

GERMAN SOCIALISTS REVOLT; AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN ACTION

SERGEANT MADSEN DISPUTES STORY DETECTIVES TOLD

Denies Imputation of Cowardice; Says His Companions Try to Belittle His Part in Fight With Bandits; Each Side Calls Other "LIAR;" Scene Rehearsed Before Chief and Superintendent.

Acting Chief of Police Dempsey and Superintendent Kugel yesterday afternoon witnessed a re-enactment of the auto bandit capture at the scene of the thrilling battle last Wednesday night.

Sergeant Madsen had voiced his opinion that he was being belittled as to the part he played in that affair and to satisfy themselves the chief and superintendent decided to have the drama reproduced as nearly as possible to the actual conditions when the bullets were flying and Detective Rooney was mortally wounded.

PERSONAL QUARREL.

The participants in this re-enactment were Sergeant Madsen and Detectives Dolan, Van Deusen, Danbaum, Brinkman, Murphy, Barta and Jolly and Chauffeurs Armstrong and Bowman.

The scene yesterday afternoon resolved itself into a bitter personal contention between Madsen and the detectives, Van Deusen, Danbaum and Dolan being particularly outspoken against the police sergeant. The lie was passed several times between Madsen and Danbaum, and Acting Chief Dempsey interfered with this acrimonious feature of the reproduction scene.

CALL EACH OTHER LIARS.

Danbaum passed the lie to Madsen and the sergeant passed it back, and again the sergeant called the detective a liar and received a similar epithet in return.

Van Deusen charged that the sergeant was in the safest place during the thick of the fray and Dolan declared that Madsen was a coward.

"You can't hand me anything," replied Madsen.

"You were not handcuffed. I did not see you going up the stairs," were a few of the burning words hurled by Detective Danbaum to the sergeant.

Whereupon Acting Chief Dempsey and Superintendent Kugel intervened, explaining that they had gone to the house to witness a faithful reproduction of the scene and not to listen to personal exchanges of feelings.

Sergeant Madsen's face flushed with anger.

"Just let each man tell and enact what he said and did," suggested Dempsey.

Sergeant Madsen did not have a supporter among the group of detectives who took part in the drama, but he contended that he was telling the truth and at times questioned the correctness of words and movements of some of the detectives.

Rehearse the Scene.

The crowd went out to the house in automobiles and at the direction of the acting chief started the re-enactment scene, beginning at the time when Dan Deusen, Dolan, Danbaum, Madsen and Bowman approached the front door and Murphy and Brinkman went around on the south side of the house to the kitchen door.

Van Deusen rushed up the front steps, followed by the others, and when the door was opened he asked who lived there. Being told that Mrs. Daisy lived there, he forced his way into the house and exclaimed:

"There's a man's coat, look out!"

Madsen said he asked at the front door whether the man who drove the automobile lived there. Van Deusen then went to a room east of the north front room and indicated where he saw the coat, whereupon Madsen contended that the coat was in the north room just off the main parlor.

Dolan and Danbaum then led the way upstairs as they said they did on Wednesday night. In the upstairs bedroom Danbaum and Dolan described where they stood when Rooney was shot. Rooney was just outside of the door, Dolan inside

ROMANS INFLICT TERRIFIC LOSS ON TEUTON ARMY

Germans Make Powerful Effort to Redeem Losses Early in Week, But Are Beaten Back.

(By Associated Press.)

Italian Army Headquarters, Friday, Feb. 2.—The enemy made another powerful effort yesterday to redeem the situation west of the Brenna river, where the Italians recently won a notable success, but was beaten back by the combined action

reaching his objective of Monte di Val Bella, where the Italians are maintaining their position.

The extent of the enemy losses in the fighting early this week is now known to be larger even than the first accounts indicated. An observer who talked with a number of the captured officers and men said they were a miserable looking lot, many of them wearing Italian uniforms taken during the invasion of the Friuli region.

Trenches Are Levelled.

All the prisoners agreed as to the furious nature of the fighting and the exceptionally heavy losses caused by the concentration of the fire of the Italian, French and British batteries.

The trenches were leveled and the links between the forward and rear lines swept away, thus stopping all communications and preventing the officers from securing co-ordination in the work of the artillery and the infantry.

The few trenches remaining were littered with dead and the survivors were found for the most part on their knees, hysterically crying or praying.

The 21st rifle division of the Austrian forces had 5,000 men put out of action, or about 70 per cent of the fighting force. Brigades of the 18th and 20th Austrian divisions had casualties amounting to approximately 50 per cent.

Only Few Hundred Left.

But the most terrible loss was inflicted on the 16th landstrum, which of several thousand men in line, has only a few hundred left.

The magnitude of such losses was due to the triple artillery fire of the allies, maintained for 40 consecutive hours, often cross firing from two or three directions simultaneously.

An unusual feature of this artillery action was the complete unity brought about among the Italian, French and British batteries.

This was so marked that one of the chiefs of the artillery staff exclaimed: "At last we have realized unity of command right in the face of the enemy fire."

An enemy battery with four monster 240 millimeter guns was destroyed completely. The whole action disclosed unusual demoralization and confusion in the enemy lines.

