



WOMEN LIKE THE BEE BECAUSE IT KEEPS THEM IN TOUCH WITH WOMEN'S WAR WORK

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER— For Nebraska—Part cloudy; not quite so warm in southeast. Thermometer Readings: 5 a. m. 80 1 p. m. 98 6 a. m. 85 2 p. m. 100 7 a. m. 85 3 p. m. 100 8 a. m. 85 4 p. m. 100 9 a. m. 85 5 p. m. 100 10 a. m. 85 6 p. m. 100 11 a. m. 85 7 p. m. 97 12 m. 84 8 p. m. 97

HUNS DELUGE ALLIED LINES WITH SHELLS OF MANY KINDS

RETREAT OF HUNS HALTED WITH THEIR BACKS TO AISNE

American Machine Gunners Wipe Out Entire Battalion of Enemy Stationed on Hill to Prevent Construction of Bridge Across Vesle; Small Force Retains Foothold in Fismes.

By The Associated Press.

With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, Aug. 6.—With their backs to the Aisne, the Germans continued preparations today for what may be either a stiff resistance to give them more time for further withdrawal, or for a definite stand. Minor actions along the American portion of the front and in the adjoining French sectors marked the day.

The little force of men who were sent in to Fismes still maintain their foothold although they are not yet across the river, which flows through the extreme north portion of the town.

Under a heavy barrage all their wounded have been taken out and during the night food was taken to them.

The Germans have been unremitting in their efforts to dislodge the Americans, pounding the town with shells and deluging it with gas. Numerous efforts have been made to retake the position, but in every instance the accuracy of the American fire, both of the supporting artillery and the small arms of the infantry within it, drove back the enemy. Battalion exterminated.

American machine gunners, protecting a location on the Vesle, west of Fismes, wiped out an entire battalion of German infantrymen and machine gunners today. The Germans at the time were getting into position to attack a group of American bridge builders who were approaching the location.

Some bridge material had been moved near the south bank of the Vesle, and the Germans, discovering it, had sent a battalion to a hill position to prevent the Americans carrying out their plan. A detachment of crack American machine gunners had taken an elevated position commanding the location and opened fire when the Germans appeared.

Observers reported that they did not see a single German get away from the leaden hail and according to the last accounts not even enemy stretcher bearers approached the scene. The Germans replied so feebly with their fire that there were no American casualties.

Patrols Cross River. To the east and west of Fismes the Americans have continued their reconnaissance work, patrols crossing the river at different places. The detachments, however, never exceeded more than 20 men.

Near (town deleted) a few men have remained, and another force is on the hill over the river near Fismes.

Clearer weather resulted in more aerial activity for a few hours, but the clouds reappeared and the rain again began to fall and the aircraft were forced to suspend operations.

The Germans immediately seized the opportunity to send planes for photographic purposes and incidentally to shoot up the allied transport. These planes in every case were quickly forced back by anti-aircraft guns.

Prepare to Press Advance. The engineers have mobilized equipment for their part of the advance, and reports from far back of the line indicate that all elements of the allied forces will be immediately available.

From the German side observers have reported wagon trains in large numbers moving over some of the roads toward the rear. This is not construed as conclusive evidence that the Germans still are in retreat. But this fact and the further fact that up to date the Germans have not used at all extensively any but their small and medium caliber guns tends to support the belief that the crown prince really intends to make the Aisne the objective of his line of retreat.

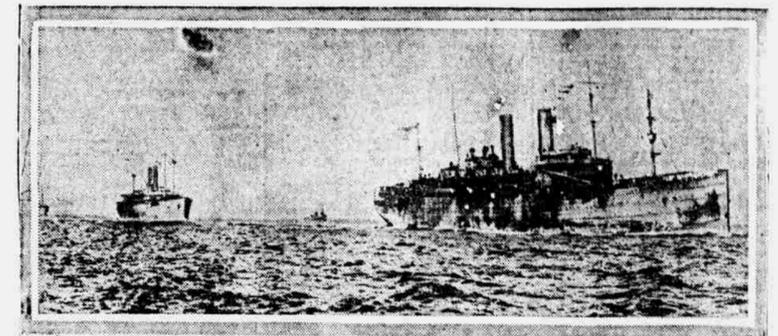
The present positions of the Germans are excellent for defense, however, and it is regarded as not improbable that they will dig in there. The few big guns which have been used by the Germans are in positions far back near the Aisne.

The clearing up of the big field of retreat has netted in one half of the territory advanced over by the Americans alone 15 train loads of ammunition and general supplies.

Fifty Women Arrested In Demonstration for Suffrage at Capital

Washington, Aug. 6.—Fifty women attempting to stage a woman's party demonstration against delay in the senate of action on the woman suffrage amendment were arrested by the police late today at Lafayette Square opposite the White House.

