



THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Rain; Cold

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HAI G STRIKES BACK AT FOE

PRAGUE PEOPLE HISS WAR LORDS AND GIVE CHEERS FOR WILSON

Bitter Feeling Shown Against Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Who Resigns Under Fire From Berlin and Vienna Over Recent Endeavors to Start Negotiations for Peace.

(By Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, April 15.—Thousands of people gathered in the streets of Prague, capital of Bohemia, on Saturday, denounced the Germans and cheered the entente and President Wilson, says a dispatch from that city to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

All the Czech members of Parliament and party delegates, together with Slovene and Serbo-Croat delegates, met in the town hall and adopted a manifesto. The crowd gathered in the streets outside the hall in support of the policy of the delegates.

The principal demonstration occurred at the close of the meeting. The feeling against Foreign Minister Czernin was shown by the shouts of disapproval with which his name was greeted. The crowds dispersed singing anti-German songs.

A conference of representatives of Czech parties at Dux unanimously opposed the establishment of a German-Bohemian province, asserting the Czech minority in the German speaking region would resist Germanization to the utmost.

CZERNIN RESIGNS.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister, according to a dispatch from Vienna, has resigned.

Emperor Charles accepted the resignation and entrusted Count Czernin with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor is appointed.

The recent publication by the French government of the futility peace appeal by Emperor Charles of Austro-Hungary in March 1917, and the efforts of the emperor and the Austro-Hungarian foreign office to explain this letter to the satisfaction of Germany and the German emperor, probably were the most potent influence in bringing about the resignation of Count Czernin.

Affair at End.

An official statement received here today from Vienna asserts that the latest statement of the French premier, M. Clemenceau, concerning the conversations between Austria and France regarding the possibility of opening peace negotiations do not alter the situation as regards the majority of Count Czernin's declarations. The Austrian foreign ministry is unable to ascertain who was responsible for delivering to the French what is said to have been a forged letter, substituted for the letter which was to have been delivered. Neither Prince Sixtus whose character is beyond suspicion, nor anyone else is accused of falsification, continues the statement, which concludes: "The affair is herewith declared to be at an end."

Active for Peace.

Since he was appointed foreign minister on December 23, 1916, in succession to Baron-Burian, Count Czernin has been very active in attempting to bring about peace and the moderate tone of his speeches has been in sharp contrast with that of the German chancellor and foreign secretaries. However, his participation in the forced peace upon Russia, as well as that upon Roumania, did not show that his actions kept step with his words.

In the "peace offensive" of the present year, Count Czernin, in the Austrian Reichstag, on January 25, suggested an exchange of views between Austria-Hungary and the United States. He announced also that Austria based its negotiations with Russia on the policy of no annexations or indemnities, but there always was (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

The Weather

For Nebraska--Rain; colder; fresh shifting winds.

Hourly Temperatures table with columns for Hour, Deg., and Wind.

Comparative Local Record.

Table with columns for Year, High, Low, and other weather statistics.

Officers of Allied Army Greet Gen. Wood at Camp Funston



The foreign officers of the French and British military missions who are stationed at Camp Funston greeting General Leonard Wood on his return from France, an impressive bit of what is probably one of the greatest demonstrations of greeting ever afforded the commander by his troops. They think a lot of General Wood "over there" and the admiration for the man whom they regard as one of the foremost soldiers of the world was reflected in the salutation each officer gave him.

44 NAMES ON NEW CASUALTY LIST FROM PERSHING

Colonel R. C. Bollings Reported Either Captured or Missing; Eight Other Officers Wounded in Action.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, April 15.—The casualty list today contained 44 names, divided as follows:

Killed in action, 1; died of wounds, 3; died, cause unknown, 1; died of disease, 7; wounded severely, 4; wounded slightly, 27; missing in action, 1.

Colonel R. C. Bollings is reported as captured or missing in today's casualty list. Eight other officers are named. Captain Hyman Green and Lieutenant John Alexander Curran were severely wounded and Captain Wakeman G. Gribbel and Lieutenants Arthur S. Bugbee, George W. Donnell, Hamon Gray, Thomas F. Hale and Reuben A. Moser were slightly wounded.

Killed in Action—Private Ovila Case.

Died of Wounds—Corporal Frank Stiles, Privates Oscar Blanchette, Joseph L. Richards.

Died of Disease—Sergeant John Dempsey, pneumonia; Sergeant John B. Gremling, apoplexy; Corporal John E. Clarke, tuberculosis.

Private Charles A. Costello, meningitis; Arthur H. Robinson, pneumonia; Henry V. Troutman, pneumonia; Nevel Edward Wheeler, pneumonia.

