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THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

VOL. XLVII—NO. 51.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1918.—5 SECTIONS—42 PAGES **

FIVE CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

For Nebraska: Fair and Cooler.

Hours	Thermometer readings.
5 a. m.	61.1 p. m.
6 a. m.	60.2 p. m.
7 a. m.	61.3 p. m.
8 a. m.	62.4 p. m.
9 a. m.	63.5 p. m.
10 a. m.	64.6 p. m.
11 a. m.	65.7 p. m.

ALLIES STAY HUNS' DRIVE

GERMANS MAKE SMALL GAINS IN HEAVY ATTACKS

French Troops Offer Strong Resistance Between Oise and Marne, Inflicting Large Losses and Yielding Ground Only Where Numerically Overwhelmed; Fighting Violent Along the Ourcq

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, June 1.—Heavy attacks by the Germans are reported in the war office announcement tonight. The French troops offered strong resistance, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and giving ground only where they were opposed by overwhelming numbers.

The text of the statement reads: "The day was marked by a series of powerful attacks by the Germans along the whole front comprised between the Oise and the Marne. Our troops, after alternate advances and withdrawals, have given no ground except before forces superior in number, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy."

GROUND YIELDED.
"Between the Oise and the Aisne we withdrew our positions to the northern outskirts of Carlepont wood and on the heights west of Audignicourt, as far as Fontenoy."

"All the enemy attempts west and south of Soissons, as far as north of Vierzy, were in vain."

"Further to the south the battle has taken on a character of particular violence on both sides of the Ourcq. The enemy is master of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front."

"Our troops are maintaining the battle on the line of Villers-Nelon, Fauroy, Prie, Monthiers and Etrepilly. We hold Chateau Thierry."

Enemy Held at Marne.
"On the north bank of the Marne there is no change. On our right, in the region of the road between Doormans and Rheims, we have maintained our positions, notably north of Villers-Tonnois, notwithstanding the continual pressure of the enemy. The situation remains the same north and northwest of Rheims. Southeast of that town a violent enemy attack, supported by tanks, drove us momentarily from Fort Pompelle on the railroad, but an immediate counter attack by our troops regained the fort and re-established our positions entirely. We took more than 200 prisoners and four tanks."

Allied Airmen Force Fighting.
"On May 31 aerial fighting continued along the battle front. Our airmen attacked with their usual dash enemy airplanes, 23 of which were brought down and 14 gravely damaged. Enemy captive balloons were harassed without respite, being forced frequently to make landings. Their observation work has been considerably interfered with and six of them were destroyed. Our observers have never ceased to mark out the enemy lines and send information to the commanders watching enemy movements. They have carried out reconnaissances day and night as far as Vervins, Guise, LeCateau and Hirson."

"Finally, in the entire battle zone our escadrilles have employed their machine guns against German troops on the march, inflicting serious losses."

Germans Report Gains.
Berlin (Via London), June 1.—"South of the Oise," says the official report from German headquarters today, "southwest of Chauny, the troops of General Hoffman and General von Francois threw the enemy out of strong positions near Cuts and south of Blerancourt."

"From the northern bank of the Aisne we advanced, amid violent local fighting as far as Nouvron and Fontenoy."

"Desperate counter attacks were delivered by the French with fresh divisions, which were brought up by railway and motor cars, against the troops advancing across the Soissons-Harpennes road. In the evening bitter fighting was decided in our favor."

"We pursued the retreating enemy as far as the heights to the east of Chaudun, Vierzy and Blanzay."

"On both sides of the Ourcq river we have crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road and, again and again breaking the enemy's resistance, have reached the heights of Meully and north of Chateau Thierry. Between Chateau Thierry and east of Doormans we have reached the Marne. From the Marne to west of Rheims we fought our way toward the Verneuil, Olizy, Sarcy, Champagne line."

"Yesterday's fighting again resulted in the bringing in of several thousand prisoners and rich booty. In the last two days we have shot down 36 enemy airplanes."

"The artillery battle revived frequently. Local attacks by the enemy south of Ypres failed."

HOW GERMAN PERFIDY USED RED CROSS MONEY FOR ENEMY PROPAGANDA

Draft Sent Bernstorff for Relief of Sufferers Was Turned Over to Dr. Dernburg and Deposited to His Own Account.

How Nebraskans of German ancestry were imposed upon to furnish money for German propaganda in this country by appealing to their sympathies in the name of the German Red Cross is illustrated by the draft herewith facsimiled.

