



THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER: For Nebraska—Fair and warmer. Table with temperature forecasts for various times of day.

YANKEES PIERCE ENEMY FRONT; U-BOAT STRIKES OFF CAPE COD

HUN SUBMARINE SINKS THREE BARGES, SETS TUG ON FIRE AND BOMBARDS MAINLAND

Crews Reach Shore in Small Boats; Enemy Submerges When Attacked by Hydroplanes But Soon Reappears and Resumes Firing.

By Associated Press. Orleans, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod today, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge for only a moment to reappear and resume firing.

ESCAPE AMID SHELL FIRE. The crews of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in life boats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. This happened to be John Botovich, an Austrian, of the tug crew. His right arm was torn away near the shoulder by a shell fragment.

The barges, in tow of the tug Perth Amboy of the Lehigh Valley railroad were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone but the others were light being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England. The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

ATTACK SEEN BY THOUSANDS. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station at the tip of the cape. The firing brought thousands to the beach. The flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly seen. Danger was not thought of until a shell whirled over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sands of the beach.

The survivors, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast guard station, communication with which by telephone, under navy regulations, was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape. Botovich and another man from one of the barges, both of whose arms had been injured, were removed to a private hospital. Later Botovich was taken to Boston. Some of the survivors, who were sleeping when the U-boat appeared, came ashore in night clothing.

The tug with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat, of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile seaward and trained her gun on the tow. A moment later a shell struck the second barge amidships. The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boat.

Rain of Shells. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and about the tug and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile, hits on the tug had set her afire but she stood by her barges to the finish. The third barge in line, the smallest of all, proved a hard mark and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships appeared to be in the vicinity and the exhibition of German gunnery went on methodically. Two hydroplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air, for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydroplanes. It did not fire, however, and a moment later submerged.

Reappears and Resumes Attack. The flashes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Scarcely had they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her attack upon the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were held where they were by the sunken barges. One of which with a (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Pope Names Six Bishops. Rome, July 21.—The following appointments of bishops were made by the pope today: Monsignor Michael J. Gallagher, Grand Rapids, for Detroit; Monsignor Terence G. Brady of Dubuque cathedral, for Baker City, Ore.; Monsignor Christopher Byrne, St. Louis, for Galveston; Monsignor Arthur Drossaerts of New Orleans, for St. Anthony, Tex.; Father John U. Nicolas for Duluth; Monsignor Julius Jannard chancellor of the archdiocese of New Orleans, for the new diocese of La Fayette, La.

17,000 Men and 560 Guns Captured by U. S. Troops Up to Saturday Morning

Washington, July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to an early hour Saturday totaled by actual count 17,000. General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday received tonight by the War department. Capture of 560 guns also is announced. Despite counter attacks and rear guard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily early yesterday, says the communique. The towns of Courmelles, Rozet St. Albin and Maubry had been entered by the Americans before 1 a. m. Saturday.

VICTORIES OF ALLIED ARMS MULTIPLYING

Germans Give Ground Along 60-Mile Front; Americans Fighting With Spirit That Brooks No Denial.

By Associated Press. Victories for the allied arms are multiplying. Over the entire 60-mile front, running from Soissons to Rheims, the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial. The Germans are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors. Further indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the Americans and French. Practically all the gains of the German drive south of the Marne have been blotted out.

Chateau Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Break Through German Lines. Acting in harmony with investment of Chateau Thierry, American and French troops, northwest of the city, broke through the German lines and at some points advanced more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken. The allied machine guns literally mowed down the Germans.

To the north along the Ourcq valley the French are making progress toward the important junction town Nanteuil-Notre Dame, while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those southwest of Rheims, and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood, the Ardre valley and near St. Euphrase. The number of British operating with the allied forces in this region is not known. The first announcement that they were in the area was made Saturday night, and doubts the represent a portion of the great reserves that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line in an endeavor to make secure the victories already won and enlarge them.

German Plight Hazardous. With the capture of Chateau Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes increasingly hazardous. It is not improbable when stock is taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops. Aviators continue to lead assistance, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns.

In none of the other theaters except the Soissons-Rheims salient is there any fighting of great moment in progress. The British in northern France and Flanders are continuing their daily patrol encounters and taking prisoners, while the guns of both the Germans and the British are keeping up their reciprocal bombardments.

Casualties in Sinking Of San Diego Total 45

Washington, July 21.—The Navy department today said three men are known to be dead, 42 missing and 12 unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States Cruiser San Diego last Friday off the Long Island coast. The men unaccounted for are believed to have been on leave.

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

TERRIFIC BLOW STRUCK BY AMERICANS AND FRENCH NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY

Cornerstone of Line of Farthest German Advance on Paris Falls; Hill 193 North of Vaux Captured by U. S. Boys.

By the Associated Press. With the American Army on the Marne, July 21.—(1 p. m.)—The French and Americans have broken through the German line northeast of Chateau Thierry. The French and Americans, driving the spearhead toward the northeast, have already advanced five kilometers (3 1-10 miles) at various places. Previous to the breaking of the German lines, the allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down. The German losses were terrible. FRENCH OCCUPY CHATEAU THIERRY.

