

INFANTRY DEFIES BLAZE OF ENEMY MACHINE GUNS

Charges Fiercely Through Storm of Bullets and Takes Villages in Bourlon Wood.

(By Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Desperate and sanguinary fighting has been raging in and about Fontaine Notre Dame since dawn today, when the British again attacked the strongly held village. Shortly after 9 o'clock it appeared that the assaulting infantry had stormed its way through the village in the face of tremendous machine gun fire, both from the houses of the hamlet and from LaFolle wood, to the southeast. Five hundred German prisoners were taken in the early hours of the fighting.

Late this afternoon the Germans hurried up two new divisions and threw them in for a counter attack along the Fontaine-Bourlon wood line. The fighting which followed in Fontaine was even more bitter, if possible, than that which occurred in the first rush through the ruined hamlet. A latest reports superior numbers of enemy infantry had pushed the British back through the village again to the western and northwestern outskirts, but the battle still continued with unabated fury.

In the meantime the British line running around Bourlon wood to the northwest was sustaining a heavy assault. The enemy appeared to be determined to regain this important position if it were humanly possible. The whole front from Fontaine to Bourlon village was the scene of fierce fighting, which at many places was at close quarters. The British line about Bourlon wood is still intact.

Started by Artillery.

The attack on Fontaine Notre Dame was begun with the assistance of a very heavy artillery barrage and throughout the morning the British gunners maintained an intense fire against the German positions there. The onrushing infantry drove an entering wedge into the northwestern part of the village in a short time, but they were held up here by a terrific rifle and machine gun fire to which they were subjected from every point of vantage.

Conditions were favorable to the Germans, for they were fighting on the defensive in well-prepared positions, which could only be taken by storm. Every machine gun was equivalent to several hundred rifles.

Despite the disadvantages the British continued the onslaught. It was a furious exhibition of bulldog courage. They surged on and in less than three hours had pushed the hard-hitting Germans back to the eastern side of the village, leaving German dead strewn the streets.

As the British fought forward and surrounded the various buildings containing enemy machine gunners, the Germans were compelled to surrender or lose their lives. By the time the eastern side of the village was reached 500 captives had been collected and sent back to swell the great total of prisoners taken since General Byng struck his telling blow last Tuesday.

The arrival of a large body of German reinforcements put a different complexion on the situation. These fresh troops immediately counter attacked and the fighting which through the streets of Fontaine took on renewed vigor. The weary British retired somewhat in the face of this onslaught, selling each foot of ground to the enemy at a cruel price. The western skirts of the village were reached, and here, according to latest reports, the battle continues.

Famous Tunnel Trench.

Some interesting facts were made known today concerning the famous tunnel trench, which the British now hold in its entirety northwest of Bullecourt. Part of this underground fortification was captured in the fighting previous to the Cambrai push, but a large portion was taken last week. The tunnel, which was built by Russian prisoners, was a most amazing piece of work.

It was 13 miles long and 40 feet deep. Entrances were driven into it every 35 yards and the Germans lighted the entire place with electricity. The tunnel was mined at intervals throughout its length, but the British quickly discovered the electric wires leading to the mines, and they were rendered useless.

BRITISH PRESS ON STEADILY TO REACH CAMBRAI

(Continued from Page One.)

lages of Bourlon, about one mile northwest of Fontaine. Both these villages were occupied by the British last week, only to be lost in the face of strong German counter attacks. General Byng's men, however, are making progress against the strongly reinforced enemy, from whom more than 500 prisoners were captured Tuesday.

Undismayed, apparently, by the losses sustained in their fruitless efforts of the past two weeks to break the Italian line between the Brenta and the Piave valleys, the Austro-Germans continue to hurl fresh troops against the defenders of the passes to the Venetian plains.

Threat to Seize Denmark. Fear of a German threat that it would seize a base in Denmark, should Norway permit the allies to obtain a base in its territory, is reported to be behind the conference of the three Scandinavian kings in Christiania.

From Copenhagen two weeks ago it was reported that the rulers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, with their premiers and foreign ministers, would meet in the Norwegian capital on November 28. It is now disclosed that hostility to Germany in Norway has reached such a stage that Germany believed Norway was about to give aid to the allies, and to counteract such a possibility informed Denmark that if such a step was taken Germany would occupy Denmark as a counter measure. This is said to have brought about the recent conference between the kings of Sweden and Denmark as well as the present meeting.

