



MORE THAN HALF MILLION U. S. FIGHTING MEN NOW IN FRANCE

GERMANS RESUME INFANTRY ATTACK IN YPRES SECTOR

Allied Front Line Trenches Penetrated at Some Points, But Enemy is Repulsed Over Greater Part of Five-Mile Battle Front and Fails to Attain Objective.

(By Associated Press.)

What possibly may prove to be the prelude to the long expected resumption of hostilities by the Germans on the western front is being played.

Southeast of Ypres from the region of Voormezele to La Clytte, the Germans have launched an attack against the British and French troops holding the line and at certain points over the five mile battle front they have met with some success by penetrating front line trenches. Apparently, however, over the greater part of the field of combat they met with repulse.

FLANKING MOVEMENT.

As usual, the enemy began the attack after a heavy preliminary bombardment. The ground gained is south of Dickebusch lake and in Ridgewood around which place hard fighting was continuing at last accounts.

The objective of the enemy seems to be the pushing forward of his line in this region in order still further to outflank Ypres on the southwest and press on toward Poperinghe and the railway line running between that town and Ypres.

As yet only meager advices have come through concerning the nature of the engagement, but unofficial reports indicate that it was made only in divisional strength. Whether it would develop later into another of the great battles that have been fought in this area could not be foretold.

SHELL FIRE HEAVY.

On the remainder of the front in Flanders and Picardy artillery duels and small operations continue on isolated sectors. The French south of La Clytte have penetrated German advanced positions and taken prisoners and the Australians east of Amiens have again pinched in and taken over portions of the German line.

The artillery activity has been particularly heavy on both banks of the Aisne, southwest of Amiens, and on the sector in Picardy held by the American troops. On the Toul sector the Americans for the first time have opened against the Germans with their heavy artillery.

On the other battle fronts the operations continue of a minor character. In Mesopotamia the British have advanced their line to within 80 miles of Mosul, capturing the town of Kerkuk, which the Turks evacuated without giving battle.

Marine Dies of Wound; Seven Others Injured

Washington, May 8.—A marine corps casualty list today shows one man dead from wounds and seven slightly wounded in action.

Private Ralph Clay Johnson of Galtire, Okla., died from wounds. The slightly wounded were: Second Lieutenant Vernon Lee Somers, Bloomington, Va.; Corporal Herbert Roy Perkins, Sumner, Tex.; Privates Joseph King Clark, Walton, Ind.; John Edgar Davidson, Detroit; Allen Melville Schroeder, Cleveland; Royal Lee Stokely, Crawford, Ga.; Harry Fink, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Increasing cloudiness Thursday; followed by showers and cooler in afternoon or night; Friday cloudy and much cooler; probably showers.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday. Hour. Deg. 7 a. m. 65 8 a. m. 65 9 a. m. 65 10 a. m. 65 11 a. m. 65 12 m. 65 1 p. m. 65 2 p. m. 65 3 p. m. 65 4 p. m. 65 5 p. m. 65 6 p. m. 65 7 p. m. 65 8 p. m. 65 9 p. m. 65 10 p. m. 65 11 p. m. 65

Comparative Local Record. Highest yesterday 82 72 69 64 60 56 52 48 44 40 36 32 28 24 20 16 12 8 4 0 -4 -8 -12 -16 -20 -24 -28 -32 -36 -40 -44 -48 -52 -56 -60 -64 -68 -72 -76 -80 -84 -88 -92 -96 -100

TEUTONS FLAUNT FRIGHTFULNESS AS WARNING TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

SOLDIERS' VOTE MAKES NO CHANGE AMONG LEADERS

Dahlman and His Ticket Receive Majority of Khaki Ballots, But Number Is Not Sufficient.

COMPLETE RETURNS.

