HOUSANDS ARE SLAIN IN GREAT RUSH BY ENGLISH

British Casualties 120,000 in First Advance of Byng; Teutons Lose 200,000 in Last Days of Fighting.

BY FRANK W. GETTY.
Staff Correspondent New York Tribune.
(Special Cable to The Bee.)

London, Dec. 4.—With German losses reported to be the heaviest in the history of the war and British guns mowing down the enemy's serried ranks like reapers with a scythe, fighting southwest of Cambrai continued yesterday with unabated fury. The Germans continue to make fruitless thrusts at the British lines with an attacking force estimated at 200,000.

The greatest confusion exists as to the whereabouts of the present line because the German and British communiques conflict hopelessly on a number of different points. Field Marshal Haig today makes no mention of several places at which the Germans claimed successes several days ago and which the British commander never again referred to.

Estimate of Gains.

The British estimates, however, limit the enemy gain to a strip of six square miles on the southern face of the salient and discount all German gains which are claimed along the Bapaume-Cambrai road where there is a discrepancy of nearly a mile between the two opposing claims.

The battle of Cambrai, which began with a tremendous British victory on November 20 and saw the famous Hindenburg line crumble and smash before the ghostly British tanks, has now entered its bloodiest stage.

The British victory did not end when Byng's troops earned a rest after their mighty drive of more than five miles over a 10-mile front. The British victory was halted only temporarily when General Byng reached a point three miles from Cambrai. What was a brilliant military blow on a front apparently made impenetrable by many weeks of German defensive work, has now reached a point where each day's fighting renders the initial British victory still more convincing.

Death Trap of Cambrai.

For the German high command has been forced to counter attack with hitherto undreamed of force and only the correspondent who has seen the German crown prince hurl waves of troops into certain death at Verdun can appreciate what the new death trap of Cambrai means on the termination of the war.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that a military decision on any front by any belligerent is highly improbable at the present time. Even the proud German high command today saw the great truth and General Ludendorff is not a man to hesitate to predict victory, especially after the German drive in Italy. What General Ludendorff and every military critic in Germany and the entente countries know is that the war will be won by the power which inflicts the heaviest casualties on the enemy.

Allied leaders who recognize that the war will be won by killing Germans and not by any sweeping advance on the west front hail the bloody conflict now raging near Cambrai as one of the few conflicts destined to have an important bearing on the termination of the war.

Observers at the British headquarters in the Cambrai region are emphatic in declaring the present German counter attack to be the most exhaustive movement ever started by the German high command on the west front. Prince Rupprecht in a desperate attempt to regain the ground lost in a single day to Byng's men, has for the last four days been hurling masses of picked German troops against the terrific British fire. Strategy has been thrown to the winds and the Teuton method of advancing in solid formation has again come into vogue.

Go to Certain Death.

The result is a German casualty list that must be beyond all comparison, even with Verdun, where the German crown prince earned the never ending hatred of the German people whose sons were sent to certain death against an immovaable wall of fire.

From figures supplied by the correspondents who saw the Cambrai battlefield strewn with masses of German dead, it is estimated that the Teuton losses are approximately double those of their enemy. The British losses last week were a little more than 120,000, of which possibly 100,000 fell in an offensive which swept more than five miles through the Hindenburg line. Conservative estimates, therefore, of the German casualties in the last few days' fighting at Cambrai, would place the number at 200,000.

The conclusion to be drawn from this, leaving aside the tremendous effect on the people of Germany, is that the allies by standing still and defending their position on the west front, are going forward in their work of winning the war by killing Germans.

Germany's second battle of Verdun is netting them almost as insignificant gains as the first historic conflict.

Germany Seeks Decision.

Washington, Dec. 3.—An effort by the Germans to bring on a decisive engagement on the western front is suggested in the department's review of military operations for the week ending December 1, issued tonight by Secretary Baker.

"It seems that a decision is being sought by the enemy, who realize that he cannot endure for a much longer period the strain of trench warfare imposed by the allies in the west," says the review.

"This explains the effort of the central powers in massing considerable forces in order to invade Italy—a concentration of troops made possible by the internal situation in Russia. This offensive was undertaken to crush the Italians and compel them

Looking for work? Turn to the Help Wanted Columns now. You will find hundreds of positions listed there.

