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THE WEATHER—For Nebraska: Unsettled weather Monday and Tuesday. Thermometer Readings: 5 a. m. 75 1 p. m. 79 6 a. m. 74 2 p. m. 83 7 a. m. 73 3 p. m. 85 8 a. m. 72 4 p. m. 87 9 a. m. 71 5 p. m. 88 10 a. m. 70 6 p. m. 89 11 a. m. 69 7 p. m. 90 12 m. 68 8 p. m. 91

HUN RETREAT BLOCKED AS AIRMEN DESTROY BRIDGES

RUPPRECHT'S SOLDIERS FLEEING IN DISORDER WITH ALLIES PURSUING

British Cavalry Six Miles Beyond Chaulnes; Old Line Held by Germans Before Retirement to Hindenburg Line Passed.

London, Aug. 11.—The allies continued to make splendid progress today along the whole front between the region to the south of Arras and the river Oise, according to reports reaching London this afternoon.

The British encountered fierce opposition north of the Somme, but they are now advancing down the long slopes toward Bray, if they have not already succeeded in reaching that town.

ENEMY SHOWS SIGNS OF ANXIETY. Between Arras and Albert the enemy is showing signs of great anxiety and apparently is anticipating a wide extension of the fighting front to the north.

On the Soissons-Rheims front the enemy is contesting every inch of ground along the Vesle river with the Americans, who are fighting with superb heroism.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters describes the Anglo-American operations that cleared up the awkward Chipilly triangle as a remarkable feat.

CHICAGOANS IN SUCCESSFUL ATTACK. "The Americans were chiefly from Chicago," the correspondent says. "So successfully did they do their job that they made over 500 prisoners and opened the road to the further advance that has been made."

Strong German attacks delivered with fresh reserves against the British at Lihons and north and south of that village were repulsed today, and in the fighting the Germans suffered great losses, according to the British official communication, received from Field Marshal Haig this evening.

A German local attack north of Kemmel, on the Flanders front, was repulsed after sharp fighting. An official communication issued by the air ministry this evening announces that an air raid has been made on Karlsruhe and that there was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station.

SMASH STIFF RESISTANCE. With the British Army in France, Aug. 11.—The allied forces continued their victorious advance all along the line last night and today, pushing in the general direction of the upper reaches of the Somme. They were smashing the stiff resistance interposed by the rear guards of the retreating Germans, the bulk of whom, according to reports considered reliable, are fleeing in disorder. British cavalry are reported this afternoon operating close to the town of Nesles, six miles southeast of Chaulnes.

Many hours ago the British, French and American troops had reached, roughly, the old line held by the Germans before their retirement to the Hindenburg line. They have now pushed beyond in many places.

Goyencourt, two miles northwest of Roye, is reported to have fallen to British troops four hours ago. Other British forces were on the front of Chaulnes-Hattencourt and Villers-les-Roy.

The Germans are retiring gradually everywhere in the face of the fire from the British guns, rifles and machine guns.

Push On Toward Bray. The Americans and British north of the Somme had further hard fighting, and with fine spirit pushed on toward Bray. They have traversed the northern spur east of Chipilly and Etinehem as well as in their hands. Greasire wood had long since been cleared of the enemy, the allied forces passing around the wood, which was reeking with gas from many pockets.

Here both the British and Americans were helped on their way by tanks. At one place a tank, containing 12 volunteers, rushed a strong enemy position. Scores of Germans were killed and seven officers and 200 men were captured. This permitted the infantry to get onto the line it was holding this morning. The Americans in the fighting the past 24 hours have had further casualties, caused principally by machine gun bullets. But their casualties were no more than could be expected among troops constantly delivering attacks against the enemy, who here put up probably the stiffest resistance of any along the line.

A considerable number of additional prisoners were taken here. Ten divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been identified in the fighting.

Prisoners Disheartened. Large groups of prisoners, hungry, thirsty and grimy and appearing (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

NINE FISHERS TOLL OF HUN SUBMARINE

Enemy Craft Makes Raid Off George's Banks and Sinks Schooners; Survivors Saved by Scout Ship.

Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 11.—Nine fishing schooners were sunk off George's Banks today by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here tonight reported.

The scout boat picked up word of a raid from the auxiliary fishing schooner Helen Murley which had rescued four survivors and was taking them to port.

George's Banks are 60 miles off this island.

Sees Schooner Disappear. An Atlantic Port, Aug. 11.—The auxiliary fishing schooner Gleaner arrived late tonight and reported an attack by a submarine on four other fishing vessels off the southern edge of George's Banks Saturday afternoon.

Capt. Edward A. Proctor of the Gleaner, saw one two-masted schooner disappear. That same morning he said he heard gunfire, but it was so far away he could see nothing of the vessel doing the firing.

Navy Department Notified. Washington, Aug. 11.—Coming to the surface in the midst of a fleet of fishing schooners off the Massachusetts coast, a German submarine today sank nine vessels of the fleet, the Navy department tonight announced.

