



BACK UP OUR BRAVE BOYS WHO ARE HOLDING THE LINE AGAINST THE MENACING HUN

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. 48.—NO. 27. Entered as second-class matter May 26, 1896, at Omaha, Neb., under act of March 3, 1879. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1918. Daily and Sun., 50; outside Neb. postage extra. By Mail (1 year): Daily, \$1.50; Sunday, \$2.50. TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER: For Nebraska: Fair; warmer north central portion. Thermometer Readings: 5 a. m. 67, 6 a. m. 68, 7 a. m. 67, 8 a. m. 70, 9 a. m. 71, 10 a. m. 73, 11 a. m. 77, 12 p. m. 80.

TWENTY VILLAGES GAINED BY ALLIES IN BIG DRIVE

AMERICANS CAPTURE 4000 PRISONERS IN OPERATIONS TO WEST OF SOISSONS

Magnificent Counter Attack Between Rivers Aisne and Marne, Complete Surprise for Boche; Advance Believed to Have Put End to German Offensive Against Rheims

Paris, July 18.—Stubborn German resistance at Courchamps, northwest of Chateau Thierry, has been broken by the French, says the Havas correspondent at the front. Eighteen guns and numerous machines were captured by the French troops.

London, July 18.—French troops have gained the ravine at the River Crise, running into Soissons, on a five-mile front down to the east of Buzancy, which means a maximum advance at this point of five miles, according to news received in London tonight.

Americans operating in the region west of Soissons, the dispatches add, have taken 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns and much other material which has not yet been estimated.

Up till 1 o'clock this afternoon French troops had captured the heights overlooking Fontenoy, on the extreme left and had progressed to Mont de Paris, within a mile of the city of Soissons.

American division, co-operating with the French troops in their counter attack today, have captured the town of Vierrzy, about six miles south of Soissons, and have advanced three miles beyond the town, the advices said.

South of Vierrzy, on the heights north of the River Ourcq valley, the Germans hastily counter attacked and the situation at that point still is obscure.

The French are on the outskirts of Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front and from there to Belleau Wood. The average depth of the advance is about three miles.

East of Rheims the allies have captured Prunay. The great counter attack in which the French and American troops are participating between the Aisne and the Marne on a 28-mile front has succeeded extremely well, according to the latest advices received here tonight and the situation for many reasons is considered extremely promising.

Owing to the fact that there was no artillery preparation the action was a complete surprise for the Boche, and the enemy artillery reaction was very weak. On the other hand, the French counter battery work was exceedingly effective. Enemy aviators entered into the action and attempted to impede the advance, using their machine guns at a low altitude.

Notwithstanding this, the counter attack was noteworthy for the reason that the French accomplished a great deal more than was achieved by the German drive on both sides of Rheims. The length of the front over which an advance was made was practically the same, and the French and Americans working together advanced in six hours virtually double the distance covered by the Germans in three days.

So far as is known at present the junction line between Soissons and Oulchy Le Chateau and also the junction line between Soissons and

Airmen Use Machine Guns on Troops Below

Paris, July 18.—Colonel Thomasson a military writer, describing the air fighting, says: "It was on Monday and Tuesday, when the Germans were forced to abandon moving troops and munitions by night, that the allied aviators did their most spectacular work. A great flock of more than 200 went out Monday, the Americans flying the lowest, the French next and the British the highest. When they reached an important highway the American commander dived. Every American followed, then the French and then the British.

"Every machine emptied its guns into miles of wagons and the fields to which the Germans scuttled. Time and time again the Americans returned for ammunition. Some of them made five flights in a single day."

Washington, July 18.—The American steamer Westover, an army supply ship manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11 while bound to Europe, the Navy department was advised tonight by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing. They are: Chief Machinist Mate Frank Willard Holloway, Washington, D. C.; Seaman: James Brown Estis, Hartwell, Ga.; Austin Clyde Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; Fireman: Bryan Deal, London, Ind.; Harvey Harrison, Noblesville, Ind.; Edward Lewis Griffin, Baltimore. Mess Attendant John Cole, Brentwood, Md.; Water Tender Wilfred Joseph Seery, Ashland, Ky.

PATRIOTIC DUTY EMPHASIZED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Former President Given Most Enthusiastic Reception by New York G. O. P. Convention.

Saratoga Springs, July 18.—The movement to bring about the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for governor of New York by the republicans took definite form late tonight after the session of the state convention when Attorney Gen. Merton E. Lewis, chief rival of Governor Whitman, issued a statement announcing he would withdraw if the colonel would become a candidate.

