investigation of the causes and circumstances surrounding the copper miners' strike, the commission found that the deportations were planned by a number of Bisbee citizens, including officials of Phelps Dodge and Calumet and Arizona mining interests, although no disorder or violence had been threatened by the strikers. Most of the men forcibly deported were sent out of the state on a special train of box cars were law abiding American citizens, the report said and few were Germans or Austrians.

Judge Gives Instructions.

Both the morning and the afternoon session of court began a half hour earlier than usual in order that all the arguments might be made before adjournment in the evening. County Attorney Weststrand spoke for an hour and was immediately followed by W. E. Mitchell for the defense, who finished at noon. Attorney General Haver spoke for two hours this afternoon.

Judge Wheeler had instructed the jury that their verdict might be one of acquittal or conviction.

Administrator Hoover Promises
More Sugar for Nebraska

Washington Bureau
Of The Omaha Bee.

Washington, Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The sugar situation as it affects the central west, and in which Omaha is vitally interested, was the subject of a long conference today on the part of representatives of 22 jobbing houses throughout central United States and Food Administrator Herbert Hoover.

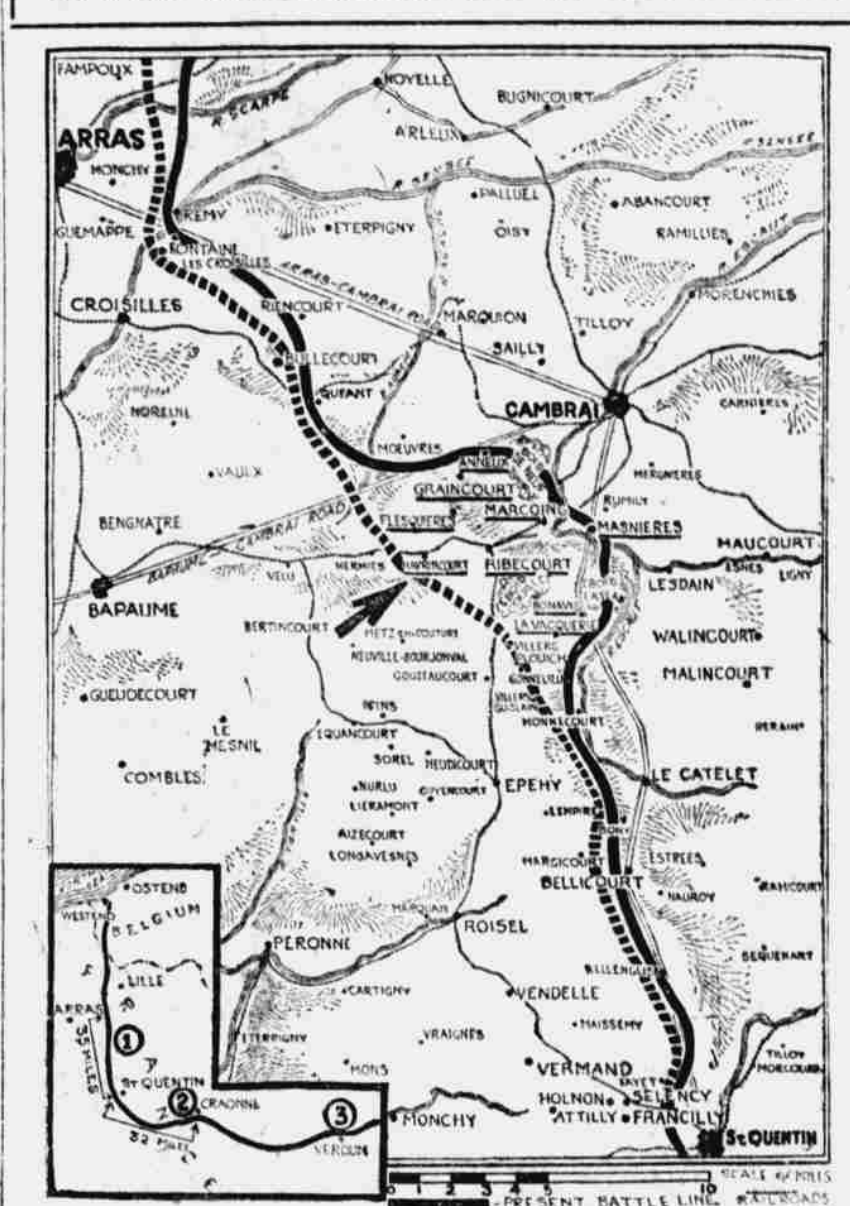
Four of these houses are located in Omaha. Attorney Charles L. Dundy of Omaha presented the case for the jobbers.

