

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER:

Table with weather forecasts: Generally fair; somewhat warmer. Thermometer Readings: 5 a. m., 72 1/2 p. m., 69; 6 a. m., 73 1/2 p. m., 69; 7 a. m., 74 1/2 p. m., 70; 8 a. m., 75 1/2 p. m., 70; 9 a. m., 76 1/2 p. m., 71; 10 a. m., 77 1/2 p. m., 71; 11 a. m., 78 1/2 p. m., 72; 12 m., 79 1/2 p. m., 73.



HUNNERS REHEIMS DRIVE HALTED

GERMANS' POSITION INSECURE

Flanks Exposed and Army That Crossed the Marne May Be Trapped; Crisis Past, Washington Believes.

By Associated Press. Washington, July 17.—While official reports from Generals Pershing and Bliss were too belated to permit formal conclusions to be drawn as to the situation on the western front, it was clear that military authorities believed that the crisis was past and the enemy's plans frustrated.

Neither Secretary Baker nor General March, chief of staff, would express an opinion as to the situation, but other officers generally regarded the battle as more than half won.

As press accounts and the brief official communiques from Paris and Berlin have so far disclosed the situation, the great thrust has been narrowed down in three days of fighting to one active sector where the enemy still was moving sluggishly at last accounts.

River Crossing Under Fire.

In effect, officers said, the great offensive already has degenerated into a purely local action on a front of less than 20 miles between the point just east of the original American positions on the Marne in the Jaugonne sector to the wooded region west of Rheims. It is possible that the activity on the German left in these woods will result in a flanking operation at Rheims itself, but officers here were not inclined to think so.

To most observers the center of interest was the 12-mile stretch on the south bank of the Marne which the enemy holds and his thrust down the river valley toward Epernay, where the Germans have been able to force their way some four miles beyond the maintenance of the forward lines and the continuance of the push down the valley depend, was reported to be under direct artillery fire.

Counterstroke Possible.

Officers looked with attention at the very hopeful prospect of a counterstroke by the allies which they believed might have important results. It was indicated by today's reports that the Germans stand with both flanks exposed and with their communication lines seriously menaced. It was believed that unless the Germans can widen their positions they will be compelled to fall back to the river or face the possibility of being trapped as the Austrians were on the Piave.

The extent of any counter movement would depend wholly upon General Foch's available reserves and upon his own campaign plans. It is regarded as certain, however, that he would not overlook an opportunity to annihilate an enemy division or two, possibly the bulk of General von Boehm's army.

Airmen Take Important Role.

Accounts of the activities of French airmen during the first day of the battle are reaching Washington, giving a vivid picture of the constantly growing part the air forces are playing in modern war. Tons of bombs were dropped on the Germans as they surged forward to cross the Marne. Concentration points far to the rear, where troops and supply trains waited for orders, were hunted out and deluged with bombs while moving columns were harassed with machine gun fire from above. These operations increased the enemy's difficulties and are still adding to them.

46,000 Men Called to Join Colors Between August 5 and August 9

Washington, July 17.—Forty-six thousand men from all states and the District of Columbia were called to the colors tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder. They are all to be white registrants. Movement into camp will be between August 5 and August 9.

This is the first general call for August, during which the military program provides for the enrollment of 300,000 men. Some special calls already issued account for 19,941 of this number. The quotas to be furnished include: Iowa, 800, Jefferson Barracks. Kansas, 1,000, Fort Riley, Kan. Minnesota, 1,000, Jefferson Barracks. Nebraska, 100, Camp Fremont. South Dakota, 100, Camp Fremont.

Promote Navy Officers

Washington, July 17.—The navy selection board began sessions today to recommend officers for promotion. It is expected about 26 rear admirals, 114 captains and 240 commanders will be named with corresponding numbers in the lower ranks in accord with the navy's war expansion.

"Ambition Realized," Says Kinkaid, After Flight

Nebraska Congressman With Two Iowans Takes Airplane Trip Into Clouds Near Washington.

