



U. S. TROOPS BATTLE GERMANS IN FRANCE; GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADERS UNDER ARREST

STRIKE IN GERMANY WANING UNDER IRON RULE OF MILITARY

General Von Kessell Threatens Trial by Court Martial and Summary Execution for Strikers Failing to Resume Work Today; Deputy Dittman of Reichstag Arrested for Treason.

(By Associated Press.) Amsterdam, Feb. 3.—Ending of the strike in Germany on Monday is predicted in a semi-official statement issued in Berlin on Saturday evening. It follows: "The strike everywhere is on the wane. Many factories now are working with full staffs, and it is assumed the strike will be ended entirely on Monday. This opinion is confirmed by reports from all parts of the country."

After more than half the ship yards workers at Hamburg had resumed work, the strikers' committee there resolved to call the workmen out again Saturday, according to a copy of the Berlan Lokal Anzeiger of that day received here.

PUNISHMENT THREAT. London, Feb. 3.—General von Kessell, military commandant of Brandenburg province, in which Berlin is situated, threatens summary punishment of strikers, who fail to obey his order that they resume work on Monday morning. An exchange telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the proclamation set 7 o'clock as the hour at which they must return to work, adding: "Employees failing to resume work will be tried by court martial, which is authorized to impose sentence of death, execution to take place within 24 hours of the time the sentence is imposed."

DEPUTY DITTMAN HELD FOR TREASON. Deputy Dittman of the Reichstag, who was arrested while addressing strikers, is accused not only of inciting martial law, but of inciting to high treason, according to the Berlin press. The Lokal Anzeiger says he urged in his speech that the strike must be maintained.

WORKERS STILL RESTLESS. Germany's workers are still in a restless mood although the strike movement appears to be on the wane, largely through the adoption of drastic measures by the authorities, there are threats of further demonstrations and a continuation of sporadic disorders.

Berlin and its environs remain the center of the disturbance. The city is under military control. Factories where strikes are in progress have been militarized, say dispatches, and the workers warned to report for work by Monday morning or undergo military discipline.

Riots on Thursday. The most serious disturbances appear to have occurred in Berlin Thursday when crowds got out of hand, overturned street cars, interfered with workers who had kept to their employment and frequently collided with the police.

Angry Over Arrest. A nationwide demonstration is threatened over the arrest of Deputy William Dittmann, one of the independent socialist leaders, for attempting to address a street crowd. The completeness of the military control of Berlin is indicated by the reported refusal of Chancellor von Hertling to order the deputy's release when asked to do so, giving as a reason that he was powerless to interfere, as the capital was entirely in military hands. At the same time a great number of socialist leaders were arrested in Berlin.

The semi-official statement sent from Berlin on Friday night declares that Friday's disturbances were of a minor nature, that men were returning to work and that prevailing opinion was that the strike had passed the high water mark.

Krupp Plant Runs. The Krupp plant at Essen was in full swing, it was asserted, while work was again proceeding in the ship yards at Hamburg and Danzig and (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

224 Britons Go Down on Ship Sunk by Germans. London, Feb. 3.—The British armed boarding steamer Louvain, Lieutenant Commander M. G. Easton commanding, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on January 21. Seven officers and 217 men were lost.

This official announcement was made tonight.

Dr. W. J. Leary, Captain in Army, Leaves for Kelly's Field, Texas. Dr. William J. Leary, who was commissioned as captain in the United States Medical Reserve corps, left Tuesday for Kelly's Field, San Antonio, Tex., where he will serve with the aviation division.

He was born in Omaha, was graduated from Creighton college of arts in 1904, as a valedictorian of his class, served as police surgeon, and was an interne in St. Joseph's hospital. During the last two summers he was in charge of the life-saving crew at Municipal beach, Carter lake.

A friend of Dr. Leary wrote these lines: "In his going to serve with Uncle Sam, Omaha has added another full-fledged citizen to the number of boys in khaki, who will do their full share."

Waldorf-Astoria Bought By Dupont for \$20,000,000. New York, Feb. 3.—A company in which T. Coleman Dupont is financially interested has been formed to take over the Waldorf-Astoria in this city, one of the best-known hotels in the world, it was announced tonight by George C. Boldt, manager of the hotel. The sale involved \$20,000,000.

Waldorf-Astoria Bought By Dupont for \$20,000,000. (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

American Guard of Honor for French Heroes Who Are Decorated for Bravery



AMERICAN GUARD OF HONOR. Committee on Public Information, Supplied by U.S.

