

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER—

For Iowa—Fair; warmer extreme west portion.

Thermometer Readings:	
5 a. m.	73 1/2 p. m.
6 a. m.	71 1/2 p. m.
7 a. m.	72 1/2 p. m.
8 a. m.	73 4 p. m.
9 a. m.	77 5 p. m.
10 a. m.	79 7 p. m.
11 a. m.	81 7 p. m.
12 noon.	83 8 p. m.



GERMAN ARMY EVACUATING SOISSONS-RHEIMS POCKET

DECISIVE CLASH OF WAR NEAR

High Commands on Both Sides May Be Preparing for Combat From Rheims to North Sea.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 26.—Behind the apparent lull in the struggle around the Aisne-Marne salient today, the high commands of the allied and German armies may be setting the stage for the decisive battle of the war. In that event it seems more than likely to observe here that the fourth anniversary of the conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North Sea, but with the crucial conflict in progress somewhere just north of the Marne.

There is nothing as yet in reports to show General Foch's plan. Flickers of fighting have occurred to the north that may have more than local significance behind them. There is some evidence of a feeling here that the time has not come yet when a sufficient American army has been assembled in France to warrant passing definitely to offensive tactics.

It was recalled today that General March recently indicated to members of congress that this was not to be expected until later in the year. The situation has changed greatly at the front since then, however, and only developments there will show what decision has been made.

Tables Turned on Enemy.

At first it appeared that the fierce counter attack launched by General Foch on the western side of the Aisne-Marne salient was intended only to offset the German effort to encircle Rheims and further exploit the menace toward Paris. As success followed success for the Franco-American troops, and as the Italians and British joined, the nature of the operation changed. It was clear that the tables had been turned on the enemy and that the nutcracker tactics he had attempted to apply to Rheims were in turn being applied to his armies.

The enemy was quick to realize his danger. Behind a stubborn rear guard he drew back across the Marne and today was apparently still struggling northward out of the death of the pocket in which he had been caught. To save his advanced forces here, reserves have been called to hold apart the jaws of the great trap until the armies of the crown prince could escape.

Yesterday the advance of the British northwestward from the region of Rheims aroused hopes among officials here that the allied forces might be able to spring the trap. The lull today seemed to indicate General Foch was not prepared at this time to press his advantage to his full power in that direction.

The pocket is not as yet sufficiently narrowed at the top to prevent withdrawal of the German armies falling back from the Marne, officers believe. That the main pressure of the allied troops today was rather against the blunt apex than against the extending wings of the salient was taken as an indication that the supreme commander was bent on forcing his opponent out of the pocket than to trap him in it.

Should General Foch feel that he should still await the coming of more American troops to give a decided preponderance in numbers, officers anticipated that he would continue to harry the retreating enemy, flank and front, exploiting his present victories to the fullest possible extent and forcing the enemy to decide upon making a stand. When that line was reached or approached, however, a sudden transfer of allied offensive tactics to the Picardy or more probably the Flanders front would be natural.

Omsk Provisional Government Annuls Bolshevik Decrees

London, July 26.—The provisional government at Omsk has assumed supreme authority in Siberia and proclaimed Siberia's independence, according to a Reuters dispatch from Peking, under date of Tuesday.

The provisional government has annulled all Bolshevik decrees and re-established the Siberian duma. Approval of these actions has been requested of the Vladivostok government.

Hibernians Trust Wilson.

Atlantic City, July 26.—Confidence in President Wilson's fairness in the Irish situation was expressed in a resolution adopted today by the national directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in session here.

EDWIN D. LINDSAY DIES OF WOUNDS WHILE AT FRONT

Grandson of J. R. Lindsay Succumbs to Injuries Received in No Man's Land Middle of June.

Edwin D. Lindsay, grandson of J. R. Lindsay, is the latest Council Bluffs boy to fall a victim of the Hun. A telegram from Washington received late yesterday afternoon conveyed the intelligence to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay that their grandson had died from the effects of wounds received in No Man's Land the night of June 20.