The Navy department tonight included the Kate Palmer, the Amitta May, the Reliance, the Star Buck and the Progress. The names of the other four ships were not contained in the Navy department dispatches.

Four survivors from the crew of the Kate Palmer were picked up by the fishing schooner Helen Murley and have reached port in safety. No information had been obtained by the Navy department tonight as to the fate of the crews of the other schooners.

After the crew of the Kate Palmer had been taken aboard the submarine and held prisoner for one hour, they were set adrift in a small boat.

Ex-Governor Colquitt In Conference With "Fatherland" Editor

New York, Aug. 11.—Oscar B. Colquitt, former governor of Texas; Dr. Bernard Dernburg, German propagandist; Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, and George Sylvester Viereck, formerly editor of the Fatherland, conferred at one time on the purchase of New York newspapers, according to information which Deputy State Attorney General Becker announced tonight he had obtained from Viereck, during his investigation of the German propaganda movement in this country.

Mr. Becker said that Viereck told him several papers were considered. Viereck claimed he did not know whether there was any connection between these conferences and the later purchase of the New York Evening Mail, by Dr. Edward A. Rumely.

Harder Knocks Expected By Hun Military Expert

Amsterdam, Aug. 11.—The military expert of the Frankfurt Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, commenting on the allied offensive, says: "It is certain that Field Marshal Haig has employed only a restricted number of his attacking divisions. It also is certain that the German supreme command will do all in its power to hold together the main body of his men and the reserves."

Urges Use of Convicts. Elberon, N. J., Aug. 11.—Use of convicts to help win the war was strongly urged by Judge William H. Wadhams of New York at the first war work meeting of the national committee on prisons and prison labor.

George Hill Disappears. The police have been asked to locate George Hill, 2119 Seward street. He has been missing since Friday night. Hill is a brown-skinned negro, 6 feet tall and weighing 170 pounds. He is 18 years old.

Finn Diet Rejects Bill For Election of King

Amsterdam, Aug. 11.—The bill providing for the election of a king of Finland was rejected on the third reading in the Finnish diet because it failed to receive the necessary five-sixths majority vote, there being 75 votes against and 38 for the measure, according to a telegram from Helsinki to the North German Gazette of Berlin. The bill cannot be revived until after the general elections.

American War Workers To Be Known by Badge

Washington, Aug. 11.—American war workers after September 1 will wear disc shaped badges slightly larger than a quarter, with a red, white and blue enameled bar attached. The Department of Labor announced today that the design for the war industries badge had been completed by Jo Davidson of New York and that the first of the medals would be ready for award on time.

President Wilson Raps Candidacy of Senator Hardwick of Georgia

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11.—A letter written by President Wilson to Clark Howell, democratic national committeeman from Georgia, dealing with the senatorial race in this state, was made public tonight. The communication was in reply to a letter written by Mr. Howell, asking the president to "take the people into his confidence and give them the benefit of your view of the situation."

The president in his reply said that he had supposed the people of Georgia fully understood his attitude that he never would undertake to dictate to the voters of any state the choice they should make, but would not hesitate to give his views when they were sought.

"Senator Hardwick has been a constant and active opponent of my administration, Mr. William J. Harris has consistently and actively supported it," says the president's letter. "In my opinion the obvious thing for all those to do who are jealous of the reputation of the party and the success of the government in the present crisis is to combine in support of Mr. Harris."

With the American Army on the Vesle, Aug. 11.—Allied aviators have reported that the Germans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line along the Vesle. The observers also have reported that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fismes.

Allied officers express the belief that the Germans will not give ground here unless deliberately pushed off the plateau.

It was learned from German prisoners that an old quarry near Longueval, large enough to conceal two regiments, was being used as a refuge for troops at rest. The Franco-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day Saturday and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it.

Fighting Continues at Fismes. The Germans made two artillery attacks against the Franco-American troops on the Vesle front, but the allied troops counter attacked so vigorously that the Germans did not launch an infantry attack.

The struggle for the retention of Fismette, on the northern bank of the Vesle near Fismes, has developed virtually into a continuous fight. The Americans, however, are holding the upper hand, notwithstanding the German attempts to dislodge them.

German Aids Americans. In the region of Fismette the Americans Friday captured a 23-year-old German from a regiment that had been in the front line for only a day. He pointed out snipers and machine gun nests and the artillery soon wiped them out. This German assisted the Americans in caring for the wounded, on several occasions going into the open and bringing in injured men despite the German fire.

The German was wounded this afternoon by a German machine gun bullet. He was taken to a hospital, where the bullet hole in his hip was attended to.

A wounded private from Fismette said about 50 German prisoners in a cellar in Fismette were killed by a German gas attack Friday night. They had lost their gas masks.

The Germans are using gas lavishly in all their attacks and the French and Americans are reciprocating with gas projectiles in profusion.

The Americans hold the outskirts of Fismette. There also are many troops within the village.

First Field Army Organized. With the American Army in France, Aug. 11.—The first American field army has been organized. It is under the direct command of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American forces. The corps commanders thus far announced are Major Generals Liggett, Bullard, Bundy, Reed and Wright.

