



GERMANS LUNGE AT U.S. LINE

SOVIETS BETRAY WILL OF PEOPLE AND BOW TO FOREIGN IDEA

Body Receives President Wilson's Message With Great Enthusiasm; Threatened Split Is Squelched Before Vote; Result of Vote Forecast as Result of Moscow Party Caucus; Also Plan to Break Treaty.

London, March 17.—The Germans have occupied Nikolayev, in addition to Odessa, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Russia has bowed to the Central powers. The hard terms of the peace treaty submitted by the Germans at Brest-Litovsk have been agreed to by the all-Russian congress of soviets, in session at Moscow, in spite of the opposition of an important element of the Russian people. A bolshevik resolution, approving the acts of the government of the Workmen and Soldiers' delegates, and of the peace delegation and calling for organization of the defense of the country by the creation of a national army of both sexes, was passed after Lenin's restoration of peace among the warring factors, and his statement that this action was the only way out, intimating that the treaty might be broken under changed circumstances.

MAKE VALIANT FIGHT.

The opposition, notably the social revolutionaries of the left, made a valiant, but futile, effort to prevent the acceptance of the treaty, which was characterized by the minister of justice as being "anti-revolutionary and anti-socialistic." He stated that the social revolutionary party repudiate the responsibility for the acceptance of the treaty, would resign from the government and devote all its power and influence to the organization of armed resistance to German imperialism.

The result of the vote was forecast in the announcement from Moscow on Friday, that the bolshevik delegates to the Moscow congress had at a party caucus voted in favor of ratification.

SPIRITED OPPOSITION.

The message sent by President Wilson to the congress in which he expressed his sympathy with the Russian people, was read at the opening session on Thursday night. It was received with marked enthusiasm and a reply embodying a resolution of appreciation was sent to the American people. That there was spirited opposition to the ratification of the treaty is evidenced by reports that trouble broke out on Friday between the bolshevik and social revolutionaries of the left, who have been representing the council of peoples' commissaries.

49 NAMES APPEAR ON DAY'S DEATH LIST IN FRANCE

Washington, March 17.—Forty-nine names appear on today's casualty list issued by the War department. Eight men died of disease, one died of accident, one was severely wounded and 19 were slightly wounded. The only commissioned officer named is First Lieutenant Harold M. Hirsch, slightly wounded.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corporal Robert Edward Byrne; Privates William P. Decunha, Herbert von Alt, James B. Stewart, John M. Crouch, Warren C. Hauser, Charles Besty, Steve Norman.

DIED OF ACCIDENTS.

Private Oliver J. Bufford. Wounded severely—Private Potter Jones.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

First Lieutenant Harold M. Hirsch; Sergeant Willard Bion Brown; Corporals Roy de Bruyn, Robert H. Griffith, John Gurski, Stephen J. Hall, James J. Murray, Bugler Wilbur Thomas; Privates Theodore J. Barrett, Elmer J. Bell, Earl E. Boatman, John W. Cooper, Earl P. de Long, Richard E. Dowd, John Fedarko, Robert C. Fennell, Loyd W. Frost, Myrtle F. Gatewood, John J. G-tch, Clyde W. Hall, Edgar A. Hartmann, Oscar J. Hill, Zola T. Johnson, James D. Jones, Frank Lewis, Carl C. Luedeking, William H. Miller, Clifford D. Patty, Arthur B. Pelkey, Steve Radanovich, Vernon L. Rogler, George Skitarich, Owen L. Taylor, Thomas J. Thoria, Charles A. Unger, August van Oyen, William Weener, Frank J. White, James F. White.

The Weather

Nebraska—Fair; continued mild.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Table with columns for time (12 M, 1 P, 2 P, 3 P, 4 P, 5 P, 6 P, 7 P, 8 P, 9 P, 10 P, 11 P, Midnight) and temperature (Deg). Values range from 40 to 57.

Comparative Local Report.

Table with columns for location (Omaha, Lincoln, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Honolulu) and temperature (Deg). Values range from 40 to 60.

TELL HOW DRY LAW AFFECTS GATE CITY

Interviews With Leading Omahans in Chicago Tribune Disclose Their Views on Prohibition in Metropolis.

