



READ THE INSIDE STORY OF THE MAN WHO BOUGHT A NEW YORK PAPER FOR THE KAISER

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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## THE WEATHER:

Generally Fair; little change in temperature.

Hourly Temperatures:		Deg.	Deg.
3 a. m.	60	1 p. m.	82
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.	84
9 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	85
12 m.	75	4 p. m.	84
3 p. m.	78	5 p. m.	82
6 p. m.	76	6 p. m.	80
9 p. m.	70	7 p. m.	78
12 m.	65	8 p. m.	75
3 a. m.	61	9 p. m.	70

# AMERICANS TAKE 4 TOWNS; CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE AT MARNE

## 250,000 AMERICANS BAR WAY TO PARIS; CRISIS NOT REACHED

Germans Meet With Unexpected Resistance by Maj. Gen. Liggett's First Army Corps and Hun Forces Placed in Peril of Big Flanking Movement, Washington View.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 16.—The crisis of the new German offensive in France is still to be reached, in the opinion of high officials here. While the first rush of the enemy apparently met with a decided check, reports from the front tonight showed that bitter fighting was still in progress with varying results.

Advices from General Pershing and General Bliss covering yesterday's operations prompted a statement from the War department today that the situation was regarded as satisfactory by the American commanders.

On the comparatively limited part of the battle front held by the Americans between Chateau Thierry and the Jaulgonne region tonight's advances indicated that the enemy had been ousted from a majority of the points where his initial drive had made headway across the river.

Farther east, where the Germans appear to have occupied a considerable amount of territory south of the Marne, the enemy was still in force and the French—with American aid, were gradually beating him back toward the river. American reinforcements were also reported getting into the fight.

250,000 Americans in Battle.

Probably in excess of 250,000 American troops are involved in one place or another as that would be the approximate strength of Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett's first army corps, several divisions of which are known to be operating with the French corps along the Marne sector.

Nothing had reached the War department to identify the troops which made the counter attacks yesterday at Vaux in the Jaulgonne region.

Secretary Baker said today he had no reason to believe the first corps was operating as a unit, the indications being its divisions were employed in French corps.

The extent to which the check of the first day may have upset the enemy's calculations could not be gauged by the meager accounts received today that gave any specific information of a military character.

It appears certain American forces have held this door against the enemy, promptly restoring the general trend of their original lines wherever the rush yesterday had swept them back. The major actions in the battle developed today immediately to the east of the original American positions. There the enemy apparently is firmly lodged across the river and heavy pressure is being brought by Franco-American forces to eject him.

German Position Precarious.

The German position here appears somewhat precarious. It was agreed that unless they were able without great delay to extend their advance (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## HUNS BUY PAPER IN THE WEST

Federal Officials Discover New Slush Fund; Uncover Extensive Plot to Control Peace.

New York, July 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Definite information regarding another newspaper, which German propagandists bought at the time Dr. Edward A. Rumely obtained possession of the New York Evening Mail reached the city today. It was learned that the newspaper is published in a large western city and has a circulation of upward of half a million copies.

It was further stated that a trail had been discovered leading to 13 large newspapers of the country believed to be under control of German influences and to have received German money.

Another "Slush" Fund.

Government officials, under whose direction agents of the department of justice have been running down various leads to the identity of the persons who actually manipulated the transfer of the large middle west newspaper to the German government, today refused to discuss the matter. They even refused to reveal the name of this newspaper or the city in which it is published.

It was learned, however, that this newspaper was bought with money obtained from another "slush fund" which is no way connected with the fund which paid for the Evening Mail.

It is understood that while both of these funds were under the actual control of Heinrich F. Albert, Count von Bernstorff's "paymaster," they were run under separate managements, in order to confuse as much as possible government investigation.

To Include 30 Papers.

Agents for the government have discovered, nevertheless, that the total of the latest fund discovered is not up to that of the fund with which the German government got control of the Mail. In fact, it is believed by government officials in charge of the investigation that the fund which brought about control of the western newspapers was totalling at a lower figure because it was felt by the Kaiser's representatives that the purchase of control of papers in that part of the country could be obtained at a much lower figure than obtained in cities in the east.

