



# FOE READY TO RENEW DRIVE

## LARGEST BUDGET IN WORLD'S HISTORY BEFORE COMMONS

British Expenditures in Coming Year Estimated at \$14,860,950,000; Germany Faces Financial Crisis.

(By Associated Press.)  
London, April 22.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, in introducing the budget in the House of Commons today, said it was the largest in the history of the world.

Great Britain's expenditures for the period covered by the measure are estimated at about \$2,972,197,000 (\$14,860,985,000), of which approximately \$842,050,000 (\$4,210,250,000) will be raised by taxation, leaving a balance of nearly \$2,130,147,000, (\$10,650,735,000) to be borrowed. At the end of the present year the national debt of Great Britain will be about \$7,980,000,000 (\$39,900,000,000), of which \$1,632,000,000 (\$8,160,000,000) will be due to her from her allies.

**ADVISES HIGHER TAX.**  
The income tax, he announced, would be raised from 5 to 6 shillings in the pound. He estimated the yield from this source at £11,000,000. No change was proposed on the tax on incomes less than £500. The stamp duty on checks, he said, would be raised from a penny to 2 pence, yielding £750,000.

**LEAN UPON U. S.**  
The chancellor said his expectations as to the assistance given to the entente allies by the United States had been fulfilled. Notwithstanding this assistance, the British loans to the allies in the last year were £505,000,000. The United States had advanced to all the allies £950,000,000.

"It is only necessary for us," said the chancellor, "to lean on the United States to the amount the other allies lean on us. In other words we are self-supporting."  
"I have made certain suggestions regarding advances to the allies," continued the chancellor, "which, if adopted, will lessen our burden considerably without in any way increasing the total obligations to the United States."

Giving the figures of the revenue for the last fiscal year, which amount to £707,234,565, a large increase over the preceding year, he said that the real test of the financial position would come when Britain ceased to rely upon borrowing.

**Canada Co-operating.**  
The chancellor expressed the government's appreciation of the co-operation on the part of the Canadian government in assisting to finance the war. He considered it possible that the alteration of the arrangement with the United States in the method of making advances would result in loans to the allies being reduced to 300,000,000 pounds and to the dominions 50,000,000 pounds. He pointed out how small the advance to the dominions had been during the war, showing how great was the desire, not only in Canada, but in the other dominions to carry on the war out of their own expenditures.

The additional taxation proposed, said the chancellor, would be in the full year equivalent to 66 per cent of the ante-bellum revenue from taxation. The financial strength of the country after three years of war was greater than any one could imagine and was amazing testimony to the financial stability of the nation.

**Germany Faces Bankruptcy.**  
Mr. Bonar Law said that Germany's daily expenditure was \$250,000,000, virtually the same as the British, but the German total did not include various charges borne by the central governments. The total German votes of credit amounted at the present time to \$6,200,000,000.

Assuming that the German estimates would be realized, the total taxation levied by the German government would amount to \$365,000,000 as against \$1,044,000,000 in Great Britain. This was not enough to pay the interest on the war debts accumulated. The German balance sheet, reckoned on the same basis as the British, would, with the interest on the sinking fund pensions and pre-war expenditures, be \$20,000,000 yearly. With an additional permanent imperial revenue of \$120,000,000, it would make their total additional revenue \$185,000,000. This amount added to the pre-war revenue brought the total up to \$335,000,000, showing a deficit of \$385,000,000.

"If that were our position" he added, "I would say that bankruptcy was not far distant."

## MAXIMUM BEEF PRICES FIXED BY GOVERNMENT

Washington, April 22.—Maximum prices to be allowed in May on purchases of beef for America's fighting forces and the allies, were announced tonight by the army, navy and marine corps. While the government controls beef prices only to the extent of saying what it will pay, the purchases under government direction are so enormous that the maximum figures now fixed are expected to go far toward stabilizing prices to the domestic consumer.

The plan is to continue allotting government and allied contracts among the packers at prices based upon prevailing live stock markets, provided they are not higher than the stated maximum. On the other hand, if there should be a drop in the market, and no agreement on prices has been reached in the meantime, the federal trade commission will be called upon to ascertain costs upon which to base new maximum government prices.

Consolidation of all meat purchases for the government and the allies in a single bureau at Chicago also was announced tonight by the food administration. E. L. Roy of the administration's Chicago branch will be commissioned in the army quartermaster's corps to take charge of the office. He will be assisted by Gordon Hately of Chicago in connection with purchases for the allies.

Following is the announcement of the beef prices:  
"The army and navy and the marine corps announce that their meat requirements for May delivery (except upon the Pacific coast) will be allotted among the packers (unless lower bids are received) at prices based on live stock markets, but in no event higher than the following prices per 100 pounds:

"Good steers, 500 to 600 pounds, f. o. b. New York, frozen and wrapped, commercial trim for export, \$24.05; same 600 to 700 pounds, \$24.80; same 700 pounds up, \$25.55; navy requirements, \$24.65; cows, 500 to 600 pounds, \$21.50.