Extensive Search Made for U-Boat Bases to Clear Transport Lanes of Hun Pirates



AMERICAN TRANSPORTS CROSSING OCEAN.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—To stimulate interest in search for possible German supply bases on the Nova Scotia coast or the Bay of Fundy, the Halifax Herald and Evening Mail today offered a reward of \$5,000 for information leading to their location. The Herald also has agreed to pay \$500 to any one giving information that will lead to the first arrest of "any of the enemy agents," who it is alleged, infest Halifax.

DASH OF RAIN IN OMAHA FOLLOWS STATE SHOWERS

Maximum Temperature on Third Day of Heat Wave 102; Much Cooler at Night.

Following the slight drop in temperature in Omaha after 6 o'clock last evening came a few minutes of rain-fall shortly before 10 o'clock. The rain was preceded by a violent wind, which lasted only a short time. Hopes were strong for a good rain, but the few drops which fell were barely enough to wet the pavements. The night was noticeably cooler than the two preceding nights, however. The day's maximum was 102 degrees at 2 o'clock. Rains over the state made it practically certain the heat wave was broken, though the local forecaster held out no hope of a big drop in temperature.

Rains in Nebraska

The Northwestern reports light to heavy rains Monday night, and this morning over the entire Boasted country, just over the Nebraska line in South Dakota, and fairly heavy rain all the way east over the Black Hills line from Gordon, east to Inman, a point 65 miles west of Norfolk. The morning report indicated that it was raining hard at Inman and that the storm was working east, with cooler weather following in its wake.

On the Burlington there was rain all through the western part of Nebraska, with fairly heavy showers from Minden to Oxford, in the South Platte country.

Practically everywhere in the state according to the reports to the railroads, there are indications that the torrid spell has been broken. In the western part of the state at 7 o'clock yesterday temperatures ranged from 65 to 72 degrees above zero; in the eastern section, 70 to 88, with Lincoln as the hottest place.

Rain in Wyoming. In Wyoming rains were pretty general Monday night, and yesterday morning the temperatures were 50 to 60 degrees above zero.

The weather bureau yesterday had the pleasing report that rain has fallen and is falling in the upper great lakes region and from there west across Minnesota, the Dakotas and in places all the way to the Pacific northwest. Two inches of rain fell Monday night in Rock and Brown counties. Most of the weather bureau reporting stations throughout the state had maximum temperatures of more than 100 degrees Monday.

Government to Reinstatement Telegraphers Discharged For Union Membership

Washington, Aug. 6.—Investigation of the discharge of union employees of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies has been ordered, Postmaster General Burleson said today, and he intimated that any men so penalized for union membership would be reinstated under government control. Mr. Burleson had a long conference with President Wilson after today's cabinet meeting. He said the chief task of his department in connection with wire control just now was to reach an equitable adjustment with the private owners for compensation.

JAPAN PREPARES TO SEND ARMED FORCE TO SIBERIA

Bolsheviks Considering War Declaration as Answer to Allied Plans for Intervention in Russia.

London, Aug. 6.—It is reported from Moscow by way of Berlin that the bolshevik government in Russia is considering a declaration of war against Japan, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen today.

Premier Lenin, the message adds, has up to this time been opposed to such action, but it is believed that Russia "will be compelled to declare war, notwithstanding the people are opposed to any new war."

Tokio, Saturday, Aug. 3.—Voicing the aim of Japan to crush the Prussian menace in the far east, Count Teruchi stated that the present step toward intervention in Siberia had been taken in perfect accord with the allies. If it should be necessary for the allies to dispatch additional troops and arms the country must be prepared to meet the emergency.

The Japanese-American negotiations had been made the basis of a recrudescence of wrangling over domestic politics, with charges and counter charges and sensational demands for the resignation of the cabinet and the customary campaign of recriminations. Consequently the government had recently closed down tightly on the newspapers, which were rigidly suppressed if they attempted to discuss the negotiations.

It is understood that the Seiyukai majority party in the house is willing to adopt a wait-and-see policy. Consequently the Kensei Kai minority which had hoped to effect an opposition combination is powerless for the present. There seems every reason to believe the tenseness of the situation has been relieved and that the plans for the protection of the Czech-Slovaks and of the allied interests against German and Austrian influence in Siberia, completed long ago, will be carried out without excitement.

As far as Japan is concerned, every detail for putting the plan into execution already has been arranged.

K. of C. War Fund for Year Now Reaches \$11,669,529

New York, Aug. 6.—More than 1,000 Knights of Columbus assembled here today for the annual convention of the order, at which the first general accounting of its stewardship of Catholic war activities was made public. James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia, supreme knight, said \$11,669,529 had been contributed and pledged to the Knights of Columbus war fund this year.