Died Cause Unknown—Corporal Charles J. Buell, jr.

Severely Wounded—Captain Hyman Green, Lieutenant John Alexander Curran, Sergeant Hadley M. MacPhetres, Private Donald U. Hildrich.

Slightly Wounded—Captain Wakeman G. Gribbel; Lieutenants Arthur S. Bugbee, George W. Donnell, Hamon Gray, Thomas F. Hale, Reuben A. Moser, Corporals Ernest W. Birch, G. D. Oliver; Bugley Clyde L. Jones; Privates George A. Brusso, Joseph Brescia, Thomas F. Crookan, George W. Doybert, William E. Gould.

SHORT SESSION IN MORALS COURT ON THOMAS CASE

Big Crowd Disappointed When Hearing is Continued to Next Friday; Professor's Wife Mothers Girl.

(By Associated Press.) Chicago, April 12.—The case of Dr. William Isaac Thomas, Chicago university professor, charged with disorderly conduct, was continued today in the morals court to next Friday.

Mrs. R. M. Granger, wife of an army officer in France, with whom the educator is alleged to have registered at a hotel as man and wife last Thursday, was not in court. It was said she was still at the professor's home, where Mrs. Thomas, assisted by a son, who is a hospital interne, was trying to soothe her shaken nerves.

The continuance was taken at the instance of Peter Sissman, attorney for Dr. Thomas, who said he had had no time to prepare his case.

Crowd Disappointed. A large crowd, attracted by the notoriety of the case, was disappointed at the brevity of the proceedings. There were a few whispered words exchanged by Sissman, Judge Graham and Prosecutor Starr and the case for the day was over.

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, where Dr. Thomas holds the chair of sociology, was expected to return from Washington today. Faculty members met Saturday to prepare a formal statement of the case for him. It is understood to be a resume of facts admitted to federal officials—the sailing of Lieutenant R. M. Granger, signal corps, for France; the farewell of his wife and the immediate solace she found in the company of Dr. Thomas; their long talks in the sequestered shadows of the university, the denouement at the hotel Thursday night, when they were taken into custody, and the charge which brought the professor into the disillusioning portals of the morals court.

Husband "Silly Boy." Mrs. Thomas' interest in young Mrs. Granger—she is 24, while the professor is 55 and looks it—showed no signs of abatement today. Years ago she endorsed her husband's advanced theories of relations between men and women—the "wider view"—as many intellectuals term it, and she is now mothering both the girl and her husband. The girl she has called a "silly little thing" and her husband a "silly boy."

"So stupid of him," she said.

Prof. Thomas' course of spring and summer lectures at the university were suddenly canceled today. This, it was said, was preliminary to his retirement from the faculty.

SAMMIES FORCE GERMANS BACK IN FIERCE BATTLE

Americans Score Brilliant Victory in Stiff Fighting at Brule Wood; Teuton Dead Strew Ground.

(By Associated Press.)

With the French Army in France, Sunday, April 14.—American soldiers did brilliant work in the stiff fighting on Friday at Brule wood, in the forest of Apremont, Lorraine, to which the French war office already has referred in its communications.

An account of the engagement, which has just reached the correspondent through the French army, shows that at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, after a short and severe bombardment, 500 Germans, troops selected from an entire division, made an assault and attempted to occupy a front line trench.

Small bodies of famous French troops which formed the advance posts engaged the enemy until their ammunition was exhausted. Then they retired to obtain supplies, after which they returned to the fight.

Start Counter-Attack.

The French commander immediately organized a counter-attack, in which American troops joined, and after fierce fighting, ejected the enemy. The ground was strewn with German dead and the allies took a number of prisoners.

Shortly afterward, on the same day, suspicious movements were observed in that vicinity. Groups of Germans were seen to be creeping into the first line of the American position, which had voluntarily been left unoccupied.

American soldiers dashed forward from the support line and engaged in grenade fighting and hand-to-hand encounters, in the course of which they displayed wonderful dash and coolness.

ELIMINATE USE OF WHEAT IS NEW FOOD HEAD PLEA

Notices are being sent by G. W. Waitles, state food administrator, to all county federal food administrators asking them to request all householders, when possible, to entirely eliminate wheat until the next harvest.

Householders, who are obliged to use wheat, the report reads, should not use more than one and one-half pounds of wheat flour or prepared wheat in any form per person, per week. One and three-quarters pounds of "victory" bread may be considered to equal a pound of wheat.