Name	Army Vote	Total
Don B. Butler	236	13,342
Ed P. Smith	86	13,081
Thomas Falconer	178	12,896
Roy N. Towle	72	12,776
W. G. Ure	136	11,898
Harry B. Zimman	69	11,866
I. Dean Ringer	70	11,587
Joseph B. Hummel	256	11,189
Tom P. Reynolds	165	11,125
James C. Dahlman	266	10,926
George Parks	234	10,507
Charles H. Withnell	238	9,379
Henry F. Wulf	48	9,348
Walter S. Jardine	128	8,805

The soldier vote for city commissioners counted last night, ran true to the claims of the administration but enough votes were not received materially to change results.

More than 300 ballots were mailed by soldiers. Camp Cody's votes were as numerous as all other camps combined. Camp Funston was second, while votes were received from Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Dodge, Fort Logan, Colo., and other camps.

More than 2,500 ballots had been mailed to the soldiers. Had all been returned Hummel and Dahlman would have crowded the two low men.

Reports from Camp Cody estimated 500 votes cast and there is considerable speculation among politicians whether the estimate was too high or whether the ballots were delayed in the mail.

Butler's Lead Increases. The soldier vote increased the lead of Butler over Smith for the highest vote and replaced Zimman by Ure for fifth place. Hummel now leads the losers instead of Reynolds and Wulf was shoved into next to the cellar position by Withnell.

The soldier voting law provides that all ballots must be in the hands of the election commissioner 48 hours after the polls close. The ballots were mailed out about 10 days ago and had they been returned promptly all would have reached Omaha by election day.

French War Workers to Speak At University Club This Noon. Mme. Mary Lantes and M. William Sandoz, French war workers, who are in this country in the interest of a fund for crippled soldiers of France, will speak at the University club this noon.

Dr. F. J. Despecher will act as interpreter as neither of the French visitors speak English.

The engagement at the University club will be under the direction of N. H. Loomis and Judge W. D. McHugh.

Englishman Sets New Mark In Rivet-Driving Contest. London, May 8.—The record made by Charles Schock, who at Baltimore drove 2,720 rivets in nine hours, has been beaten in London by a selected squad under Robert Farrant. The Fraser yard set out to do 2,850 rivets in nine hours so as to beat Schock's figures, but Farrant passed that total in six hours. Going on, he hammered in 4,267 rivets in nine hours, an average of slightly less than 475 an hour, or one rivet every 7/8 seconds.

AMERICAN HEAVY GUNS OPEN FIRE IN TOUL SECTOR

Forty Big Shells Sent Over Montsec at German Batteries; Successes Scored by U. S. Men in Picardy.

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, May 8.—American heavy artillery was fired today for the first time in the sector northwest of Toul. After several weeks spent in preparation, the American artillerists having picked out targets in the rear of Montsec, reported that they were ready to open fire a couple days ago, but for reasons not disclosed the guns were not fired until today.

About 40 big shells were sent over Montsec at the heavy German batteries composed of 203s captured from the Russians, which had been firing for some time, especially at the American battery positions.

At least three new German squadrons of pursuit airplanes have been sent up to the American troops in the Toul sector for the purpose of strafing them, according to information received today. The exact composition of the squadrons has not yet been definitely ascertained.

Every day the Americans become stronger in Picardy. Apparently they are better entrenched than the Germans, who are being continually harassed, day and night. Despite the enemy's heavy expenditure in gas he has obtained no advantage in this sector, the Americans discounting his every move.

New Regulations Are Made For Officers' Training School

Washington, May 8.—Regulations announced by Adjutant General McCain governing admission to the fourth officers' training camps, to open May 15, provide that men of draft age may enter the schools if they are members of reserve officers' training corps in accredited schools, who either will complete the senior course this year or who have had since January 1, 1917, not less than 300 hours of military instruction under an army officer. Graduates of educational institutions giving military instruction under an army officer also may enter if they have had not less than one year's military training.

