



U. S. HURLS GERMANS BACK

ENTENTE ALLIES TO PLACE ALL CONFIDENCE IN JAPS TO HANDLE SIBERIAN CASE

Response of America to Japan's Invitation For Expression of View Expected Within Few Days; General Feeling Prevails That Nippon Must Stop German Aggression in Russia.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 3.—The responses of the entente allies and of America to the Japanese invitation, for an expression of their views regarding the Russian situation, so far as recent events there have affected conditions in eastern Siberia, are expected to be returned within the next two or three days.

NO LONG DELAY.

It is certain that there will be no long delay, as there appears to be no disposition to enter into any extended arguments on the subject of measures to combat German aggression in Siberia, and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok.

One distinguished foreign representative said today that a situation has developed where the allies, and America must place entire confidence in the rectitude of purpose and military ability of Japan. This belief is that there can be no half confidence such as would be implied by a demand for a pledge from Japan, in advance of any action she may contemplate to limit her activities or to make certain disposition of occupied territory after the war. Such action, he said, could cast intolerable suspicion upon a devoted and powerful ally.

May Ask Intentions.

It is entirely possible that some inquiries may be made to develop the nature and extent of what Japan regards as the special German menace that existed in eastern Siberia even before the resumption of the German drive against Russia. Aside from the presence of a large number of German prisoners of war in central Siberia, nothing is known here of any new and threatening danger to Japan or to her allies, unless such might be found in active German propaganda in that section, which might involve the transfer of allegiance to Germany of the bolshevik-controlled population, or cause an outbreak of absolute anarchy, which threaten the lives and property of Japanese and other foreign residents in Siberia. It is not doubted that Japan is now satisfying her allies on this point and consequently there will be no necessity for any formal engagement or declaration of purpose by Japan covering her aims in Siberia beyond any such expression as she might herself care to volunteer.

No Troops Gone Yet.

Reports reaching here and credited to British newspapers that already Japanese and Chinese troops have been sent into Asiatic Russia, find no confirmation here. They are believed to be founded upon previous reports that Japanese marines had been landed at Vladivostok to suppress disorders there of an anarchistic turn that threatened the safety of the military stores at the port. It is known that there are four large Japanese cruisers at Vladivostok, but as they have been there for some time, officials said their presence could not be construed as indicating any new policy. As for the report that Chinese troops have been sent into Siberia, officials are convinced that this is based on a misunderstanding of the movement of some Chinese soldiers into Harbin, which being in Chinese Manchuria, is properly a subject for Chinese military control. So far as can be learned here the attitude of the Chinese government has been marked by reluctance to join in any international campaign in Manchuria.

There has been an omission to develop the feelings of the Russians themselves towards any disturbance of status in Siberia. However, a report reaching Washington from an apparently reliable source today that the Russians themselves are desirous, if there is to be any foreign entry into Siberia, that America above all powers should participate. In the view of some officials this probably is based upon a belief that America's participation would insure a complete evacuation of the country after the purposes of a military expedition had been served.

The Weather

Table with weather data: Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday, Comparative Local Record, Highest yesterday, Lowest yesterday, etc.

OMAHAN DIES AS AIRSHIPS MEET IN CRASH

Lloyd H. Carter Falls to Death at Toronto After Collision With Machine of Fellow Aviator.

Toronto, Ont., March 3.—(Special Telegram).—Flying within a couple of hundred feet of the ground at the aviation field of the royal flying corps at Leaside camp, a few miles outside the city limits, here this evening, Flight Cadet Lloyd Harvey Carter of Omaha, 20 years old, died instantly when the machine which he was driving crashed into another aeroplane going in the opposite direction. Both machines dropped to earth a tangled mass of twisted wood and wires.

OTHER FLYER ESCAPES.

Carter was taken out of the wreckage within two minutes after he fell, but it is thought he was killed by the shock of the collision rather than the fall, as his body bore few marks of injury.

Cadet Frederick Thaine, who was driving the other machine, as well as the mechanic who accompanied Carter both escaped with broken legs and nerve shock. They will recover.