Coincidentally a round robin was circulated by the anti-Whitman faction of the party headed by William Barnes, urging the colonel to enter the primaries. In a short time it had received several hundred signatures.

Theodore Roosevelt delivered a stirring patriotic address before the republican state convention here today. He did not, however, either publicly or privately discuss state politics. Although he was given a most enthusiastic reception, no attempt was made to stampede the convention into nominating him for governor.

The fact that the colonel had declined to talk on state issues became known.

Very early in the history of the interlaken school marked differences of opinion and point of view developed between Dr. Rumely and Mr. Riordan, resulting eventually in the latter's withdrawal and the establishment of a school of his own in New York state. With Mr. Riordan's departure Dr. Rumely found no further opposition to the execution of the educational ideas and methods he had brought from Germany and those which he had developed.

Great attention was paid to the physical development of the boys. The lake furnished an ideal swimming pool and the boys were taught and encouraged to swim, to row and fish, and in winter to skate. I sat on the bank of the lake one summer afternoon with Dr. Rumely watching a group of his pupils swimming and diving and running along the shore, while the doctor commented on the grace and beauty of their naked bodies glistening in the sunshine.

Extolled German Physical Ideals. "One of the most hopeful things about Germany," he said, "is the way the young men of wealth and family are going in for physical development. They are not doing this as the English do, merely for the sake of sport, or to make themselves pleasing and attractive to women, but in the spirit of the ancient Greeks, realizing that the rulers of the perfect state must be themselves perfectly developed."

The boys at Interlaken did all of

HUNS SINK U.S. SHIP IN WAR ZONE

American Steamer Westover Torpedoed on Way to Europe; Ten of Navy Crew of 92 Missing.

Washington, July 18.—The American steamer Westover, an army supply ship manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11 while bound to Europe, the Navy department was advised tonight by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 92 are missing. They are: Chief Machinist Mate Frank Willard Holloway, Washington, D. C.; Seaman: James Brown Estis, Hartwell, Ga.; Austin Clyde Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; Fireman: Bryan Deal, London, Ind.; Harvey Harrison, Noblesville, Ind.; Edward Lewis Griffin, Baltimore. Mess Attendant John Cole, Brentwood, Md.; Water Tender Wilfred Joseph Seery, Ashland, Ky.

82 Survivors Rescued. No details were given in the Navy department's announcement and the circumstances under which 82 officers and men of the crew were rescued are not known. Nor was there any announcement as to whether the submarine was sighted and fired upon by the squad of armed guards on the steamer.

The Westover was of 4,270 net tonnage and was last reported at an Atlantic port on May 27. It came from the Pacific coast, having sailed from Tacoma and Seattle April 12. It was 410 feet long and 54 feet broad.

Seamen Murdered. London, July 18.—A French steamer has been attacked and sunk by a U-boat, according to Reuter's. The crew succeeded in getting away from the ship in two boats but both of them were rammed by the under water craft. There was only one survivor of the disaster, who was in the water for fourteen hours.

Crosses Awarded By Pershing for Deeds of Bravery

With the American Army in Lorraine, July 18.—General Pershing has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieut. Walter R. Flannery of Pittsburgh, who swam the Marne under heavy fire on the night of June 3 and brought back wounded soldiers who had escaped from their German captors, but who were unable to get across the river. For this rescue Lieutenant Flannery recently received the French war cross.

Distinguished Service Crosses have also been awarded by General Pershing to Lieut. Joseph J. Brown, Sergt. James Hyde and Corp. Henry Willard for gallant conduct in Belleau wood and to Sergt. Charles Cunningham for driving off an enemy raid in Alsace after he had been wounded.

Omahan Recognizes Nephew In Naval Picture in The Bee

George Coleman of Omaha recognized his nephew in a naval sporting picture in The Bee of Thursday. No names were given in the picture entitled "Boxing Match Aboard one of the Battleships in Foreign Waters," not even the name of the battleship was given. Mr. Coleman immediately recognized Henry Laurer, his nephew, in the foreground of the picture, whose home is at 3526 North 27th street. Young Laurer enlisted in the navy from Omaha two years ago. He is now at sea on the Melville. He was popular in Omaha and identified with local sporting events.

Daniels Plans Speeding Up Construction of Destroyers

Washington, July 18.—Further speeding up of destroyer construction was discussed today at a conference between Secretary Daniels and representatives of the shipbuilding in companies. Spokesmen of the Pacific and Atlantic coast plants were present.