On that night, after writing a letter to his grandparents, which he left in care of Lt Robert Deibert of the Fifth battalion signal corps, field



EDWIN D. LINDSAY.

artillery, to which he was assigned, he was sent with a comrade to repair a telephone line which had been put out of commission. The point was under heavy fire at the time and the men were exposed in the open. They had just finished repairing the break when a Hun shrapnel fell almost upon them. Young Lindsay was badly wounded about the legs. He was carried quickly to the field hospital and later transferred to a base hospital. Lt Deibert enclosed the letter the boy had just finished writing to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay in an appreciative one of his own in which he recounted the story, declaring "I have never seen a man who was more cheerful and courageous than your grandson when we were carrying him in our outfit."

In a letter written for him by a Red Cross nurse at the base hospital he told his grandparents that he had "had an accident" which would probably bring him home about Christmas, and saying that he would not tell what it was because he did not want them to worry. J. R. Lindsay is head of the Lindsay Hide and Fur company, Council Bluffs and Omaha. They live at 948 Perrin avenue, Council Bluffs. Young Lindsay was a member of the Broadway Methodist church.

Dernburg's Justification of Lusitania Loss Prepared by Dr. William Bayard Hale

New York, July 26.—The speech of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg at Cleveland in May, 1915, in which he attempted to justify the sinking of the Lusitania and which caused his expulsion from the United States was prepared by Dr. William Bayard Hale, according to a statement here tonight by Deputy State Attorney General Alfred Becker.

A copy reader for the information service, Mr. Becker declared, testified the address was "edited and re-edited" by Hale in New York and telegraphed to Dernburg the day it was delivered.

Another revelation of the attorney general's inquiry into German propaganda activities before America's entrance into the war, included testimony of Dr. Hale that Dr. Edward A. Rumely, arrested recently in connection with the alleged German purchase of the New York Evening Mail, was introduced to him in 1915 as "the special protege" of Dr. Dernburg. The introduction, he said, was made by Dernburg.

The attorney general's office made public code letters written to persons in Germany by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the former pro-German Fatherland, now called Viereck's Weekly.

The letters were intercepted before the American declaration of war. Since that time, according to Viereck's own admission he has sent mail to Germany through neutral countries. This action, according to authorities, is a violation of the trading with the enemy act.

The Viereck code letters, some of which were dated in 1916, apparently were innocent communications on family and personal subjects, but, according to Becker, they contained information of political conditions in this country.

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HUNS DEFEATED IN ATTEMPT TO RETAKE METEREN

Regiment Wearing Special "Kaiser Karl" Shoulder Straps Mauled Severely by Britishers.

By The Associated Press.

With the British Army in France, July 26.—The German attack this morning near Meteren had even more disastrous results for the enemy than was first believed.

The Germans intended to reach the Gaza road to the south of Meteren, where they could menace the town. They sent over two companies from each regiment of the 12th division which has just replaced other troops who had been badly mauled during the month. The 12th division came up from Italy. One regiment wears special "Kaiser Karl" shoulder straps, worn for its services in the Italian theater.

This regiment will get no decorations for the deeds performed today. Scotch troops inflicted heavy losses and prevented the Germans from getting anywhere near their objective. The Germans managed to get one small outpost; that was all.

In the same locality the Australians are busy knocking the Germans about. Their shells have chewed up nearly all the cross roads, dumps and other targets within range. The rain of the past few days has muddied this front of swollen rivers and streams, making the low ground extremely soft and mushy. If the Germans have planned to attack to the north it will not require much more rain to require a change in them.

HOWELL CALLED BY NAVY TO JOIN SERVICE AUG. 15

Omaha Candidate for Nomination for Governor Says This Will Prohibit His Making Campaign.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Lincoln, Neb., July 26.—R. B. Howell, candidate for the republican nomination for governor at the forthcoming primaries, announced tonight that he had received orders to report for active service in the navy August 15.

Mr. Howell, who is 54 years old, holds a commission in the navy and has been on reserve. He refused to say what effect the call would have on his candidacy. Mr. Howell is republican national committeeman for Nebraska. He served on an auxiliary boat during the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Howell spoke to a small audience at the Lindell hotel tonight along lines with which the people of Nebraska are familiar and at the close of his address made the announcement that he had been accepted for service in the navy.

Name Booster Committee.

The nearest Mr. Howell came to giving a hint of what he would do was just before he read his announcement. After outlining his platform, he said: "If you believe in these things, I would like to have your support."

It is the general opinion among Mr. Howell's followers that he will stick in the race and leave the campaign to his friends.