In connection with the discovery of the new "slush fund," it was definitely established by agents of the department of justice that at least 30 newspapers throughout the country were included in the scheme of Ambassador von Bernstorff and his propaganda advisers for the dissemination of war news favorable to the German cause, as well as for spreading (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## FRENCH AND U. S. REGAIN GROUND; HUNS CROSS RIVER

Pershing's Men in First Great Battle Stem Tide of Offensive, Holding Line and Repulsing Attacks, Inflicting Heavy Losses on Foe at Many Points

By Associated Press.

With the American Army on the Marne, July 16.—French and American forces fighting together have recaptured the village of St. Agnan, Hill 223, to the northwest and LaChapelle-Montbodon.

In co-operation with the French, the Americans launched a heavy counter attack this morning between these two villages, driving the enemy steadily back.

On the American right the French made rapid progress, and all through the action the Germans were fiercely attacked by the allies, with the result that they have withdrawn for a considerable distance.

Comparatively large forces of Americans have been engaged, especially in the region of Desrivee, where they were brought up to support the attacking French. Within a short period the Americans were hotly engaged in the fighting.

American troops have recaptured Fossey and Crezancy, towns on the south bank taken by the Germans when they crossed the Marne.

West of Chateau Thierry, between Vaux and Hill 204, the enemy launched a small local attack against the American forces today, but was speedily beaten off with losses.

This operation subsided quickly and the enemy contented himself for the remainder of the day with the laying down of the heaviest bombardments over the positions, which availed him nothing.

In the counter attacking operations during the day Americans increased their number of prisoners materially and at this hour it is possible to announce that the entire operation is going well and that all conditions are extremely satisfactory.

Throughout the Germans fought with the utmost stubbornness, being loath to give up ground, but they are declared to have been unable to withstand the storming of the allied troops, whose advance was preceded by a terrific fire. Only to the south of the Bois Des Roches did the enemy succeed in holding his ground temporarily.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

## FORT OMAHA TO BE ENLARGED FOR 3 THOUSAND MEN

Congressman Lobeck Hears in War Department That Balloon School's Place Now Assured.

Washington Bureau of The Omaha Bee, 1311 G Street.

Washington, July 16.—(Special Telegram.)—During the course of his rounds of the departments today preparatory to leaving for Omaha tomorrow, Congressman Lobeck, in his visit to the War department, was given to understand that Fort Omaha would be enlarged to a capacity for accommodating 3,000 men, and that the balloon section would be given every facility to make it the leading balloon school in the country, the war having thoroughly demonstrated the need for such a permanent institution.

Mr. Lobeck was told that Fort Omaha had come to be one of the permanent military schools of the country, and was so regarded by the general staff and those in authority.

## American Airmen Plyer and Shoninger Prisoners in Germany

Washington, July 16.—Aviators William Plyer and Clarence Shoninger are prisoners in Germany, the War department has been advised. Plyer, who was held at Karlsruhe, is believed to be Lt. William H. Plyer of South Carolina. Shoninger, who was slightly wounded, is believed to be a sergeant in the Lafayette escadrille. His home address was not given.

## Ship Brings 77,000 Pounds Reindeer for Minneapolis

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—After being 16 days in the great ice floes of Bering Sea and one month and 13 days on the round trip, a passenger liner has completed a voyage to Nome and St. Michael, Alaska. Officers of the ship said that conditions in the north were the worst in 10 years. The liner brought 77,000 pounds of reindeer meat for Minneapolis consumption.

## GOLF AUCTION NETS \$1,512 FOR THE RED CROSS

S. R. McKelvie Buys Privilege of Caddying for "Chick" Evans for \$350; Evans Ball Brings \$175.

Forty-five minutes sufficed to raise \$1,512 for the Red Cross at the golf tournament at Happy Hollow club Tuesday afternoon. Of this sum \$1,280 came from the auction itself and \$232 from the sale of admission tickets.

Patriotic Omahans vied with each other bidding for smiling Chick Evans's golf ball or for the privilege of caddying for ruddy Rob McDonald. But little appeal was needed to (Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

## 500,000 Austrians Are Released by Russians

Amsterdam, July 16.—The Austro-Hungarian war minister, says a Vienna dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung, announces that far more than 500,000 Austrian war prisoners already have returned from Russia.