Europe's Really Sick Man



SENATOR STONE IN PLOT TO STIR UP REVOLUTION

Prominent English Statesman and U. S. Senator Plan to Start Uprising Among Teutons.

London, Feb. 2.—Berlin dispatches detailing an alleged Anglo-American plot to foment revolutions in the central powers are published by Cologne newspapers, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam.

In Washington on New Year's day, it is said that 250,000,000 marks was subscribed for this purpose.

The revolutionists were to be organized in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

American and English Leaders.

The organization was to be under the leadership of Senator Stone and Earl Reading and Viscount Northcliffe.

It was to have branches in neutral capitals surrounding Germany and German speaking neutrals were to be sent into Germany in an effort to incite the workers in munition factories to strike.

The dispatches declare that there was also to be sabotage in the German munition making industry.

Two Anarchists Must Serve Jail Sentences

New York, Feb. 2.—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists, today lost the liberty they have had under bonds while the United States supreme court was considering their appeal from conviction for conspiracy to interfere with the operation of the selective draft law.

Berkman will be taken to the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Goldman will be returned to the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo.

Both were sentenced to two years imprisonment and to pay fines of \$10,000 each and were serving their terms when they were released under bonds of \$25,000 each, pending the supreme court's decision.

UNITED STATES TROOPS ARE WITHIN SIXTY FEET OF GERMAN TRENCHES

Water Cause of Discomfort to Sammies, But Drives Rats Away; Men Indifferent to Shell Explosions and Watch Fights Between Airplanes; Food Supply Excellent.

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Friday, Feb. 1.—American troops in trenches on the French front at one place are only 60 feet from the German line.

In another place a mile of ground separates the opposing positions. At this point, however, there are a number of ponds, and neither side apparently desires to occupy the water-covered ground.

TRENCHES IN MARSH.

The American trenches all are in more or less marshy ground, making the use of "duck boards" necessary except when the trench water and mud are frozen. The trenches were shallow when the Americans moved in, but since then they have been deepened and improved.

Water Drives Rats Away.

In every dugout the soldiers work almost constantly at the pumps keeping out the water which seeps in.

The watery conditions are unfavorable for trench rats and few of them are seen. One unit spent more than a week in the line before seeing a rat, and he was in a hurry to get to some place where the ground was drier.

In some places the artillery is on ground but little higher than the trenches, although a number of the batteries manage to keep "dry feet" most of the time.

The enemy artillery in some places is on higher ground than the American, and within sight of one of our positions there is a German observation post overlooking much territory.

This has been shelled repeatedly and doubtless has been hit on several occasions. On clear nights the hill upon which this post stands out against the sky is illuminated occasionally by rockets sent up by one side or the other so that the men in the line may see the shadows which mean that the enemy is near.

Night Scenes Are Thrilling.

The scene at night is thrilling and inspiring.

On the firing platforms the men stand near their rifles. Others splash through the trench, sometimes slipping from the duck boards into water above their knees.

They probably are going out on patrol. If the position is near the enemy lines hardly a word is spoken, and when a word is necessary it is spoken in a whisper.

Faraway to one side of the position a white stream shoots up to the sky and breaks into white balls that throw a light as if from powerful electric batteries. The reflections show wire entanglements and scrubby bushes on the hills near by, then the lights die out.

SAMMIES FORCE WITHDRAWAL OF MACHINE GUNS

Brisk Artillery Duel With Enemy Results in Victory for U. S. Troops; Three Casualties Among Americans.

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Feb. 2.—American gunners and riflemen have made it hot for enemy snipers during the last 24 hours.

One German sniping post discovered by a patrol was obliterated completely by our artillery fire.

An enemy machine gun secretly placed during a fog where it could enfilade our lines, had to be withdrawn when American machine guns concentrated their fire on a nest of the busy enemy snipers and compelled them all to seek safer cover.

Shell Enemy Lines.

American artillery shelled the enemy first lines accurately with high explosives and responded almost instantly to a call for a barrage from the front line, when the men there saw movements on the other side of the wire. When the artillery fire ceased, no Germans were visible.

There was no aerial activity because of the fog.

Report Three Casualties.

Three casualties were reported. Two were caused by accidental bullet wounds and one by shell fire.

Observers report that the Germans are becoming nervous and jumpy. This was indicated especially by the unusual number of flares sent up during last night.

After one series, the Americans got their first experience with the enemy "flying pigs," a number of which were aimed at an observation post without result.

One group of American snipers discovered enemy snipers and fired so well that the enemy retired hastily. It is believed some German casualties were caused.

BERLIN LEADERS PLAN NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION

Arrest of Socialist Deputy Enrages Strikers; Police Use Swords to Disperse Rioters at Capital; Many Factories Placed Under Martial Law and Workers Ordered to Return to Tasks.

(By Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 2.—A national demonstration is being organized in Germany as a protest against the arrest of Herr Dittman, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam reports.

Hugh Haase, a socialist deputy, appealed to Chancellor von Hertling to obtain the release of Herr Dittman.

The chancellor said he was powerless, as Berlin was entirely in the hands of the military.

POLICE USE SABERS.

