



THE WEATHER—For Nebraska—Fair Monday and Tuesday, Thermometer Readings: Deg. 8 a. m. 80, 1 p. m. 86, 4 p. m. 79, 7 p. m. 87, 7 a. m. 76, 3 p. m. 84, 8 a. m. 83, 4 p. m. 89, 9 a. m. 82, 5 p. m. 89, 10 a. m. 84, 6 p. m. 89, 11 a. m. 84, 7 p. m. 87, 12 m. 85

HUNS HURRIED IN RETREAT BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS

RESISTANCE OF FOE HAS BROKEN DOWN PERSHING REPORTS

American Troops Play Brilliant Part in Advance; Line Along Greater Part of Bottom of Soissons-Rheims Salient Pushed Forward Five Miles; Germans Using Artillery to Check Pursuit.

Washington, July 28.—Resistance of the enemy between the Marne and the Ourcq has been broken down and the American troops with those of the allies are in pursuit, General Pershing announced in his communique for yesterday, received tonight by the War department.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, July 28.—The German line is again north of the Ourcq river and Fere-en-Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the allies. The tightening of the flanks holds promise that the retreat will continue.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of Soissons-Rheims salient has been pushed forward as much as five miles. The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the Franco-American troops.

The line tonight follows the Ourcq river to Sergy and to Goussancourt, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

The Germans offered bitter resistance, but not to compare with that which began late today for the retention of the higher ground further north of the river. There they supplemented their defense with artillery fire reaching over the American front lines to the supports, the volume of fire at times attaining enormous proportions.

Unwavering, the Americans held their ground and even advanced while the French on their sectors to the right and left resisted as steadily against the vicious efforts of the Germans.

From behind the advancing lines the allied heavy guns kept up a continuous bombardment throughout the day, shelling the German positions, wherever the airman reported troop concentrations.

Retreat Conducted Ably. Heavy artillery has been used to some extent by the Germans in their rear guard actions, but to no such extent as today, and this gives some basis for belief that von Boehm, the German commander, is preparing to make a stand.

It is pointed out that until the Ardre river is reached all the advantages of ground are with the allies. So it is generally believed that the dropping back of his heavy guns is merely an indication that his armies are being withdrawn with all speed from a position which is intolerable and which unless relieved might result in the disorganization of what so far has been an admirably conducted retreat.

Until today the wounds received by the American soldiers have not been serious, as a rule, on account of the failure of the Germans to use artillery. A great majority of the wounds were clean flesh wounds, made by bullets from machine guns and rifles.

Battle of Woods Ended. The Germans have been swept from the forests of Fere and Ris. Toward the last of this four-day struggle the Franco-American advance became so rapid that the retreat was abandoned.

Union Heads Call Off Strike on Great Lakes. Washington, July 28.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes set for tomorrow were issued today by Victor A. Olander, secretary of the sailors' union of the Great Lakes, and other union leaders, following a conference with Chairman Hurley of the shipping board.

In meeting all grievances given by the men for a strike, Chairman Hurley today ordered the Lake Carriers' association and all its members to sign the nation's appeal for men for merchant ships "as originally drafted and without any changes." He also ordered the association not to require seamen to register in its shipping offices or assembly rooms, pending further negotiations.

Strikers to Return to Jobs in Paper Mills. Albany, N. Y., July 28.—Representatives of employees of the International Paper company of several New York and New England cities, who have been idle for several days because of differences with the corporation over an interpretation of an award of the federal labor board and whose idleness has curtailed the output of the plants by about 75 per cent, voted tonight to instruct the workmen to resume work Monday.

THREE SUBS SHELL SHIP ON VOYAGE

British Liner Escapes by Hair When Justicia Is Torpedoed And Later Encounters Supersubmersible.

An Atlantic Port, July 28.—Passengers on a British liner arriving here today said that last Friday their ship gave battle to a German U-boat 750 miles off the New Jersey coast and last night fired three shots at what was believed to be an American submarine. Apparently neither undersea craft was hit.

