

CAVALRY OVERRUN SOMME COUNTRY IN GERMAN LINES

Tanks and Armored Cars Work Far Back Cleaning Way for the British Infantry.

(Continued From Page One.)
lets were extremely busy, but those were being silenced one by one as the advance proceeded.

It is reported that two regimental commanders have been captured in one sector.

Since daybreak the Germans have been making an extraordinary effort to blow up with field gun fire ammunition and other dumps which they had to leave so hastily yesterday.

The scene at Bayonville today is typical of the rest of the battle area. Broad fields of crops or brown grass fringe the town and spread for miles over the flat surrounding country.

Abandoned German field guns are here with little piles of empty shell cases and the bodies of German soldiers lying here and there, telling the story of what happened. Lying off on the side of the road are motor trucks, one of them with a trailer filled with artillery maps, some of the quarters staff could not save.

Town Shelled to Pieces.
The guns abandoned here are in shallow pits three feet deep. Little holes near by, covered with curved iron slabs, show where the German gunners lived before they were killed or ran to save themselves.

Barbonieres nearby was shelled to pieces. Debris lies all over the streets. Here the allied forces found the house which the German army had occupied. The whole top had been knocked off and several shells had hit the walls, but there were evidences that he had stayed until the last moment.

Further southward the ground here and there has been plowed by the shells and the bodies of men and horses were lying where they fell. In some places machine gun nests were found which had been put out of action.

In one machine gun, which had been put out of business, was lying over on its side, while scattered around were the bodies of the Germans who had mangled it. Apparently they had tried to escape but were prevented by a tank. In many open places the ground was literally dotted with German corpses.

Allies Casualties Light.
The allied casualties were very light. For instance one battalion in the thickest of the fighting had only six men killed and four officers and 60 men wounded during an advance of 11 miles. These men were tired when they finished the task before them, but today they pushed forward again.

In the north it appeared the stoutest resistance developed, the Germans firing a great number of shells, especially around the Somme in the region of Chipilly. However, Warinsee-Abancourt, Bayonvillers and Harbonieres are in the control of the British.

The German trenches throughout the whole length of the front were extremely narrow and poorly constructed. This was not caused by lack of material, all kinds of which are being discovered and used. Aside from the loss of ground and men this is most serious to the enemy.

Aircraft Bomb German Rear.
The allied aircraft today heavily bombed the German rear and carried out a great number of other flights, observing the enemy's movements and keeping his machines within the German lines. This forenoon the absence of German planes was especially marked.

The British and French guns hammered away at the enemy all day.

Restrictions on Beef Consumption Renewed By Food Administration

Washington, Aug. 9.—Restrictions on the consumption of beef in public eating places and the voluntary restrictions on householders were removed today by the food administration.

The regulations rescinded by this action prohibited serving beef more than once a day in restaurants and hotels, and limited domestic consumption to one and a half pounds a person weekly.

In suspending these regulations about one month earlier than it contemplated the food administration requests the use of beef be restricted as far as practicable to cattle which dress under 475 pounds.

Retailers are urged to purchase lighter cattle, and the public is asked to patriotically accept it although used to the heavier beef, so that the military forces and the allies may have the heavier grades which are required for export.

moving forward whenever required. But few German shells were coming in. No reports have as yet been received that the allied forces have established contact with Crown Prince Rupprecht's reinforcements which are believed to be rushing toward the battlefield in an attempt to prevent an even greater defeat.

In the meantime the British and French are taking the fullest advantage of the opportunity and at the same time are prepared to withstand any shock which may develop.

Tanks Advance Rapidly.
Most of the prisoners and guns captured by British troops have been taken in the narrow triangle between the Roye and Peronne roads. British tanks advanced with great rapidity up these highways.

They were followed promptly by infantry and thousands of Germans within the triangle found themselves well behind the British line when the attack reached them, so they laid down their arms.

This triangle contained some of the best German positions in the whole front facing 9mies. Chaules Junction Is Objective.
Chaules Junction, which is most important from the point of view of transport, is now the allies' objective. It is already under fire and its fall would be embarrassing to the Germans over a wide area.

There was very heavy fighting today around Chipilly, on the north bank of the Somme, where the Germans were trying to hold up the British advance by striking a determined blow at the advancing troops.