These men came to Washington to get an equitable distribution of sugar throughout the central west and they started in showing through their counsel that there was absolute discrimination against dealers handling about 40 per cent of the sugar output

of the United States, supplying about 15,000,000 people.

This was news to Administrator Hoover.

Map of Haig's Great Victory Over Germans on West Front



Starting with a surprise attack Tuesday, Nov. 20, the third British army, in a four-day battle, plunged forward toward Cambrai for the biggest gain of any single action on the western front. More than a dozen towns and villages and many thou-

sands of prisoners already have been taken, with the British still pressing on. The inset map shows (1) the British drive at Cambrai, (2) scene of pretentious French attack at Craonne, and (3) the Verdun sector, where lively fighting is also reported.

BOMB BLAST KILLS TEN IN MILWAUKEE

Police Station Partially Wrecked and Many Injured; Drag-Net Out for Suspected Italians.

(By Associated Press.)

Milwaukee, Nov. 25.—Ten persons are known to have been killed, a number injured and several are believed to be missing as the result of a bomb explosion of great force in the central police station yesterday.

The bomb was taken to the station by an Italian named Muzinni, who said he discovered it in the basement of the Madonna Del Pompei Catholic church in the Italian district of the city.

More than 25 Italians have been arrested. Muzinni is also being held.

The Italian was met near the station by Detective Bart Maloney, who escorted him into the station and placed the bomb, enclosed in a box, on a table in the waiting room, while he took the man into the office of Lieutenant Flood.

Bomb Suddenly Explodes.

Detectives were on the second floor of the building at the time, responding to roll call. When they came down the stairway and noticed the box one picked it up to examine it. Thereupon the bomb exploded.

The lower floor of the building was shattered. It is believed that many of the prisoners may have perished.

The known dead: Detectives Charles Seehamer, David O'Brien, Fred Kaiser, Stephen Stecher, Albert Templin, Frank M. C. Caswin, Paul Weiler; Henry Decker, stationkeeper; Edward Spindler, operator; Catherine Walker.

The injured: Detective Louis Hartmann, fracture of right arm; Detective Herman Bergin, leg injured.

Whole City Excited.

According to one of the detectives the bomb was a cylinder shaped affair about one foot in length and eight inches in diameter. Inserted in the top was a small bottle of liquid, supposedly nitroglycerin.

The dead and injured were scattered all over the squad room. Seated at either side of Edward Spindler, on the second floor, were Arthur Van Pieterson and Otto Gerlach. Neither was injured beyond the shock of the explosion.

Lieutenant Flood, in his office across the hall from the squad room, was thrown from his chair, but only stunned.

The woman killed, Catherine Walker, was in the station to report a robbery.

Say Cholera Was Cause of
General Maud's Death

London, Nov. 25.—General Frederick Standley Maud, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, who died November 18 after a brief illness, succumbed to cholera, according to the Saturday Review.

GEN. BYNG WRESTS BOURLON WOOD FROM GERMANS

Town of Moeuvres Captured as British Drive Behind Main Hindenburg Line in Terrific Offensive Against Great Railway Junction of Cambrai; Italians Balk Teutons at Piave.

BULLETIN.

London, Nov. 25.—British troops on the Cambrai front in France have captured Bourlon village and virtually the whole of Bourlon wood, including all the high ground within it, Field Marshal Haig officially reported today.

(By Associated Press.)

Hard fighting continued in the battle of Cambrai Saturday, with the British pushing determinedly northward on the Fontaine-Queant line west of Cambrai.