U. S. AFRAID TO SEND WHOLE ARMY ABROAD, FEARING JAP INVASION, SAYS HINDENBURG

(By Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—General von Ludendorff, right hand man of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, is quoted by a correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as making the prediction recently at German headquarters, that the war will not end in a draw, but be decided in favor of the central powers.

ARMISTICE DIFFICULT.

The correspondent, says the Vienna dispatch, obtained this expression from Von Ludendorff in conversations with him during a visit to headquarters, where he also talked with Von Hindenburg.

"It appears the Russians are the first to be inclined for peace," General von Ludendorff said. "I will not say that I regard the Bolsheviki manifestations as a peace offer," he continued. "There must be a secure government for this purpose, one which possesses power to enforce internally and externally the results of the negotiations with us. Of course we can conclude an armistice with Russia at any time, as soon as we have the assurance that it will be maintained. A general armistice, however, will be difficult to achieve."

Retreat a Small Matter.

Regarding the situation on the western front, Field Marshal von Hindenburg said the successful employment of the German policy of elastic defense continued and, that when occassionally sections of morasses or smoke-blackened debris were left to their opponents for the purpose of saving human material, it was of no importance. Occasional local rebuffs must be taken into accounts as an inevitable consequence of carrying through great offensives at other points.

Regarding the supreme war council of the allies, the field marshal said with a smile: "Such institutions are always a sign of incapacity and helplessness. When they are at their wit's end, a war council is established."

Firm on Alsace Question.

General von Ludendorff said that for Germany there was no question as to Alsace-Lorraine. He thought a decisive blow against France perhaps would yet succeed, although nowadays, when national strength fights national strength, a single blow could hardly decide the war.

The general said, however, that it was not to be doubted a single moment who would be the victor.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg ironically referred to "the American advertising methods," adding:

"It is certain that the United States is making efforts to create a big army and the war is an opportune pretext for this, as in peace times the difficulties would be too great to do it. Japan, too, would not have looked on with indifference.

Afraid to Send Army.

"The Americans will hardly send their newly created army to Europe at once, as by doing so, their own country would be rendered helpless in case Japan should show a sudden inclination to square up accounts with America.

"Moreover the transportation question would offer difficulties not less than supplies. German U-boats would be a further obstacle. It certainly may be easy to build thousands of airplanes, as America has announced, but it is difficult to equip them, but wherever they may appear, the Germans will not be wanting."

Asked whether the western European powers, without the prospect of America's assistance, would not in the meantime have been forced to conclude peace, General von Ludendorff said:

U-Boat War Right.

"Since the U-boat war gave America a pretext to enter the war, this question is tantamount to the question as to whether the U-boat war was the right policy. Regarding this, my conviction is unchanged. The U-boat war is right. It has accomplished what we expected. It was not a question of starving England within a few months, but of making her inclined toward peace. The supreme army command intended by means of the submarine war to cause not so much special, but general effects, and especially as regards England—to cut off her very important supplies of coal pit props.

"How effective the campaign has been in this respect is proven by the report of the chief of the German field railways, that the allied troops in Italy need no other supplies than coal. The scarcity of British tonnage is also proven by England's inability to import Australian wheat."

With reference to the operations in Italy, Von Hindenburg said:

Praises Austrian Troops.

"The Austro-Hungarian army command, with which we have co-operated excellently, and its troops have stood the test splendidly. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops fought bravely and overcame all obstacles. Their views and their achievements are excellent."

General von Ludendorff, speaking on the same aspect of the war, said:

"Nothing definite can be said regarding our final aim in Italy. At any rate Triest is out of danger; the front has been shortened by one-half and the enemy has lost hundreds of thousands of prisoners and half of its artillery and material. Moreover, with the advancing season, the climatic difficulties will increase, especially in the mountains. On the whole, every offensive must have a somewhat long interruption or end."

Von Hindenburg in concluding his interview said:

"If for some time yet, we maintain our strength and exercise patience, we shall carry it to a good end."

AUSTRALIA GIVES FARMS TO MEN FROM WAR FRONT

San Deigo, Cay., Dec. 4.—Assertion that the United States must immediately recognize the necessity of repatriation measures for returned soldiers and start preparing for their rehabilitation upon the return from the European battles, was made today by Crawford Vaughn, former Australian premier, addressing San Diego business men at a luncheon.