The British did not succeed in holding all the ground they had gained in this district, but meanwhile the advance continues further southward, and the situation around Chaules is becoming more dubious for the Germans.

Germany Admits Losses.
Berlin, via London, Aug. 9.—The German official communication issued today claims that German counter attacks stopped the allied progress between the Somme and the Avre, just east of the line Marcourt-Harbonieres-Caix - Fresnoy - Contoire. The communications admit "we suffered losses in prisoners and guns."

The enemy is continuing his attacks between the Somme and Avre," says the official statement from general headquarters tonight.

Bulgarian King Ill From Mental Strain.
London, Aug. 9.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is suffering from mental strain, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Amsterdam, quoting advices from Cologne. The dispatch says that he cannot attend to the affairs of state for some months.

Iowa to Have More Warm Weather This Week.
Des Moines, Aug. 9.—(Special Telegram.)—The mercury is climbing again and it is predicted by Weather Forecaster Reed that it will pass the 100 degree mark Saturday.

FOR NERVOUS CONDITIONS.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Relieves impaired nerve-force, relieves brain fatigue and invigorates the nervous system. Buy a bottle.—Adv.

BAKER WOULD DEFER CALL OF YOUTHS OF 18

Rules Which Would Take Care of Classification in New Draft Favored by Secretary of War.

(Continued From Page One.)
The intention of the department to extend the work or fight order to include classes of persons in various professional occupations. I told them there was no present change of the work or fight order in contemplation.

I said that when I decided the base ball case I thought perhaps other forms of amusement might require an extension of the order to be on a parity with the base ball situation, but that was not in my mind.

"They had heard from outside sources that the department was considering bringing professional classes, like lawyers, newspapermen and persons who are not actually engaged in producing war supplies, under the order."

No Fixed Policy.
The committee, Mr. Baker continued, was especially interested in the effect of the extension of the draft ages on colleges and also in the question as to whether young men from 18 up would be drawn indiscriminately in Class 1, or placed in a deferred class by age and drawn later, giving them some added months to come to maturity.

"I told the committee," said the war secretary, "that no fixed policy had been determined upon by the department, but that the purpose was to allow the president to defer in Class 1 the call of the youngest men. I have always considered, as you perhaps remember, that 19 was the probable minimum, and I have come to the 18 minimum only because it seems necessary to get the men."

"Not that I think men of 18 are necessarily too young, because I do not think that. I think that history shows that the boys from 18 to 19 are immensely valuable, as valuable, perhaps, as from 19 to 20; but I think there is a sentiment in the country which will look with very much more anxiety regard on the boys from 18 to 19 than the boys from 19 to 20. Eighteen years seem to many people a more tender age than 19, and it is for that reason that we are thinking of making this preferential deferment of men from 18 to 19."

Plan Registration on Sept. 3.
Senators said that in urging speedy enactment of the new manpower legislation Mr. Baker had left to the judgment of congressional leaders the question of recalling the senate in session before the expiration of the recess program August 26, because the leaders are more familiar with the legislative program than is the secretary.

Mr. Baker told the committee, senators said, that the department wanted to carry out the plan of registering the men September 5, so that Class 1 could be resupplied. The present reservoir soon will be exhausted and it was said that either the size of the monthly calls must be reduced, or men taken from the deferred classes.

Secretary Baker was the last of army and navy officials to be called before the committee begins consideration of the new bill. Because of the committee's visit to the war council, Chairman Chamberlain announced that no meeting would be held tomorrow but that the committee would assemble Monday, when an effort will be made to reach a favorable report on the measure.

General Otani Chosen To Command Allies' Siberian Expedition.
Washington, Aug. 9.—Gen. Kikizo Otani, one of Japan's most distinguished soldiers, has been chosen to command the Japanese section and will be the ranking officer of the American and allied expedition in Siberia.

Two Aviators Drown When Plane Drops into Colon Bay.
Colon, Aug. 9.—First Lt. Thomas R. Evans of Santa Cruz, Cal., and Corp. George D. Seney of Ridgefield Park, N. J., were killed today in an airplane accident.

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In time of war prepare for peace—read the Bee.