AMERICANS SHOW DARING Small Party of Men in Lorraine Sector Carries Out Brilliant Enterprise. IN SCOUTING EXPEDITION

With the American Forces on the French Front, May 8.—The official French report of the patrol action in which American troops in the Lorraine sector of the battle front carried out a brilliant operation May 5, in the vicinity of the hamlet of Anservillers, shows the wonderfully enterprising spirit of the American troops.

The report says the Americans, whose activity never relaxes and whose audacity is remarkable, wanted to see what the Germans opposite them were doing. At 3 o'clock in the morning of May 5, without artillery preparation, three American patrols left the village of Anservillers, which is in the entente allied lines.

Two of the patrols took a position on the right and left flank while the third, composed of eight men under command of Lieutenant Cassidy, executed a clever turning movement and entered Anservillers hamlet from the rear and fell upon the German advanced post. The patrol forced only one shot and

Looting, Levying Tribute Upon Stricken People, Destruction of Churches and Mistreatment of Prisoners Recited Brazenly in Circular Spread Broadcast in Spain by German Propagandists.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 8.—Teutonic frightfulness as practiced in France and Belgium has been made the subject of a German warning to neutral nations of the fate which they may expect if they take up arms against the central powers.

"If there are any still thinking of siding with the allies, let them take warning from the fate of others," says the note. It is in the form of a circular which recites the amount of booty seized in France and Belgium, the number of churches damaged and destroyed, the money wrung from the stricken inhabitants, and, finally, the deliberate mistreatment of English prisoners of war.

Spain Flooded With Document By German Propagandists.

German propagandists have flooded Spain with this document, printed in Spanish, and copies have come into the possession of the State department. Having established its German origin, the department tonight made it public by translation.

Besides an untold amount of war material captured on the battle field, the Germans have taken possession of incalculable booty in France, including:

High grade watches, 417; average watches, 5,016; underwear, 18,073; embroideries and women's handkerchiefs, 15,132; umbrellas and parasols, 3,705; silver spoons, 1,875; bottles of champagne, 523,000. These figures show a large increase over those of the campaign against France in 1870-71.

Art Treasures Confiscated; Houses of Worship Destroyed.

In Belgium, besides many art treasures, they have confiscated old paintings valued at 3,000,000 pesetas. Due to the treachery of Cardinal Mercier and other priests, who did their utmost to stir the priests against the good-hearted German soldiers, they were forced to teach a severe lesson to the Belgian and French Catholics.

Cathedrals destroyed, 4; rendered unserviceable, 8; churches destroyed, 27; rendered unserviceable, 34, Total, 73. In Poland also a large number of churches have been destroyed for military reasons. The figures concerning these have not yet been published.

Enormous Tribute Levied Upon Individuals and Cities of Belgium.

As a result of the stupid stubbornness of the Belgian people in continuing the struggle after their bloody and final defeat on the battlefield the German officers were forced, against their will, to impose punishments on many rich individuals and wealthy cities. This has contributed the following amounts to the German treasury: Punishments, 87,000,000 pesetas; security, 3,000,500 pesetas; reprisals, 15,750,000 pesetas; forced contributions, 4,320,850 pesetas. Total, 120,071,350 pesetas.

This amount includes a fine of 15,000 pesetas imposed on the Alsatian children who insist on speaking the French language and refuse to study the beautiful German language. These statistics are a most useful warning to neutral countries.

If there are still any thinking of siding with the allies, let them take warning from the fate of the others.

Declare British Are Pledged To Return German Colonies.

In connection with claims of the extent of territory occupied by German troops the following footnote appears:

When it is held that the Germans have occupied no English territory, and that on the contrary they have lost all their African colonies, amounting to some 3,000,000 square kilometers, it must be remembered that the English, according to the declaration of their ministers, are not intending to secure any extension of the British empire, that they have entered the struggle with only the aim of helping the Belgians. That is to say, the English have practically pledged themselves to return the German colonies after the war in exchange for the evacuation and indemnification of Belgium. The Germans, therefore, are to recover all that they have lost in Africa.

Regime of Extreme Rigor Is Imposed on English Prisoners.