Flight Cadet Carter had been in training here but a short time. Carter's body was brought to the morgue here and an inquest will be held by the civic authorities in addition to one ordered by the officers of the aviation camp.

Carter came to the Toronto camp from Omaha, where his home is believed to be. He received mail from there.

FAMILY NOT FOUND HERE.

No family named Carter, living in Omaha, could be located last night to which Lloyd Carter, reported dead at Toronto, might be related. Officials at the local British recruiting mission had no record of his enlistment here, but they said he might have enlisted elsewhere.

HORSE LINIMENT PROVES UNDOING OF UPSTATE MAN

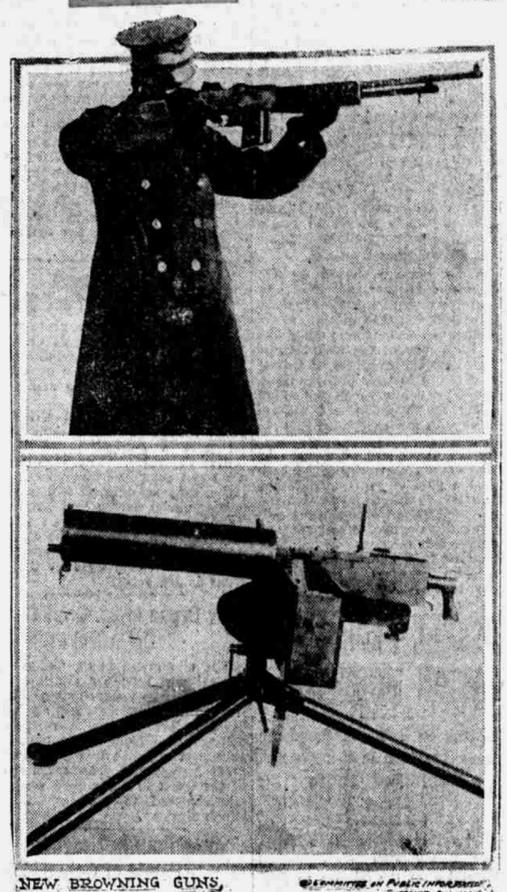
The limited per cent of "good-natured" alcohol in some anonymous horse liniment, put Hans Hansen's larynx in a hoarse condition last night, causing him to be enthused with untold gaudy and mirth.

Hans just stepped into the metropolis from Petersburg, Neb., where he was told about the biased actions of booze peddlers.

Hans had heard about the secret queries of asking some unrecognized but suspicious appearing peddler to "get him some whisky," and, filled with an earnest craving for alcohol, he stopped the first object of his thoughts, an unkempt and rough appearing denizen of lower Douglas street.

A short time lapsed before Hans had a package in his hand. Hans thought he had good, old pure and appetizing whisky. He uncorked the bottle and proceeded to drink to everyone's health without further examining the label or contents of the bottle.

Browning Rapid-Firer and Machine Gun Used by U. S.



NEW BROWNING GUNS.

The top picture shown an American army officer demonstrating the new 1918 model of the Browning machine rifle, which has been adopted as the authorized rifle of the United States army. The rifle weighs 15 pounds and can be fired either from the hip or shoulder position. Three hundred and fifty shots, with magazine changes requiring a pause of about two and a half seconds between bursts of 40, may be fired from the gun before it becomes so hot that stoppage is advisable for cooling purposes. Below is one of the Browning machine guns, also adopted by the government. It is fed from a belt of 250 rounds of cartridges. In the recent government tests, 20,000 shots were fired in 48 minutes and 16 seconds, with only three stoppages, each due to defective cartridges. The gun weighs 34 1/2 pounds. (Readers of this newspaper who wish a photographic copy of this picture may obtain it by sending 10 cents to division of pictures, committee on public information, Washington, D. C. Enclose clipping.)

OMAHA COMMISSIONER FIGHT GETS UNDER WAY

Ed P. Smith Principal Speaker With Host of Other Candidates and Their Backers in Attendance; Mossman Would Get Bolsheviki Out of City Hall; Others Want Turnover.