American Casualty List

Washington, Aug. 9.—Including 623 announced today, army and marine corps casualties received from overseas and made public since Monday, when the toll of victory on the Marne Aisne front began to come in, now total 3,758.

Of these 3,150 were soldiers and 608 Marines. Six army lists given out today contain names, including 333 missing in action, and the one marine corps list had 52 names.

The combined lists today showed an increase of 181 over those yesterday but their total was less than that of any one of the nearly three days this week.

The six army lists combined and the marine list show:

Killed in action	163	4
Died of wounds	9	5
Died of accident	1	1
Died of disease	2	1
Missing in action	333	0
Wounded severely	20	13
Wounded, degree undetermined	41	30
Wounded slightly	2	2
Totals	575	52

Killed in Action.
Capt. Robert M. Graham, Minnesota. Mo. Lt. Gerald R. Stott, Oklahoma, Mo. Lt. Eugene E. Raynor, Battle Creek, Mich.

Sgt. John B. White, Hutchinson, Kan. Lt. Guy J. Winstead, Roxboro, N. C. Sgt. Lawrence McNamara, Chicago, Ill.

Sgt. Shelby Smith, Fairbanks, Tex. Sgt. Curtis A. Stover, Reading, Pa. Sgt. Aubrey B. Thacker, Charlottesville, Va.

Sgt. Harry L. White, Bluefield, W. Va. Sgt. Marvin E. Scott, Burnett, Tex. Lt. Thomas E. Frank, Youngstown, O. Corp. William B. Costlow, Springfield, Mo.

Corp. Stanley Elliott, Elgin, Okla. Corp. Chester H. Hunter, Joliet, Ill. Corp. Abe Nadel, New York. Corp. Herman C. Slater, St. Albans, Vt.

Corp. Jackson R. Tardy, Murat, Va. Corp. Paul J. Therkelson, Kirkwood, N. Y. Corp. Ivan J. Wagner, Utica, N. Y. Corp. Stanley Hunter, Natick, Pa.

Corp. Victor Hamilton, Grantville, W. Va. Corp. William B. Dunn, Paris, Tenn. Corp. Charles E. Hanley, Brooklyn, N. Y. Corp. Allen G. Myers, Alton, Ind. Corp. Frank F. Schanning, Monongahela, Pa.

Corp. John P. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn. Corp. James L. Stauffer, Hepler, Mo. Corp. Meritt J. Wetherill, Huntington, W. Va. Bugler Howard Nichols, Elmira, N. Y. Mechanic Victor M. Ellis, Fort Smith, Ark.

Cook Granville Newberry, New York. Cook Rudolph Hassner, Chicago. Carradine E. Braswell, Lloyd, Fla. Lt. Leroy L. Burnett, Springdale, Tenn. Galdalo Carletta, Pittsburg, Pa. Patrick J. Catherwood, Morrison, Ia. Tony Coppicool, Warrington, W. Va. John W. Henry, Newburyport, Mass. Tedor Milewski, Detroit.

Leo A. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. Dominic Mincel, Providence, R. I. Joseph C. Pinckney, Yonkers, N. Y. Daniel Star, Boston. Daniel E. Southard, Syria, Va. James H. O'Connor, Lafayette, Ind. Hugh S. Woodard, Laporte, Ind. Joseph Busan, Hazelton, Pa. Joseph Kado, Parsons, Pa. Owen McFarland, Marietta, Pa. Vincent McGilroy, Plains, Pa. Elmer Marks, Arroyo, W. Va. Charles Miller, Canastota, N. Y. Edward H. Nelson, Chicago.