Washington Bureau of The Omaha Bee, 1311 G Street.

Washington, July 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Would you believe that "Uncle Mose" Kinkaid has been up in a flying machine?

Last evening with Judge Green and Representative Ramseyer of Iowa, "Uncle Mose" at the suggestion of Captain McKee of the aviation corps in charge of the new flying field at Anacostia, just across the eastern branch of the Potomac from Washington, climbed into a two-seater Curtis biplane and with Major Cousins at the wheel experienced the sensation of his life.

Other Nebraska and Iowa congressmen may see with their own eyes the field of courage in France and Flanders, but it has been reserved for these three lawmakers from Iowa and Nebraska to feel the thrill of flying through the air.

For nearly a half hour Judge Kinkaid with Major Cousins as pilot flew over the arm of the Potomac and the outskirts of the Capital and in that time the machine reached an altitude of 2,100 feet.

In describing his sensation, Representative Kinkaid said: "Everything seemed circumscribed. The earth looked perfectly beautiful in its summer garb, but the houses looked like places built for gnomes, so small did they appear, which was the strongest evidence that we were nearly a half mile high. Size was minimized and yet it was wonderfully interesting. I wanted to fly when I was in Omaha last summer, but the weather was not propitious and so I gave it up. Now my ambition has been realized and I can say it is all very wonderful."



MOSES P. KINKAID.

With the American Army in France, July 17.—The American troops co-operating with the French at a point where counter-attacks were carried out yesterday were attacked again this morning by the enemy, who, by reason of the nature of the ground was able to make slight gains at some places, while at others the Americans again pushed them back. The lines have been wavering back and forth for the past 24 hours and the result of the entire operation is indeterminate.

Rain Slows Operations.

A downpour of rain over the battle zones between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, on the Marne front, has served to slow operations since early this morning.

In the neighborhood of Fossoy, in the river bend district, the Americans further improved their positions today.

Fighting continued throughout the day in the region of the counter-begun by the American forces yesterday.

Many Germans between the railroad and the south bank of the river appear to have made good their escape to the north bank at several points during the night.

Artillery Fire Intense.

Heavy artillery fire has been in progress today on both sides along the Marne front between Chateau Thierry and Dormans.

East of Rheims the American troops in their sectors are holding all their positions.

In some localities periods of quiet equaling that preceding the offensive prevail, but there appear to be signs of further activity.

Parallel Rail Lines To Be Operated as Double Track Road

San Francisco, July 17.—"The yard stick of economy and dispatch" will direct the operation of railroads in the west and southwest hereafter, according to Director General McAdoo, who closed a conference with his western assistants here today.

The Western Pacific and Southern Pacific will be operated as a double track line for 182 miles in Nevada. Mr. McAdoo announced, in order to balance the freight traffic, which is now heavier westbound on the Western Pacific and eastbound on the Southern Pacific.

A similar arrangement to relieve congestion will be made on the Southern Pacific and El Paso and Southwestern systems for 40 miles west of Tucson, Ariz., he said.

U. S. Plans to Combine Telephone and Telegraph

Washington, July 17.—An executive order delegating control of trunk line telephone and telegraph systems to Postmaster General Burleson is expected today or tomorrow. Arrangements for government operation of the lines virtually are completed.

It is understood that the plans of the government contemplate consolidation of telegraph and telephone systems so that lines may be used simultaneously for messages and conversations. Another feature will be acceptance of telegrams at postoffices and the elimination of bookkeeping by the use of stamps to pay for messages.

Hun Airmen Drop Bombs On Kin in Prison Camp

Paris, July 17.—(Havas Agency)—Ninety-four Germans were killed and seventy-four Germans were wounded on the night of July 15-16 when five German aviators bombed prisoners' camp in the region of Troyes, thirty miles behind the French battle front. The aerial bombardment lasted for one hour. Two French soldiers of the camp guard were wounded.