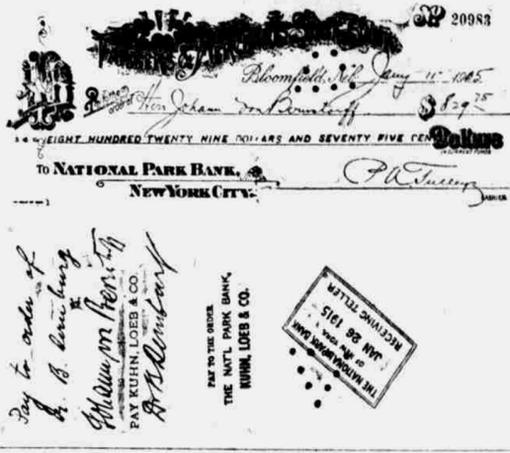
The exposure of this fraud was made last week up in Knox county through Editor W. H. Needham's Bloomfield Monitor.

The money for the draft was subscribed by Germans living in Knox county for Red Cross work in Germany during 1915, and the publication recently of the evidence that the money instead of being sent across the ocean was turned over to the chief of German propaganda in this country, Dr. Dernburg, for purposes entirely reverse to Red Cross relief in Germany, was a shock to many of the contributors.

Origin of "That" Draft.
Mayor William H. Harm of Bloomfield, upon request of Editor Needham, furnished the original cancelled draft for The Bee.

"Enclosed we hand you photographic copy of draft for \$829.75 which was sent to Johan von Bernstorff, German ambassador, January 11, 1915. This money was collected from the people of Bloomfield and vicinity for the purpose of having it reach the German Red Cross for the relief of the widows and orphans in Germany. At that time Mr. von Bernstorff acknowl-

Bernstorff's Cancelled Draft and Endorsements on the Back



ed receipt of the draft and said he would forward it to the right parties. This photo is sent in compliance with your request by wire today to the Bloomfield Monitor.

"I also have in my possession other drafts that have gone the same way, one especially of \$500 which was sent by the German insurance company of Washington County, December 5, 1914, through the Citizens State Bank, Blair, Neb. This draft also is endorsed by J. von Bernstorff to the order of Dr. Dernburg. On September 20, 1915, the same German insurance company sent another draft for \$500. This draft was cashed by von Bernstorff, himself. These drafts were also sent for the relief of the widows and orphans in Germany."

This draft for \$829 represents the contributions of but one comparatively small community in Nebraska, and it should be remembered that the active collection of so-called German Red Cross funds was carried on throughout the state wherever there were German-born people who could be induced to give money for this purpose. How much the grand total amounted to is probably known only to Bernstorff and Dernburg and the other agents of the Kaiser who took the money and used it, not to relieve suffering in Germany, but to work up support for Germany in this country and perhaps to pay the spies, the incendiaries, the munition plant wreckers and other law-breakers employed by them to keep the United States from helping the allies or from protecting itself against German outrages.

Further information about the misuse of money raised here for German Red Cross purposes is being gathered by The Bee for its readers.

AMERICAN TROOPS REACH POSITIONS IN BATTLE AREA

Germans Hammering Lines Apparently with Hope of Crushing in Soissons Salient and Opening Way to Paris; Enemy Brought to Standstill in Vicinity of Chateau Thierry.

(By Associated Press.)

With their left wing touching the Marne and their right linking up with the battle front at Noyon, the Germans in their new offensive are hammering the allied line apparently with the hope of crushing in the Soissons salient and opening the way to Paris by way of the Marne and the Oise. They are reported to be using well on toward three-quarters of a million men in this effort.

Although the enemy occupies the northern bank of the Marne for a stretch of a dozen miles east from the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, he seems to have made no serious attempt to force a crossing.

IN FOE'S PATH.

U. S. TROOPS VITAL FACTOR IN BIG BATTLE

Americans May Hold Balance Between Defeat and Victory, Says Head of British Military Mission.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, June 1.—American troops have become a vital factor in the great battle in France and may hold the balance between defeat and

the main trend of the enemy effort is westward, and with this purpose seemingly fully developed General Foch is disposing his forces to resist it. Already the French seem to be in considerable strength in the path of the crown prince's drive west of the Soissons road to Chateau Thierry.

The Germans at last reports had succeeded in penetrating from two and one-half to nearly four miles at points west of this road. They were stopped for the time being, at least at Chaudun, three miles from the road, which the French first lost and then retook in desperate fighting, and likewise before Chouy and Neuilly St. Front to the south."

Just below Soissons the crown prince's troops were forced back on the Crise river, which runs on a north and south line through that town. In the engagements of this front several hundred prisoners were taken by the French and in the Soissons fighting, especially, the Germans suffered terrific punishment.

Protecting Line Formed.

Near the Marne, in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, an important railway point on the river, the situation is somewhat obscure, but the French apparently have a protecting line flung northwest from the Marne at Charleville, three and one-half miles northeast of Chateau Thierry, and linking up with their north and south line above the latter town, which the Germans are strongly threatening.