Edward W. Settle, Sunningtown, N. Y. Warder G. Shaver, Cedarville, W. Va. Stanley Stewienick, South Bend, Ind. William P. Smith, Midland, Mich. Peter D. Janulewicz, Worcester, Mass. John A. Triebler, Astoria, N. Y. Isaac L. Umer, New Holland, Pa. Lt. Robert M. Blaine, New York City. Anton J. Vodranska, Black Wolf, Kan. Gilbert M. Walker, Campello, Mass. George Weinstein, Fall River, Mass. Earl B. Williams, Westville, Mo. Dewey A. Williams, Stateville, N. C. Jacob H. Winiger, Chambersburg, Pa. Harold H. Wright, Waterville, N. Y. Giuseppe Yanzuzzi, Philadelphia. Charles Yasulevich, Lyon, Pa. Walter Zerkar, Rumford Falls, Me. Stanley J. Dunham, Amherst, N. Y. Herman A. Karl, Brooklyn. Arthur R. Moore, Brooklyn. Andrew Stinson, Zanesville, Pa. George Walton, Cox Mills, W. Va. John H. Warner, Tiffin, O. Peter Washington, Charleston, S. C. George W. Diesel, New York, N. Y. Leon P. Geyer, New Hartford, Ia. Peter Gruba, Salinas, Mont. John McCormick, New York. Alexander Pankawski, Hartford. Carmine Perotta, Hillville, Pa. Louis T. Peterson, Brooklyn. Frank Piwowarsky, Syracuse, N. Y. Arthur G. Pottier, Haverhill, Mass. Gilbert Sutherland, Inavale, Neb. Maj. Adolph Wier, Fort Du Lac, Wis. Lt. Howard W. Arnold, Eberston, N. J. Lt. William M. Brigham, Jr., Marlboro, Mass.

Lt. Paul G. Cox, Chicago. Lt. Edwin A. Daly, Boston. Lt. Patrick J. Dowling, New York. Lt. Joseph W. Welch, Hayes, N. D. Corp. Lester C. Cook, Albin, Neb. Corp. George F. Moore Lakis, Kan. Corp. Lewis H. Robertson, Mason City, Ia. Waldo H. Crozier, St. Edward, Neb. James F. Cumberland, Strand, Okla. Benjamin E. Lewis, Mercury, Tex. Henry O. Wood Cotton Plant, Ark. Sgt. Percy Alexander, Fort St. J. Sgt. Frank Doughny, New York City. Sgt. Frank N. Jones, Danville, Ky. Sgt. Daniel B. Johnson, Hartford, Conn. Sgt. Frank Koenig, Allentown, Pa. Sgt. Frank J. McKernan, New Kensington, Pa. Corp. Thomas Brennan, New York. Corp. Thomas E. Burke, New York. Corp. Charles L. Chamblin, Shelbyville, Ind.

Corp. John J. Conroy, New York City. Corp. David Goldsmith, Springfield, Mass. Corp. Joseph A. Kelly, Bridgeport, Conn. Corp. Hugh W. Mellon, Waterbury, Conn. Corp. Ray Staber, New York City. Corp. Jeremiah Sullivan, Williamsport, Mass. Corp. Mechanic Horace J. Tangany, Thompsonville, Conn. Raymond Baldwin, Beryl, W. Va. E. Joseph C. Ball, Elizabeth N. J. Jacob Cohn, Boston, Mass. John J. Conroy, New York City. Antonio Cotzino, Ambridge, Pa. Paul E. Coughlin, Jersey City. Thomas Curry, Brooklyn, Conn. Tony Dambradio, Hartford, Conn. Leon Dimick, Holyoke, Mass. Frank Dwyer, Buffalo, N. Y. Herbert Eckerleley, Middletown, Conn. Walter S. Erwin, Pittsburgh. Joseph E. Feldman, New York City. Joseph L. Finney, Holyoke, Mass. Arthur W. Fleming, Williamette, Mass. Arrico Gray, Cadiz, Ky. Patrick Blackett, New York City. Clarence E. Jacobson, Cromwell, Conn. George Johnson, Brooklyn. City, Calif. Michael Lagiora, Stamford, Conn. Frank Lapente, Hartford, Conn. Harry James, Fairport, N. Y. John Lyons, Larchmont, N. Y. Paul McGee, Baltimore, Md. John J. McLaughlin, Astoria, N. Y. Frederick A. McHarter, Gardner, Me. Francesco Manganini, Rome, Italy. Harry Miller, New York City. Harold B. Millington, Ellis Island, N. Y. Salvatore Misseri, Hartford, Conn. Francis J. Frichard, Rogersville, Pa. Malcolm T. Robertson, Brooklyn. James Scott, New York City. Leon Sebastiani, Italy. Wright B. Simon, Chatham, La. Herbert Slater, Philadelphia. Howard J. Sullivan, Holyoke, Mass. Patrick Sullivan, Lord, Va. John Urban, South Erie, Mass. Frank Van Dramer, New York City. Frank Zitotta, Baltimore.