"Army beef of special weights, with special trim or for special purposes, will have proper differentials.

"In case the markets go lower and prices are not agreed upon, they will be determined by the government, which will ask the advice of the federal trade commission in cost ascertainment, if necessary. The allies will not buy at higher levels than the army and navy.

"The packers will not attempt to increase price for the domestic trade because of these allotments."

## INQUIRY BEGUN INTO TREATMENT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Retaliatory Measures May Be Taken if It Is Learned Americans Held in Germany Are Ill-Treated.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, April 22.—Though without any official information to confirm press reports of ill-treatment of American prisoners of war in Germany, the State department has instituted an inquiry to develop the facts. If they conform to the published accounts a protest will be made promptly through the Spanish government, which has taken over American diplomatic representation at Berlin. If the protest is unavailing, measures of retaliation will be considered.

German prisoners of war in America largely outnumber Americans held in German prison camps, and include the crews of German raiders and prizes, in addition to the crew of the German submarine U-58. These prisoners have been treated with a degree of liberality that has caused adverse criticism in some quarters and in marked contrast to the treatment said to be accorded prisoners in Germany.

## GERMAN LEADER CALLS HALT TO MASSED DRIVE

London, April 23.—The enormous losses inflicted on the enemy by the British have caused General Ludendorff to change his tactics and he has ordered that no more massed attacks be made by the Germans. The correspondent of the Daily Mail at British headquarters in France reports that General Ludendorff in an order dated March 30, said:  
"The idea of forcing success by the employment of masses must be abolished absolutely. It only leads to unnecessary losses. The effective use of weapons not of numbers, gives the decision."

The German method of advance since the order, says the correspondent, has been to push forward small bodies of troops with light machine guns.

## "No Compromise," Wilson's Edict on Blanket Authority Bill

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, April 22.—The senate settled down today to a finish fight on the bill proposing blanket authority for the president to reorganize agencies in prosecuting the war.  
"No compromise" was the word sent by President Wilson in a letter to Senator Overman of North Carolina, sponsor of the measure. Debate was resumed by supporters of the administration, while opponents demanding specific exemption of the Interstate Commerce commission and certain other permanent bureaus

## "HARRY" HUNTER FALLS DEAD IN MINNEAPOLIS

Former Member of Bee Staff, Brilliant Writer and Journalist, Dies of Attack of Acute Indignation.

(By Associated Press.)  
Minneapolis, Minn., April 22.—W. H. Hunter, managing editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, formerly associate editor of the Omaha Bee, and one of the best known newspaper men in the northwest, fell dead late today. Mr. Hunter was stricken shortly after he left his office. He was 54 year old. Death was due to acute indignation.

Brought Up In Iowa.

W. H. Hunter was born in Missouri, but was reared in Iowa by his paternal grandfather, on a farm near Hamburg. He attended Coe college at Cedar Rapids, and first engaged in newspaper work on the Cedar Rapids Republican, coming from there to Council Bluffs early in the 80s, where he was city editor of the Nonpareil. He left that paper to become police reporter on the Mail of that city, returning to the Bee in 1888. In 1890 he became city editor of the Bee, a position he filled until 1896, when he resigned to become editor of the Trade Exhibit, in company with A. C. Davenport and J. H. Hodgins. From here went to Denver, where he served as managing editor of the Times of that city. On the purchase of that paper by the late Thomas M. Patterson and its consolidation with the Rocky Mountain News, Mr. Hunter went to the St. Louis Republic, later going to Washington as correspondent for the Globe-Democrat.

Brilliant as Writer.

While in Washington his work attracted the attention of Scott Boney, then editor of the Post, who engaged Mr. Hunter as editorial paragraph writer, and he began the most brilliant chapter of his career. He left the Post to become associate editor of the Bee, resigning in the winter of 1908 to go with C. H. Grasty to take charge of the Pioneer Press at St. Paul. He went to Tacoma, returning in 1914 to Minneapolis. Mr. Hunter was twice married, his second wife and one son surviving him. His son, Kent, is a lieutenant in the national army, having won his commission at Camp Sheridan last summer. He now is at Camp Logan, Tex.

from changes, prepared for further efforts to force amendments. In his letter to Senator Overman the president said:  
"I thank you with all my heart for standing by the bill which bears your name without any compromise of any kind."  
Senator Sherman of Illinois, republican, criticizing the bill, insisted that what is needed more than additional power "is the proper exercise of powers in existence," and selection of competent men to exercise such authority.

## LOWE TELLS OF HORRORS BY GERMANS

Says "Amen" as One of Audience Calls Down Curse on Nation; \$40,000 Bonds Sold.