It is claimed in this document that more than 50,000 British have been made prisoners and in this connection the following statement is made:

Although to these figures the English oppose 124,806 German prisoners taken by them on the western front, it must be remembered the English treat their prisoners with notable kindness (blandura notoria), while the regime imposed on the English prisoners by the Germans is one of extreme rigor; so that the Germans, with a small number of prisoners, have secured a much superior moral effect. Besides, to the 2,264 officers and 51,325 soldiers, must be added the several thousand English prisoners that have died in consequence of disease, scanty food and other accidents in German concentration camps.

The figures regarding British prisoners, it is explained, refer to the total prior to the recent drive in Picardy and Flanders.

U. S. SENDS GRAIN TO SWITZERLAND WITH BIG CONVOY

Washington, May 8.—In defiance of the German submarines, the United States is sending grain to Switzerland aboard armed ships under naval convoys prepared to fight their way through the danger zones.

Two grain ships left an Atlantic port some time ago, two more sailed last week and others will go soon.

Butler Says He Will Make Good on Promise

Dan Butler made a pre-election pledge.

Now Dan has been re-elected city commissioner of Omaha and his friends and backers are wondering if he intends to live up to his promise.

No, it wasn't a political promise. But he did say that he would hearken to the pleas of little Dan Cupid, his namesake, and would become a benedict, if re-elected.

When asked Wednesday morning who would be the lucky girl, the "bridegroom-in-the-making," replied: "Give me time to get my second breath. To tell the truth, I haven't icked her out yet. I'm going to look the field over first."

Dan is a bachelor—and Dan is still "on the market."

Nicaraguan Government Names New Minister to United States

San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, May 8.—Diego Manuel Chamorro, former minister of foreign affairs has been appointed Nicaraguan minister to the United States.

Nicaragua yesterday declared war on Germany. The government is now represented at Washington by a charge d'affaires.

Belgian Citizens Forced To Enroll in Hun Army

Washington, May 8.—Seven hundred young men of Brussels, born in Belgium of German parentage, but Belgian citizens by adoption, have been taken to Germany to be enrolled in the army, according to an official dispatch today from France.

Good for Omaha

The outcome of the city election furnishes inspiration for a bigger and better Omaha.

In electing six out of seven new men to take charge of the city hall for the next three years the voters have registered a demand for a housecleaning and a new deal.

While perhaps few ballots were marked for the exact seven who have won out, the community is entitled to self-congratulation on the character and caliber of the winners as a whole and will rightfully look to them to set a higher standard of efficiency and speed up the wheels of municipal progress.

Regrets may be indulged for one or two of the defeated, but such are the fortunes of political warfare.

A decisive majority of the people have voiced their desire for a change of control. It will be up to our new city managers to make good.

SOLDIERS FULLY EQUIPPED BEFORE THEY GO ACROSS

Secretary Baker Announces That Forecast He Made in January as to Oversea Movement Has Been Surpassed; Machine Guns Being Produced in "Increasing and Substantial Numbers."

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 8.—More than half a million American soldiers have been sent to France.

Secretary Baker today dictated the following statement: "In January I told the senate committee that there was strong likelihood that early in the present year 500,000 American troops would be dispatched to France. I cannot either now or perhaps later discuss the number of American troops in France; but I am glad to be able to say that the forecast I made in January has been surpassed."

MACHINE GUNS READY.

MUTINOUS CREWS MAKE TROUBLE IN AUSTRIAN FLEET

Disturbances Result in Changes in High Command; Internal Situation in Dual Empire Greatly Strained.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 8.—Serious disturbances in the Austro-Hungarian fleet have caused changes in the high command, a dispatch from Switzerland said. The crews, composed largely of Slavs and men of Italian descent, have made a great deal of trouble and the disturbances were put down with difficulty.

New State Planned.

London, May 8.—The latest separatist program in Austria, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from The Hague, quoting advices from Vienna is to create a state to be named Greater Moravia, which would include Silesia and the Slovene districts of Hungary, with the capital at Olmutz.