TWO OMAHA MEN ARE WOUNDED IN MARNE BATTLE

Nels Foss and Orrin Wiggins in Latest Casualty List as Having Been Injured; Bellevue Star Also.

Two Omaha names appear on yesterday's army casualty lists. They are Nels Foss, 4231 Grant street, and Orrin G. Wiggins, 1808 Miami street. Both are reported wounded, degree undetermined.

The Lt. Allan A. Tukey of Des Moines, mentioned on the list of those wounded is probably the same as Lt. Allan A. Tukey of Omaha, who was reported wounded some time ago.

Bellevue Star Wounded. The first casualty among the 100 or more Bellevue college students in the national service was reported in Tuesday's marine list, when Harry O. Irwin, Craig, Neb., was reported wounded, degree undetermined. Irwin left college in the spring of 1917, shortly after war was declared. After training at Paris Island, S. C., he was sent across.

Irwin made a notable record in athletics at Bellevue. For two years he was a star end on the football team and for two years played guard on the college basketball team.

The names of five other Nebraska boys are on the list. Private Ernest R. August, Dorchester, Neb., was killed in action. Lt. Edgar C. Westervelt, Lincoln; Sergt. Albert J. Grabowski, Beatrice; Cook John Wayne Webb, Winnetoon, and Frank Young, Liberty, are noted as severely wounded.

Twenty-one from Iowa. Two Nebraska boys are among the marine casualties on the day's list. They are Harry O. Irwin, Craig, and Richard Ellis, Crete, both wounded, degree undetermined.

Twenty-one Iowa names occur on the army casualty list and three on the marine list issued yesterday. Corporal William Sutton, Brooks, and Private Carl H. Barr, Akron, were killed in action. Sixteen Iowa boys were wounded severely. Lts. Ladislav T. Janda, West Cedar Rapids, and Allan A. Tukey, Des Moines, are among the number. The Nebraska and Iowa list follows:

Killed in Action. Corp. William Sutton, Brooks, Ia. Private Ernest R. August, Dorchester, Neb. Carl H. Barr, Akron, Ia. (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

AMERICAN TROOPS RESCUE Party of French Peasants on Verge of Starvation When Relief Came. 90 REFUGEES IN LARGE CAVE

By Associated Press. With the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, Aug. 6.—Ninety French peasants, who had been living in a large cave near Ville-Savoie, southwest of Fismes, were rescued by the Americans after having passed through two battles and remaining prisoners to the Germans for five weeks. When discovered by the Americans the peasants were nearly starved, their scant supply of food having been almost exhausted before the last battle of the Vesle began. The cave formerly was a quarry and when the Germans arrived in the neighborhood in the latter part of May the peasants round about Ville-Savoie assembled in the cave rather than leave the vicinity of their homes. The entrance to the cave was at the foot of a hill, great layers of rock and earth acting as a covering. Many shells had struck close to the roof, several exploding directly over the place where the peasants had taken refuge, but the thick rock and earth roof was not damaged. The peasants too call the supplies possible from their farms, but finally were compelled to appeal to the Germans for additional food. They were given an allowance so scanty that they were compelled to forage for sustenance, but this procedure was difficult owing to the fact that the invaders allowed them to seek food only within a prescribed area.

LARGE QUANTITIES OF GAS RELEASED AGAINST U. S. MEN

Fismes Sector Described as Veritable Inferno; Missiles Returned With Added Interest by Americans Who Are Virtually Unharmed by Fumes; 35,000 Prisoners and 700 Cannon Taken in Drive.

By Associated Press.

Conditions along the Vesle between Soissons and Rheims are unchanged. There have been no developments of importance on the line running from the region of Montdidier toward the English channel. In both regions there is a tenseness which seems to forecast big events.

Heavy rainfalls doubtless are having more to do with the holding in leash of General Foch's troops than the opposition the Germans are throwing in their way.

The Germans have been shelling the Americans and French on the northern bank of the Vesle or delivering heavy counter attacks against them, but everywhere they have met with a stone wall resistance.

F STREET VIADUCT AND FUEL HOUSE AT YARDS BURNED

Hundred Thousand Dollar Blaze Destroys Bridge Over Tracks in South Side; Eight Cars Consumed.

Fire, started by a spark from an engine, almost completely destroyed the South Side F street viaduct at Thirtieth and F streets Tuesday night, reduced the near \$17,000 fuel house to ashes, and worked havoc with the great network of tracks which lead to the Union Stock yards.

The fire started late in the afternoon and quickly spread to the cars and buildings in the vicinity. The west end of the bridge burned so quickly that it was almost destroyed before the flames were checked by the firemen and apparatus from the 15 stations which were summoned.