CHAOS SPREADS AS EXTREMISTS GAIN GROUND

(Continued from Page One.)

the western front, is reported by the revolutionary committee at Minsk. He refused to negotiate an armistice with the Germans and has been replaced by a Maximalist.

Announcement is made by the Maximalists that they are in control of Tashkent, capital of Russian Turkestan, after four days of fighting. The military revolutionary committee has seized the customs department.

Officers and Cadets Join Kaledines.

London, Nov. 28.—The militant cadets and virtually all of the officers of the anti-Bolshevik troops in the Petrograd district, according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post, have gone to join General Kaledines, leaders of the Cossacks, who is reported in control of most of south-eastern Russia.

Many hundreds of officers from regiments stationed in the rear and numbers from the front and virtually all the officers of the guard regiments, it is added, also have gone over to General Kaledines.

Spain Answers Bolsheviki.

London, Nov. 28.—In acknowledging the note of the Bolsheviki in regard to peace negotiations, the Spanish representative at Petrograd said he would do all in his power to contribute to peace, "for which the whole of humanity thirsts," a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd reports.

German Propaganda Increasing.

Washington, Nov. 28.—German propaganda in Russia is increasing in intensity, according to information received at the embassy here from the Russian ambassadors at Paris and Rome.

Every effort, they reported, is being made to misrepresent the attitude of the entente powers and that of the United States and misleading announcements of policy are being spread in Russia and in other countries.

In some circles it is believed that the representatives of the allied powers now in Paris already may have cleared notes on the Trotsky-Lenin faction that they interpose with Germany would be looked upon as severing relations. It was not apparent here if any such message had been sent.

Trotsky Makes Demand on England.

London, Nov. 27.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that Leon Trotsky, Bolsheviki foreign minister, has written to Sir George W. Buchanan, the British ambassador, demanding the release of two Russian citizens, Chichirin and Petroff by name, under arrest in England, characterizing them as "stainless and self-sacrificing men of high ideals." He demands also the release of others under arrest.

Trotsky alleges that many Englishmen living in Russia are openly engaged in political activities with the counter-revolutionary Russian Bourgeoisie and declares:

"The revolutionary democracy cannot accept the position that worthy heroes of the Russian revolution languish in concentration camps in England while counter-revolutionary British citizens suffer no restraint in Russian revolutionary territory."

Crisis in Italy Now Passed, Says Maurice

London, Nov. 28.—"It is now time to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed," said Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in an interview today. He added that there had been no important movement of German troops from the Russian front.

"Our troops are now in sight of Jerusalem," said General Maurice, "but the Turks have had time to get up reserves and make a stand, and it is probable that Jerusalem will not fall without another definite battle."

"The meaning of the recent lull on the Palestine front is that we must get up fresh troops, guns, supplies and munitions for that battle."

Day Nursery Managers Held for Infant's Death

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Indictments charging manslaughter in the death of a child were returned by a grand jury against Annie Murphy and Bridget O'Flaherty, the elderly woman proprietors of the Yonkers day nursery, of Yonkers, closed by the authorities a few weeks ago when they found alleged evidence that the inmates were not receiving proper food and care. The women were released on bail of \$5,000 each.

Nearly a dozen children died at the nursery in the last few months, it is alleged, but Miss Murphy and Miss O'Flaherty are charged specifically with being responsible for the death of William Barry, an infant.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair, warmer.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. Rows include 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m., 10 p.m., and Comparative Local Record.

Comparative Local Record.

Table with 4 columns: Station, W. P. M., High, Rain. Lists various weather stations and their conditions.

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Table with 4 columns: Station, W. P. M., High, Rain. Lists weather reports from various stations.

COUNTRY'S HORN OF PLENTY FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

Farmers of America Respond to President's Call and Yield of Field Reaches Wonderful Totals.

(Continued from Page One.)

Washington, Nov. 28.—Thanksgiving day finds America's horn of plenty with new high record fullness. Responding faithfully to President Wilson's appeal and the needs of a war-torn world, American farmers produced a gross total of \$21,000,000 worth of farm products, equaling in value the nation's total expenditure in one year of war.