Householders in any city may not buy more than one-eighth barrel of flour at any one time. Householders in the country may not buy more than one-quarter barrel at any one time, and in no event may a purchaser have more than 30 days' supply on hand at any one time.

This rationing requires a more restricted use of wheat than that asked for by the observance of wheatless days and meals, which are no longer obligatory, but in practice it will be found that an even wider and more strict observance of wheatless days and meals will aid prepared wheat to one and one-half pounds per person, per week.

Meat of any kind may be eaten on any day in moderation until May 1.

In buying wheat flour an equal weight of other cereals as substitutes for wheat flour must be bought pound for pound. In buying graham, whole wheat or mixed flours the substitutes in them may be counted so that a smaller proportion of substitutes may be bought with these flours than with wheat flour. This is the "fifty-fifty" rule.

Wheat flour substitutes are hominy, corn grits, cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour and feterita flour and meals.

"Drive" for Subscriptions in Jefferson County Underway

Fairbury, Neb., April 15.—(Special.)—The big "drive" to dispose of Jefferson county's quota of \$247,200 worth of Liberty bonds began Saturday morning. Fairbury's quota is \$65,000.

The committee in charge here opened headquarters in the Commercial club rooms early Saturday morning and at 8 o'clock in the afternoon more than \$40,000 had been subscribed. Partial returns to date from outside precincts indicate a ready response among farmers.

Governor Neville Makes Journey to Camp Cody

Lincoln, April 15.—(Special.)—It is now Governor Edgar Howard, Governor Neville having been called to Camp Cody in connection with National Guard affairs.

It is understood some matters in connection with national guard office assignments are not clear to the executive and he desires a personal investigation.

BRITISH STOP FURIOUS ATTACKS AT MERVILLE; YIELD NEUVE EGLISE

Germans Penetrate Haig's Positions Near Baillieu, But Are Driven Out By Tommies' Strong Counter Attack; British Take Prisoners and Guns East of Robecq.

(By The Associated Press.)

London, April 15.—Seven attacks by the Germans in the Merville sector of the northern battle front have been repulsed by the British, who inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, it is announced officially.

The British have lost Neuve Eglise.

Southwest of Baillieu the Germans temporarily penetrated the British positions, but were driven out by a counter-attack.

The official statement says:

"Severe fighting continued all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise. After beating off numerous attacks our troops were in the end compelled to withdraw a second time from the village.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK.

"Strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon at a number of other points on the battle front. Northwest of Merville fierce fighting took place as a result of which the attacking German infantry was driven back with great loss.

"The hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys was caught by the fire of our artillery and was unable to develop its attack.

"In the course of the day no less than seven attacks were delivered by the enemy in the Merville sector, all of which were repulsed with heavy loss to his troops. In one case the enemy advanced to the assault in five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly, but was completely restored by a counter-attack.

"Southwest of Baillieu, parties of the enemy succeeded temporarily in penetrating our positions, but were driven out by our counter attack and our line restored.

British Take Prisoners. "Successful minor operations were carried out by us during the night east of Robecq. Several machine guns and 150 prisoners were captured by us.

"Fighting took place also early this morning south of the Somme in the neighborhood of Haugard. Our position in this sector has been improved and a number of prisoners have been taken. The hostile artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Buquoy.

British Hold Strongly. With the British Army in France, April 15.—The battle about Neuve Eglise, near the Belgian border, which has been retaken by the Germans, continued to rage this morning with the same intensity that has marked it for days, and the British are pounding the Germans hard.

Another assault on Baillieu, four miles west of Neuve Eglise, is expected momentarily.

The latest reports this forenoon showed that the British line was being strongly held, as a whole in this northern zone and in some instances had been considerably improved by counter strokes.

Germans Fall Back. The British last evening followed up their success of Saturday when they pushed the Germans back from Robecq, on the Clarence river. Local counter-attacks delivered on the German positions, 3,000 yards to the east of this town, were completed successfully and the enemy was again forced to fall back somewhat.

No "Kultur" in the Schools

The repeal of the odious Mockett foreign language law stops the enforced poisoning of the children in our public schools with German "kultur."

Thus is repelled one insidious advance of the German propaganda achieved by the kaiserites and their co-parceners in Nebraska.

But the schools are not the only citadels of Americanism-in-the-making that must be fortified against pro-German attack.

It is even more important that the young people in the home be safeguarded against perfumed death-gas of disloyalty spread under cover by treason-breeding books or kaiser-pandering newspapers.

The Bee's creed is "America first and America triumphant"—the creed for all patriotic Americans—for all right-thinking men, women and children alike.

No "Kultur" in the Home

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