The Chicago Tribune, after sending a staff man through western states to find out how dry laws are working, publishes his findings on the situation in Omaha. The correspondent was in Omaha last week, following a trip to Colorado. His interviews with local citizens and his deductions are here given.

Omaha, March 14.—After eight months of "bone dry" regime, Omaha is prosperous, but public officials and citizens are not yet ready to analyze the full results of the abolition of the dramshops.

Neither the campaign claims of the "drys" nor the "wets" saw been fulfilled. Business has not gone to pot, but the city this year will have to put up an extra \$300,000 in taxes, authorized by the legislature, to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the loss of the saloon license money. This amounts to 7 1/2 per cent of the total cost of the operation of the city administration, including the public school system, to which the license funds went.

The bottom of property values has not dropped out, according to merchants and realty men, and rentals have remained firm, but some saloon properties still are unoccupied. Building has been active during the whole of last year and today the downtown section has all the characteristics of a building boom.

Vice Conditions Improve.

There has been a decrease in the number of arrests for most classes of petty crimes, but the enormous increase in liquor law violations has made it impossible to decrease the police force. There has been a general improvement in vice conditions, the city has been able to abolish its workhouse, and the number of county jail prisoners has been cut in two. It is the general opinion that social and business conditions are better today than they were a year ago.

While some of the more enthusiastic of the "drys" lay this to the fact that Omaha has done away with the saloons, the conservative business men say the war is much more of a factor than any other agency.

The results of the new regulations were summed up in this way today by Victor Rosewater, editor and publisher of The Bee:

"The predictions of both sides of the 'wet' and 'dry' controversy have fallen short. Prohibition has not brought us the calamities predicted by its enemies, neither has it given us the perfection that the 'drys' promised in the elimination of crime and the social ailments. I think that the (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)"

Receive Glad Word Son Thought Dead on Tuscania Is in France

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Weeth of Gretna have received word from their son, Edward, who was reported as one of the victims when the Tuscania was sunk, telling of his safe arrival in France. This is the first word that has been received from young Weeth, since before he left the United States and his friends had almost given up hope of his being still alive. His mother was ill from worry and the other members of the family tried to keep

M'ADOO MAY FAVOR DEPOT UNION IDEA

Says Question of Uniting Ticket Offices and Doing Away With Unnecessary Stations Now Under Consideration.

Washington Bureau of The Omaha Bee, 1311 G Street, Washington, D. C., March 17.—(Special Telegram.)—The attention of Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, was called today to the suggestion made by The Bee, that Omaha be given a union passenger station by closing the Burlington and sending all train into the Union Pacific station.

Without passing in any way upon the merits of the suggestion, the director general said that the question of uniting ticket offices and doing away with unnecessary passenger stations was now under consideration by officials connected with the department of railroads.

May Favor Plan.

"Of course, it is not the purpose of the department to inconvenience the public in any way, but whenever economy can be accomplished without impairment of service, I think it should be done," said Secretary McAdoo.

Judge Lovett, who is one of Secretary McAdoo's closest advisors on all matters pertaining to railroads, was out of the city.

Wants Nebraska Man.

Congressman Kinkaid, having learned that it was the intention of the Department of Agriculture and the food administration to appoint a committee of 25 representative farmers to act in an advisory capacity to both the department and the food administration, today presented the claims of Nebraska to Food Administrator Hoover, as a state entitled to representation on the committee, there being two or three places not yet filled.

Makes No Promise.

Judge Kinkaid spoke of Nebraska as one of the great grain and stock-producing states of the United States, and that it was nearly if not quite surrounded with representatives on the committee; he insisted a representative farmer from his state should be selected, and he said: "We have many such."

Mr. Hoover agreed with all that the judge had to say about the prairie state, but made no promise, and gave no reason why he could or could not recognize Nebraska on the committee.

Iowa, Wyoming and Colorado have already representatives on the committee.

Kinkaid Helps Farmers.