Rheims, on the left of the German advance, is still in allied hands, and in general there is little apparent effort on the part of the Germans to enlarge their salient in this direction except at its narrow edge, which they are making some headway in broadening along the Marne. The line between Rheims and the Marne takes the general course of the Dormans-Rheims road.

Americans to Aid Defense.

Paris military commentators report the masses of the allied reserves beginning to take part in the action and it develops that American troops already are in the battle area, stationed at points whence their intervention will be easy when the time is considered favorable.

News from the Italian front reflects the opinion that the long expected Austrian offensive is likely to open shortly. Italy is declared to be thoroughly in readiness and probably better off than ever in the way of modern war material.

TWO WAREHOUSES AT ARSENAL BURN; LOSS 3 MILLION

St. Louis, June 2.—Warehouses Nos. 23 and 24 at the United States arsenal here were destroyed by fire shortly after midnight tonight with a loss of army equipment stored there estimated at \$3,000,000.

Every available fire fighting facility in the city was called out to combat the flames, which threatened more than \$6,000,000 worth of army supplies within the large depot.

An Austrian enemy alien was captured within the stockade shortly after an explosion was heard which is believed to have started the fire. Another explosion is said to have partially wrecked one of the warehouses.

Officers of the quartermaster's department said early today that more than 15,000,000 yards of khaki cloth for army uniforms was destroyed.

Nine Nurses Will Receive Diplomas at Ford Hospital

The first annual graduation exercises of the training school for nurses at the Ford hospital will be held Wednesday night at Keop's academy. Dr. W. W. Walker, class sponsor, will deliver the principal address.

Nine nurses, Misses Leona Virginia Scott, Johannah Andrea Olson, Katherine Elizabeth Wagner, Olga Johannah Nordine, Mae Bernice Anderson, Alvenia Wellensick, Julia Johannah Heller and Marie Adele Henriksen, will be given diplomas. A reception for the graduates will be held immediately after the graduation exercises.

LYNCH HELD UNDER MANN ACT CHARGE

Ex-County Commissioner Indicted in Connection With Mary Lovell; Bills Include Espionage Violations.

To cap the climax of his sea of troubles, former County Commissioner "Johnny" Lynch, recently ousted from office, has been indicted



JOHN LYNCH.

by the federal grand jury for violation of the Mann act. The true bill returned contains nine counts and charges him with transporting Mary Lovell Benefield, better known as Florence Dean, from Omaha to Kansas City, in violation of the federal statute. November 15, 1916, is the date specified in the indictment.

The woman in the case, it is said, was formerly employed by Lynch as switch board operator at the court house and the party going to Kansas City included Johnny Ford of the notorious Lake Side resort.

Lynch's friends declare he will endeavor to prove that he did not pay the traveling expenses of his com-

(Continued on Page Twelve, Column One.)

BRITISH AIRMEN RAID WORKSHOPS AT KARLSRUHE

Bombing Machines Cross Rhine in Face of Strong Opposition and Drop Many Tons of Explosives.

(By Associated Press.)

London, June 1.—Another air raid on Karlsruhe has been made by British air squadrons, according to the official statement on aerial operations issued tonight by the war office. The statement reads:

"Our airplanes and balloons again carried out much successful work yesterday. During the morning our long distance bombing machines crossed the Rhine and in spite of strong opposition from enemy aircraft, dropped over a ton of bombs on the station and workshops at Karlsruhe. One machine failed to return."

"Another group of our airplanes has dropped a ton of bombs on the railway triangle of Metz-Sabolns with good effect and without losses. During the course of the day 31 tons of bombs were dropped on different targets behind the enemy lines."

Twenty Hun Machines Destroyed.
"Twenty Hun machines were destroyed in air fighting and six were driven down out of control. One other hostile machine was shot down by anti-aircraft fire. One of our machines is missing."
"One German light bombing airplane was brought down in flames behind our lines."

NEBRASKA BOYS IN ARMY MOTOR SUPPLY TRAIN

Frank K. Rositer and Ross Hammond Assist in Moving Schwab's Office From Washington.

(Special)

Washington, June 1.—(Special) "In the motor supply train of 40 'Tommys' which is moving the office equipment of the emergency fleet division, of which Charles M. Schwab is the head, from Washington to Philadelphia, two of the trucks had chucked upon their gray bodies 'Nebraska.' On inquiring it developed that the two three and a half ton trucks were driven by Frank K. Rositer of Omaha and Ross Hammond of Fremont, Neb., nephew of the publisher and candidate for the senate."

These trucks are part of company F of the 8th division motor supply train, and have been running between Detroit and Baltimore for weeks, the two young Nebraskans, hard as nails and bronzed like veterans, have been sleeping in their improvised traveling hotels for the last six weeks, carrying their sleeping bags and kitchen luggage with them.