Chateau Thierry was evacuated during the night, the French and American troops passing through the town shortly after dawn on the trail of the retreating Germans. Almost simultaneously, the French and Americans moved forward the southern part of their line, extending north and west from Chateau-Thierry until a correction of the entire line from Soissons and southward of that point had been effected an even advance of something more than seven miles.

With the French Army in France, July 21.—(Noon.)—Chateau-Thierry, the cornerstone of the line of the farthest German advance, fell early this morning when the French occupied the city, driving the Germans before them.

The enemy has begun his retreat northward under heavy pressure from all sides, French, Americans and British all participating in the thrust which is pushing the Germans back. Where the retreat will end cannot be conjectured, as everything now depends on the will of the allied commander-in-chief. The German position in the vicinity of Chateau-Thierry was doomed from the moment their divisions recrossed the Marne. Franco-American troops carried out an encircling movement from the northwest at the same time, which made it absolutely necessary for the enemy to withdraw. In the course of the night reconnaissances were effected by the French to test the strength of the Germans still in the city and shortly after dawn the allied reoccupation became an accomplished fact.

IMPORTANT GAINS MADE. Paris, July 21.—Important gains by the French, American, Italian and British troops in the territory comprising the Soissons-Rheims salient are reported in the official communication issued by the war office tonight.

Scottish Success Due To Confidence Trick, Say Surprised Teutons. With The British Army in France, July 21.—The Scottish troops who, yesterday morning occupied Meteren, two miles west of Baillieu, are accused by the discomfited Prussian prisoners of having taken the village by a confidence trick. One officer declared frankly that he regarded the victory of the Scots as "unfair" because it was achieved in broad daylight.

The Scottish battalions attacked at 8 o'clock, when the weary garrison of the ruins of Meteren had settled down in their shell holes at the edge of the village to endure another day of bombardment intermixed with gas. When the British batteries suddenly laid a terrific barrage on their linked machine gun posts, enclosing the village on the north and west, the Germans thought it was an ordinary harassing fire, intended to kill without the support of infantry. They put on their gas helmets again. Then smoke clouds drifted across the enemy from the British trenches. Suddenly glancing up, the Germans found strangers in kilts looking down on them from the lips of their craters and realized that the fancied routine bombardment covered a serious attack which had cut them off before they knew no man's land had been crossed.

Did Good Work in Mexico. The scout company did effective work in Mexico, both in trailing bandits and in engaging them when encountered. When Brigadier General Robert Howze in the expedition was promoted colonel from the lower rank, the Indians hammered out the silver dollars, from Mexican silver dollars. When the expedition came out of Mexico, the Indians, mounted on mules, received a great ovation, which they received with customary stoicism.

When the expeditionary forces went to France, the Indian scouts manifested willingness to go along to hunt Germans and General Pershing took them with him.

Wilson Sends Belgium Greeting On Nation's Independence Day. Washington, July 21.—Expressing confidence that the heroic part taken by Belgium in the war "presages for and more glorious place in the proud annals of human achievement in the paths of liberty," President Wilson sent to King Albert and the Belgian people a message of greeting upon the occasion of the celebration today of their eighty-seventh Independence day. Belgium's national holiday was observed in many cities and recognition accorded the invaded nation by all allied countries.

QUENTIN ROOSEVELT GIVEN MILITARY BURIAL BY HUNS

Amsterdam, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff Bureau message, according to a Berlin dispatch. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by the Wolff Bureau correspondent, follows: "On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of 12 battle planes was trying to break through the German defense over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines, one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks. This culminated in a duel between him and a German non-commissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chambray, 10 kilometers north of the Marne. "His pocket case showed him to be Lt. Quentin Roosevelt of the aviation section of the United States Army. The personal belongings of the fallen aviator are being carefully kept with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young aviator were buried with military honors by German airmen near Chambray at the spot where he fell.

The text of the statement reads: "The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. North of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed, fighting in the region north of Ville Montoire and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tingy-Billy-Sur-Ourcq.

High Ground Captured. "South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Crisolles.

Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne and the French units who crossed the river between Fossey and Chartreux, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Bezu-St. Germain and Mont-St. Pete. Chateau Thierry is widely freed to the north.

"Between the Marne and Rheims, the fighting was extremely violent. Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphrase and Bouilly and made gains in the Andre valley, Courton Wood and Bois Du Roi. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners."

Crown Prince Army in Retreat. With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne Front, July 21.—The armies of the crown prince were retreating tonight while the allied forces of General Foch harassed their rear and continued their smashing drive along the German right flank. It is expected that if the Germans succeed in extricating themselves it will be only at the cost of large numbers of men and of material and supplies. Germany has already paid a terrible price in the fighting that is going on between Soissons and Chateau Thierry. The advancing allied forces have passed great piles of dead and (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Western Union Employs Indorse Arbitration Policy

Chicago, July 21.—The general assembly of the Association of Western Union Employees yesterday adopted a constitution, elected Joseph Hayes, San Francisco, president, named a board of directors and selected Chicago for its general headquarters. The declaration of principles endorses the policy of arbitration in wage disputes. The next general assembly will be held in Los Angeles in September, 1919.