This liner was one of several which was being conveyed with the giant Justicia when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk off the north Irish coast, July 20. According to the passengers, a torpedo which hit the Justicia passed astern of their own ship and narrowly missed another merchantman before finding its goal.

Races Without Convoys. E. H. Butt of Augusta, Ga., a brother of Major Archibald Butt, once aide to ex-President Taft, who lost his life on the Titanic, described the liner's three encounters with submarines.

The first, he said, came on July 19, two days after the merchantman, conveyed by destroyers, left a British port. The booming of guns and the shrieking of whistles brought the passengers to the deck.

"The sea was smooth as we took our stations at the life boats," said Mr. Butt. "We crowded on all steam and zigzagged as, in company without convoying destroyers, we left the scene in a race to save ourselves. We heard during the night that the Justicia and destroyers were fighting the U-boats, and later learned that her struggle to survive had failed."

Mr. Butt said that the ship met no more submarines until last Friday at noon, when 750 miles off the New Jersey coast, the call to quarters was again sounded and the ship's guns began firing at an object apparently several miles away.

Huge Submarine Gives Battle. "This was a supersubmarine," said Mr. Butt. "It made no attempt to come nearer, and after firing solid shot, which fell short by least 1,000 yards, began to fire shrapnel."

The exchange of shots lasted about 45 minutes, according to Mr. Butt, who said the U-boat then submerged and was not seen again.

At the same time, he said, another submarine engaged a British freighter in the same waters, and it was thought the U-boat was sunk.

"If so, the Britisher got a good one," said Mr. Butt, "for these boats are supersubmersibles which depend more on destruction by gunfire than by torpedoes."

"We got our next shock last night," he said. "In a smooth sea a big submarine broke water not three miles away, and at once our gunners fired three shots at the boat, while our commander signalled 'Who are you?' The shots fell close to the boat and we could see the flutter of flags but no sign of a flag to denote the nationality of the U-boat. Finally our commander signalled to the gun crews to cease firing, and we came on, leaving the submarine on the surface. Rumor on board had it that the latest U-boat was an American."

Gideons to Go to Cleveland. Denver, Colo., July 28.—Cleveland, O., was selected as the place for holding their 1918 convention at the closing session here of the annual convention of the Gideons of America, the Christian Commercial Travelers' association.

GREAT GERMAN SUPPLY BASE FALLS INTO HANDS OF ALLIES

Picked Troops Hold Open Mouth of Bag as Crown Prince's Army Falls Back

By Associated Press. The Franco-American troops, continuing their pressure on the Germans in retreat from the Marne, have reached and crossed the Ourcq river and penetrated the town of Fere-en-Tardenois, one of the great German supply bases for the enemy troops inside the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Meantime on the center of the allied right wing southwest of Rheims violent attacks by the French have forced the enemy to give further ground and enabled the French to capture several towns of strategic value and to draw their front appreciably nearer the high road which runs northeastward from Dormans to Rheims.

Holding Tenaciously. On the extreme wings of the gradually decreasing pocket—near Soissons and Rheims—the enemy, heavily reinforced, is holding tenaciously, realizing that success there would result in a general crumbling of his plans of defense against the locking up of his entire armies inside the big bag.

In addition to the large number of troops for reinforcement that have been thrown on these two sectors, the German long range runs from the region north of Soissons and north and northeast of Rheims are keeping both wings of the salient under a heavy enfilading fire.

Under the battering tactics of the Americans and Frenchmen the German line on the south has been driven back there about 2 miles from the point south of Chateau Thierry, where July 18 the allied troops locked the door to Paris against the enemy and themselves became the aggressors in what has turned out one of the greatest battles of the war.

The crossing of the Ourcq, even if only by advanced elements of the allied forces, presages a general crossing later on. The French official communications thus far during the battle have been remarkably conservative in their estimates of the gains that daily have been made, and it is indicated in unofficial dispatches that allied troops are considerably in advance of the line as announced officially.

Cavalry Brought Into Fighting. Where the Germans are in retreat cavalry has been brought into the fighting. Tanks and machine guns are harrying the enemy, whose losses are heavy. Airplanes are flying over the retreating hordes dropping bombs, while the big allied guns from the sides of the salient are keeping up their intensive firing from all angles into the dense congested area.