Both boys are enthusiastic over the life of a motor driver. Last night they slept in their trucks at Camp Meigs on the outskirts of the city, and this morning moved up to the fleet headquarters in F street where the entire office equipment was loaded for transportation to the Quaker city.

DAVIDSON STATE DIRECTOR OF RED CROSS PERSONNEL

Henry A. Gardner, Red Cross director of the bureau of personnel for the central division, with headquarters in Chicago, who was in Omaha Saturday in the interest of the Red Cross, appointed J. A. Davidson as state director for the bureau in the campaign for Red Cross workers for both local and overseas assignments.

American Destroyer Sinks Two Submarines Within Half an Hour

An Atlantic Port, June 1.—Destruction of two submarines within half an hour by an American destroyer off the coast of France was reported today by an American ship arriving here from the war zone. The U-boats were sent down almost within sight of the French coast, it was said.

Harry Lauder's War Experiences on Page 6, Section D.

AVERY ON STAND SAYS FACULTY IS SLOW TO CHANGE

Doesn't Believe One of Accused Men Would Help Germany; Tells How Labored With Luckey.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Neb., June 1.—(Special) That Professor G. W. A. Luckey did not want to play the game of "follow the leader" in the war because he did not know where the leader was headed, was the testimony of Chancellor Samuel Avery of the University of Nebraska today. The chancellor came from Washington this morning to testify in the hearing of professors charged with lukewarm patriotism.

The chancellor said he had asked Professor Luckey about the Howland incident where it had been charged that he had said in a speech that this was not his war. Chancellor Avery said the professor said he favored a defensive war instead of an offensive and did not favor sending our soldiers across to fight.

The chancellor told Luckey he had better make a plain statement of his support of the president, which he did. This was not satisfactory to the chancellor and when the latter remonstrated with him, Luckey said: "How can I support the president when I don't know what he is going to do?" The chancellor asked him to cut out some of the explanation, but he sent it to the newspapers as it was. The chancellor said Professor Luckey told him he thought old men ought

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three)



LIEUT. GENERAL BRIDGES.

General Bridges, head of a special British military mission to the United States, said here tonight in discussing the renewal of the German drive.

The objects now before the Germans, the general said, appear to be threefold—the capture of Paris, the division of the main allied armies by an advance through Amiens and the capture of the channel ports.

While now on a narrow and dangerous salient said the general, the Germans will be in a favorable position for advance on Paris should they be successful in pushing out the west leg of the salient and joining it up with the Amiens salient. That, he said, appeared to be their intention.

(Continued on Page Six, Column One.)

Hawaiian Troops Called

Washington, June 1.—President Wilson called into the military service of the United States today the first and second regiments of infantry of the National Guard of Hawaii and all members of its medical personnel.

PALLBEARER FINDS BROTHER AMONG DEAD U. S. SOLDIERS

"The Germans Will Pay For Your Blood, Joe," Murmurs Mourner On Rallying From Shock.

(By Associated Press.)

With the American Army in France, June 1.—One of the most pathetic instances of the war, so far as America is concerned, occurred in a little cemetery to the rear of the Picardy front recently, when an American soldier, acting as a pallbearer at the funeral of several Americans, discovered his own brother, Joseph Ash, among the dead. The brothers, members of different companies, had met only the day before at the front. Joseph remained there and was mortally wounded, dying soon afterward. His brother was ordered to the rear lines with a party of wood choppers.

The wood choppers were working near the cemetery at the time of the

funeral and the chaplain asked them to be pallbearers. In the midst of the service the chaplain read the name of Joseph Ash. The brother, who stood with hared head in the small group of soldier mourners, reeled forward, his eyes filled with tears, and exclaimed, "My brother! Oh, my brother!"

The chaplain, not understanding, stepped up and placed his arm around the young man's shoulder, saying: "We are all brothers, my boy." The soldier looked in the coffin and shook his head. "The Germans will pay for your blood, Joe," he said, and then it was that the chaplain and the others around him understood and they led him away.

ALL SAVED WHEN LINCOLN SUNK, IS LONDON REPORT

London, June 1.—Such fragmentary details as have been received have reassured the American authorities in London that the destroyers were able to pick up nearly all who survived the explosion of the torpedo when the steamship President Lincoln was sunk.

The Big Drive in May

In Omaha, The Bee made by far the greatest gain in total display advertising during the month of May.

Here's the Score in Inches—

(Warfield Adv. Agency measurements for 1917; Haynes Adv. Company measurements for 1918.)

	1917.	1918.
Bee	28306	33363
World-Herald	35496	34630
News	28537	32776

Bee Gain.....5057 Inches
World-Herald Loss.....866 Inches
News Gain.....4239 Inches

Keep Your Eye on The Bee

(Improving Every Day.)