Publicity Managers Favor Shortened Loan Campaign

Washington, July 17.—Sentiment in favor of a shorter selling campaign for the fourth Liberty loan than the usual four weeks was reported today by publicity managers from each of the twelve reserve districts who conferred with Frank R. Wilson, director of publicity for the liberty loan.

FRONT LINES HELD STOUTLY BY AMERICANS

Battle Marked by Heavy Artillery Fire Along Marne; Huns Lie Low in Region of Vaux.

BULLETIN.

Paris, July 17.—The French positions remain intact along the whole Champagne front, according to the war office announcement tonight. Heavy fighting continued throughout the day, and at some points the Germans were able to make gains, but they met with powerful resistance everywhere.

By Associated Press.

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In the region of Vaux, west of Chateau Thierry, conditions today were normal. The Germans there were laying low after the two minor, but nevertheless important, defeats, they had suffered there in two consecutive days.

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Life Story of EDWARD A. RUMELY

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

Edward A. Rumely grew up in Laporte amid an ever-widening circle of friends and acquaintances, who marveled at his ready mastery of books and proclaimed him a genius. Few boys in this or any other country ever displayed the precocity and facility for absorbing information and knowledge on every conceivable subject that young Rumely showed.

Everything interested him—everything interests him still. He read every book he could lay his hands on, from Agricultural department reports to the latest exposition of the canons of Art Nouveau. Such brilliancy and versatility in the eyes of his family destined him for a professional career. Devout Catholics, they determined that he should become a priest; doubtless they had mental visions of their son in the red hat of a cardinal of Rome—who knows?

Sent to Notre Dame University.

They sent him to the great Catholic college, the University of Notre Dame, at Notre Dame, Ind. How much influence Notre Dame had upon his future career is difficult to appraise. It was at this university, however, that he met and became the friend of John Devoey, a brilliant Irish lad. Devoey is editor and publisher of a weekly paper, the Gaelic American, recently barred from the United States mails for anti-British utterances. Part of the money with which the Gaelic American was financed Devoey obtained as a loan from his prosperous old university mate, Rumely.

The more young Rumely contemplated the idea of becoming a priest,

First Phase of German Drive Declared Failure By French Commissioner

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 17.—The initial failure of the new German offensive is characteristic of a new phase of the war, said M. Edouard de Billy, deputy French high commissioner to the United States, in discussing today the results of the first two days of fighting east and west of Rheims.

The success of Franco-American co-operation, de Billy said, has been demonstrated and the allies can wait for the future with the same confidence shown by the population of Paris under the long range gun bombardments.

"The result of the first two days' fighting is, on half of the front, decidedly in our favor," said Mr. de Billy. "Over the rest of the front the enemy succeeded in gaining at most four miles at the price of heavy losses. This may mean within a few days the failure of the whole offensive."

"With an adversary whose strength seems to have reached its utter limit, the French army of 1918, in spite of the strain of former battles, in spite of an extension of the French front of nearly 100 kilometers, has never been materially and morally stronger."

"American assistance, growing every day, has given us, if possible, still greater confidence in the final victory. On the 14th of July, the American people expressed their brotherly love for France. On the 15th the soldiers of the United States fighting with the French have sealed this pact with their blood."

ROOSEVELT'S SON REPORTED KILLED IN AERIAL BATTLE

Quentin's Death Chronicled in Press Dispatches from Paris, but News Lacks Confirmation.

By Associated Press.

Oyster Bay, July 17.—A ray of hope that Lt. Quentin Roosevelt may not have fallen to his death in a combat was brought to Colonel Roosevelt and his wife tonight in a cable message from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt jr., in Paris, in which she says the report was "absolutely unconfirmed" there. The former president felt, however, there was only a slight possibility that his youngest son is alive.

The message from Mrs. Roosevelt, who is doing Red Cross work in the French capital, contained nothing but the simple statement that she had been able to get no confirmation of Quentin's death and Colonel Roosevelt feared there was little room to doubt the accuracy of the press dispatches.