The retreat of the enemy has by no means become a rout, and so long as the picked troops around Soissons and Rheims are able to keep well open the mouth of the bag through which the Germans are falling back it is expected that the greater portion of the armies of the crown prince will be successful in reaching the line where it is intended for them to turn and make a stand.

Just where they will stand is problematical. More than half the pocket has been recaptured.

If as some of the military critics have suggested, Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria purposes to start an offensive against the British in France and Flanders, no signs of it are apparent. What little fighting has been going on in this region has been in the nature of patrol raids, in which the British have taken a number of prisoners and machine guns.

Rain Turns Flanders Front In Places Into Impassable Quagmire. With the British Army in France, July 28.—Continued rain has turned the Flanders front at many places into an almost impassable mire, while all other parts of the front are wet and soggy.

Large quantities of gas have been projected against various sections of the German lines, which have also been shelled freely, and, according to prisoners, the enemy units are losing strength little by little.

German soldiers seem satisfied to push matters, for their officers have been telling their extraordinary tales in order to make them fight, instead of submitting to capture. Prisoners say they were warned the New Zealanders were opposite and that on no account should they allow themselves to be taken alive as the New Zealanders were cannibals, who would offer them cigarettes and eat them directly after. All the prisoners, much to the astonishment of their captors, firmly declined to accept cigarettes.

Hobby Renominated. Dallas, Tex., July 28.—Tonight's returns from the statewide democratic primary from 2723 precincts out of 4,399 in Texas gave Governor Hobby 305,630 votes, against James E. Ferguson's 145,812.

British Munition Workers Returning to Their Jobs. London, July 28.—The ministry of munitions tonight announced that reports received today from all parts of the country indicate that the strike situation in the munitions industry "has distinctly improved and that a majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow."

As a result of mass meetings in Birmingham and West Bromwich today it was decided by the district committees of the strikers' organizations that the men should return to work Monday morning. A majority of men at the Birmingham meeting favored a continuation of the strike, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary and this was not obtainable the committee advised a resumption of work.

Von Hindenburg Reported To Be in Excellent Health. Amsterdam, July 28.—An official communication received from German main headquarters derides recent rumors concerning Field Marshal Hindenburg's health. The communication says Hindenburg's health is excellent.

CAVALRY AND TANKS CHARGE RANKS OF ENEMY IN MAD FLIGHT

Ourcq River Crossed; Fere-en-Tardenois, Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violaine Occupied; Heavy Pressure Brought Upon Both Flanks; Enormous Losses Sustained By Crown Prince's Troops in Effort to Escape.

Paris, July 28.—French advanced guards have reached the north bank of the Ourcq river, and allied troops have entered Fere-en-Tardenois, the German supply base, which lies in the middle line of the Aisne-Marne sector.

The announcement of the war office tonight adds that the villages of Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violaine, on the east flank, lying to the southwest of Rheims, have been occupied.

The retreat of the crown prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase. In some places the Germans have fallen back for a distance of several miles. French and American troops are harrying the retreating forces in the center, while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

Tanks Take Glorious Part. In a statement issued this afternoon the French war office said: "Since the opening of the artillery bombardment on July 18, the day of the French counter offensive on the front between the Aisne and the Marne, our tanks have taken a glorious part in the battle. After piercing the enemy lines and enabling the infantry to enter the breach they have not ceased to accompany or precede the troops."

"Throughout the battle the tanks have given proof of their ability to maneuver and of their incomparable audacity. The crews drove the tanks into the hottest parts of the battle and recoiled from no obstacles. They attacked the centers of resistance and the batteries of the enemy under terrific fire from machine guns and special German cannon."

Charge German Batteries. "Their gallantry attained the greatest results. Each tank accounted for 15 or 20 German machine guns. Some of the tanks charged the German batteries, putting the gunners out of action and insuring the capture of the cannon and material."