American troops in France acting as guard of honor for French heroes being decorated for bravery under fire. The scene was an inspiration for our boys at the training camp where the ceremonies took place.

3 MEN SHOT IN ST. LOUIS STREET CAR LINE STRIKE. Surface Roads of Mound City Almost Completely Blocked as Result of Labor Difficulty.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—Street railway traffic in St. Louis was almost at a standstill today as a result of the strike of motormen and conductors who went out last midnight. About 60 cars were operated today, a trifle

more than one-tenth of the normal Sunday service.

Fifty arrests were made for minor acts of violence. At dark all cars were returned to the sheds, and it was announced that no effort would be made to operate any of the lines tonight.

Three men were shot in strike riots tonight, according to reports received at police headquarters. Albert Hoelzle, a striker, said he was shot from a car window.

Another striker was shot at the car barns in the western part of the city. Police raided the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World and arrested 30 men. The secretary of the organization denied that the Industrial Workers of the World had any part in fomenting the strike.

Women Urge U. S. to Join In Russ Peace Farley. New York, Feb. 3.—Resolutions urging the United States government to join Russia in peace negotiations on the basis of "no forcible annexations and no punitive indemnities" and "immediate recognition of the de facto Russian government" were adopted at the convention of the New York state branch of the woman's peace party here today.

A plea for the passage of the federal woman suffrage amendment also was contained in resolutions of greetings to be sent President Wilson.

U. S. Destroyers Alert. But the comparative immunity of the American destroyers from torpedo attack—despite the loss of the Jacob Jones and the slight disablement of the Cassin—is noteworthy in this connection. The Germans hate the American destroyers as one of their worst enemies in their most fertile field of action and there is scarcely an American destroyer but has had one or more German torpedoes fired at it, yet only twice have the torpedoes found their mark.

The Americans and the British with whom they are co-operating so successfully in this game of hunting "tin-fish," attribute their immunity to the mobility of the destroyer. The alertness of the American naval men coupled with their well known keenness for offensive tactics against the submarine have been responsible for their slight losses. Sharp lookouts and skillful maneuvering enable them to cheat the Germans so often.

GERMANS LACK TORPEDOES; POOR QUALITY USED. Factories Unable to Furnish Enough to Keep U-Boats Busy; U. S. Destroyers Good Dodgers.

(By Associated Press.) Base of American Flotilla in British Waters, Feb. 3.—Shortage of torpedoes is one of the most serious facts with which the directors of the German U-boat war are now faced. It is a well known and admitted fact that German factories are at present absolutely unable to turn out first-class torpedoes in anywhere near sufficient quantities for the needs of the submarines. In fact, the underwater craft are being turned out faster than the torpedoes with the result that recourse has been had to various expedients to keep the submarines supplied with their chief weapon.

Germany's fleet of U-boats must carry thousands of torpedoes. Thousands more must always be ready in reserve. In fact the reserve supply should be larger today than a year ago to allow for the more frequent calls made upon it. The augmented destroyer patrol is responsible for this. They have made the submarines use up more torpedoes and have caused them to return to their base more frequently for reloading.

Torpedo Rations. Eight may be said to be the average number of torpedoes carried in one submarine. The number ranges from four to 12, according to the type of submarine. The U-53 which raided shipping off the Atlantic coast of the United States carried 10. More recent types load as many as 12. Mine layers can accommodate two, four and six, depending on their size.

In connection with this shortage is the interesting fact that all U-boat commanders, now are strictly "rationed" as far as their supply of torpedoes is concerned, and are not permitted to waste torpedoes on long "chance shots" except under circumstances which they must explain in detail as justifying the expenditure of the precious underwater missiles.

Must be at Close Range. Recently the German factories have been turning out a smaller torpedo which is less accurately tested, but which may be used with a fair degree of certainty at close range. Of late very few German torpedoes has proved effective unless at fairly close range and it has become unusual for a U-boat commander to make any attempt at a merchant ship unless he can get within 500 to 600 yards.

SAMMIES OCCUPY SECTOR 150 MILES LONG IN LORRAINE

Entire American Front Resounds With the Boom of Big Guns; Many Spectacular Air Fights Are Staged; Germans Now Giving Their Attention to Sector Held by Pershing.

(By Associated Press.) With the American Army in France,—American troops are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor. The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Artillery fire became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans slightly in the morning.

