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U. S. SHIP SUNK, 1,079 LOST

EXTRA

U. S. TRANSPORT IS SUNK BY U-BOAT

BULLETIN.

Washington, Feb. 6.–The British steamship Tuscania with 2,179 United States soldiers on board has been torpedoed and sunk in the war zone. No estimate of the loss of life is available, but 1,100 survivors have been landed at Buncranna and Larne, Ireland.

BULLETIN.

Washington, Feb 6.–The disaster was officially announced by the War department, which had received only meager advices, without names of survivors or victims.

FEW PARTICULARS RECEIVED.

The War department has been officially advised that the steamship Tuscania was torpedoed and sunk, and that survivors numbering 1,100, as far as could be ascertained, were landed at Buncranna and Larne, in Ireland.

There was a total of 2,179 United States troops on this

No name of persons lost has been reported to the War department and no name of survivors was reported.

Additional particulars are promised as soon as received.

The Tuscania, a Cunarder of 8,621 net tons, was last re- Atlantic port on October 19, 1917.

It is presumed that since that time she had been employed in transpotring American troops to Europe.

GUNS FROM FRANCE IN EXCHANGE FOR RAW MATERIALS FROM U. S.

Tardieu, High Commissioner to America, Declares Ally Can Manufacture by July 1st Enough Artillery to Supply 500,000 Troops; Warm Praise for Our War Administration.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 6.—Announcement that France will be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply 20 American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw materials from America, was made here tonight by Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to this country.

TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Tardieu made the statement also that there are in France today more American troops than comprised the American army at the time the United States entered the war; at that time, he said, the American army contained about 212,000 officers and men.

The French official spoke at a dinner which was part of New York's celebration of the Jour De L'Alliance Francaise, which was observed throughout the United States and Canada today, the anniversary of the treaty between France and the American colonies in 1778. Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, also was a guest of honor.

Asserting that "secrecy ought to be a thing of the past, because our democracies want to know in order to will," Mr. Tardieu said that "just appreciation of the results achieved" by America in its war preparations "is a stimulant for effort and nobody has the right to refuse to the American people this stimulant." The commissioner reviewed the nation's accomplishments and outlined what France had done in the way of manufacturing ordnance, both for the United States and for France's other allies.

Enormous Munitions Output.

"We have in the line," he said, "about 15,000 guns of every caliber, and every day more than 300,000 shells are turned out by our factories. To get those guns, to produce those shells, we created an industry which did not exist before the war and which has enabled us not only to arm ourselves but also to arm our allies.

"Without speaking of what we manufacture for you and that is several hundred guns a month, we have during the past three years given to our allies in Europe 1,350,000 rifles, 15,000 automatic rifles, 10,000 machine guns, 800,000,000 cartridges, 2,500 guns and 4,750 aeroplanes.

"The adoption without any modification of our various types of guns would certainly have saved some time to the benefit of American production and some delays may be the consequence of the improvements you are looking for, always, and rightly at that, aiming at better results.

Need Raw Materials.

"But as we have agreed, it is understood that you should supply and transport to France the necessary raw materials and we will under such conditions be able, in France, to deliver to you before July 1, enough guns to thoroughly equip 20 of your divisions. The situation therefore is completely safe in that respect."

Mr. Tardieu described America's military effort as "wonderful and splendid" and asserted it had been "a surprise to the enemy." "I have cooperatd for nearly 10 months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization," he said. "What you have done is magnificent, worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

Alluding to the raising of the national army, Mr. Tardieu declared

(Continued on Page Four, Column Six.)

U. S. WINNING FIGHT AGAINST GERMAN U-BOATS

Secretary Daniels of Navy Department Optimistic Over Results of Allied Campaign Against Subsea Menace.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Daniels said today the United States and the allies were winning the fight against Germany's submarines.

"We are having our ups and downs," he said, "but the fight is being won."

Allies Perfect Campaign.

The results of the anti-submarine campaign might be described as pendulum-like, Mr. Daniels said with the return swing becoming shorter and shorter as the allies gradually perfected their operations.

The secretary expressed optimism regarding the conditions at the ports of debarkation in France.

The congestion there at first had been "awful" he said, but the conditions have been wonderfully improved and continued improvement is to be expected.

Young Holdrege Soldier On Late Casualty List

Washington, Feb. 6.—General Pershing today reported that Private Rufus S. Atkins, infantry, of Winston-Salem, N. C., was killed in action on February 3.

Details of fighting were not given.

Ten infantrymen were slightly wounded in action February 2 and 3. They were:

Corporal Luther L. Burnett, Springville, Tenn.

Private Henry J. Richards, Elm Grove, W. Va.

Walter L. Beach, Eastwood, O.

Raymond Cesak, Chicago, Ill.

Ernest E. Allen, Lansing, Mich.