That great total, being the value of all crops, animals and animal products, was \$6,500,000,000 greater than last year's and more than the combined value of any two previous years. There were record crops of corn, oats, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco and beans.

Figures Are Staggering.

The principal farm crops will reach more than \$12,000,000,000 in value, minor crops \$2,500,000,000 and animals and animal products, including butter, cheese and eggs, about \$6,500,000,000. This year's values are based on preliminary production estimates and prices paid to producers November 1 as reported by the Department of Agriculture. An official estimate of the principal farm crop values will be made by the bureau of crop estimates on December 11.

Corn, the country's greatest crop, accounts for about one-third of the increased farm products value of this year. It is estimated at \$4,659,000,000, compared with \$2,296,000,000 last year, \$1,723,000,000 in 1915 and \$1,577,000,000 the average for the five years 1910-14. In point of quantity corn this year saw its largest production, being 66,000,000 bushels more than the 1912 record crop, 608,000,000 bushels more than last year and 459,000,000 bushels more than the 1910-14 five-year average.

Cotton Ranks High.

Next in point of value comes cotton with a crop valued at about \$1,981,000,000, accounting for more than one-tenth of the year's total value increase. Production this year is about 600,000 bales larger than last year and 2,840,000 bales smaller than the 1910-14 five-year average.

Hay is the next most valuable crop, with a total of \$1,350,000,000, compared with \$1,162,000,000 last year and \$1,056,000,000 in 1915.

Wheat, the fourth crop in point of value, is worth more than \$1,000,000,000 for the second time in American history. Its value is estimated at \$1,320,000,000, compared with \$1,025,765,000 last year, \$943,303,000 in 1915 and \$629,939,000, the average value of 1910-14 crops.

No other crop has reached the \$1,000,000,000 total, although oats comes within \$25,000,000 of that figure, being valued at \$975,000,000, compared with \$656,000,000 last year and the 1910-14 average of \$442,909,000.

Consider the Spud.

Potatoes passed the \$500,000,000 mark, with a total of \$562,000,000, as compared with \$417,063,000 last year, \$221,992,000 in 1915 and \$213,651,000, the 1910-14 average.

Other important crops show increased values. Barley, estimated to be worth \$225,000,000, is more than double the 1910-14 average value; rye, with a value of \$95,000,000, is worth almost four times as much as its value averaged for the 1910-14 crops, and both buckwheat, with a value of \$26,000,000, and sweet potatoes, with a value of \$94,000,000, are more than double the 1910-14 average. Flaxseed is valued at \$29,000,000 and rice at \$33,000,000, both being less than last year in point of value, because of smaller production. Tobacco, a record crop, is valued at \$249,000,000, compared with \$169,000,000 last year and \$103,061,000, the 1910-14 average.

Striking Increases Shown.

Striking increase in value is shown by the beans, onions, kafirs and broom corn crops, all of which more than doubled last year's value. Beans are estimated at \$120,000,000, compared with \$45,000,000 last year and \$27,000,000 in 1915; onions at \$19,841,000, compared with \$9,882,000 last year and \$7,281,000 in 1915; kafirs at \$128,000,000, compared with \$33,000,000 last year and \$15,000,000 in 1915.

Government Commandeers Tin in New York Warehouses

Washington, Nov. 28.—Protests by canners against government commandeering of tin, revealed today that the Navy department has commandeered all tin in New York warehouses.

John Hughes, chairman of a sub-committee of the American Iron and Steel institute, who recently was appointed by the war trade board as consignee of all tin imported to this country, today sent a telegram of protest to the Department of Commerce, contending that if the policy were pursued there would be no available tins for food preservation.

(By Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.—Behind the meeting of the Scandinavian monarchs and ministers at Christiania this week lies the fear, unfounded though it may be, of Norway's entry into the war and of the German menace that, in this case, it should feel called upon to occupy Denmark as a counter measure.

The Associated Press learns from a responsible source that the conference was arranged in view of an intimation from Germany that the growth of anti-German sentiment in Norway, particularly after the sinking of the convoy in the North Sea by German cruisers, endangers German interests.

May Grant Allies Naval Base.