Having received several applications from constituents, addressed to the president and the adjutant general, asking that their sons be given furloughs from the army to go home to work on the farms, Representative Kinkaid, knowing that the law provides that all requests for furloughs of this character must be signed by the individuals making the applications, and addressed to their proper commanders, has asked the provost marshal general for explicit directions as to how soldiers desiring furloughs in order to repair to their homes for farm work shall proceed. General Crowder has advised Judge Kinkaid that he will issue rules and regulations in a few days.

Amundsen Still Willing To Try Reach North Pole

New York, March 17.—Kooland Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, has not abandoned his plan to reach the North Pole by the joint use of a specially constructed ship and an airplane, he announced upon his arrival here today from an extended visit to the American trenches in Europe. The trip to the western front was undertaken at the suggestion of the committee on public information and Captain Amundsen will tell American audiences in a series of lectures of conditions in the zone and of the part American soldiers are taking.

Captain Amundsen said he would be ready to start on his journey to the North Pole in July and was anxious to return to his home in Christiania, Norway, where he has gathered supplies for a seven years' trip and where the vessel which is to carry him and his party to the far north is being built.

Vanderlip Goes East.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 17.—Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank of New York left today for New York.

Surety Company Must Pay For Death of Fred Schroeder

Lincoln, March 17.—(Special.)—Hannah Schroeder may collect \$5,000 from the Illinois Surety company for the death of her husband, Fred Schroeder, while in an intoxicated condition from liquor alleged to have been obtained from the saloon of Peter Moscrey. Schroeder, with his brother Peter, and William Rapp, engaged in a sensational fight involving Humphrey Lynch. Peter got the worst of it. They later started home, but sat down near the sidewalk at Pacific street, near Twenty-fourth, when all three were wounded by mysterious shots. Fred Schroeder later died.

"STILL ABSORBING" DECLARES SECRETARY BAKER IN FRANCE

American War Head Walks Three Miles and Puts in Fourteen-Hour Day Investigating Vast Undertakings of Sammies Abroad; Completes Conferences With Statesmen and Generals.

On Board Secretary Baker's Special Train in France, March 17.—Secretary Baker's first work after his conference with the French statesmen and American generals at the capital has been to begin his study of what the Americans are doing and ought to do in France, by a survey of a great port department. "I am still absorbing," said he at the end of a 14-hour day. "I must say frankly that I did not know the immensity of the enterprise which we have undertaken in opening new ports, and when I see what we have accomplished here I am satisfied."

ACCOMPANIED BY PERSHING. The American war secretary at the port in question was attended by General Pershing, Major General William M. Black, Brigadier General W. W. Atterbury and the officers of the engineers who have been creating a vast new equipment for docking and unloading ships. The secretary walked for three miles along the American army dock front already constructed or in the process of construction as an extension to the berths for a number of ships placed at the disposition of the Americans by the French government. Two miles of this new sea frontage consisted of marshes on October 1 last. The ground has been filled in by dredgings and ships are already alongside some of these new berths. On other parts of the frontage concrete warehouses are going up and a great system of switches has been laid out in the course of being laid.

"I like to come out here once a week," said a colonel of the engineers to the correspondent, "and see how different things look from what they did the week before. I almost lose my way."

This new dockage, with two other new frontages that are being developed in connection with it, will allow 40 large, or 60 medium-sized steamers to be unloaded simultaneously.

Questions Are Frequent.

Mr. Baker's questions were frequent, penetrating and often technical when the engineers were explaining the railway plexus connecting the various ports with the bases in the interior. He asked particularly about grades, so as to estimate the requirements in engine power and the heaviness of loads. He rather astonished the engineers by the detailed character of his questionings, which touched the very problems that bother them most.

At a heavy artillery training camp Secretary Baker saw a battery of long range, large calibre guns put into position. They are swung over by automobile tractors and shallow recoil trenches were quickly dug, but with unerring methods. Mr. Baker took a stand close to one of the great pieces and followed the explanations of the major in command. It was one of the new guns from a French workshop and of a type with which the American artillerymen are already making a reputation on the front.

Sights New Gun.

The secretary had been told by French officers of the skill of the American gunners in handling this weapon, in the management of which the French artillerymen heretofore had considered themselves unexcelled. Mr. Baker became so interested that he mounted the chief gunner's stand and looked through the master sight and watched the adjustment of the piece to the range markings.