Bell in New York City Hall Peals for Victory

New York, July 18.—The bell in the city hall tower was ordered rung by Mayor Hylan for 15 minutes this afternoon in celebration of the victorious American advance on the French front.

YANKEE TROOPS IN RUSH CARRY ALL BEFORE THEM; CAVALRY NOW IN ACTION

Troops Dash Forward With Great Fervor

By Associated Press. On The French front in France, July 18.—When the allies' attack began at noon today the Germans were surprised and offered slight resistance in the advanced lines, many immediately throwing up their arms and shouting "kamrad."

The barrage fire preceded the waves of infantry but one of the heaviest storms of this year drowned the noise of the shells.

Most of the Germans had taken shelter in the dugouts from the deluge and the entente allied troops were among them with grenades and bayonets before they had time to turn around.

Many prisoners are coming in. The entente allied troops are displaying the utmost fervor in the attack, their desire being to strike a strong blow in return for the recent German assault.

It is the first occasion this year that the entente allies have counter-attacked on such a big front. Their operation directly affects the position of the German western flank and probably will cause the German crown prince to hurry some of his reserves to the scene of the fighting from the Marne and Champagne where yesterday and today everything was quiet.

GOURAUD'S ARMY BLOCKS ENEMY'S 'STEAM ROLLER'

French General Tells How Poilus and American Doughboys Changed Course of German Offensive.

By Wilbur Forrest. (Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Ass'n.) With the French Armies, July 18.—(Special Cable to the N. Y. Tribune and Omaha Bee.)—I have been with General Gouraud's marvelous army which, stretched across the plains of Champagne east of Rheims met the tremendous shock of some 25 enemy divisions and stopped the Germans almost in their tracks with tremendous losses. I was at the city of Chalons on the Marne at the same hour the German "steam roller" had planned to enter the city, but the only Germans I saw were prisoners. The "steam roller" had failed to roll, and on a 35 kilometer front to the north at that moment the gruesome piles of enemy dead told another story.

"We had a fine day" were General Gouraud's first words to the New York Tribune correspondent after an introduction. Then, in simple phrases the man to whom the credit goes for changing the entire course of the present stage of the enemy's great final drive told how wonderfully the Poilus, between Fort De La Pompelle and Maine De Massiges, aided in one small portion of the line by American doughboys, stopped the Boche.

Allies Outnumbered. A staff officer illustrated on a great map graphically, showing numbers and positions of allied and enemy divisions at the beginning of the battle, where on it was easy to see that the allies again were overwhelmingly outnumbered. More than 25 German divisions was the Boche line-up.

Observers were ordered to watch the enemy and flash back his movement," said the officer. "At 11 o'clock, a full hour before the German artillery commenced firing, our big guns opened on troops concentrating behind the line."

Roosevelt Assured His Son Quentin May Have Landed Unhurt

New York, July 18.—Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the German lines, probably landed unhurt and is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received tonight by his father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt said, on his arrival tonight from Saratoga, that he had just received from his son-in-law, Surgeon Major Richard Derby, who is now in Paris, a cablegram which read: "Companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt."

Plateau Dominating Soissons on Southwest Occupied in Dash Along Front of 28 Miles, Which Penetrates German Lines to a Depth of Six Miles; Large Number of Guns Captured

Paris, July 18.—More than 20 villages have been recaptured by the French and American troops in the offensive begun this morning, according to the war office announcement tonight, which reports also the occupation of the plateau dominating Soissons on the southwest.

The statement says: "After having broken the German offensive on the Champagne and Rheims mountain fronts on the 15th, 16th and 17th, the French troops, in conjunction with American forces, attacked the German positions on the 18th between the Aisne and the Marne on a front of 45 kilometers (approximately 28 miles.) The front comprises Ambleny, Longpont, Troesnes and Boursches.

Plateau Dominating Soissons and Chaudun Region Reached. "We have made an important advance into the enemy lines and have reached the plateau dominating Soissons on the southwest and the region of Chaudun.

"Between Villers-Helon and Noroy-Sur-Ourcq, violent engagements have been in progress. South of the Ourcq, our troops have gone beyond the general line of Marizy, Saint Genieve, Hautevignes and Belleau.

"More than 20 villages have been retaken by the admirable dash of the Franco-American troops, in which several thousand prisoners and important war materials were taken."

Americans Push Forward Rapidly; Cavalry Brought Into Action. With the American Army in France, July 18.—The American troops had carried all before them by late in the afternoon and had proceeded so fast that cavalry was thrown into the action. All the American headquarters staffs tonight were well inside the territory which the Germans held this morning.