Thousands of telegrams of condolence were received today at Sagamore Hill. Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to add, however, to the brief statement he issued earlier in the day saying "Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the stuff there was in him before his fate befell him."

Just at sundown a gold star was placed on the village service flag to mark the first death among the village's young warriors.

No Report From Pershing.

Washington, July 17.—The war department late tonight still was without official information from France regarding the death of Lt. Quentin Roosevelt, who was reported by the Havas agency as having been shot.

Liner Arrives Safely

Rotterdam, Tuesday, July 16.—The Holland-American liner Nieuw Amsterdam, from New York, arrived, arrived off the Hook of Holland today.

VICIOUS THRUSTS PARRIED

High Price Paid by Enemy for Slight Gains; U. S. Troops Hold Their Positions in All Sectors.

BULLETIN.

London, July 17.—Dispatches arriving in London tonight say that at only one point did the Germans succeed in advancing today, and then at enormous costs. The dispatch asserts that at 11 o'clock this morning, after two unsuccessful attempts, the Germans, on a front of six miles, pushed into the French lines to a depth of one and a half miles at its deepest point, at Rheims Mountain.

Although the Germans are still attacking the allied lines viciously on both sides of the Rheims salient what gains they are making continue to be small on isolated sectors and seemingly are confined to the region along the Marne and immediately southwest of Rheims.

Eastward from the Cathedral city through Champagne the French report they are holding the enemy and keeping their line intact.

Everywhere the battles are being stubbornly contested and where the French and Italians have been compelled to give ground it has been only after the inflicting of extremely heavy casualties on the invaders. The Americans nowhere have been forced to withdraw. At Fossoy near the bend of the Marne between Chateau Thierry and Dormans, they have made further improvements in their positions.

Strive to Eliminate Salient.

It becomes increasingly apparent the German command is attempting the blotting out of the Rheims salient and the straightening of the line eastward through Champagne toward Verdun. The hardest fighting of Tuesday was southwest of Rheims, where the enemy is endeavoring to break through the hill and forest region, reach the railroad running from Rheims to Epernay and force the evacuation of Rheims.

In these endeavors, the German war office asserts the Germans have driven back the allied troops on the mountain of Rheims between Manteuil and north of Pourcy, the last named place being a scant five miles distant from the Rheims-Epernay railroad. The French official communication admits that the Germans hold the line west of Manteuil-La Fosse, about a mile and a half south of Pourcy and relatively five miles west of railroad.

The German war office is now claiming the capture of 18,000 prisoners since the present offensive began.

Class began shuffling their feet upon the floor, which is a German student way of expressing disapproval.

Asked if He Is a Jew.

"After the lecture I was waited on by a committee of the class who demanded to know if I were a Jew. I told them no, I was an American citizen, whereupon they apologized. They had assumed from my dress that I must be a socialist and, therefore, a Jew, but of course, as an American, I was privileged to dress as I pleased."

Young Rumely's stay at Heidelberg was not much longer than had been his residence at Oxford. It was at about this time that he came to the definite determination not to become a priest. A break with his family followed, remittances from home ceased and he was thrown upon his own resources. He applied for and obtained a position as a school teacher.

It is or was the custom in many of the German schools for the boys to make frequent long pilgrimages to different parts of the empire. These tramping trips sometimes lasted for weeks. The young American teacher took parties of boys on many of these pilgrimages, thereby coming into the closest touch with the life and customs and point of view of the German people.

Decides to Become Physician.

It was during his teaching days that he decided to become a physician. At Freiburg, in the Black Forest, is the most progressive medical college in Germany. It was here that the celebrated "twilight sleep" was originated and for many years exclusively practiced. So to Freiburg went Rumely.

In the study of medicine, as in other lines, he showed the same brilliancy of intellect and quick and easy mastery of the subject in hand that had won him the appellation of "genius" in his boyhood home. He was only 24 years old when the University

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two)