Unofficial reports late today indicated the probability that General Byng's troops had wrested possession of the hotly-disputed Bourlon wood from the Germans and had recaptured the town of Moeuvres.

Fontaine in Flames.

The village of Fontaine, less than three miles from Cambrai, was reported in flames, suggesting the probability of an impending German retirement from that place.

The Germans are resisting desperately the British advance which is being pressed most energetically on this east-to-west front. General Byng's evident intention is to drive in behind the main Hindenburg line, breached in Tuesday's surprise attack, and the Quent-Queant switch line, while still pushing his encircling movement of Cambrai to the north and east.

Friday's British attacks were chiefly delivered on this same front. Gains were scored, but Bourlon wood and Moeuvres still remained in German hands. Byng's troops had even captured Bourlon village to the north of the wood, Berlin's official statement indicates, but were driven back by a strong German counter thrust. British have pushed considerably to the northwest of Moeuvres, however, and are hammering at Inchy, which the Germans are battling determinedly to retain.

Teutons Balked at Piave.

The Italians have now completed a successful two weeks' defense of the Piave line and the northern front protecting its flank. Although they have had to yield ground during this time on the front between the upper Piave and the Asiago plateau, their defensive line remains unbroken. The Italian fourth army, under General Robilant, is on the aggressive between the Piave and the Brenta since Friday, while the first army beat off heavy attacks between the Asiago plateau and the Brenta, and the third army foiled further efforts by the Austro-German forces to bridge the Piave with pontoons.

In Palestine the British are closing in on Jerusalem, their official statements claiming added interest because of their increasingly frequent mention of Biblical names. The site of ancient Mizpah, some eight miles west of Jerusalem, was carried by storm. Northwest of the city the British were still closer, but their mounted troops near Beitonia, in this sector, were forced back a short distance by a strong Turkish counter attack.

Italians Take Offensive.

The enemy is attempting to come down the Brenta valley on both banks of the river in an endeavor to reach Bassano and the open plain. On the (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Second Secretary Resigns.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Baron Renard, second secretary of the Russian embassy, announced today that he had resigned yesterday with three other officials, who, with the approval of Ambassador Bakhmeteff, left the service of the Russian government because of the Bolshevik control of the foreign office at Petrograd.

Baron Steinberg has been connected with the embassy here for several years. He was a gentleman in waiting to Nicholas II.

A Service Flag for Every Household
That Has Given a Soldier to the Country.

The Bee has secured a limited supply of handsome paper service flags in correct colors, 11 by 18 inches, with from one to five service stars, to be pasted on the window pane. They are of the same quality and workmanship as the American flag which we distributed in the spring and they may be had at any of our offices by our readers at nominal price with attached coupon.

Omaha Bee Service Flag Coupon.

Good for one service flag when presented with 3 cents at any of the following offices:

Omaha Office, Bee Bldg.
Ames Office, 4110 N. 24th St.
Lake Office, 2516 N. 24th St.
Walnut Office, 819 N. 40th St.
Park Office, 2615 Leavenworth St.

Vinton Office, 1715 Vinton St.
South Side Office, 2318 N. St.
Council Bluffs Office, 14 N. Main St.
Benson Office, Military Ave. and Main St.

If to be sent by mail enclose 5 cents to include wrapping and postage.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair and warmer Monday.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour. Deg.

2 a. m. 29
5 a. m. 29
8 a. m. 29
11 a. m. 29
2 p. m. 29
5 p. m. 29
8 p. m. 29
11 p. m. 29

Comparative Local Record.

Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period for the last three years.

1917, 1916, 1915, 1914.

Highest yesterday 27 47 67 67
Lowest yesterday 27 21 32 49
Mean temperature 32 39 45 34
Precipitation .66 .08 .08 .00
Precipitation and precipitation departures from the normal since March 1.
Normal temperature 49.2
Normal precipitation 49.2
Deficiency for the day .82 inch
Deficiency for the month 1.21 inch
Deficiency for the year 1.21 inch
Deficiency for the period, 1916, 1.21 inch
Deficiency for the period, 1915, 1.21 inch
L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.