Max Gantman Romanoff, Volinski Gubernia, Russia.

James V. Lee, Garysburg, N. C.

Roscoe Taylor, Woodbine, Ky.

David Snyder, Carnegie, Pa.

George H. Yarborough, Dickey, Ga.

Corporal George R. Mitchell, of infantry, was slightly wounded February 4.

He enlisted from Holdrege, Neb.

RAIL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRAFFIC TIEUP

Washington, Feb. 6.—Further steps looking to diversion of railroad traffic from the most congested eastern gateways were taken today by Director General McAdoo by appointment of a traffic investigation committee.

It consists of B. L. Winchell, Chicago, traffic director of the Union Pacific; G. F. Randolph, New York, head of a number of trunk line committees, and T. O. Powell, Cincinnati, vice president of the Southern Railway.

Extend Credit to France.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Allied credits have been increased to $4,648,400,000 by a loan of $155,000,000 to France. The funds will be spent largely in this country for military supplies.

PEACE ENVOYS AT BREST ARE IN DEADLOCK

Teutons Reported Returning to Conference; Negotiations May Come to End Over Ukraine Disagreement.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—The German and Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers, Dr. von Kuehlmann and Count Czernin, left Berlin last night for Brest-Litovsk to continue the peace negotiations, according to a dispatch from the German capital.

Deadlock at Brest-Litovsk.

London, Feb. 6.—The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk have been broken off, the correspondent at Petrograd of the Exchange Telegraph company says he is informed.

Reports from Brest-Litovsk in the last few days indicated that a deadlock had been reached on the question of the Ukraine. After the Ukrainian delegates had almost completed an agreement with the Germans and Austrians for a separate peace the Bolsheviki sent to Brest-Litovsk new delegates, who, they said, were the real representatives of Ukraine.

The representatives of the central powers refused to recognize the new delegates, who represent the soldiers' and workmen's deputies of Ukraine, whereas the first delegation was selected by the Ukrainian Rada.

This situation was considered at the crown council in Berlin on Monday, after which the German and Austro-Hungarian foreign ministers left for Brest-Litovsk.

FLOODS THREATEN ENTIRE COUNTRY WHEN THAW COMES

Warmer Here Thursday and All Over the Central States; Rivers Frozen Deep.

A great wave of warmth has settled all over the United States east of the Rocky mountains, as shown by the weather map. The temperature this morning was 20 to 30 degrees warmer between the great lakes and Rocky mountains and from 40 to 50 degrees warmer in the Ohio valley and lower lake regions. At Chicago the temperature rose 38 degrees in the last 24 hours, at Pittsburgh 52 degrees, at Buffalo 40 degrees and at New York City 18 degrees.

The forecast is for still warmer.

While this is good news so far as coal conservation is concerned, Colonel Welsh points out that there is grave danger of unprecedented floods this spring.

"The whole country is covered with a blanket of snow of great depth," he says, "and the rivers and other streams are frozen up to a depth in some places of three feet. Frozen water of enormous volume is on the land and the waterways that should carry the surplus water off are frozen, so that there is no hope of a breaking up of the ice in time to do much good.

"The best we can hope for is that the warm weather will start in the south and get the streams thawed out before the great thaw further north begins. If we have a big thaw, or if the thaw starts in the north before the south has been well cleared of water, there can be no result except the most disastrous floods."

Soldiers and Sailors to Be Granted Moratorium

Washington, Feb. 6.—The soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill, providing a moratorium for men in military establishment, was unanimously passed today by the senate, virtually in the form it passed the house.

Insurance Man Suffers Stroke of Apoplexy

Hugh Carpenter, 53 years old, suffered a stroke of apoplexy on the first floor of the Omaha National Bank building Wednesday morning. His right arm and leg were paralyzed. He was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Carpenter is an insurance collector.

Dope Fiend Begs Federal Men to Send Him Where He May Be Cured

R. Harris, arrested by federal officers in a "dope" raid, begged them to send him to some institution to be cured of the habit.

"I have tried to cure myself six times in the last 21 years," he said. "But it is impossible. When the habit once gets you no will power is able to overcome it. I have been off of it as long as six months at a time, but it always gets me again.

"I am different from most dope fiends. I work. Every night I put in at hard work in a restaurant to get money to buy morphine. I take about three grains a day now. I used to take 30 grains, but that was in the days when you could get a whole bottle for a dollar. It's expensive stuff now because you federal men are getting it cleaned out.

"I think I could make a man of what's left of me yet if I could once get it out of my system. I am industrious. I like to work. I wouldn't be satisfied if I wasn't working. But I have to have the dope to keep me contented even with work. As soon as I am deprived of it my nerves are all gone. I can't do anything. I can't even sleep. Oh, I hope you can help me get cured."