At the close of his address a committee, the membership of which will be given later, was authorized to see (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

German Military Writers Compliment General Foch

Amsterdam, July 26.—The impression that the Franco-American counter-offensive has made on the Germans is depicted by an article written by Deputy Fraub of the Prussian lower house, in the pan-German newspaper, the Tageliche Rundschau. Traub fiercely lashes the croakers who "dare doubt the official headquarters' reports of victories." He makes a desperate appeal for "more nerve" and "more faith" and blusters thus: "If 'Der Alte Fritz' (Frederick The Great), walked the streets today and saw the people's long faces he would say: 'Remember the seven years' war when fortune was often dead against us. Why grumble because affairs on the Marne are not going as well as expected? Devil take you! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves!'"

The German military commentators have begun complimenting the allied commander, General Foch, now that they are no longer able to conceal his success from the German public. The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin, for instance, refers to him repeatedly as an "able leader," while General Ardenne, in the Tageblatt, frankly admits that the shortening of the German line had become necessary as the result of the French generalissimo's "impetuous counter-offensive."

STRIFE ON WEST LINE LESSENS

Allies' Steadily Force Enemy Back; Big Guns Fired for Attack on Fere-En-Tardenois.

By Associated Press.

The ninth day of the allied offensive in the Soissons-Rheims salient saw a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient. Only mutual bombardments were in progress. Along the Marne and southwest of Rheims the allied troops were still at deadly grips with the enemy.

The Germans strove hard to hold back the French and allied troops in the forest north of the Marne, debouching from the woods in strong counter attacks. The enemy everywhere was forced farther back and the forests have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

French Push Northward.

Southwest of Rheims heavy reinforcements have been thrown along the front. In the region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply toward Rheims, the French have captured several points of vantage, including the village of Reuil. They have advanced northward, notwithstanding the violence of the counter move.

To the northeast, where the Germans are facing the British, the Germans have recaptured Mery and Hill 204, but the British have retained their hold on Vigny and most of the other territory taken in that region.

Eastward from Rheims in Champagne the French have now regained nearly all their old line positions and daily are harassing the Germans with counter attacks.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the villages of Oulchy-Le-Chateau and Villemontrou were captured by French and American troops, who advanced their lines eastward of Oulchy gives the allied forces the key to the heights dominating Fere-En-Tardenois, which lies only a short distance to the east. At Oulchy 40 guns and hundreds of prisoners were captured.

Big Guns Pulled Up.

Big guns have been pulled up for the capture of Fere-En-Tardenois when the time is ripe. Guns continue to throw shells from all angles into the German forces inside the big bag.

While there has been no attempt by the Germans at a general retreat, an indication that a retreat is purposed is shown by the fact that the enemy is using comparatively small forces of infantry on various sectors, depending mainly on his machine gunners to retard the progress of the allies.

In France and Flanders the British have been compelled to withstand several violent attacks by the Germans near Hebuterne and in the vicinity of Meteren. The enemy in both sectors was repulsed with heavy casualties.

On the other battle fronts the military activity is nominal though considerable fighting continues in Macedonia and Albania with the allied troops holding the upper hand.

ALLIED ADVANCE SLOWS DOWN BUT MEETS NO CHECK

Ouchy-le-Chateau Captured and Fere-en-Tardenois Made Untenable by Artillery Fire; Fires and Explosions Destroying Teuton Provisions and Other Stores

By The Associated Press.

Paris, July 26.—(Havas Agency.)—The latest news from the Aisne-Marne battle front is considered by the afternoon newspapers to be particularly favorable. The entente allied progress, it is believed, has not yet come to an end. Despite stubborn resistance the Germans have been obliged to give up Oulchy-Le-Chateau and it is thought that the Teutons cannot long hold Fere-En-Tardenois.

La Liberte says the Germans must be considering a retreat to the banks of the River Vesle as fires and explosions are multiplying in the German lines and the Teuton provisions and other stores are in flames. The Germans, the newspaper adds, either must retreat or face disaster.

CROWN PRINCE HAS EXHAUSTED HIS RESERVES

Sixty-five Divisions Used on Champagne Front; Allies' Success Changes Situation in the West.

By Associated Press.

London, July 26.—As a result of the past week's activities the whole situation on the western front has been transformed. The Germans, according to dispatches from the front, have used 65 divisions on the Champagne front, and the whole of the crown prince's reserves have been exhausted. The only fresh reserves remaining to the Germans are less than 30 divisions attached to Crown Prince Rupprecht's armies.

