



ALL AMERICAN TROOPS RUSHED TO WEST FRONT

BRITISH RESTORE LINE SOUTH OF SOMME; TAKE OVER 230 HUN PRISONERS

Two Great Attacks By Germans From Marcelcave to River Hurlled Back By Allies Who Restore Front in Luce Valley Following Great Counter Attack.

London, March 31.—The British have restored their line south of the Somme in the Luce valley after a vigorous counter-attack, the war office announces.

Two strong attacks by the Germans against the British front from Marcelcave to the Somme were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. German attacks north of the Somme were made with four waves of infantry, which were beaten back at all points.

BRITISH ADVANCE LINE.

In the neighborhood of Serre (north of the Somme, seven miles above Albert), the British advanced their line, taking 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns. The statement follows:

"South of the Somme our line in the Luce valley was restored yesterday after a vigorously executed counter-attack. Two strong attacks made by the enemy in the course of the day against our front from Marcelcave to the Somme were repulsed, in each case with heavy loss to his troops.

GERMANS LOSE THOUSANDS.

"In his attacks delivered yesterday immediately north of the Somme the enemy's infantry advanced to the assault in four waves and were repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties on this portion of the battle front alone are estimated in the thousands.

"Early yesterday afternoon a successful operation was carried out by us in the neighborhood of Serre. Our line in this locality was advanced a short distance and 230 prisoners and 40 machine guns were captured by us.

"Our line also was carried forward slightly on other parts of the battle front and prisoners were taken.

"Hostile artillery was active early yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Bucquoy."

BIG GERMAN GUN OPENS FIRE ON FRENCH CAPITAL

One Person Killed and One Injured by Fire; Believe Weapon Fired From Underneath Ground.

Paris, March 31.—The bombardment of Paris by long range German guns was resumed at 2:15 p. m. today. An official note issued tonight says: "The German long range cannon continued during the day to bombard the Paris district. One person was killed and one injured."

At the services this morning the churches were even more crowded than is usual on Easter Sunday.

No unexploded shell from a gun bombarding Paris has thus far been found. However, there have been examined in the municipal laboratory fragments of sufficient size to permit the directors to reach certain conclusions. They are of the opinion that a double fuse is used and that the guns fire 210 millimeters (8 1/2-inch shells). Apparently four guns are being used, two on alternate days. The tubes of the guns are more than 50 feet long. The installation and adjustment of the guns must require at least three months. Doubtless they are concealed under mountains of cement, rendering it most difficult to locate and destroy them.

Farmer Uncovers Old Treasure on His Farm

Deshler, Neb., March 31.—(Special.)—While boring a post hole on his farm, located on the old Oregon Trail, near the Little Blue river, William Beckman struck an obstacle which proved to be an old kettle, in which were a number of pieces of money. How much and of what denomination the finder refuses to state. The old kettle and a few of the coins were brought to town and placed on exhibition. The find is thought to have been buried by Mr. Jules, who owned the place years ago. He sold to "Buffalo Bill" William Cody, and Captain Lute North, and was afterwards killed by the Indians. Tradition says that before the Indians raided the place Mr. Jules secreted a large sum of money and treasure hunters have searched the place in vain for years for what Mr. Beckman bored into last week.

Buffalo Farmer Says Uncle Sam Can Have Wheat

Kearney, Neb., March 31.—(Special.)—Nels Merryman, indicted by the federal grand jury for hoarding a large quantity of wheat, in violation of the food administration laws, stated yesterday that he was willing Uncle Sam take all of his grain, provided he can furnish the cars for transportation and the men for loading this wheat. He was unable to state how much wheat his bins held, the estimates made by others varying from 17,000 to 20,000 bushels. Mr. Merryman stated that he himself was unable to load the grain now because of his help being in the midst of planting operations.

BATTLEFIELD STREWN WITH BODIES; ODOR OF DEATH IN AIR

London, March 31.—The Morning Post's correspondent in France draws a gruesome picture of battlefield conditions. "The countryside is full of bodies and that the air is horrible with the odor of death," he writes. "Wells cannot be used. The ruined villages are impossible as billets because they are strewn with German dead. There are great piles of bodies along the roads and between them. The enemy has only recently found time to bury any of his dead. "The spectacle of the battlefield carpeted with the bodies of their comrades has affected fresh troops, who in this way, discovered to their surprise, that the British are not too weak to fight. Prisoners say that the British endurance and skill in fighting is delaying the progress of the German army. "Among the feats of this British endurance may be mentioned that of a detachment which marched 18 hours, fought throughout the night and half of the next day, repelled three attacks, twice recaptured a certain village, and dug trenches."