"Let us sweep the bolsheviki out of the city hall; we are done with them," was a proposal made by H. L. Mossman at a citizens' meeting Saturday in the Paxton hotel.

Mr. Mossman, one of the speakers of the evening, was also one of the promoters of the meeting, which had a prandial prelude and considerable post-prandial discourse.

SMITH IS SPEAKER.

Frank S. Howell was toastmaster and Ed P. Smith was the principal speaker, being the guest of honor in that his candidacy for mayor was announced with much enthusiasm.

The speakers represented all political parties. Buttons reading "For Mayor, Ed P. Smith," were distributed to the diners. The attendance was 250.

At the conclusion of the speaking program the chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of 10 to arrange for a permanent organization to back Mr. Smith and any other candidates which later may be approved. Charles Battelle moved that the chair appoint this committee to get behind Smith and a ticket, but that proposition was vigorously opposed by E. E. Howell, who said he would stand for the committee selecting 10 or 15 or 20 candidates, but did not believe it would be fair to restrict the number to seven for the primary race. I. J. Dunn moved an amendment that the committee be appointed merely to arrange for the perfection of an organization. Chairman Howell announced he would appoint the committee during the week.

Ure Will Make Race.

After the meeting had adjourned, W. G. Ure told a group of friends that he will be a candidate for city commissioner and added that the candidacy of Smith was agreeable to him, but indicated that he did not favor any slate combination before the primary. This sets at rest variant reports regarding the candidacy of Mr. Ure, who now positively states he will make the race.

It is also understood that Roy Towl of the South Side will be in the race. Frank Burgess filed yesterday.

In his foreword as toastmaster last night, Mr. Howell said: "Taking stock of our civilization, I would say (Continued on Page Two, Column 2)

RUSS YIELD; TEUTONS END INVASION

Reds, Fearing That Germans Will Make Greater Demands, Hasten to Accept Peace Terms of Kaiser.

BULLETIN.

Berlin, via London, March 3.—"By reason of the signing of the peace treaty with Russia," says the official communication from headquarters tonight. "Military movements in great Russia have ceased."

Petrograd, Saturday, March 2.—In the fear that argument would result in even more onerous terms, the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk has accepted all the German peace conditions: and is about to sign an agreement according to a telegram from the delegates received today at the Smolny institute. The demands already have been increased, they reported.

The message, which was addressed to Premier Lenin and Foreign Minister Trotsky follows: "As we anticipated, deliberations on a treaty of peace are absolutely useless and could only make things worse in comparison with the ultimatum of February 21. They might even assume the character of leading to the presentation of another ultimatum."

"In view of this fact and in consequence of the German refusal to cease military action until peace is signed, we have resolved to sign the treaty without discussing its contents and leave after we have attached our signatures. We, therefore, have requested a train, expecting to sign today and leave afterwards."

"The most serious feature of the new demands compared with those of February 2 is the following: "To detach the regions of Karaband, Kars and Batoum, from Russian territory on the pretext of the right of the peoples of self-determination."

The new territorial claims upon Russia are apparently advanced in the interest of Turkey, Batoum, a strongly fortified seaport on the Black sea coast, in Transcaucasia, about 20 miles north of the border of Turkish Armenia, was one of the cities ceded by Turkey to Russia after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78.

Kars, also in trans-caucasia, 105 miles northeast of Erzeroum in Turkish Armenia, has been in dispute between Turks and the Russians for nearly a century and finally was ceded to Russia at the same time as was Batoum. The other region mentioned probably is that of Karabagh, transcaucasia, lying to the east of the Kars region and north of the Persian border.

Eastern Speculators Lose Heavy on 27-Cent Egg Drop

New York, March 3.—Heavy losses faced by dealers and speculators in eggs because of a 27-cent drop in the retail price have been given consideration by the federal food board. Their trouble is due to the heavy shipments received in this city.