Big Structure Collapses. The extent of the loss is estimated as well above \$100,000, all covered by insurance. Due to the high cost of steel and building materials under war conditions, the loss may run far above that figure. Eight freight cars were burned, two of which contained shingles. Tracks of the viaduct were bent by fire and washed out by water.

The center of the bridge collapsed from the heat and fell in a huge mass on the tracks beneath. Gangs under the direction of Superintendent of Transportation Richardson of the stock yards began the work of clearing the wreckage immediately after danger of the fire spreading was past. Burns for Two Hours. The fire burned two hours and a half, fanned by the strong south wind. The viaduct was built in 1913 by the Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri Pacific roads. The viaduct is owned by the various roads whose tracks lie beneath. The Union stock yards owns several of the tracks and had built the fuel house which was burned to the ground only three weeks ago. The viaduct was built in 1913 by the Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri Pacific roads.

The Uplike grain elevator, about a block from the burning structure was uninjured, because of the wind which carried the sparks away from it. A few small fires were started on the L street viaduct, several blocks south.

Wind Turns Gas Back

Where the Germans have thrown shells in the Fismes sector, American missiles have been returned with added interest. This particular sector has been a veritable inferno. Gas in large quantities was released against the Americans, who were virtually unharmed by the fumes. A kindly switch in the wind at one time even turned back the gas against the enemy. The French also have answered the Germans in kind.

During the hiatus in the fighting on the Soissons-Rheims sector the Germans are believed to be moving their main bodies northward to the positions chosen for a stand.

An inkling of what the Germans have lost in men made prisoner and guns captured by the allies has become public through an utterance of the French premier at a session of the ministerial council at which General Foch was made a marshal of France.

"Thirty-five thousand prisoners and 700 cannon have been captured," said the premier, who added that Paris no longer was in danger, that Soissons and Chateau Thierry had been reconquered and that 200 villages have been delivered through the formidable thrust of Foch's men through the Soissons-Rheims salient.

Battle Front Changing. Much interest attaches to the maneuvers of the Germans and the French and British troops, with the latter of whom some Americans are believed to be brigaded on the front running from Montdidier to the region around Ypres. Ultimately the operations here may have a strong bearing on those now in progress in the south and if the allies keep up their thrusts and the Germans continue to withdraw compel a realignment of the entire battle front.

The French north of Montdidier have crossed to the west side of the Avere river between Braches and Morisel. Here a fairly deep penetration into the German line would become a direct menace to the junction point of the armies of the German crown prince and of Crown Prince Rupprecht. On both sides of Amiens, where the Germans have given ground, they now are shelling British positions, using quantities of gas, evidently with the intention of preventing an attack in force.

Retreat Carried Out Successfully, Says Berlin Statement

Amsterdam, Aug. 6.—The German retreat on the night of August 1 on the main front between Soissons and Rheims and southwest of the latter city was carried out after everything useful to the allies had been removed or destroyed, according to an unofficial dispatch from Berlin. All supplies and ammunition were removed in good time and the crops were largely harvested.

The statement says that the withdrawal of the troops who were in the first line occurred without the loss of a man.

"Bone Dry" Measure to Go On Ballot in California

Sacramento, Aug. 6.—A "bone dry" initial measure which would prohibit the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquor in California after December 3, 1918, except de-natured alcohol, was assured a place on the ballot for the general election November 5, next, when additional petitions received today by Frank C. Jordan, secretary of state, brought the total signatures of voters of the petition to approximately 24,000 names. The total number required was 74,136.

Internal Revenue for Year Amounts to \$3,694,703,000

Washington, Aug. 6.—How the government war coffers were filled with billions in taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources ranging from taxes on playing cards to huge levies on excess profits, was shown in detail today by a report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to Secretary McAdoo for the year ending last June 30. The figures will be used by the house ways and means committee in framing the new revenue bill. Total internal revenue for the year amounted to \$3,694,703,000, of which \$2,839,083,000 came from income and excess profits tax payments in June and \$855,619,000 from a multitude of miscellaneous sources, collected largely in pennies, dimes and quarters added to the prices of various articles paid by consumers. Collections for the entire year were only enough to pay the nation's bills for two and a half months of the war at the rate the government is now spending money. Next to income and excess profits taxes, the backbone of the revenue schedule, liquor taxes, brought in the most money, \$443,838,000 including \$317,553,000 from whiskey, brandy, wine and spirits, and \$126,285,000 from beer and other fermented liquors. Taxes on cigars, cigarettes and other tobacco products yielded \$156,188,000. These figures are somewhat higher than those reported soon after the close of the year by Commissioner Roper and are subject to further slight modifications.