This does not mean the immediate withdrawal from the British and French commands of all American units, and it is probable that divisions will be used on the French and British fronts for weeks yet.

It is understood, however, that the policy of organizing other armies will be carried out steadily.

William H. Newman Dies. New York, Aug. 11.—William H. Newman, former president and a member of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad, died today at his apartment in the Hotel Biltmore after a long illness. He was 71 years old.

36,000 PRISONERS AND 500 GUNS TAKEN SO FAR IN PICARDY OFFENSIVE

ALLIES KEEP HUNS MOVING AT HOT PACE

Germans Stiffen Resistance on Picardy Front, but Are Unable to Withstand Onslaughts of Americans.

By Associated Press. The Germans have materially stiffened their defense against the British, American and French troops on the Picardy battle front, but they have been unable to stem the tide.

Although the forward push of the allies has been slowed down, they have made important progress from the north of the Somme, where the Americans and British are fighting together, to the northern bank of the Oise held by the French.

Americans and British are pressing closely upon Bray-sur-Somme, aided by tanks and armored cars.

Across the river the Germans heavily engaged the British at Lihons and its vicinity, and at one point pierced the British line and gained the outskirts of Lihons. A counter attack restored the British line and the enemy retired to positions east and north. Unofficial reports credit the British with entering Chaulnes and the British cavalry with a penetration of the enemy's territory almost to Nesles.

French Are Pushing On. The greater progress has been made by the French from the region immediately southwest and south of Roye to the Oise river. Here they have driven their line well across the Roye-Compienne road and at Cambonne have reached the road leading from Compienne to Noyon.

Since the capture of Montdidier the French have penetrated eastward to Tilley, a distance of about seven miles, and to Canny-sur-Matz, more than eight and one-half miles, and through the hilly region southward to the Oise have averaged gains exceeding six miles over a front of 12 miles.

The stiffening of the German defense does not, in the minds of observers on the battle front, indicate that the retreat of the enemy has ended. Rather it is assumed that these maneuvers are similar to those carried out over the Marne front, when strong rear guards covered the retirement of the crown prince's army northward.

Bridges Are Destroyed. The smoke of large fires continues to be seen far behind the enemy's lines and the movement of long transport columns eastward is considered evidence that it is the intention of the enemy ultimately to retreat to new lines of defense. Aviators have destroyed all the bridges across the Somme from the region of Peronne southward, and with the enemy's communications lines either in the hands of the allies or dominated by their guns the retrograde movement necessarily must be slow.

The allied troops are encircling Roye and its capture, which seems imminent, will greatly heighten the difficulties of the Germans.

Intensive air fighting is proceeding over the battle line. In Friday's battles 39 German machines were destroyed and 22 driven down out of control. The British war office acknowledges that 23 British machines are missing. Unofficial estimates bring the number of prisoners taken by the allies up to 36,000 and the number of guns captured to more than 500.

On the Vesle front the Germans on the northern side of the stream are reported to be entrenching and stringing barbed wires over the territory where they are facing the French and Americans.

French Overpower Resistance and Gain Ground Between Avre and Oise; Big Gun Bombarding Paris Silenced.

Paris, Aug. 11.—All the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Ham, a stretch of about 15 miles, have been destroyed by allied aviators. The Germans have been attempting to throw temporary bridges across the stream and the allied airmen are now systematically bombing these improvised structures.

The long range cannon with which the Germans have intermittently bombarded Paris for more than four months, have now been silent for two days. This fact may be explained by the allied advance toward Noyon and Guiseard, six and one-half miles north of Noyon, whence the recent firing is said to have been proceeding, as these localities are now endangered by the French forward push.

The number of prisoners taken so far in the allied offensive in Picardy is now estimated at 36,000, including more than 1,000 officers. More than 500 guns have been captured, according to the latest advices.

FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE. Continued progress was made last night by the French on the right flank of the allied front, along the entire line between the rivers Avre and Oise, the war office announced today. French troops captured the entire Massif of Boulogne-la-Grasse and penetrated to the east of Bus, six and one-half miles east of Montdidier.

Notwithstanding the resistance of the Germans the French troops Sunday gained further ground between the Avre and the Oise rivers, taking several villages on the west and south of Roye to the Oise, according to the official communication issued tonight.

Further south on the line, the French have penetrated the wooded area between the rivers Matz and Oise, reaching in this region the environs of La Berliere and Gury. Moreuil-LaMotte has been captured and the French line has been pushed two miles to the north of Chevrincourt.

RESERVES COMING INTO ACTION. The Germans tonight are holding the Chaulnes-Roye-Noyon line, but the allies are making progress south of Noyon. The enemy's reserves are coming into the action and the defense is stiffening all along the battle front from Noyon to Chaulnes.

Desperate fighting is going on between the British army of General Rawlinson and the German army of von Der Marwitz. The enemy is counter attacking savagely west of Noyon and seems determined to hold the town at all costs.

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(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)