The former premier is in the United States for a nation-wide speaking tour, under the auspices of the United States government, for the purpose of bringing about closer and friendlier relations between capital and labor for the government's war program.

"Business men and employers must aid in repatriation preparations more than anybody else," he said. "As a part of our program of repatriation work in Australia, our government is giving to each returned soldier who wants it, a good farm. Special training is given to him before he takes over his farming work. His first crops are laid for him, and he is provided with eight head of cattle. In addition, he is advanced up to $2,000 by the government to finance his first few years of farming operations."

"The laboring class of Australia is wholeheartedly behind the war against Germany and has contributed 300,000 men to the allied ranks," he said.

Supervises Foreign Exchange.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Frederick I. Kent, vice president of the Bankers' Trust company of New York, has been appointed by the federal reserve board to have charge of investigating, supervising and authorizing foreign exchange transactions, a duty recently delegated to the board under the trading with the enemy act.

Shellcase of First U. S. Shell Fired is Wilson's

Washington, Dec. 4.—The shell case which held the first shot fired by American artillerymen on the western front was presented to President Wilson today by the party of congressmen who recently made an unofficial visit to the battle fields. They also conveyed greetings from King Albert and President Poincare.

Each member of the party has a shell case from the first bombardment. The first one was saved for President Wilson, the second for General Pershing, the third for General Sibert, and those fired after the first three were distributed among the party.

TROTZKY RAPS U. S. FOR PROTEST ON RUSS PEACE

Says Notes Regarding America's Friendliness to Slavs and Armistice on Front Contradict Each Other.

(By Associated Press.)

Petrograd, Dec. 4.—The text of the note which Major M. C. Kerth, the military attache, sent to General Dukhonin under instructions from Ambassador Francis, protesting on the part of the United States against the negotiations for an armistice between Russia and Germany, follows.

"In accordance with instructions from my government, given by the American ambassador at Petrograd, I have the honor to inform you that owing to the carrying on of a war by the United States in alliance with Russia, which has as its basis the struggle of democracy against autocracy, my government decidely and energetically protests against any separate armistice which may be made by Russia.

"I request your excellency to give a written acknowledgment of the receipt of this declaration."

"Inexplicable," Says Trotzky.

Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, has issued a warning with reference to American and French communications to General Dukhonin, whom the new government recently deposed as commander-in-chief of the armies. He says:

"Major Kerth's action is still more inexplicable, since the head of the American war mission (Lieutenant Colonel Judson), made quite another declaration, that Americans do not desire to interfere with the settlement of any Russian problems whatsover. It is to be hoped that Major Kerth and others will take note of these words and will be guided by them."

Basis of Trotzky's Complaint.

"In addition to my letter of November 25 regarding an extract of newspaper reports from America, my letter must not be construed as meaning that my government has declared itself in favor of the success in Russia of any political party or any part of the population.

"Americans feel the greatest sympathy with the whole Russian nation in the complicated circumstances in which the Russian nation is at present and does not wish to interfere with anything but to help in the settlement of any Russian problems whatsoever.

Sympathies With Russians.

"Their sympathies spread to all classes of the Russian nation. Their representatives here are now informed that no influential part of the Russian population desires an immediate separate peace or armistice and there is no doubt that Russia is quite right, in the situation in which she now is, to raise the question of a general peace.

"There are no reasons, therefore, why the relations of the allies to Russia or to any influential part of the population of Russia should not rest on the most friendly basis.

"I wish to use this opportunity in order to express to your excellency the assurance of my deep respect.

"W. JUDSON."

Drop in Meat and Milk Prices Due, Says Hoover

New York, Dec. 4.—Lower prices in meat, milk and other commodities as a result of the enormous crop of corn which, it is expected, will be distributed throughout the country by January 15, was forecasted by Federal Food Administrator Hoover in a statement tonight. He declared that this extraordinary crop is "the certain economic remedy for high prices."

Mr. Hoover attended several conferences here today, at which the food situation was discussed with federal and state officials. Plans to appoint food administrators in every city and county in New York state were formulated at one of these meetings.