Died of Wounds.
Sgt. Napoleon Willett, Rumford, Me. Maurice Bair, Goldfield, Nev. Leon Boucher, Kaiser, Ark. Central E. Branson, Lloyd, Fla. Ralph Sargent, Worcester, Mass. John W. Scott, Cleveland. William J. Smith, Harwick, Va. Victor Zuber, Brooklyn.

RED CROSS GIVES WELCOME HERE TO FRENCH MISSION

(Continued From Page One.)

ment still more closely the relations between France and Australia." "Ah, these American women," said General Pau, through an interpreter, "they have such fine customs. They bring us such fine flowers," and the aged leader bowed courteously as he held up the large bouquet of flowers bound with the American and French flags which had been presented to him.

He listened politely to Mrs. H. H. Baldrige's French, nodding affirmatively every now and then, although another member of the general's party said that the general was such a good reader of the expression of people's faces that he could understand them regardless of the language they spoke.

Hand Left On Battlefield.
General Pau lost his right hand in the battle of Raichoffen during the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, while

State of War on Allies Avowed by Lenine, Says U. S. Consul

Washington, Aug. 9.—American Consul Poole at Moscow has informed the State department that Lenine, the bolshevik premier, recently declared before a gathering of soviet in Moscow that a state of war existed between the Russian government and the entente allies.

In response to questions from the allied consuls, Tchitcherin, commissary of foreign affairs, said the premier's statement need not be considered a declaration of war, but that it rather was a declaration of a state of defense on the part of Russia similar to the situation that existed at one time with Germany.

Garrett Heads U. S. Marines.
Washington, Aug. 9.—John W. Garrett, American minister at The Hague, has been designated to represent the State department and to head the mission of the United States which will meet German delegates at Berne, Switzerland, within a month to discuss the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

Spain Sends Berlin Note Over Torpedoing Its Ships.
Madrid, Aug. 9.—Spain has addressed a new note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of Spanish ships. Foreign Minister Dato made this announcement late yesterday after the cabinet held an extraordinary session.

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Geo. W. Norris
FOR U. S. SENATOR

Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, 1918.—I have been an admirer of George Norris ever since he began his distinguished career in the House. He was one of the pioneers of the progressive movement and he entered the senate. He is a clear, courageous and patriotic public servant.

There is no man more faithfully and persistently urges legislation in behalf of the general public and the people than George Norris. He is able in debate, and exceedingly efficient and industrious in committee.

I believe in him absolutely as a man and as a public servant, and hope he will long continue to be in the places which he now occupies.
W. E. BORAH, U. S. Senator.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEBRASKA
George W. Norris has done faithful work for the country, in the House and in the Senate, and he deserves our full support. In the House he led the great fight against the oil machine, and he wrought a revolution in that body. Because of this he was fought and maliciously traduced by the representatives of combines and "Big Business" and the profiteers of yesterday and today.

In the Senate he has become one of the powerful figures. He has done great work for the people on the agricultural committee. He has been one of the leaders in the movement to make the nation dry and thus conserve our grain and food for the prosecution of the war. He is for equal suffrage, state and national.

He took the stand last year now that we are in the war the great issue at home is how to pay the expenses. He fought hard for a revenue bill that would place the burden where it belongs—on the shoulders of those who make big money out of war conditions, and not on the shoulders of the common people. "Big Business" won out with a bill which is now found to be a failure, and a new one must be constructed, therefore, they do not want men of the Norris type in the Senate, and they are pouring out unlimited money to beat him.

The next six years will be the time of readjustment and reconstruction. We want George W. Norris to be there with his constructive ability and honesty to look after the interests of the people.

He has supported every legitimate measure to help win the war. He has taken a leading part in the speaking campaigns for Liberty bonds and Red Cross funds. His brother was killed in the Civil war. His daughter has wedded a soldier. His every thought and act is for his country's honor and progress. Don't be fooled by the agents of profiteers or by their newspapers.

VOTE FOR GEO. W. NORRIS FOR U. S. SENATOR

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Saturday we will show Dresses suitable to wear as Fall Suits. There are fads in Dresses, there are Tricotelette Dresses and Jersey Dresses.

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