The allies have reached roughly, the line of Belleau, Courchamps, Chouy, Villers-Helon, Chaudun and the heights dominating Soissons.

French cavalry has crossed beyond the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road to openings made by the Franco-American forces. The greatest progress made up to latest reports was about 10 kilometers, or a little over six miles.

Americans Fight With Fury; Nothing Can Stop Them. After passing the third objective set for the operations of the morning, the Americans in co-operation with the French south of Soissons, launched a second powerful attack at noon.

Showing the effect of splendid training, the American troops went forward swiftly and fought with fury. Nothing seemed to stop them, especially in the region of Soissons and to the south of that city. Light and heavy pieces were moved up as the troops advanced, and soon after each barrage ended, shells from the American guns were deluging the enemy's rear areas, playing havoc with his forces, whether those in retreat or reserves endeavoring to come up.

It was open warfare with all the attending excitement and through the gaps made by heavy guns and infantry, the French cavalry dashed, beating down those in their path. Terrible losses were inflicted at all points on the enemy. The tanks did all that was expected of them. The great lumbering engines rolled along in front of the infantry, driving the Germans before them with streams of bullets and clearing away many obstructions that had escaped the artillery.

Huns Bring Reinforcements. The enemy early began to bring up strong reinforcements. Fresh troops have appeared at various points and a heavy counter attack will probably have to be withstood.

On the line south of Soissons the American troops carried all their objectives in the second attacks with the same energy as the first, even proceeding further than had been expected.

The enemy was routed and for the most part fled before the American advance, abandoning even light guns and ammunition. Only here and there along the line was strong resistance offered and at these points the Germans were attacked with rifle and bayonet, before which they retreated steadily.

So far as the attack progressed that tonight the enemy in the vicinity of the Chateau Thierry is considered to be in a somewhat dangerous position—one where he will have to act quickly.

Americans Receive Thanks. The American troops, including those returning, bandaged, are in high spirits. The Americans have received warm expressions of thanks from the French commanders.

The American troops up to noon just south of Soissons had captured 3,300 prisoners. Fifty cannon had been counted and thousands of machine guns.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry the Americans captured large numbers of prisoners and an equally important quantity of munitions and stores. The captures south of Soissons in the way of stores were immense and included some airplanes which the enemy was unable to remove, so swiftly did the storming troops sweep through. Many prisoners and many guns still remain to be counted.

Neglect Charge Against Officers of River Boat

Washington, July 18.—"Unskilled navigation and neglect" are charged against the captain and pilot of the steamer Columbia in a preliminary report to Secretary Redfield by the local inspectors on the Illinois river disaster, which caused the loss of nearly 100 lives.

Trial of the two men on the charges before the district board automatically will follow. The maximum punishment is revocation of licenses.

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 (Former Managing Editor of the Evening Mail.)

Young Rumely had not been back in America more than a few months before he set on foot his first venture in the introduction of German culture into his native land. This was the establishment of a school for boys which had for its principle and avowed purpose the training of rich men's sons to become masters of men and lords of the land.

In Germany he had seen and studied at first hand the most highly civilized nation on the face of the globe. He had seen a country with every acre of tillable land under cultivation; a nation ruled by a governing class of landed proprietors whose vast estates were tilled for them by patient peasants and toiling tenant farmers. America had no such class of junkers. There were schools in plenty to teach the trades and train boys into artisans, but there were no schools designed to take the boy destined to inherit the control of big business and manufacturing enterprises and teach him how to become a ruler of workmen.

Dr. Rumely conceived a school that would take these boys from 8 years old upward and by a combination of

scholastic and manual education fit them to understand the fundamentals of industry and agriculture while at the same time preparing for entrance to the university.

Aimed at Landed Aristocracy. "These are the boys who will be the rulers of America in the next generation," he said to me, the first time I visited his school. "The future welfare of America depends upon their fitness to rule and direct the destinies of the nation."

The school was started in 1907 at La Porte. An able young educator, Patrick H. Riordan, was employed as Dr. Rumely's chief assistant and the institution grew and flourished. Many wealthy men enrolled their sons as students and the boys liked the school and its methods. It was not long before it became necessary for the institution to move into larger quarters and the doctor purchased a tract of several hundred acres of farm and woodland surrounding a beautiful little lake near the village of Rolling Prairie, a few miles east of La Porte. Here the construction of school buildings on a huge scale by the boys themselves was undertaken. Trees were cut down in the forests surrounding the lake and great school buildings, dormitories and other structures built in rustic fashion out of the rough logs.