Nebraska Agricultural Wins Prizes at Big Live Stock Show

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Nebraska Agricultural college has won several fine prizes so far with its exhibits at the International Live Stock exposition. Bonnie had won first in fat Galloway steer class. Other animals took first and second prizes in fat Galloway steer or heifers under 1 year classes, and first prize in a herd of three owned by one exhibitor.

WILL DENY NEITHER COAL NOR TRACKS

Priority of Transportation Given to no Particular Industry Directly; Cannot Determine What Non-Essentials Are.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—Curtailment of non-essential industries to save fuel and transportation will be accomplished for the present, at least, almost wholly by indirection. This was made clear today in official quarters where it was indicated there probably will be no direct denial of either fuel or transportation to any industries.

The best plan, it has been decided, is to begin at the top of the list and assure coal and rail movement to the essentials. Fuel Administrator Garfield already has sent to the coal producers a preferred list of consumers as a guide in filling orders and at his request the railroads are giving preference to coal shipments.

Would Act Deliberately.

The committee on priority of transportation, of which Robert S. Lovett is chairman, is disposed to go at the problem of denying rail movement to non-essentials very deliberately. It is likely that no general priority order giving preferential movement to certain commodities will be issued, at least for a time. Members of the committtee think the railroads through their pooling best can handle the situation themselves. They are of the opinion that further priority orders only will hamper operation of the roads in the most efficient manner.

Dr. Garfield has requested an order of the committee giving right of way to coal over general freight. The demand drew from the food administration immemdiate protest declaring that nothing should move ahead of foodstuffs. The railroads, too, objected, and the result was that an order prepared by the committee never was put out.

If it should be decided later that it is necessary to begin at the bottom and declares some industries non-essential the committee on priority holds that the fuel administration is in better position to curtail them through its control over coal than is the committee with its supervision over freight movement.

The chief reason for dealing with the subject in the manner adopted, officials admit, is because of the difficulty in determining what are the non-essentials.

Both the fuel administrator and the committee on priority have powers about equal in dealing with non-essentials. If, however, they do not use the powers it will be left largely to the railroads to decide what shall be moved and thus the railroads might be called on to exercise powers of discrimination.

August Phillips is New Minister From Holland

Washington, Dec. 4.—August Phillips, named to succeed Chevalier W. L. F. C. Van Rappard as Netherlands minister to this country, has been pronounced acceptable to the United States and will arrive here in January. Mr. Van Rappard will leave for Holland as soon as his successor arrives. He will be entrusted with important duties in the ministry of foreign affairs at The Hague.

Jews Abandon Ancient Stronghold of Race

Amsterdam, Dec. 4.—The Jewish correspondence bureau at The Hague, says it is reported by the Budapest press that all Jews have been forced to leave Jerusalem.

Woman Anarchist Gets Ten Years in Prison

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 4.—Miss Louise Olivereau, self-declared anarchist, convicted last week on six counts of an indictment charging violation of the espionage laws, was sentenced today to 10 years in the state prison at Canyon City, Colo., by Judge Jeremiah Neterer in the federal court. She accepted the sentence without comment. She was charged with having mailed circulars to men of military age, advising them not to register.

DOCTOR'S WIFE USES HORSE LINIMENT

Mrs. L. C. Porter Highly Recommends Dr. Gatchell's G. & G. Nerve and Bone Liniment.

The following is the complete testimony of Mrs. L. C. Porter: "I have for the past several years suffered much pain and misery from corns and bunions, and have tried various corn and bunion remedies, but experienced no relief. A small bottle of G & G Nerve and Bone Liniment was given me by a friend. I applied but two applications, and, to my surprise and comfort, I was entirely relieved of my foot misery. I have told many of my friends of the merits of your preparation." G & G Nerve and Bone Liniment sold by leading druggists. Demand the genuine. A substitution will prove a disappointment —Advertisement.

NUXATED IRON

You Can Tell the Women with Plenty of Iron in their Blood—Beautiful Healthy Rosy Cheeked Women Full of Life Vim and Vitality.