The secretary's train arrived at an important town near the port at 8 o'clock in the morning. The prefect of the department, the French general commandant of the district and numerous American officers were there to welcome him. His reception was simple. The band, as Secretary Baker and General Pershing issued from the station, sounded the salute to the colors, and a battalion of American soldiers stood at salute. That was the only ceremony of the day, except a small review of the troops at the artillery camp.

Official lunches and dinners are, by the secretary's request, omitted from his program. He and General Pershing remained aboard the train at night and spend most of their traveling days on business.

Visits Dock Yards.

The Americans with the object only of winning the war, are expending in this region on permanent railroad and dock works about \$40,000,000. French ports will be expanded as they probably would not have been for a good (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Baker Spends Day Observing From Deck of Flat Car

On Board Secretary Baker's Special Train in France, March 17.—Newton D. Baker, the secretary of war, spent a large part of Thursday in a rude observation car which was only a flat car hastily fitted with lunch hour with pine benches. The car traversed the railway yards of the American forces, which spread over the lowlands bordering a certain waterfront in France. The yards will be the biggest thing of that kind in Europe when finished—something to bring railway engineers from afar in France to see.

The trackage will be 228 miles and will provide for 2,500 incoming freight cars and 2,500 outgoing cars, as well as 3,200 on the interior switches.

General Pershing and Brigadier General Atterbury explained them in abundant detail as the flat car with Secretary Baker was slowly drawn over the trunk and switching lines during the afternoon. A dozen or more French and American engineers were in the party, some of whom were members of the engineering staff which constructed the yards, and they added a point now and then to General Pershing's explanation.

EVACUATION OF RUSS CAPITOL NOW COMPLETE

None of Population Will Be Permitted to Leave; Halt All Train Service to Interior.

London, March 17.—The evacuation of Petrograd has been completed, according to a Reuter dispatch from that city, quoting an official communication.

None of the population will be permitted to leave the city hereafter, and in order to make certain that the order is obeyed, all passenger train service has been suspended.

To Publish Papers. The council of commissaries of "The Commune of Petrograd," which will be the official designation of Petrograd, and the district surrounding it in future, has authorized the re-appearance of so-called bourgeois newspapers of which had been suppressed since the beginning of the German offensive.

Occupation by the Turks of the entire Batum region has been confirmed.

Latest details of the German occupation of Abo, Finland, state that 3,000 troops with artillery came from the Aland islands in several transports preceded by an icebreaker. The Red guards refused to surrender and the Germans bombarded the town for half an hour, forcing the red guard to retire. The Germans seized three Russian torpedo boats and some mine sweepers.

FUND FOR RELIEF OF ARMENIANS IS SHORT OF QUOTA

Forty-five hundred dollars was raised on the streets for Armenian relief Saturday.

This sum is believed by Armenian relief workers to be a record, and could have been considerably swollen had more workers been out, they declare.

The total sum for the week is well over \$30,000, W. F. Baxter, one of the committee declares. A considerable portion of the city still remains to be canvassed, this work hanging over until this week. Several large contributions, promised earlier will be collected, and easily put the Armenian relief campaign "over the top" for the \$45,000 goal, according to Mr. Baxter.

Mrs. W. E. Rhoades, Mrs. Charles O'Neil, Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, Mrs. O. T. Eastman and Mrs. Hubbard were in charge of the street campaign. Schroeder, while in an intoxicated condition from liquor alleged to have been obtained from the saloon of Peter Moscrey.

Schroeder, with his brother Peter, and William Rapp, engaged in a sensational fight involving Humphrey Lynch. Peter got the worst of it. They later started home, but sat down near the sidewalk at Pacific street, near Twenty-fourth, when all three were wounded by mysterious shots. Fred Schroeder later died.

TEUTONS FOLLOW TERRIFIC FIRE BY SWIFT ONSLAUGHT

Quickly Accomplish Purpose of Raid Which Extends From Switzerland to Sea; Permission to Give Out Number of American Dead Withheld; Great Activity on Front

(By Associated Press.) With the American Army in France, March 17.—After a terrific artillery preparation this morning, large numbers of the enemy crossed No Man's Land, on the extreme right of the American sector northwest of Toul.