Many speculators, who are hardest hit, have refused to accept shipments of eggs in the face of such a loss and in these cases transportation companies, which are holding 26,534,169 eggs here for delivery, have threatened to sell them at the market price, and let shippers and consignees divide the losses. The food board, however, will force consignees to accept the eggs they have ordered, according to the board's director of transportation and distribution.

Pershing Reports Death of Minnesota Soldier

Washington, March 3.—General Pershing reported to the War department today that Private Glenn H. Campbell of St. Clair, Minn., was killed in action February 27, and that four men were slightly wounded in action on the same day and 11 slightly hurt the day before. No details were given.

General Pershing also reported that Private Samuel A. Kaplan, Lawrence, Mass., died February 26 of wounds received in action and that Private Harry Taylor, Springfield, O., died February 28 as a result of an enemy gas attack.

Manufacture of Salt Will Be Restricted by Hoover

Washington, March 3.—Special regulations, devised to restrict the manufacture of salt "to the minimum absolutely required for legitimate purposes" have been announced by the food administration. The new rules are in line with the recent proclamation of President Wilson, limiting the amount of grain to be used by brewers to 70 per cent of last year's consumption.

Futures Trading in Rye Is Barred at Minneapolis

Minneapolis, March 3.—Futures trading in rye, the last of the speculative grains, was barred by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce today and a maximum price of \$2.71 a bushel on outstanding contracts fixed.

TEUTONS STRIKE HARD BLOW; MANY AMERICANS KILLED AND INJURED

Shock Troops of Enemy Follow Closely Heavy Barrage Laid Down in Sammie's Sector But Are Thrown Back With Heavy Losses After Sharp Fighting in Trench

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, March 3.—Another German raid on the American line was made at 9:30 o'clock last night in the Chemin des Dames sector.

After sharp fighting the enemy retired, leaving four prisoners, two of whom were wounded.

AMERICANS KILLED.

The Americans lost some killed and a number slightly wounded or missing. All are New Englanders. Three companies of shock troops, one of which had been brought from Laon by motor cars for the attack, came up behind a heavy barrage which had been put down along the left flank of the American forces. After sharp fighting the enemy retired.

The American and French artillery effectively counter shelled the enemy during the attack which was localized and of short duration. It is not permitted to disclose the number of American casualties. One of the prisoners captured said that this was the beginning of a series of similar raids on a large scale along the western front.

Use Masks Now

The three recent raids, one in the Toul section and two along the Chemin Des Dames, have demonstrated that the American soldier, notwithstanding his previous inexperience, now is perfectly at home in a gas mask, and able to fight just as well as without it.

So quickly reaching this stage the Americans have shown their unusual adaptability. Gas was used in all three attacks in just sufficient quantities to make masks necessary, as the Germans in their raids did not desire to encounter quantities of their own gas.

When the engagement at Toul began, virtually all the Americans were masked. Some of the men, however, are reported to have taken a chance, when the German infantry attacked, pulling off their masks for freer action. One officer risked his life to give commands to his men during the roar of explosions, he was unable through his mask to make his men hear, so he pulled it off and yelled his orders. As it happened there was no gas in this particular section, but he did not know it.

All Are Brave.

The officer was willing to sacrifice his own life to get his men to a place of safety where they could also strike effectively at the enemy. There were many other instances of personal bravery. A lieutenant, a sergeant and two privates were in a dugout, when some Germans looked in. One cried in good English: "Come out, Americans."

The four Americans blazed away with their automatics, then rushed the entrance to stumble over the bodies of the men whom they had apparently killed by their quick resistance.

During the bombardment which hardly could have been more terrific, two men who were concealed in a shell hole were buried by another exploding projectile.

They shouted for help and it came quickly. Their comrades left the shelters, from which they were ready to leap into action the moment the attacking infantry appeared and exhumed the buried soldiers with stones, mud, earth, pieces of trees and shell splinters scattered about them.

Americans Use Pistols.

Notwithstanding the fierceness of the fight at close quarters, not more than one bayonet was used and this was on a German. The Americans, using their automatic pistols, sent bullets into the German attackers with good aim in spite of the excitement. Rifle bullets accounted for many more.