PERSHING'S MEN TURNED OVER TO ALLIES; MASS OF SAMMIES MARCH ON FOE

National Capital Thrills at Announcement That Americans on Way to Fighting Line to Stem the Germans.

With the American Army in France, Saturday, March 30.—All the American troops have been turned over to the allies.

American troops soon may be fighting side by side with the French and British in the battle raging in northern France.

Great activity of many sorts is underway in the whole American zone. Trains of motor trucks miles long, loaded with Americans are passing through the towns. On other roads miles after mile of marching Americans are on the move.

AMERICANS ARE HAPPY.

It is enough to say that great activity of many sorts is in progress in the entire American zone. Miles of motor trucks loaded with Americans have passed through the towns, some going in one direction, some in another. Through a driving rain the motor trucks ploughed their way along muddy roads, the Americans singing. Many of the trucks had American flags fastened to their tailboards.

On other roads mile after mile of marching Americans splashed through the mud which came over their ankles. The horses were steaming from the work they had to do. All the men are working as hard as possible.

ALL WASHINGTON THRILLED.

Washington, March 31.—The foregoing announcement that American soldiers actually are on their way to the fighting lines to take places beside their hard pressed British and French allies sent a thrill through the national capital.

It was the first positive statement that General Pershing's forces actually are on their way to the battle lines to help stem the tide of the German drive.

U. S. ENGINEERS ENGAGED.

The Americans previously referred to in the official dispatches as being in the fighting are believed to have been engineers or other auxiliary troops which probably were caught at their work as they were a few months ago at Cambrai when the Germans suddenly enveloped parties of British forces behind their lines in a swift turning movement.

The sending of General Pershing's fighting troops to places in the British-French line has been expected by military experts to follow the creation of a unified command under the French chief of staff, General Foch, and General Pershing's formal offer of all the available American resources.

100,000 AMERICANS AVAILABLE.

Too much may not be said about the number and position of the American troops, because of military reasons.

It is no violation of the censorship, however, to say that more than 100,000 fighting men fully equipped and intensively trained in the school of actual battle conditions are available at once to be thrown into places to strengthen the British and French lines wherever they threaten to buckle under the unheard-of ferocity of the German onslaught.

It is also no violation of censorship to say that the American government fully realizes that the second battle of the Somme may continue for some time and that American forces possibly might be the means of turning the scale.

CHEERS FROM EASTER CROWDS.

It does not necessarily mean that by sending American troops to the reinforcement of the British or French that the sectors they have been holding will be abandoned. Other means of caring for the part of the line are available.

Every officer of the American staff and every member of President Wilson's administration has been looking forward to the day when American troops would actually take their places in the big battle now raging. Easter crowds on parade on Pennsylvania avenue, about the White House grounds and everywhere heard the news and gathered about newspaper bulletin boards where the Associated Press dispatches were posted and read the news with greatest enthusiasm.

President Wilson read the dispatch from France almost immediately after it arrived.

28 AMERICANS ON PERSHING'S LIST; 11 REPORTED DEAD

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A casualty list of 28 names was received today from the American expeditionary forces in France, including one killed in action, one died of wounds, nine dead of disease, one wounded severely and 16 wounded slightly. Lieutenants Walter L. Hardenbrook, Talbot T. Speer and Guy Daniel Tibbetts were listed among those slightly wounded. Killed in action: PRIVATE MARTIN O'CONNORS.

Died of wounds: LAWRENCE E. REDMOND. Wounded severely; Private Alfred Speigle.

Died of diseases: Corporals James Leopold Loehr, meningitis; California True, abscess of brain; Privates Clement Bason, pneumonia; Charles Brown, pneumonia; Dewey H. Douglas, meningitis; Herman Hahn, odema of brain; Edward Murphy, meningitis; Percy C. Seay, meningitis; Robert Thill, pneumonia. Wounded slightly: Lieutenant Walter L. Hardenbrook; Lieutenant Talbot T. Speer; Lieutenant Guy Daniel Tibbetts; Sergeant Alfred J. Bergeron; Sergeant J. Hooper; Corporal Joe Ruben, John Wilson; Bugler Joseph Kunz; Privates Frank J. Bedrick, George N. Bell, Pelegrino Cavazza, Walter Decelle, Jerry Frede, Joe G. Grier, Wilbur L. Lawrence and Ranzly L. Rutledge.