Dr. Ferdinand King, New York Physician and Medical Author, tells physicians that they should prescribe more organic iron—Nuxated Iron—for their patients—Says anaemia—iron deficiency—is the greatest curse to the health strength vitality and beauty of the modern American Woman.—Sounds warning against use of metallic iron which may injure the teeth, corrode the stomach and do far more harm than good; advises use of only nuxated iron, taken three times per day after meals. It will increase the strength and endurance of weak, nervous, run-down folks 100% in two weeks time in many instances. *Dispensed by all good druggists.*

IF YOU HAVE ACUTE LA GRIPPE This remedy will 25c relieve promptly. At all Druggists. WEEKS' REM. 24 COLD TABLETS

TO THE PUBLIC—

An Announcement

For the information of those who may desire to know of the conditions facing the telephone industry of the country at this time, the following statement is issued by the Nebraska Telephone Company:

The policy adopted by the Bell Telephone System when war was declared was to serve the government first. Since then the government's requests for our trained men and for telephone service and equipment have had precedence over all others.

At an expense—in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands of dollars—comprehensive telephone systems have been provided for the training camps and cantonments. Bridges, grain elevators and other places being guarded have been supplied with special telephone lines. Between commissary depots, military headquarters and mobilization posts, special lines of communication have been established.

An enormous amount of telephone equipment is being sent abroad to build and maintain lines of communication between the army units on and behind the firing lines on the European battlefields.

The Bell System has organized and furnished fourteen complete battalions of telephone men for service as signal corps units with the armies in the field. A great number of our men have also gone with the national guard or other branches of the country's military forces. The draft, also, is taking many of our men. These trained employees cannot be readily replaced.

The telephone operators of the Bell System, also, are "doing their bit" by making every effort to help give prompt and dependable service. These girls realize the tremendous dependence the government, in this crisis, places on rapid telephone communication. These loyal and efficient young women deserve great credit for the splendid work they have done in handling the heavy telephone traffic the last few months.

As a result of the war it is very difficult to get enough trained men to build new lines to handle promptly the steadily increasing long distance business in some parts of our territory. Our local service in some localities is also suffering on account of the present conditions.

In addition to the government's use of our system, increased business activity, incident to the war, has placed further demands upon our telephone facilities. The cost of telephone materials, too, has practically doubled in two years.

As the war goes on the government's requirements for trained telephone men, for service and for equipment are increasing constantly. The present business activity is also likely to continue.

We greatly appreciate the kindly attitude our patrons in Omaha are showing while we are readjusting our forces and equipment to handle the greatly increased telephone burden thrown upon us here by the steadily growing business activity and by the growth of this city as a military training and supply center.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY

DIAMONDS WATCHES ON CREDIT

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.

THE STORE OF "WORTH WHILE" GIFTS ON CREDIT

WE ACCEPT LIBERTY BONDS AT 105

in payment for any of our merchandise, or in settlement of accounts.

A gift from our store confers the greatest compliment. Why not make gifts that are worth while, that last, and that give continued pleasure? By making your purchases from us you can have everything charged in one account, paying in small monthly amounts. Every article we sell is distinctive in beauty and elegance.

We urge you to do your Christmas shopping without delay, and to come early in the day—the morning hours are less crowded, which means convenience and satisfaction in making selections. With stores in leading cities, our large purchasing power enables us to make lower prices than small concerns. All the saving goes to our customers.

DIAMOND LA VALLIERE

180—La Valliere, fine solid gold, filigree work, bright finish. 1 fine diamond, 15 inch chain, special at

$25

$2.50 a Month

The Loftis Seven-Diamond Cluster Ring

The diamonds are mounted so as to look like one large single stone. Handsomest and most showy ring for the least amount of money. Our

$50, $75, $100 and $125

values are beautiful rings, handsomely cased, ready for presentation.

Credit Terms, $1.25, $1.85, $2.50 and $3.00 Per Week.

17-Jewel Elgin $14.75

No. 16—Men's Elgin, Waltham or Hampden watch, in 25 year guaranteed double strata gold filled case,

$1.50 A MONTH.

$1.50 a Mo.

LOFTIS BROS & CO. EST'D 1858

The Old Reliable, Original Diamond & Watch Credit House

Main Floor City National Bank Block, 409 South 16th St., Cor. 16th and Harney Sts., Omaha. Opposite Burgess-Nash Co. Department Store

Phone Doug. 1444 and Our Salesman Will Call. Call or Write for Catalog No. 903.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS