



GET YOUR WANT-ADS IN FOR THE BIG SUNDAY BEE BEFORE 9 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1918.

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TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:

Table with weather forecasts for Nebraska, including temperature readings and conditions for various times of day.

WARSHIP SUNK OFF NEW YORK, PROBABLY VICTIM OF U-BOAT; ALLIES KEEP UP STRONG PUSH

MORE THAN 17,000 PRISONERS AND 360 CANNON CAPTURED

Large German Reinforcements Fail To Stem Onslaughts of American and French Troops on New Battle Line Between Soissons and Chateau Thierry; The Americans Are Driving Wedge.

Notwithstanding the Germans have thrown large reinforcements into the new battle line between Soissons and the region of Chateau Thierry, they could not stem the onslaughts of American and French troops.

Friday the Americans and French battered their way eastward into the deep triangle which has Soissons, Rheims and Chateau Thierry as its points. They withstood a terrific counter attack on the plateau southwest of Soissons, where the allied guns dominate this important town.

The gains Friday were carried to their greatest depth in the center of the 25-mile line and on the southern flank northwest of Chateau Thierry where the Americans are holding forth.

The fighting was particularly hard throughout the day around Soissons and in the region of Chaudun, where the Germans sent in large forces of reserves in an endeavor to push back the allied troops. Here the American artillery did notable work, killing or wounding many of the enemy and aiding greatly in staving off the Germans.

Americans Drive in Line.

The Americans northwest of Chateau Thierry have driven in the line upon the plateau northwest of Bonnes and to the height to the north of Courchamp, the former position representing a gain of three and a half miles from the point of original departure at Forcy.

In addition to the infliction of extremely heavy casualties on the enemy the French and American forces up to the present have taken more than 17,000 prisoners, including two colonels with their chiefs of staff, and in excess of 360 cannon.

Enemy Now on Defensive.

The offensive on the entire western front seems to have shifted to the allies. East and west of Rheims, where the Germans last Monday started a battle along a 65-mile front from Chateau Thierry to eastern Champagne, the enemy is now on the defensive on most of the sectors where there is any fighting.

Southwest of Ypres the British have carried out another successful incursion into the German lines, capturing the village of Meteren, a point of strategic value for observation purposes, while further south Australian troops gained ground. The two main new prisoners and the loss of a number of machine guns.

"Lightless Nights" To Be Resumed as Fuel Saving Plan

Washington, July 19.—Resumption of "lightless nights," inaugurated last winter to save fuel, will become effective next Wednesday, it was announced tonight by the fuel administration. All outdoor illumination with the exception of necessary street lighting will be discontinued after that date on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of each week in the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia and on Monday and Tuesday of each week in the remainder of the United States.

Omaha Boy Member of Crew of San Diego. Donald Monroe, son of D. Monroe, 2410 South Thirty-first street, was a member of the crew of the torpedoed American battle cruiser, San Diego.

Americans Advance in Face of Machine Gun Fire and Drive Back Tanks

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY BETWEEN THE AISNE AND THE MARNE, July 19.—The Franco-American troops made an advance late this afternoon on the Soissons-Chateau Thierry front, averaging about two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter.) Vicious German machine gun fire southwest of Soissons hampered the advance for only a short period.

The advance began with a barrage opening at 5:30 o'clock. Tanks were sent in by the allies to assist the infantry and machine gunners, and the Germans endeavored to stem the tide with a heavy shell fire. Southwest of Soissons, the Germans repeatedly attempted to reach the allies' big guns. The German firing continued until long after dark, but the French and American guns responded in kind, and gave full protection to the allied forces as they advanced along the line. Several towns were captured.

Heavy reinforcements were rushed up from the north by the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard fighting allies, whose rapid advance would, if continued, sever the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard fighting allies, whose rapid advance would, if continued, sever the German command in a desperate effort to head off the hard fighting allies.

"WIN THE WAR," EMPIRE STATE G. O. P. KEYNOTE

Convention Adjourns Without Hearing Whether Colonel Roosevelt Will Enter Race for Governor.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 19.—The New York republican state convention suddenly adjourned today, leaving unanswered many questions to which replies were eagerly awaited.

Chief among these was whether Col. Theodore Roosevelt would enter the race for the governorship. The prevailing belief was that he would. The part played by the women delegates was not insignificant. Fully one fifth of the 1,034 delegates were new voters, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, was made chairman of the resolutions committee.

Women figured in one incident that was out of harmony with the rest of the session. This was when a delegation of the more militant national women's party displayed from the balconies a banner demanding the support of U. S. Senator Wadsworth for his resignation. At the direction of Chairman J. Sloat Fassett the banner was taken away from the women and crumpled up, but not until they had struggled futilely to keep its message before the delegates.

The platform adopted declared for a vigorous "win the war" policy, commended the administration of Governor Whitman and "emphatically" urged the New York senators to vote for the federal suffrage amendment.

Thirteen Lives Forfeited for Assassination of Mirbach

Amsterdam, July 19.—The Cologne Gazette says that 13 revolutionary socialists implicated in the assassination of Count von Mirbach, the German ambassador to Russia, have been executed and many others are under arrest.

KENNEDY WANTS NO PATCHED-UP PEACE AFTER WAR

Victor Rosewater at Club Meeting Urges Need of Republican Party at Helm in Crisis.

"We are going into this campaign to convince the people that the republican party can administer the affairs of government better than any other party and thereby serve the nation," John L. Kennedy told members of the Douglas County American Republican club, at a meeting in the City National Bank building last night.

Placing patriotism above partisanship, he declared that the republican always has been a party of constructive principles and patriotism, as history has recorded.

"Being patriots first does not mean that we can not be republicans at the same time, because the patriotism of republicans has never been questioned. 'No man should be allowed to go on any party ticket if his patriotism can be questioned,' he continued. 'It is the duty of every man to vote for the candidates who can best serve their country.'

"I am afraid of a patched-up peace. Republicans must stand firmly for a permanent peace, which we can not hope for while the kaiser reigns. If we are going to have a peace that will count, we must get it established before we gather around the conference table of nations. The interests of our party are bound up in the interests of our country.

Pride in American Soldiers.

"We should be proud that the American soldiers have participated in the first serious setback the Germans have had. I would be willing to (Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

Omaha Celebrates Great Victory and Hangs Kaiser

Thousands of Omaha people gathered at the court house at 8 o'clock last night to celebrate the allied victories. The glorious news of Yankee successes at the war front has fanned patriotism to white heat and the great mass of people cheered and shouted in a frenzy of joy at each new announcement of America's valor on the battle fields of Europe.

At the close of the festivities the kaiser was hanged in effigy from the roof of the court house. Thousands of persons cheered themselves hoarse as the hated symbol was lowered in disgrace and a crowd of boys attacked the body viciously as soon as it reached the earth.

"The question will no longer be, 'How close are the Huns to Paris?' but rather, 'How near are our boys to Berlin?'" declared Mayor Smith, who made a short address praising the bravery of the American fighters.

John C. Wharton presided at the meeting. J. J. Boucher and Capt. Charles J. Glidden also made short talks. Rev. A. F. Ernst led in prayer for the soldiers who are fighting for the allied cause. Six French officers, who have been assigned to Omaha as instructors at the Fort Omaha balloon school, were escorted to the meeting by Captain Glidden and were called upon for speeches. They were cheered lustily and Captain Bouvillain, who speaks English, responded. He wears the French war cross given him for bravery in action.

The meeting had been hastily improvised and a call issued by the Daily News.

HUERTA GERMAN AGENT, DECLARES GASTON MEANS

Former Mexican President Came to U. S. to Foment War, Says Witness in King Will Case.

Chicago, July 19.—The assertion that the late Victoriano Huerta, president of Mexico, came to the United States after he was ousted from the presidency, in the interests of the German government and with the intent to cause war between Mexico and this country, was made on the witness stand today by Gaston B. Means, during his testimony regarding an alleged second will prepared by the late James C. King. Means was a witness at a hearing held as a result of the attempt of certain heirs to have the will admitted to probate.

During his testimony Means brought in the names of Count von Bernstorff, J. Pierpont Morgan, Captain Boy-Ed and Secretary Daniels. Means said that in 1915 he was told by a German official that Huerta would come to the United States in the interests of the German government and that he later would return to Mexico and attempt to embroil the southern republic and the United States. The witness said he communicated this information to a detective agency which brought about the arrest of Huerta. He added that this action caused him to be dismissed by Captain Boy-Ed from the employ of the German embassy.

Caused Horn's Arrest. Later, the witness said, he held conferences with Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president; Secretary Daniels, J. Pierpont Morgan and John R. Rathon, editor of the Providence (R. I.) Journal, at which he gave these gentlemen information which resulted in the arrest of Werner Horn while en route to blow up a bridge over which Canadian troops were being shipped.

He testified he had warned government officials of the destruction of the parliament buildings at Ottawa. "Some German agents knew I was on familiar terms with Captain Boy-Ed," the witness testified, "and assumed anything they said to me would go no further. I listened to all they had to say and reported it."

Means said that Mrs. Maud C. King, of whose murder he recently was acquitted, was interested with him financially in supplying the German government with rubber, in violation of the Anglo-American trade agreement. He said Germany still owed Mrs. King's estate approximately \$167,000 as a result of these transactions.

Zeppelin Brought Down On Fire Monday Night

Amsterdam, July 19.—A Zeppelin fell in flames at the German frontier near Dalheim on Monday evening, the Rotterdamse Courant announces today.

CRUISER SAN DIEGO BELIEVED TORPEDOED

Remains Afloat 36 Minutes After Being Struck and Nearly All on Board Except Engine Crew Members Saved.

Washington, July 20.—The Navy department early this morning received information that two steamships, which are proceeding to an unnamed port, have aboard 1,156 officers and men of the United States cruiser San Diego. These are in addition to the one officer and 30 men previously reported landed. The men are said to be in good condition and so far as known none were injured.

CREW TRUE TO TRADITIONS OF U. S. NAVY

Boats Launched Without Mishap; Many Leaper Into Water; Bridge Officer Goes Down With Ship.

Point O' Woods, N. Y., July 19.—According to stories of survivors, there was no excitement aboard the San Diego after the explosion. The courage of the men maintained the traditions of the navy. All were provided with life belts and the ship's boats were launched without mishap.

Many leaped into the water when the decks were almost awash, but were picked up. Several vessels summoned by wireless gave aid. Several of the small boats put ashore at Fire Island.

The gunners stood by until the last that they might get a shot at the submarine.

The survivors who landed here were given food and dry clothing after which they walked a mile across the beach to Great South Bay, where they were placed in power boats and taken to West Sayville. From there they left for New York in automobiles.

Airplanes on Search. Several squadrons of airplanes and a dirigible put to sea soon after the San Diego had been hit. Late tonight one of these planes, in a crippled condition was seen being towed across the Great South Bay by a patrol boat. No information was available as to how it met its mishap.

The colors of the San Diego were rescued by one of the sailors who landed here. The flag had been lashed to a bit of drift wood and was being held aloft in the boat when it came ashore. The Jackie who saved the ensign climbed up the mast to get it and then dived into the water.

None of those who came here needed medical attention and it was believed that if there was any loss of life, it was in the engine room and was caused by the explosion of the boilers.

The sailors told of the heroic death of a quartermaster who had been ordered to stand on the bridge while the men were being sent to the boats. He remained at his post, the sailors said, until it was too late to save himself or be saved. As the San Diego sank they said the quartermaster turned until he faced the shore where hundreds of his comrades were floating about in boats and calmly saluted. Then he went down with his ship.