Much Ceremony Marks 23 Hour Day in New York

New York, March 31.—The "night owls" of this city had a patriotic excuse for lingering in Madison square until 2 o'clock this morning, for at that hour Marcus M. Marks, president of the National Daylight Saving association, officially advanced the hands of the clock on the Metropolitan tower one hour, thereby ushering in here the first 23-hour day the country has ever known. The city was determined to make the inauguration of the daylight saving plan as a "win the war" measure a gala event. Madison square was strung with lights and a patriotic rally was held from 11 o'clock last night until "3 o'clock" this morning, a period of three actual and one theoretical hour, during which the police band played or the Community chorus sang.

FRENCH RETAKE MOREUIL AFTER FURIOUS STRUGGLE; BRING TEUTONS TO STOP

German Battalions Renew Attack But Are Completely Checked By Gallant Fighting; Troops Hurl Themselves at Huns With Great Ferocity And Stop Giant Drive of Teutons.

Paris, March 31.—The fighting continued last night with undiminished violence, says today's official announcement.

German battalions, renewing the attack without cessation, were cut down by the French fire.

Moreuil, captured by the Germans, was regained by the French in furious fighting.

Between Moreuil and Lassigny, the Germans were checked completely.

FRENCH TAKE PRISONERS.

In the woods north of Moreuil the struggle was intense. The French took many prisoners in this region. The official announcement follows:

"The struggle was continued with undiminished violence during the night and the result was to emphasize the check administered to the formidable German effort of yesterday to break through the line.

MOW DOWN GERMAN TROOPS.

"Between Montdidier and Moreuil the fire of the French infantry mowed down German battalions which renewed the assault without ceasing. Moreuil, captured by the Germans, was retaken by the French again, taken by the Germans and finally carried in a bayonet charge made with incomparable bravery by French and British troops mingled in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil also were captured as the result of valiant fighting. In this region the French took many prisoners.

CAPTURE 700 GERMANS.

"Between Moreuil and Lassigny the checking of the Germans, it has been established, was complete. The French were able to make progress as far as the vicinity of Canny-Sur-Matz. A division of picked troops, which, as announced last night, recaptured Pleumont and held it against all attacks, took 700 prisoners.

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent cannonading. Three German raids on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), were without result."

NEBRASKANS TO COME HOME FOR LIBERTY MARCH

One Hundred or More of the Boys and Four Bands From Camp Dodge to Be in Line April 6 for Parade.

Many Omaha and Nebraska soldier boys at Camp Dodge are coming to participate in the Liberty loan parade. Probably between 100 and 150 will be here. They will leave Des Moines on a special train Friday night, arriving in Omaha early Saturday morning.

Arrangements for bringing the Nebraskans to Omaha have been made, but some of the minor details in connection with the movement of the train that will carry them, have not been worked out.

Not only are the Nebraskans coming home to give the Liberty loan a boost, but they will bring music with them. It was announced by Colonel Grant Sunday night, that four of the best military bands in the United States will come. These bands all come from Camp Dodge and are the best at the cantonment.

In the Liberty loan parade the plan is to give the Omaha and Nebraska boys the post of honor. They will take the head of the column and keep it during the march along the streets.

Business houses on Farnam street, between Tenth and Twenty-sixth streets, have been asked by the Liberty loan parade committee to decorate their fronts with American flags and service flags on the day of the parade, April 6.

THAT SAVES THE ALIEN ENEMY VOTE PROVISIO

It was supposedly as a war measure that the legislature was to submit an amendment to the state constitution abolishing alien voting. The legislature meets, the governor's bill is introduced, and lo, it abolishes alien voting after the war!

At least in all reasonable expectations it will be after the war. For the resolution provides that all persons voting on first papers at the time of adoption of the amendment may keep on voting for three years thereafter. That would bar no alien voter until the last month of 1921. It would leave the aliens to vote at the next presidential election. Their disfranchisement would not actually take effect at a few municipal elections, until the general election of 1922.

For aught this amendment would do, the matter could as well have been left to the regular session next winter. Nebraska should have taken this step long ago. It owes the manipulators of its foreign vote a lasting grudge for defeating such an amendment some years ago. We are glad to have another such amendment submitted on almost any terms. Probably the alien vote will do us no great harm in the next three years, though the delay might conceivably give it one more shot at prohibition.

But why has the legislature been called upon to deal with a "war measure" whose application is deferred until the war, as we all expect, will be long over? Why not also provide that the sedition bill shall take effect in 1925 and that the Mockett law is repealed to take effect at the beginning of our next war or that soldiers shall have voting rights after they get back home?—Lincoln Journal.