Vienna newspapers of Saturday received at The Hague, it is added, show that the internal situation in Austria-Hungary is greatly strained. The socialist Arbeiter Zeitung, whose circulation in Germany has been stopped, declares that the government cannot be aware of actual conditions in Austria, or otherwise it would not play with fire.

It says that the adjournment of Parliament screwed down the last safety valve at a moment when an explosion of popular feeling was likely to be provoked by extreme economic pressure.

PEACE CANNOT BE WON BY KNOCKOUT, LANSDOWNE HOLDS

London, May 8.—In the house of lords today a debate arose on the pacifist agitation, in the course of which the Marquis of Lansdowne reiterated his opinion that peace would never come except by negotiations. Those expecting that peace would come through a knockout blow, he said, were unable to tell the country how that blow could be delivered or the cost of delivering it.

There existed a great body of opinion in Germany and Austria, continued Lord Lansdowne, which was sick of the butchery and desirous of stopping it. He who wished to encourage that kind of opinion and advocates of a knockout, should think twice before driving the British people into a very dangerous mood.

Earl Curzon thought that too much was being made of the pacifist propaganda.

"Peace by negotiation," he continued, "is utterly impossible at this moment because this country is confronted with the greatest crisis in its history."

As a result of a personal investigation of machine gun production during the past few days, the secretary announced that there is no present shortage of light or heavy types of these weapons either in France or America, and no shortage is in prospect.

Mr. Baker said there had been no question brought up as to the supplies of light type Browning guns, which were coming forward in quantities. He would not say whether shipment of these guns to France had been started. As to the heavy Brownings, he said:

"Early manufacturers' estimates as to the production of the heavy type perhaps were more optimistic than was justified. The estimate of the ordnance department in January has been met and is being met. Some of these heavy guns have been produced and there is every indication of forthcoming production in increasing and substantial numbers."

The secretary chose his words about the troops in France with the utmost care. He would not amplify the statements in any way and especially asked that the press refrain from speculation as to what precise figures his guarded remarks covered or as to what possibilities of early further increase in the force on the other side there might be.

There has been repeated official announcements, however, that the government is bending every energy to rush men across to back up the allied lines in France and officers directly in charge of the transportation have expressed satisfaction with the progress being made. There is no doubt that the present force of American troops there represents only a small part of the total strength that will be available for employment by General Foch before the summer fighting ends.

Men Equipped Fully. There are indications, too, that the War department has adhered strictly to its policy of equipping fully before his departure every man sent across. That is the first consideration in checking off supplies of clothing and arms. Mr. Baker's recent study of the whole ordnance program was founded on his desire to see just what the situation was in this slowest element of the war preparations.

His conclusions as to machine guns follow on the heels of pessimistic statements by members of congress in this regard. In discussion of the production of Browning machine guns, contracts for over types both here and abroad apparently have been lost sight of. These contracts preceded the placing of orders for the Brownings and that supply was designed to meet the emergency until the new gun was available in quantities.

The present practice of brigading American units with French and British divisions, it is pointed out, makes the artillery question less pressing as an immediate independent supply.

To date 1,227,000 Americans have been called to the colors under the selective service act. Provost Marshal General Crowder today gave this figure as the approximate strength of the national army.

French Suffragettes Insist On Right to Share of Tobacco

Paris, May 8.—Leading French suffragettes are protesting against the new regulations under which women are excluded from the privileges of the distribution of tobacco by card.

Mme. Duvivier Schlumberger, although favoring prohibition of the use of tobacco by minors, considers the application of the restrictive measures to women exclusively as arbitrary and unjust. Other leaders of the feminist movement have expressed themselves likewise.

Son of John W. Redick Dies in New York City

William Redick, 6 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Redick and grandson of Judge W. A. Redick of this city, died in New York City last night following an operation. The boy's parents were with him at the time of his death. The funeral will take place in Omaha Saturday.