Seven thousand persons after listening to a fiery and eloquent address by Rev. Titus Lowe at the auditorium last night, subscribed for more than \$40,000 Liberty bonds.

So great was the response to Rev. Mr. Lowe's appeal that the solicitors called in subscriptions too fast to be tabulated accurately. One pledge for \$10,000 was received, the giver of which was not named. The speaker was given a great welcome. As he arose to begin, the entire audience stood and cheered.

KAISER BATTLES JUSTICE.

"I know," he began, "that by this great welcome you are not cherishing me. I know that you are simply cheering the boys in France with whom it was my privilege to associate for some months.

"It now is clear to everybody who thinks that right up to the last minute Kaiser Wilhelm could have stopped the war. He started the hordes through Belgium, and from that time his war has been against all justice, righteousness and truth. A barbarian of barbarians, a liar of liars, and since the world began no nation has heaped such a mountain of infamy on its head as Germany has.

Tells What He Hears.

"It was only a year ago that we were inevitable thrust into this war, not by the president, but by the great heart of the American people. And it was then that we were forced to place some credence in the stories which were circulated of German atrocities, because they came from the lips of those men whom we could not doubt.

"I heard and saw things over there that made my blood race, that made me wish for a knife, a gun or a hand grenade, and yet they were told as simply as I would tell a little story to my baby, Jane.

"I have seen towns that were scientifically, Germanically destroyed. In one of these towns they lined up every old man, woman, and what young men were left, before the firing squad and shot them down. And for what reason? A German soldier had entered a home and assaulted a woman of middle age. Her husband entered and, in a blind rage, seized a club and brought it down upon the head of the soldier, wounding him. And so, because a citizen had attacked a member of the military, everybody in the town was shot.

Says "Amen" to Cry

At this juncture a voice from the audience cried "G—D—the Germans." To which Rev. Mr. Lowe replied, "I am a Methodist, so I can say 'Amen' to that."

"The Germans did that out of a policy of frightfulness. They say 'Ii stories of this kind are sent to the soldiers at the front by countrymen of these people, it will paralyze their arms.' You say, 'Can this be true?' What more evidence do you want?"

Headed Liberty's Call.

Rev. Mr. Lowe recited other incidents of German atrocities which filled his audience with horror. In illustrating the German's lack of honor he told a story of a Scottish sergeant who gave a drink of water to a wounded German officer and as he turned to leave, the wounded man raised himself and tried to shoot his benefactor.

"The day we entered this war, we did the only thing a chivalrous, liberty-loving people could do. And of the two large nations who are our allies we should be proud.

Roll Call of Dead.

"The 151st French infantry was quartered near us. The ordinary number in a regiment is 2,500. After three and one-half years of war, ending January 1, 1918, there had been 32,000 men in that regiment. The roll call of the dead, one frightful day before Verdun, lost 70 per cent of its strength. Yes, France is paying, and, despite incalculable losses is still ready to live. "Great Britain is our other ally. It has been sneered at and lied about by the Germans. It has held the sea—no small job and its soldiers have acquitted themselves nobly. If you believe they are slackers, read your papers for the last three and a half weeks and see how the bulldogs have been fighting with their backs to the wall, grimly and without flinching. That's your British ally.

Hour Has Come.

"If our boys must die, it's up to us to root out every German among us. If we have boys who are giving their lives, it's mighty poor business for us to get niggardly in buying Liberty bonds. The Frenchman in the government service, and all between 18 and 55 are in the government service, gets 5 cents a day. Have you ever pinched yourself? I think the hour has come to do your bit for freedom and humanity."  
Judge Woodruff presided at the meeting. Rev. T. J. Mackay gave the invocation. Music was supplied by the Forty-first infantry band from Fort Crook and the Council Bluffs Elks' quartet.

## GERMAN OPERATIONS POINT TO 2 TURNING MOVEMENTS

Map Showing Scene of Terrific Fighting in Flanders Front



Attempt to Capture Arras and Lens by Attacks at Robecq and Mesnil Anticipated by Allies.

(By Associated Press.)  
Events long the battle line in France and Belgium seem to be shaping themselves for a resumption of the great German offensive. Since the savage attack on the American forces at Seicheprey on Saturday there has been no fighting of an extraordinary nature along the front, but there have been indications that the Teutons are almost ready to resume the sledge hammer blows they have been aiming at the allied armies.

Unless recent operations have been feints, it is probable that the coming week will witness two great turning movements by the Germans. One probably will pivot on the village of Robecq, northwest of Bethune, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied lines back of Armentieres. The other is expected to develop at or near Mesnil, north of Albert, on the north side of the Somme salient.

FRONTAL ATTACKS FAULT.