## Germans Now No Nearer Paris Than When Began Recent Great Offensive

The cities and towns coming into prominence during the German drive are:

Rheims, the center of the Champagne district, with a normal population of 125,000, and the noted cathedral which people from the front say has been practically destroyed. More than 4,000 shells have been thrown into this city since the beginning of the war.

Twelve miles south through the hottest section of the present conflict and through beautiful vineyards is Epernay with a population of 20,000. Epernay is on the left bank of the Marne. A gentleman now in Omaha who has motored over the road says the drive from Rheims to Epernay, all down hill and through beautiful vineyards and forests, is one of the finest in France.

To the west of Epernay is Chateau Thierry, famous for the manufacture of wind instruments, with a population of 8,000. Twenty miles from this point and 35 miles from Paris is Meaux, which was mentioned as being shelled yesterday.

West of Chateau Thierry and Epernay is Chalons sur Marne with 27,000 people and the headquarters in peace of the Sixth French Army corps and noted place for trading in champagne.

Notwithstanding some gains were made yesterday the Germans are no nearer Paris, being at the nearest point 45 miles distant.

## KAISER BRINGS UP PICKED ARMIES IN DESPERATE EFFORT

Three Divisions of Imperial Guards and "Elite" Regiments From Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Saxony Thrown Into the Breach Along 65-Mile Front in Supreme "Storm of Peace."

By Associated Press.

Paris, July 16.—The German offensive has taken on a great scale, equal to that launched on the 21st of March, says a dispatch filed from the Marne battle front today at noon by the correspondent of the Temps. Fighting continued this morning, the dispatch says, in a violent storm of thunder and lightning. The weather was clearing at noon. An impression of confidence throughout the armies is indicated by the latest dispatches from various parts of the battle front.

Elite German armies are engaged along the 60 miles of fighting front, the representative adds, they including three divisions of the imperial corps guards with picked regiments from Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Saxony and Silesian Prussia.

The battle has been baptised "friedenssturm" or "storm of peace," the correspondent reports.

## Americans and French Attain Marne Heights

By Associated Press.

Paris, July 16.—The war office announces the capture of St. Agnan and LaChapelle-Monthodon today and the advance of the Franco-American lines to heights dominating the Marne valley at various points.

Desperate fighting is reported in several sectors of the new battle front, particularly south of the Marne, where ground was given only foot by foot, when the allied line was obliged to bend back.

The statement says:

"Today the Germans, who have not been able to resume their general attack broken by us yesterday, made violent efforts to increase their local successes. Both in the morning and afternoon the battle was particularly desperate south of the Marne. Enemy forces attempted to ascend the river. Our troops retarded the advance of the enemy, defending the ground foot by foot; they have maintained their positions on the line of Oeuilly-Leuvigny.

"On our part we counter attacked the enemy on the front of St. Agnan, LaChapelle-Monthodon. Our troops captured these two places and carried their line on to the heights which dominate the Marne valley in the region of Bourdonnerie and Closmilon.

"East of Rheims the Germans this morning began again violent artillery preparations, followed by attacks at several points on the front. A powerful effort in the direction of Beaumont-Sur-Vesle failed to debouch from P. unay. In the sector of Suippes two attacks made to the west of the river came to naught under our fire.

"The struggle was not less spirited in the regions north of Croisnes and east of Tahure, where the enemy also attacked. Everywhere his efforts were in vain and his assaulting troops were repulsed with heavy losses.

"It is confirmed from orders found on prisoners that the attack on the Champagne front was carried out by 15 divisions of the first line with 10 supporting divisions."

By Associated Press.

The German offensive east and west of Rheims has had the brakes applied to it by the strong resistance of the American, French and Italian armies.

Nowhere has the enemy found it possible to press forward and tear his way through opposing positions to points of vantage.

Some gains have been made, but they are trivial compared with those of other attacks. Instead of in miles, they may be reckoned almost in yards. And from some of the positions captured the enemy has been ejected summarily under vicious counter attacks delivered by the American troops fighting alone as a unit and Americans fighting shoulder to shoulder with their French comrades in arms.