"The losses sustained by the Germans as a result of the onslaught of the tanks were high, according to reports of prisoners. From July 18 to July 23 the tanks took part every day in the attack. Most of them were in action twice and some returned to the fight four or five times in the same day. Some tank companies fought for three full days. Drivers operated their tanks for 30 hours in the two-day period of July 18-19."

"Cavalry in considerable numbers succeeded in getting in among the retreating Germans, while airplanes are bombarding columns on the march."

Huns Report "Quiet Day." Berlin (via London), July 28.—The official communication from general headquarters dealing with events of Saturday reports a quiet day on the crown prince's battle front. It makes mention, however, of "our new positions," while not admitting any material allied advance.

Lieut. Harries, Son of Former Omaha Man, Is Killed in War Duty. Paris, Saturday, July 27.—First Lt. Warren Harries, son of Gen. George Hubert Harries of Washington and Louisville, Ky., and Omaha, was instantly killed in an automobile accident in a provincial city of France, where he was on duty on the night of July 25.

Lieutenant Harries never lived in Omaha, although he had visited here several times with his father, who was president of the Omaha Electric Light and Power company, now the Nebraska Power company.

General Harries was in Omaha when the war broke out and went into the service. He is now in France.

Wilson Visits Baltimore. Baltimore, July 28.—President and Mrs. Wilson, with Miss Margaret Wilson, motored to Baltimore this afternoon for a brief visit to the president's brother, Joseph R. Wilson.

Eating Places Released from Wheat Pledge. Washington, July 28.—Release of hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining car services throughout the country August 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until after the present harvest, was announced today in a cablegram received from Food Administrator Hoover, now in England.

Hoover Extends Congratulations on Saving Made in Consumption of Flour, Meal and Sugar. Washington, July 28.—Release of hotels, restaurants, clubs and dining car services throughout the country August 1 from the voluntary pledge to use no wheat until after the present harvest, was announced today in a cablegram received from Food Administrator Hoover, now in England.

AUTO STRUCK ON TRAIN CROSSING AND FIVE KILLED

Interurban Car on Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Northern Road Grinds to Death Pionier Party.

Waterloo, Ia., July 28.—Five persons were killed and another was injured today when an automobile was struck by an interurban car on the Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern road at a crossing four miles south of here.

The dead: MILTON T. BROWN, Brainard, Ia. MRS. MILTON T. BROWN, Brainard, Ia. IRENE BROWN, Brainard, Ia. CLIFFORD BARTLETT, Waterloo, Ia. EDITH BARTLETT, Waterloo, Ia.

The two families were en route to a picnic, Mr. Bartlett and two other members of his family being in another automobile just ahead of the one that was wrecked. The first car had just turned into a private road leading to the picnic grounds when the crash was heard.

The interurban car, en route from Cedar Falls to Waterloo, was traveling on scheduled time at an estimated speed of 35 miles an hour. The motorist's view of the road was obstructed by trees. Apparently the driver of the automobile did not see the approaching interurban car and it is believed he "killed his engine" on the track.

The interurban car pushed the wrecked automobile more than 200 feet along the track before the motorist could bring his car to a stop. Occupants of the automobile were not thrown out, but were ground to death. The bodies were badly mangled.

Troop Train and Freight Collide. Sedalia, Mo., July 28.—Two trainmen are reported to have been killed and 20 or more soldiers injured, some seriously, when a south bound Katy freight train collided with a troop train near Clifton City, Mo., this afternoon.

CASUALTY LIST SWOLLEN TO AGGREGATE OF 13,760

Washington, July 28.—Heavy fighting along the Aisne and Marne in which American troops have participated has begun to show in the casualty lists. Today's list of 225 names is the longest given out since American units made their appearance on the battle front. The list, however, it was believed, gives casualties resulting from the recent German offensive rather than from the counter stroke.

Total casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 1,050 during the week, compared with 983 the previous week, an aggregate of 13,766 with the inclusion of today's army list of 225 and the marine corps of two. The week's increase also was the largest yet recorded.