When Harris was 24 years old he suffered a severe injury to his knee. The doctor gave him morphine to ease the pain. This action, he says, is responsible for the 20 years' slavery to the habit which he has suffered.

Federal authorities will try to have him sent to an institution for treatment.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair; mild temperature for several days.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	36
6 a. m.	35
7 a. m.	34
8 a. m.	35
9 a. m.	37
10 a. m.	38
11 a. m.	39
12 m.	42
1 p. m.	43
2 p. m.	46
3 p. m.	48
4 p. m.	47
5 p. m.	48
6 p. m.	46
7 p. m.	46
8 p. m.	44

Comparative Local Record.

	1918	1917	1916	1915
Highest yesterday	48	37	17	30
Lowest yesterday	34	25	4	8
Mean temperature	41	31	10	10
Precipitation	.00	.00	.02	.00

Temperatures and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	22
Excess for the day	19
Total deficiency since March 1	755
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Deficiency for the day	.04 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	22.49 inches
Deficiency since March 1	7.61 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1916	12.68 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1915	.51 inch

Reports From Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall.
Cheyenne, cloudy	44	50	.00
Davenport, clear	34	40	.00
Denver, cloudy	56	64	.00
Des Moines, clear	40	[illegible]	.00
St. Louis, clear	46	54	.00
Lander, clear	44	50	.00
North Platte, cloudy	42	54	.00
Omaha, clear	45	48	.00
Pueblo, cloudy	52	62	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	46	50	.00
Salt Lake, cloudy	50	54	.T
Santa Fe, clear	42	52	.00
Sheridan, cloudy	34	42	.00
Chicago, clear	36	44	.18
Valentine, part cloudy	42	48	.00

T indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Meteorologist.

SECRETARY IS UNABLE TO SUPPLY WAR FACTS

U. S. ARTILLERY SHELLS GERMAN FRONT POSITION

Teuton Airmen Forced to Give Up Attempt to Cross American Lines; French Children Are Rescued.

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, Tuesday, Feb. 5.—American artillery kept up a continuous fire on the enemy batteries throughout Tuesday and the Germans responded, with the result that there was lively shelling along the entire sector.

At the same time the American anti-aircraft guns were busy repelling attempts of enemy airmen to cross over the American lines.

Two German airplanes finally abandoned the attempt, after having been shelled heavily.

A member of the military police today found three little French children, a girl and two boys, wandering along a road immediately behind the front which is shelled frequently by the enemy and is considered very dangerous.

He turned the children over to an ambulance driver, who returned them to their homes in a nearby village.

ARMY BALLOON MISTAKEN FOR GERMAN CRAFT

Macon, Ga., Feb. 6.—An army balloon from the training school near here was fired upon today during a flight near Eastman, Ga.

Its tackling was struck, but the crew escaped injury.

The authorities arrested Clem Clements, who is being held without bail, pending investigation.

The balloon was piloted by H. W. Pardee of New Haven, Conn., and had three students aboard.

After the bullet struck the tackling the ballast was unloaded and the men ascended to a higher altitude for safety.

Pilot Pardee was fired on near Eastman last week.

Authorities here expressed the opinion that a farmer fired at the balloon last week thinking it a German craft.

According to members of the crew who returned here late today, officials at Eastman were of the same opinion in regard to today's occurrence.

U. S. APPEALS TO LABOR TO HELP SHIP PROGRAM

Washington, Feb. 6.—Responsibility for the success or failure of the government's shipbuilding program was put on labor today by Charles Piez, vice president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet corporation, in an appeal for shipyards workers.

"The shipping board has the necessary yards, the materials and the money," he said.

"All that is lacking is a spirit in the nation that will send a quarter of a million American mechanics into the yards to give the best and most efficient work."

The fact that shipyards are working only one shift six days a week was characterized by Mr. Piez as "monstrous."

"If we are to keep ahead of the submarine campaign," said he, "we must run three shifts a day 52 weeks in the year."

U. S. STEAMSHIP TORPEDOED OFF ENGLISH COAST

BULLETIN.

New York, Feb. 6.—Word of the loss of the American steamship Alamance, owned by the Garland Steamship Corporation, and the resultant loss of six lives was received in shipping circles here today.

Alamance, which left New York, January 17, was torpedoed yesterday off the English coast, it was reported. It was a vessel of 3,000 tons. No Americans were lost.

The ship had a crew of 55 and a naval gun complement of 23 men. Its commander was Captain E. E. Johnson.

COMMITTEE ASKS PROOF THAT U. S. CAN TRANSPORT LARGE ARMY TO FRANCE

Will Hear Baker's Detailed Statement in Secret Session Tomorrow; Original Account Was Unfortunate, He Declares; Senators Squabble Over Methods of Cross-Examination; Reveals Military Information.