Apparently the purpose of the raid was quickly accomplished, and only a comparatively small number entered our lines. Permission has not been given to mention the number of casualties.

RAID FROM SEA TO SEA.

This raid, like most of the others, carried out all the way from the sea to Switzerland, was designed to gather information, by means of taking prisoners.

East of Luneville our patrols have explored part of the German trench, which our artillery forced the enemy to abandon. Patrols proceeded laterally until they established contact with the Germans.

BIG GUNS KEPT ACTIVE.

Our reconnaissance and wire patrols found snipers' posts, listening posts and nests from which machine guns had been firing on our line.

Our artillery attended to all these posts. The German positions have been so uncomfortable at several places that they now are trying to regain a foothold by connecting shell holes.

ARTILLERY FIRE TERRIFIC.

Our troops have been subject to an extraordinary heavy artillery fire for the last 24 hours. More than 240 shells, which made craters 20 feet deep and 30 feet in diameter, fell in one section of the line. In another section batteries have been shelled heavily. More gas shells have fallen in both the Toul and Luneville sectors, but the larger number in the former.

FIRE HEAVY SHELLS.

The American troops in the sector east of Luneville, in conjunction with the French, on Friday were still holding the former enemy trenches northeast of Badonvillers, although the Germans had made another attempt to drive them out with artillery. Shells, most of them heavy and some of them of the 12-inch type, had pounded the position intermittently, but the Americans and their allies have held on.

Consolidation of the position has been continued and the series of operations in this particular point of the sector, has brought the French lines up on a front of nearly three miles. The parapets have been turned toward the enemy; dugout entrances have been changed, and new dugouts have been built to protect the men. Tonight it appeared as if the enemy would abandon his attempt to drive out the Americans and French, realizing that this is an almost hopeless task. Throughout the sector artillery firing is continuing, but no infantry activity has developed so far.

AIRPLANES LOCATE GUNS

One of the American patrols Wednesday night encountered an enemy patrol in No Man's Land in the Toul sector and opened fire. The Germans fled, carrying with them several bodies supposed to be of men killed or wounded. They were so busy getting away that there was only a feeble return to the American fire and none of the American patrol was injured.

Two enemy airplanes flew over the American lines during the night, one dropping flares as signals. The others were overhead at a time when the Germans began a barrage which the American guns countered. It is not improbable the enemy plane was trying to locate the batteries by the flashes of the guns. No infantry activity followed the barrage.

The American artillery continues to do effective work against the enemy lines and silenced a battery which was firing big shells in its direction from a point in the rear of Sonnard wood. Several other places where activity was observed also were shelled.

Full of Curiosity.

New German troops have entered the line in front of the Americans. Apparently they have been told they are opposite Americans because many times the new arrivals have been seen observing their opponents curiously through field glasses. This curiosity has proved disastrous to them at more than one occasion, for the American snipers are as active as the artillery.

In the intermittent bombardments at various parts of the American sector considerable numbers of mustard, phosgene and chlorine shells were used.

American aerial observers in the rear of the lines have been formed into a squadron under command of a French captain. They were over the lines today, but had no encounters with enemy machines.

Charles S. Gordon of Iowa, the first man wounded in the Luneville sector, has been awarded the cross of war.

Wave of Arm to Sweetheart Costs Man Five Thousand

Shenandoah, Ia., March 17.—(Special.)—A wave of his arm to his sweetheart lost for Earl Whitehall a \$5,000 damage suit against the city of Shenandoah. The young man was injured in a car wreck on the streets of Shenandoah in September, 1916, and was suing the city for negligence. The car he was driving for the Union Delivery company was wrecked by a rope across the street.

Testimony was introduced to show that the driver's attention was attracted by his intended wife, whom he has since married. While responding to her wave and not watching the road the accident is said to have occurred.

Wisconsin Swimmers Win. Madison, Wis., March 17.—The University of Wisconsin swimming team defeated the Chicago university in a dual meet tonight 43 to 24. Bierach of Wisconsin was the individual star, getting two firsts. He broke the western conference record in the 200 yard breast stroke, and equalled the intercollegiate record by making the distance in 2:45 2/5. He also won the 150 yard back stroke.