England Tests New Type Of Airplane at Front With Remarkable Success

London, July 19.—The newspapers today give prominence to a report of a new type of British airplane which, having been tested at the front with the greatest success, is about to be employed there in large numbers. It is said not one of these wonder machines has yet been downed.

Edward A. Ramely. Life Story of Man Who Bought New York Mail for the Kaiser on Page Seven of This Issue.

THINK SOME OF CREW KILLED.

Point O' Woods, N. Y., July 19.—Survivors of the United States cruiser San Diego, sunk 10 miles off Fire Island shortly before noon today declared tonight that many members of the engine room crew must have been killed by the explosion which wrecked the warship. They were uncertain whether the vessel was sunk from a torpedo from a submarine or by a mine. The cruiser remained afloat 36 minutes after it was struck.

The torpedo or mine struck the ship just aft of amidship, blowing up the boilers. One of the sailors declared the guns of the cruiser were fired at what appeared to be a periscope. The survivors who landed here numbered 35, including six officers. The captain and first officer of the San Diego were the last to leave the sinking cruiser.

PATROL BOATS DASH TO SCENE.

Heavy explosions heard here late today were believed to indicate that some of the patrol boats which dashed to the aid of the cruiser had met a German submarine and were giving battle. The explosions continued until after 8 o'clock tonight, and mariners living here declared they sounded as if depth bombs were being dropped.

Several barrels of crude oil, one of them badly charred, floated ashore near here and this was believed to indicate the possibility that a tank steamship also had been sunk.

An hour before the San Diego was struck, a barrel floating through the water so fast it was believed it might conceal a periscope, was sighted by the lookout and a double watch was posted.

New York, July 19.—German submarines appear to have renewed operations off the American coast. The U. S. armored cruiser San Diego was sunk not far from the entrance of New York harbor today. Circumstantial reports reaching here indicate that she was torpedoed.

There were also reports tonight, though not confirmed, that other ships had been attacked, one being described as a coastwise passenger ship.

Coast guard patrols at Fire Island sighted a submarine off shore between 10 and 10:30 o'clock this morning, according to seemingly reliable reports received in Bay Shore. An hour later heavy firing was heard.

DOUBT AS TO TOLL OF LIVES.

Whether there had been a toll of lives taken on the San Diego was not known up to a late evening hour. Not more than 335 had been accounted for out of a crew of 1,144 men aboard the warship, of which 300 reached New York on a tank steamship at 10 o'clock tonight. Thirty-two, a lieutenant, an ensign and 30 sailors were landed in lifeboats this afternoon on the Long Island shore.

Survivors were reported to have been picked up by other ships, however, and to be on their way to New York. The San Diego was sunk at 11:30 a. m. about ten miles southeast of Fire Island light, which is off the Long Island shore about 50 miles east of the entrance to New York harbor and on the marine highway of transatlantic ships bound in and out of port.

GUN FIRE HEARD.

Although the Navy department announced that the cause of the loss of the San Diego had not been determined, information received from reliable sources in the afternoon indicate submarines had been operating off the coast and that the warship had been torpedoed. There were rumors that the cruiser had been in collision, also that it had struck a mine, but reports current where survivors landed on the Long Island shore bore out the indications that a German submarine had been responsible.

Inhabitants of Bay Shore and Babylon said that they heard gun fire and explosions at sea shortly before noon. The 32 officers and sailors came ashore in three boats, between 3 and 7 p. m. at Point O' Woods, which is a remote sand spit. They were held at the coast guard station, where inquirers were barred.

HEAR FIRING IN AFTERNOON.

The firing continued during the afternoon and in the evening, the villagers reported. Fleets of submarine chasers, it is known, put out from New York and other coast ports upon receipt of the news of disaster and destroyers were also rushed to the scene. Several merchant steamers were reported to have responded to S. O. S. calls of the San Diego and shore wireless stations and to have stood by picking up survivors.