The newspaper Tyd learns from a reliable source that the rioting in Berlin on Thursday was precipitated by a shot fired when the police were trying to disperse a crowd which was proceeding towards Charlottenburg crying "peace and bread."

A panic ensued when the shot was fired and the police charged with drawn sabers.

The strikers sought shelter behind overturned tram cars and fired or hurled projectiles at the police, who were unable to keep the excited people under control.

About 30 strikers were wounded and taken to a hospital. Many onlookers who were wounded were treated in drug stores.

Crowds at various places attempted further riots.

Detachments of cavalry and machine gun corps have been collected in the neighborhood of Berlin.

MOB ATTACKS SOLDIERS.

Serious rioting on Thursday at Spandau, where important German war industries are located, is reported in German newspapers, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says.

Soldiers were attacked by a mob. A policeman was dragged from his horse and beaten.

Four thousand men who have been employed at the harbor works are on strike, the dispatch reports.

Strikers attacked the railway leading to one of the factories. At Siemensstadt, a suburb of Spandau, tram cars were overturned.

A mob stormed a bakery and compelled the proprietor to distribute bread without bread cards.

Factories Under Martial Law.

Seven Berlin factories have been placed under martial law and the strikers ordered to resume their work by 7 o'clock Monday morning at the latest, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam today.

Their failure to return, it is announced, will be punished according to military discipline.

Socialists Want Reichstag.

A demand that the German Reichstag be summoned to discuss the strike was made by the Vorwaerts in a leading article Friday, an Exchange Telegraph company dispatch from Copenhagen Friday says.

The Berliner Tageblatt, it is added, declares that the civil power will not grant the wish of the socialists and summon the Reichstag, as the radical elements would only be given an opportunity to preach strike propaganda in the parliament.

Dittman Addressed Crowd.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Berlin evening newspapers just received here state that Wilhelm Dittman, socialist member of the Reichstag, was arrested when he attempted to address a crowd in a suburb of Berlin.

Deputy Dittman's name was linked last October with those of Deputies Haase and Voghter, also socialists, with the mutiny in the German fleet.

The Vorwaerts in its report of a Reichstag debate quoted Herr Haase as saying that the condemned sailors were accused of distributing pamphlets given to them by Deputy Dittman, which had been passed by the censor.

The mutiny is reported to have occurred about eight months previous to the debate.

General March to Be New Chief of Staff

Washington, Feb. 2.—Major General Peyton C. March is slated to become acting chief of staff of the army if General Pershing can spare him from his present duties as chief of the expeditionary forces.

No reply has been received as yet from General Pershing.

Dramatic Critic Dies.

New York, Feb. 3.—Leander Richardson, dramatic editor critic and author, died today at his home here today aged 62 years.

Red Guards Are Defeated by Finns

Stockholm, Feb. 2.—The latest reports from Finland indicate that the government troops under General Mannerheim are making good progress toward the south, defeating detachments of the red guard and the Russian Bolsheviks on their way.

The taking of Kristinestad was of especial value as it gives the government troops access to a harbor and helps to solve the problem of feeding the troops.

By occupying Tavastus, General Mannerheim has cut railway communication with Helsinki for Tammerfors.

The railway stations are crowded with peasants awaiting transportation to join the army.

The Helsingfors correspondent of the Copenhagen Dagens Nyheder reports that all the shops, the large restaurants and the banks of the capital are closed and the inhabitants are fleeing from the city.

"State Your Facts"

There is always the possibility that you may know so much about the property you have for sale that you fail to appreciate how little your prospect knows about it.

Each one of your want ads should be, as far as possible, a complete presentation, a sales talk, as thorough as if you were making a personal presentation.

Drive every point home, don't leave too much to the reader's imagination. Give a full description, not flamboyant and full of gush, but straightforward talk, based on absolute facts.

Place your ad in The Bee before 9 O'Clock

tonight for presentation in The Bee's big Sunday want ad section, and don't forget to

Keep Your Eye On The Bee.

IMPROVING EVERY DAY

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair; colder.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Temp.	Wind.
6 a. m.	34	4
7 a. m.	34	4
8 a. m.	34	4
9 a. m.	34	4
10 a. m.	34	4
11 a. m.	34	4
12 m.	34	4
1 p. m.	34	4
2 p. m.	34	4
3 p. m.	34	4
4 p. m.	34	4
5 p. m.	34	4
6 p. m.	34	4
7 p. m.	34	4
8 p. m.	34	4
9 p. m.	34	4
10 p. m.	34	4
11 p. m.	34	4
12 m.	34	4

Comparative Local Record.

	1913.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Highest yesterday	33	6		
Lowest yesterday	3	-23		
Mean temperature	18	-8		
Precipitation	99	90		
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:				
Normal temperature	21	21	21	21
Deficiency for the day	7	7	7	7
Total deficiency since March 1.	143	143	143	143
Normal precipitation	55	55	55	55
Deficiency for the day	11	11	11	11
Total precipitation since Mar. 1.	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47
Deficiency since March 1.	52.53	52.53	52.53	52.53
Deficiency for our period, 1915	52.53	52.53	52.53	52.53