"The purpose of these movements will be to cut deep into the allied lines on each side of the promontory that projects out into German-held territory and terminates on the old Arras-Lens front. The Germans have attempted two great frontal attacks on the defenses of Lens and Arras, but they have been repulsed with terrible losses to the attackers. These losses were inflicted upon the enemy before he reached the stronger allied positions in that sector and since the second defeat at Festubert and Givenchy, the Germans have not cared to take up the task of driving the Canadians from their positions along Vimy ridge and on each end of that great natural bulwark before Arras.

If successful attacks were to be launched by the Germans at Robecq and Mesnil, the British might be forced to withdraw from Arras without having a chance to defend their positions there. Heavy artillery fire at both places has been reported and a local attack at Mesnil showed that the Germans were capable at that point of resuming offensive operations.

LINE OF LYS NOW CALM.

Along the line of the Lys, south-west of Ypres, on the northern front, there has not been any notable fighting, nor have the Germans essayed the breaking of the Belgian line north of Ypres since King Albert's men smashed a great assault on that part of the front.

South of Albert, at Villers-Bretonneux, there has been a continuous artillery duel for the last two days and a German attack there may be expected soon. On the line held by the French from Albert south to Montdidier and thence east to the old battle line, there has been lively artillery fighting.

The attack on the Americans at Seicheprey, east of St. Mihiel, now appears to have been a carefully planned operation which had as its object the piercing of the American lines or perhaps the splitting of the American and French forces, which are holding adjacent positions there. It met with defeat, however, and the line which was dented by the fury of the Teuton attack has again been restored.

## SIX OMAHA BOYS AT FUNSTON WIN SHOULDER BARS

Six Omaha boys at Camp Funston have passed examinations in the army. They are Frank Keel, Ware Hall, Wayne Selby, Andrew Harold McConnell, Phil Flanagan and McCreath Thomas Reed, a negro boy. Reed is the only negro from Nebraska to pass the examinations. The men are home on a 15-days' furlough, but will report to their respective companies at Funston to receive their commissions.

## Nebraska Passenger on Missing Naval Collier

Washington, April 22.—Two additions to the passenger list of the missing naval collier Cyclops were announced today by the Navy department. They are:

Carpenter John M. Groff, U. S. N., 509 North Poplar street, Grand Island, Neb.  
Gunner Chatfield C. Staley, U. S. N., 1367 Sunnyside avenue, Chicago.

## AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN RECENT FIGHT EXCEED 200

German Losses Estimated Between 300 and 400 in Report From General Pershing; Capture of 183 Americans and Success in Attack Claimed By Enemy.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, April 22.—General Pershing's first report on the German assault upon the American and French forces in the Toul sector Saturday is understood to indicate that the Americans sustained more than 200 casualties and to estimate the German losses at between 300 and 400.

Secretary Baker is understood to be awaiting more details before making an announcement, though he probably will lay the information received before the house military committee when he appears tomorrow to tell of his trip abroad.

183 MEN CAPTURED.

The Germans claim to have captured 183 Americans and to have killed and wounded many more, and so far there has been no official American answer to the claim. This situation will result in a revival of consideration at the War department of the proposal that a daily statement be issued from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces.

It is realized that German claims, unless specifically denied from authoritative sources will be regarded as statements of fact, with inevitable resulting anxiety to the people in this country. For that reason Secretary Baker is disposed to reopen the whole question with General Pershing. However, it is possible that instead of daily statements on operations arrangements will be made whereby enemy claims of similar nature may be dealt with by the American commander.

It has been decided that as soon as American forces in any considerable number are again acting as an independent unit a daily statement as to its activities will be issued.

## Cody Men Hear Gen. Wood Will Command Division

Camp Cody, N. M., April 22.—(Special Telegram.)—There is an unconfirmed rumor here that Major General Leonard Wood, former chief of staff, will be sent here to command the 34th division instead of General A. P. Blockson, ordered to Hawaii.

## LINCOLN ATTORNEY DENIES METCALFE STORIES IN EAST; SAYS NEBRASKA PATRIOTIC

Washington, D. C., April 22.—(Special Telegram.)—A vigorous denial was made today by C. Petrus Peterson, city attorney of Lincoln, that Nebraska was a hotbed of pro-German sentiment. "I have been in the east for some days and everywhere I have gone I have been met with questions about Nebraska's disloyalty," said Mr. Peterson.  
"It is an outrage that Mr. Metcalfe should have made it possible for the state to get such a reputation, for it is entirely undeserved and should be promptly denied."  
"Nebraska is loyal. On every former Liberty loan the state has promptly done its full share. One and in the third Liberty loan now in progress both Lincoln and Omaha, and many other communities, have been far ahead of their schedule in the amount of bonds taken."  
Mr. Peterson expressed the greatest indignation over Mr. Metcalfe's giving expression to sentiments reflecting upon the loyalty of the state and says he proposes to do everything he can while in the east to make people understand Nebraska is all right.