Tacit admission that the enemy has been retarded in their assaults, if not halted, seemingly is contained in the latest German official communication. In dealing with the fighting of Tuesday it says allied troops on the Marne front have delivered "violent counter attacks" and that to the (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## French Ex-Minister Tried for Treason as Big Gun Roars in Paris

Paris, July 16.—The trial of Louis J. Malvy, former minister of the interior, on a charge of treason, was begun today by the senate, sitting as the high court. At 1:45 o'clock M. Malvy was brought in and took his seat in an armchair in the room.

High treason and having intelligence with the enemy were the charges laid against M. Malvy. The distant rumbling of the German cannon was plainly audible, and a shell from a long range gun exploded somewhere in Paris while Raoul Peret, former minister of justice, was reading the indictment against M. Malvy, at the request of Anton Dubost, president of the senate.

The preliminary report tended to exculpate M. Malvy from the charges of having informed the enemy of the French plans for the offensive on the Chemin des Dames.

## Steel Demands Cause Concern for War Program

Washington, July 16.—Government demand for steel has reached such proportions, it was learned today, because of the growth of the war program, that the War Industries board fears present sources of supply soon will prove inadequate.

At today's meeting of the board manufacturers were warned that those who have obtained steel on priority orders for war work and later were found to be re-selling it to non-war manufacturers would have their supply cut off. This practice has been in vogue, the board learned.

All private consumers of steel and steel products may be required to submit sworn inventories of their stocks on hand.

## New Mexico Supreme Court Orders Blamont to Death

Santa Fe, N. M., July 16.—The supreme court today upheld the district court in the case of Elbert W. Blamont and sentenced him to be hanged on August 15, next. Blamont was convicted of the murder of Clyde Armour of Sioux City, Ia., near Morieta, N. M., last year. Blamont, who is alleged to have been a companion of Armour on a motor car trip, was arrested in Friday Harbor, Wash.

## Life Story of EDWARD A. RUMELY The Man Who Bought the New York Mail for the Kaiser

(A series of articles sketching the career of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, who has been arrested on a charge of having bought the New York Evening Mail with money furnished by the German government and of having used it for German propaganda.)

By FRANK STOCKBRIDGE, (Former Managing Editor of the Evening Mail.)

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This is the amazing story of an American who became a German.

It is the story of man who owed everything to the United States, but who, when the clash of opposing civilizations culminated in the summer of 1914 with the opening guns of the world war elected to throw his sympathy, his interest, his influence, his efforts on the side of Germany.

America had given this man's grandfather a refuge and a home when he fled from German oppression. America had given his father wealth and happiness. America had given him, Edward Aloysius Rumely, the opportunity to acquire millions—millions that slipped through his fingers in his eagerness to multiply them.

It is the purpose of this article to throw light on the devious ways and specious methods by which imperial Germany sought to impose its Kultur on a free people. It is the intention to illuminate, in some degree, the plan and purpose of the German propaganda that sought to corrupt the minds of the American people through their



DR. E. A. RUMELY.

newspapers and that found a willing agent in this American-born German.

Is Rumely a Reincarnation?

How was it possible for an American to lend himself to Germany's ends in this fashion? Is Edward A. Rumely a "throw back" to some bygone era? Is he an atavistic reincarnation of some long dead Hun ancestor? I form no conclusion and attempt to question no verdict on this biographical question.—The Life story of

Edward A. Rumely himself may furnish the answer.

I have known Edward A. Rumely for more than six years. For nearly two years my association with him was that of intimate daily contact. Up to the summer of 1914 I saw Dr. Rumely only as others saw him—an impetuous, enthusiastic, brilliant, boyish young man, with gigantic ideas and limitless confidence in himself and his abilities. Nothing could have been more amazing than his revelation of himself as the ardent adherent, supporter and advocate of every Germanistic ideal and conception of civilization that was diametrically opposed to all that America and American civilization stands for.

For nearly three years after the beginning of the European war I was in a position to observe and to note the manifestations of these beliefs and this point of view. What I am setting down here is written without malice, entirely without bitterness and in no heat or anger.

Only One Law Violation Charged.

It has not been charged that any of the acts, save one, which Edward A. Rumely performed was in violation of any law, and as to that particular charge upon which he has been indicted, I have no knowledge and shall make no comment. Men are not legally punishable in America for their beliefs so long as their acts and expressions of beliefs do not violate the law of the land.

The purpose of this article, therefore, is not to assail Edward A. Rumely but rather to explain him, and in explaining him to explain the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4.)