Although the army has been cursing the weather and the mud for days, there is one man in the line today who is glad it was muddy, for he owes his life to the slippery "duck boards" or the flooring in the trenches. With pistol in hand, he rounded a trench corner looking for the Germans. A huge Prussian saw him first and fired, but at the same moment the American slipped and fell on his face.

The Prussian thought him dead and turned away. He was quickly dropped in his tracks by the prone American, who fired accurately from the trench bottom. There were men in the fight from virtually all the states from New York to Texas. With one or two exceptions all the wounded are expected to recover.

School to Be Established For Boy Scout Masters

New York, March 3.—Men interested in the principles of scouting as practiced by the Boy Scouts of America will become students at a series of meetings at Columbia university, where they will be taught how to lead boys as scout masters. This program was announced here tonight as part of the Boy Scouts of America's nationwide campaign to enroll men as scout leaders for the organization's war service.

SPLIT WIDENS AS GERMANS CRUSH POLES

Austria-Hungary Grows More and More Dissatisfied With Overbearing Tactics of Its Master Ally.

By BORIS DERNGINSKY.

Copenhagen, March 3.—(Special Cablegram to New York Tribune and Omaha Bee).—Vienna's displeasure over Germany's Polish policy is growing daily. Although the German high command has consented to modify its original Ukrainian boundary plans, the concession offered is considered inadequate.

Unless Germany soon assumes a more conciliatory attitude toward its less mutual ally upon questions of mutual interest, an open rupture between the empire and the dual monarchy is not unlikely.

Austria Disregarded.

Germany co-operated with Austria-Hungary in laying down the original plans for the establishment of a new kingdom of Poland and the decisions on constitutional matters have been made jointly, but since the conclusion of the Ukrainian peace and the German renewal of the war against Russia, Austria's wishes have been disregarded.

The Ukrainian peace treaty which attempted to include territory inhabited by Poles, caused a near revolution in Poland. As a result, Germany ordered three Polish towns placed under martial law until a commission, appointed for the purpose, could settle the differences between Ukrainian and Poland and fix a satisfactory boundary line.

Since the beginning of difficulties in the east, Austria-Hungary has sided with the Poles. The Vienna official news agency published the Polish manifesto attacking Germany and the press of the dual monarchy severely criticized von Hertling's statement regarding Poland, that Germany is "demanding only what is indispensable from a military point of view."

Austrian opposition to this military policy caused the boundary commission to make greater concessions to the Poles in Cholm and to fix the Ukrainian frontier along the Bug river.

Reports from both Vienna and Berlin indicate a widening of the split between the two powers. Count von Hertling's acceptance of President Wilson's four principles of peace, meant evidently to lessen the Austrian distrust of the imperial chancellor, seems to have had some effect.

But the Austro-Hungarians have not ceased to blame Germany for continuing the war and thereby materially weakening the economic position of all the central powers.

The food situation in Budapest is extremely grave. The latest bread ration calls for only 220 grammes daily and only 200 grammes of butter are allowed monthly per capita.

New England Telephone Operators Vote to Strike

Boston, March 3.—Union telephone operators employed by the New England Telephone company in exchanges of 19 of the principal cities of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine have voted in favor of striking to enforce their demands for an increase in wages. This announcement was made by a special committee of the operators' union tonight.

"Asleep in the Deep" Composer Sentenced to Penitentiary

Chicago, March 3.—Henry W. Petrie, 66 years old, the composer of "Asleep in the Deep," was sentenced to an indeterminate term of from one to fourteen years in Joliet penitentiary yesterday upon his plea of guilty to the charge of abducting Laura Hanson, 16 years old.

Three Ships Burn.

Norfolk, Va., March 2.—The 1,700-ton ferry steamer Castleton, the coal barge Edith and a government lightship were destroyed by fire here early this morning. Two firemen aboard the Castleton were burned to death and Captain L. A. Oleson of the Edith severely injured. An explosion of a lamp aboard the Castleton caused the fire.