In the 13,766 casualties, total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, numbered 5,493; army, 4,783; marines, 710. The wounded aggregate 7,532; army, 6,340; marines, 1,192. Those missing, including prisoners, total 741; army, 657; marines, 84.

Of the week's increase, 949 were army men and 101 marines. Killed in action and other deaths numbered 393, compared with 427 the previous week. The wounded numbered 591, compared with 465 the previous week, and the missing and prisoners, 66, compared with 91 the previous week.

The army casualty summary as officially announced follows: Killed in action (including 291 at sea), 2,009. Died of wounds, 749. Died of disease, 1,435. Died of accident and other causes, 570. Wounded in action, 6,340. Missing in action, 657. Total to date, 11,780. The official summary of marine corps casualties follows: Deaths, 710. Wounded, 1,192. Missing of enemy, 5. Missing, 79. Total to date, 1,906. Officers included in the marine corps summary totaled 58. The army summary does not distinguish officers from enlisted men.

Roy G. Halstead Of Blair Is Killed In Action in France

Blair, Neb., July 28.—(Special)—A telegram received today by Mr. and Mrs. Clem Halstead announced the death of their son, Roy G. Halstead, 25 years old, killed in action somewhere in France June 12. He enlisted July 30, 1917, at Portland, Ore., joining the United States marine corps, and was sent to Camp Fremont, California.

He arrived in France last February. He is the first Washington county boy killed in service. Two brothers are also in the service. Everett at Camp Fremont and Jesse, who recently went with the drafted men to Camp Funston, Kansas. The parents recently moved to a rented farm near Blair. Roy had taken out the \$10,000 government insurance and also had \$1,000 in the Woodmen of the World.

No better tribute to the dead soldier could be paid him than the words of W. G. Harrison, for whom he worked over 10 years. "If he fought like he worked," said Harrison, "he was a whirlwind. I would rather have him than any two ordinary men. It grieves me to hear of his death."

British Munition Workers Returning to Their Jobs. London, July 28.—The ministry of munitions tonight announced that reports received today from all parts of the country indicate that the strike situation in the munitions industry "has distinctly improved and that a majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow."

As a result of mass meetings in Birmingham and West Bromwich today it was decided by the district committees of the strikers' organizations that the men should return to work Monday morning. A majority of men at the Birmingham meeting favored a continuation of the strike, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary and this was not obtainable the committee advised a resumption of work.

Von Hindenburg Reported To Be in Excellent Health. Amsterdam, July 28.—An official communication received from German main headquarters derides recent rumors concerning Field Marshal Hindenburg's health. The communication says Hindenburg's health is excellent.

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

INDOMITABLE SPIRIT OF U. S. IMPRESSES T. P. O'CONNOR

New York, July 28.—Impressions of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., were written for the Associated Press just before his departure for England and for publication at the time of his arrival.

Mr. O'Connor was in this country more than a year as a commissioner of the Irish parliamentary party, and he soon joined to such labor campaigns to create allied sentiment among the Irish.

The Irish leader says President Wilson is dominant Celt and there is a contradiction between the president of the photograph and the president of the living flesh and blood. After telling of his arrival in New York in June, 1917, Mr. O'Connor writes as follows:

"I must own my first impressions were not encouraging from any point of view. Within a few hours I had every evidence on the one hand that the anti-English sentiment had not yet spent itself and still confused the issue in the minds of some of my race; on the other hand the sight of this great rich city, rushing as I

thought to every seaside resort in the vacation spirit of the summer, was in marked contrast to the sombre attitude of the city I had left after three years of war. Further, I found in private conversation a startling evidence of a division of mind and opinion as to America's intervention in the war, which was expressed with an openness which surprised and even pained me.

"I speak of this first impression frankly now, because I am able to add that I saw the transformation of feeling. Now I feel convinced that of all nations in this war, the one that feels most passionately, most unitedly and most ruthlessly is America. I will even go to the length of saying that if any one or all of the European nations should in war weariness show any sign of accepting an inconclusive peace, America would keep on, even if she had to stand alone; and that wherever else the Germans may look for a spirit of compromise, they cannot look for it, or even for an approach to it, from the people of the United States."