BATTLE IN THE AIR. A shift of the wind today cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes early this afternoon. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches. The artillery and snipers also have been increasingly active. American 75's are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

Newspaper Men at Front. The correspondents permanently accredited to the American army have been informed that they may proceed virtually to any point within the zone of fire except the trenches, without escort and without special permission from any brigade headquarters, a few kilometers behind the trenches after first reporting their presence within the zone to the headquarters of the division of which the brigade is a part. Unless there is some occurrence which makes it inadvisable in the opinion of the brigade commander for correspondents to move nearer the front they may walk from their headquarters to regimental headquarters behind the lines.

Since all roads immediately behind the front are within easy German gun range and under German observation, not more than two correspondents may move forward together. They must wear gas masks in alert positions and helmets. Newspapermen must obtain special permission to visit the trenches and must be accompanied by an escorting officer.

Line 150 Miles Long. The fact that American troops were in the trenches in Lorraine was revealed by the German war office three months ago. At that time, according to an official German announcement, the Americans were on the front at the Rhine-Marne canal, which intersects the battle line near the German border, due east of Nancy. This announcement was made in the official report from Berlin of the first German raid on the American positions in which three Americans were killed, five wounded and 12 captured.

The eastern end of the battle line in France and Belgium runs through French and German Lorraine. French Lorraine, in which is the American sector, is included in the departments of Meuse, the capital of which is Verdun; Meurthe-et-Moselle, whose capital is Nancy, and Vosges, with the capital at Epinal. The length of the front in French Lorraine is about 150 miles.

Old Battle Ground. This section of the battle line extends into the Meuse from the Marne near St. Meneshoult and runs eastward to the north of Verdun, south to St. Mihiel and east to the German border. There it turns to the southeast and almost parallels the border to the vicinity of Leintrey. Below Leintrey it cuts across a section of French soil, past Badonviller and Senones and to the east of St. Die, and again crosses the German border at a point west of Colmar. The remainder of the line to the Swiss boundary is in Germany.

Since the battle of Verdun there has been no fighting of great importance along this front. For the most part it runs through high and broken country. Since the present battle line was established early in the war there has been comparatively little activity on the front to the east of the Verdun sector, the nature of the country making large operations impracticable.

Funeral Services for Elkan Seligsohn Held. Funeral services for Elkan Seligsohn, who died last Friday morning, were held in Temple Israel at 2 o'clock Sunday, Rabbi Frederick Cohn officiating.

Mr. Seligsohn died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Hadra, 212 South Forty-first street, after a two weeks' illness. He was born in Russian Poland and was 81 years old. He had been a resident of Omaha 35 years. He had been a member of the congregation of the Temple Israel for many years and was prominent in the church work. Burial was in Pleasant Hill cemetery.

Government Orders Ten Solid Concrete Ships. Washington, Feb. 3.—Contracts for 10 3,500-ton concrete ships were let today by the shipping board to the Ferrer Concrete Shipbuilding corporation of Redondo Beach, Cal. The first vessel is to be delivered within six months and the other nine within a year.

The building company will use a new plan of construction, recently patented, by which it claims it can build the vessels more rapidly than under old methods of working concrete.

Fire at Naval Base. Norfolk, Va., Feb. 3.—Fire at the United States naval base at Cherry street, Va., today destroyed a large warehouse containing food and clothing. A relief vessel carrying supplies has been sent from Norfolk.

SHONTS RAPS WOMEN'S DRESS; DEFENDS "CONDUCTOINETTES" (By Associated Press.) New York, Feb. 3.—Theodore P. Shonts, president of the company that operates most of New York City's car lines, having decreed some time ago that the "conductorettes" recently employed to replace men should wear bloomers as part of their uniforms, now comes forward to defend the costume against the criticism that it is immodest.

In a letter to critics he made public tonight the railway president says: "Compared with the distorted figure of the days of tight lacing, the unsightly bustle, the unwieldy hoopskirt and pantalette, as well as the present—what shall I say—near waistless party or theater gown, the cross-saddle riding habit, the average summer resort bathing suit, the peck-aboo shirt waist, the short skirt, with its far-short-of-reaching high top shoes, I repeat, as compared with these, I consider the neat, business-like uniforms of our conductorettes, with its knee-length semi-military coat, closely buttoned collar, easy fitting bloomers and puttee covered legs, a splendid example of a modest, practical utility dress.

"If, in favor of common sense and patriotism women have courage to sweep aside hide-bound conventions that they may the better do their bit, why should we attempt to handicap them with false notions of modesty about dress?"



Dr. W. J. Leary

The Weather table with columns for Hour, Deg., and comparative local record.