Last week it appeared certain that Prince Rupprecht would be called upon to launch an attack on the British front, but the enemy put off this attack and the psychological moment for it probably has passed, for the Germans appear committed to the great battle in progress and cannot afford to start heavily on a dubious operation in another part of the front, according to the view of British experts.

German Situation Not Untenable.

The German situation in this salient, although awkward, is not untenable. The enemy's difficulties are not greater than those in which the British army was placed for many months in the Ypres salient, before the capture of Messines Ridge. The Ypres salient was five miles wide and five miles deep, and was dominated by the enemy. The present German salient is now 20 miles wide and 20 miles deep, and, similarly, is dominated by the allied artillery.

Maxim Goriky Dying.

Stockholm, July 26.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Maxim Goriky, the Russian novelist and revolutionary propagandist, is dying.

Nine American Officers Fall While Leading Men in Battle

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, Wednesday, July 24.—Col. Hamilton Smith of the United States army, died July 22, within a few hours after receiving a machine gun wound below the heart. Colonel Smith was making observations after a morning attack, in anticipation of improving the American positions south of Soissons, near Missy-Au-Bois.

Lt. Col. Clark Elliott was killed by machine gun fire in the same sector while inspecting the American front lines.

Maj. J. M. McCloud was wounded while leading his men when the Americans crossed the Soissons-Arras road during the offensive. He was wounded in the left arm and in the left side by machine gun bullets, but after receiving a high explosive shell.

Soon after Major McCloud died, Lt. James C. Loder was killed by machine gun fire near where McCloud fell.

On different days the following captives were killed by machine guns and shells, all of them leading their men when they fell:

James A. Edgerton, Julius A. Mood,

Yield Captured Ground.

London, July 26.—The Germans today retain virtually nothing of the ground they conquered in their great attack of July 15, along the Marne, says Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters.

East of Rheims, the correspondent adds, General Gouraud's army, by a series of brilliant local operations, has expelled the enemy almost everywhere from the narrow belt he occupied in Gouraud's advanced zone.

Woods Cleared of Enemy.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 26, 8 p. m.—The allied offensive has slowed down, but has not been checked. Franco-American troops today forced back the Germans a bit farther north. The greater part of the fighting is taking place in the big forests north of the Marne and along the western flank of the salient.

The Germans with artillery and machine guns and strong infantry detachments left the northern edge of the Fere, Tournelle and Ris forests and battled cleverly and stubbornly to hold the advancing allies until more progress could be made in the transportation of their supplies, guns and general stores. But despite the opposition some ground was gained.

The woods tonight have almost been freed of Germans. The Fere-En-Tardenois road extending from the front already is under such a fire from the artillery as to make it useless as a supply artery. With a slight push forward by the allied troops Fere-En-Tardenois will become untenable. Villemontrou has been restored to the allied line, and from it the allied artillery can easily reach the Germans' near Fere-En-Tardenois.

Germans Using Gas.

The Germans are using high explosives, mixed with gas shells. Americans estimate that 40 per cent of the German shells which fell on Thursday night and today contained gas. The German machine gun nests are numerous in the forests, but the allies are gradually tearing them to pieces with heavy shells. The bombardment of the German lines continues mercilessly.

There is little change in the operations on the southern arc of the salient south of Soissons. To the west, Oulchy-Le-Chateau has been taken on the north bank of the Marne.

The French and American troops are advancing further in La Fere forest. The Germans keep up a heavy fire, especially from their heavy guns, against the French and American lines, but their efforts are ineffectual. 2,000 Germans Dead in Small Area.

The American troops advancing along the Marne have discovered hun-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Seven.)

Prince Von Buelow's Nephew Captured in Aisne-Marne Battle

Paris, July 26.—Among the prisoners captured in the Aisne-Marne battle was a nephew of Prince von Buelow, the former German imperial chancellor.

The officer, who was a battalion commander, was astounded to hear that there was a large American army in France. He said he had been convinced, as had all Germans, that the American soldiers in France did not exceed 50,000.

Among the heroes decorated by President Poincare in his present visit to the battle zone was a nephew of Premier Clemenceau.

Edward A. Rumely

Life Story of Man Who Bought New York Mail for the Kaiser on Page Sixteen of This Issue