BULLETIN.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Almost coincident with Secretary Baker's re-appearance before the senate military committee today for cross examination upon his recent statement of what America is doing in the war, the administration's answer to congressional agitation for a war cabinet and munitions director was given by introduction in the senate of a bill transmitted to President Wilson which would give the president blanket authority to reorganize and coordinate all federal departments, bureaus, agencies, officials and personnel.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Baker came up for cross-examination today before the senate military committee on his picture of the state of preparedness of the army, which congressional critics have attacked as "grossly exaggerated."

BAKER UNPREPARED.

But the principal point of the whole controversy—the question of where the army is going to get ships to transport 1,000,000 men to France this year—was left untouched, partly because Secretary Baker did not have the detailed figures to show the committee on what basis he made his assertion and partly because the committee got into a squabble over whether it would be proper to have the secretary of war disclose the figures in public.

The upshot of it war that the question of ships was left to be presented in detailed exact statements to the committee in secret session tomorrow and the cross-examination went on to other subjects of a general nature.

Senator is Insistent.

Senator Hitchcock, who has attacked the secretary of war's statement that the United States could put 1,000,000 men in France this year—in addition to 500,000 early this spring—was insistent that Mr. Baker should show the committee what grounds he had for believing there were ships available for their transport and supply.

Secretary Baker replied he did not have the exact figures in his mind, but that his statement was made on figures which had been prepared by experts who took in the information at the disposal of the shipping board as well as what ships might be available from neutral and foreign sources.

The secretary made plain that he was not counting wholly on American ships to transport the troops.

Original Statement Unfortunate.

Secretary Baker did say, however, that probably the form of his original statement to the committee, which has been mad, the basis of attack, was unfortunate in that it expressed his general opinion of a broad situation rather than the exact statement of experts dealing in details.

"The misfortune for me, if I may call it such," said Secretary Baker, "lay in the fact that I attempted to give opinions of the broad general situation as I saw it when the information lay in details that ought to have been gotten from the experts in direct charge, or in statistics giving specific facts.

"I was attempting a general survey. It was a misfortune for me to do that."

Favors New Legislation.

An estimate of 791,000 tons of ships available for transport on February 1,

(Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

BAKER DEMANDS MORE WAR POWER FOR PRESIDENT

Convinced That Legislation Clothing Chief Executive With Additional Authority Is Solution of Present Problems.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Feb. 6.—As the senate examination of Secretary Baker turned to the question of supplies for the army today it became apparent from the nature of his replies to questions that he and President Wilson had been discussing some form of further reorganization of the War department which they hoped would satisfy those who are pressing the bill for a director of munitions.

It was indicated earlier in the day also in other official quarters that the president and the secretary of war hoped by a further move to meet the demand for the bill.

Would Free Wilson's Hands.

"I have a feeling," Mr. Baker said in reply to Senator Wadsworth, "that legislation that would free the president's hands and allow him to transfer functions and co-ordinate the needs of the departments as they arise would be the best answer to the difficulties.

"All departments are constantly growing.

"I am, as you know, continually creating new agencies and sometimes when in doubt have to study the statutes carefully to learn how far my authority goes. If the president were simply authorized to reorganize, reco-ordinate and transfer functions as he sees fit we could go to him and secure the necessary orders as were deemed desirable."

Senator Wadsworth said he referred particularly to statutes placing innumerable checks and balances on expenditure of army funds.

"It might perhaps be wise," Secretary Baker continued, "during the period of the war to authorize the president to suspend any restrictive statute that might be found to impede efficiency.

"I'm not sure that it is wise not to have these checks and counter balances. We are spending very large sums of money and it seems to be wise to check expenditures very carefully."

Delays Are Disappearing.

Senator Wadsworth cited delays in paying troops and Secretary Baker said that was a "disappearing, diminishing difficulty."

Questioned as to delay in payments to the families of soldiers, Mr. Baker said indefinite addresses of dependents left by the soldier frequently produced that result. Difficulties of ac-

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

U. S. Had 582 Ships Available November 30

Washington, Feb. 6.—Senator Hitchcock said that on November 30 the shipping board advised him the total gross available American tonnage was 582 ships of 3,721,806 tons, including tankers and former German and Austrian ships.

Secretary Baker said he could not estimate how many troops that tonnage would supply.

CARRANZA SENDS MESSAGE OF WARM FRIENDSHIP TO KAISER

(By Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 6.—Venustiano Carranza, president of Mexico, sent a fulsome birthday message to Emperor William of Germany recently, according to Reuter's Limited. President Carranza, in this message, used the phrase:

"Your majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing."

According to a telegram from Copenhagen, President Carranza's telegram to the German emperor on the latter's birthday read as follows:

"To your majesty, who celebrates his anniversary today with just cause for rejoicing, I have the honor to send your majesty my most cordial congratulations, and am pleased to express to you my best wishes for your personal happiness and that of your august family, as well as for the prosperity of this great, friendly nation."

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