Germany also fears that Norway might be impelled, either by excited public opinion or pressure from the allies, to enter the struggle, at least to the point of granting a naval base to England and the United States, in which event Germany would feel called upon to seize a corresponding base in Denmark.

Upon the receipt of this information at Copenhagen word was hurriedly sent to King Gustave of Sweden, and Denmark's most prominent citizen, President Andersen, of the Danish East Asiatic company, who is high in the confidence of Berlin as well as London, was dispatched to Berlin to verify the report and if possible to change the German attitude.

Mr. Andersen conferred with Dr. von Kuehlemann, secretary for foreign affairs at Berlin, and he confirmed the report, adding that in view of the Italian and Russian developments the military and pan-German elements were again in the saddle in Germany and exerting influence against which the foreign office, with its more moderate views, found it difficult to contend.

King Gustave at Copenhagen.

King Gustave came to Copenhagen and spent a day in conference with King Christian, President Andersen and the Danish ministers, the subject matter of the conferences being covered by a display of gala performances, an opera ballet, ceremonial banquet and the conventional interchange of speeches.

As a result of the conference a decision was reached to make every possible effort to moderate the excited Norwegian sentiment and continue the three Scandinavian kingdoms in the path of joint neutrality.

Italians Lose Three Ships.

Rome, Nov. 28.—Italian shipping losses due to submarine attacks during the week ended November 25, were one steamer of more than 1,600 tons, one under that tonnage and one small sailing vessel, it was officially announced today.

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Established only a few years ago, it has now become one of the leading medical institutions of Omaha and numbers its patients by the thousands.

If you are sick and have not been benefited by other forms of treatment, you should investigate this wonderful institution.

The Solar Sanitarium is endorsed by leading physicians and is an institution of the highest standing. Our rates for treatment are most moderate and will be quoted upon application.

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KINGS CONFER OVER NORWAY'S JOINING ALLIES

Much Perturbed Over Growing Anti-German Sentiment and Kaiser's Threat to Seize Denmark.

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Priority of Coal Shipments to Great Lakes Ports Revoked

Washington, Nov. 28.—The government order giving priority to shipments of bituminous coal on railroads taking it to great lakes ports for trans-shipment by water to the north-west, was revoked today, effective November 30. This will make available railroad cars for shipments to other parts of the country.

PACKERS AND MEN TALK WAGE SCALE

Conference With Representatives of Labor Unions Planned Which Will Affect 100,000 Employees.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—Consent of the big packers to meet representatives of the stock yards labor unions has been obtained. At a conference to be held in the near future a new wage scale and working conditions for 100,000 employees in the packing plants in nine cities will be discussed.

Recognition of the union is the first point in the union demands, which include the eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, wage increases of \$1 a day over the amount now paid for the ten-hour day, and a percentage increase for piece work equal to that secured by hourly rates of workers in the same category, equal pay for men and women doing the same work, no change in the guaranteed time of 40 hours a week now in effect, improved sanitary conditions, abolition of company sick and death benefit associations.

Federal Officials Refuse Passport to Gregor Nielsen

Gregor Nielsen, Eighteenth and Davenport streets, applied at the office of the federal court clerk for a passport. He wants to go to Denmark, but as he is not a citizen of this country he was not granted a passport.

Officers of the bureau of investigation learned of his intention to leave the United States and notified him to call at the bureau Friday for examination. Nielsen is said to have made disloyal utterances. He does not deny he is pro-German. He was in the first draft and was sent to Camp Funston. He was discharged from there a week ago for physical reasons, he says.

Advertisement for Thompson-Belden & Co. featuring a cartoon character and the text: 'This Store will be Closed Thanksgiving Day'.

Table titled 'Winter Tourist Rates Via Rock Island Lines' listing rates to various destinations like Jacksonville, Lake City, Tallahassee, etc.

Advertisement for 'Circuit Tours' listing routes and rates to various cities like Jacksonville, Havana, etc.

Large advertisement for 'BURGESS-NASH COMPANY' featuring a cartoon of a man and the text: 'This Is for the LITTLE FOLKS of Omaha and Vicinity'.

Advertisement for 'GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES' featuring the 'Rock Island' logo and text about MEDAL Haslem Oil.