



TO RELAX YOUR MIND FROM WAR, READ "OH, MONEY! MONEY!" NOW RUNNING IN THE BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. 48—NO. 49. Entered as second-class matter May 28, 1906. at Omaha P. O. under act of March 3, 1879. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1918. Daily and Sun. 35¢; outside Neb. postage extra. By Mail (1 year): Daily, \$4.50; Sunday, \$2.50. TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER—
For Nebraska — Possibly showers. Thursday warmer.

Thermometer Readings:

5 a. m.	80.1	p. m.	87
6 a. m.	78.5	p. m.	85
7 a. m.	76.8	p. m.	83
8 a. m.	75.2	p. m.	81
9 a. m.	73.6	p. m.	79
10 a. m.	72.0	p. m.	77
11 a. m.	70.4	p. m.	75
12 m.	68.8	p. m.	73
13 m.	67.2	p. m.	71

FRENCH GAIN KEY TO NOYON; FOE'S RETREAT HAMPERED

U.S. ARMY SET FOR A BIG DRIVE

American Troops Take Over Portion of Front on Which Thrust for Berlin Will Begin.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Aug. 13.—Secretary Baker was formally advised today by General Pershing that the first American field army had been created, General Pershing retaining command of the army as well as of the entire American expeditionary forces for the present. The dispatch added nothing to details of the army organization already made known from Paris, however, Mr. Baker said.

Formation of the army is taken here to mean that the Americanization of a definite portion of the front has been completed. The only statement of location of this American front given is that it is "south of the Marne." Presumably this means a part, at least, of the long line from St. Mihiel to the Swiss border where American troops have been put in at intervals, during the last few months.

The extent of the front has not been disclosed, nor has the definite strength of the army been given. The advice indicates that it comprises, however, five full corps, which means approximately 1,250,000 men.

Long Front Apportioned.
The effect of the taking over of the line is to make a definite beginning at apportioning the long front. The British, aided by the Belgians, hold the left flank from the North sea to the juncture of the British fourth army and the French first army in Picardy, where an offensive is being conducted at present.

In that position the British stand between the enemy and the channel ports which would be his only road to England while the British fleet exists.

The French armies presumably are being concentrated wholly between the Picardy juncture with the British and the American left beyond Verdun. They block the roads to Paris.

To the Americans will fall the remainder of the front to the Swiss border, when the other American armies, shall have been formed.

The first army undoubtedly now holds the bulk of that line with such French help as is necessary. The whole line is probably in under General Pershing's direct command, even the French corps or divisions necessary until more Americans arrive.

Liggett Probable Commander.
From the five temporary corps commanders, General Pershing probably will select the commander of the first army. Opinion here is his choice will be Maj. Gen. Hunter Liggett, now commanding the first corps on the Vesle front.

It is expected General Pershing will soon name his permanent corps commanders, the appointment carrying with it the rank of lieutenant general.

General Liggett's corps probably is regarded as the mobile reserve of the first army and as such is being employed on the French front. Should aggressive operations be undertaken on the American front this corps probably would be used there.

The American sector includes what already has been considered the logical road to Berlin. It was across lines now held by Americans that the French struck in 1914 before the plunge of the German army through Belgium localized the war in northern France.

While the enemy is still in northern France, it may be that no major attack can be attempted through these gateways. The campaigns in Picardy and at the Marne, however, are aimed at forcing him back until the opportunity comes to drive back at him and it is regarded by officers here that it will be over the American lines that the real thrust at Germany will be driven home.

Two French Steamers Torpedoed; 462 Missing
Paris, Aug. 13.—Four hundred and forty-two men are missing as a result of the torpedoing of the French steamer Djemnah in the Mediterranean the night of July 14-15 while bound from Bizerta to Alexandria with troops on board, according to an official announcement tonight. Four days later the French steamer Australian also was torpedoed in the Mediterranean.

Seventeen sailors were killed. Passengers to the number of 948 were saved. Three are missing.

Do Loyal Nebraska Voters Want to Endorse This Record Which Senator Norris Made for Himself?

Norris Was One of the Filibusters Who Talked the Armed Neutrality Bill to Death.

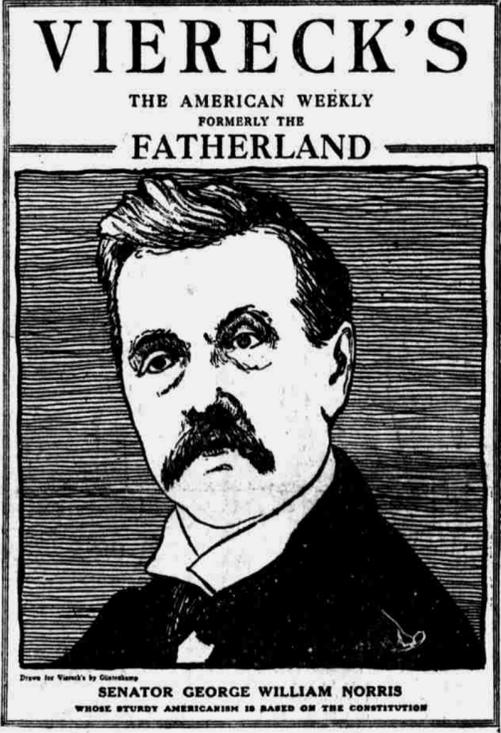
Congressional Record, March 4, 1917, giving debate on armed neutrality bill.

Mr. Norris: "I want to say that although I would like to pass some legislation at this congress, I am most bitterly opposed to passing this bill, because I think it is dangerous to our peace. I believe it means war. I would like to pass legislation that would give to the merchant ships of the United States the right to arm themselves, furnish their own guns and their own ammunition and their own gunners, to defend themselves against any unlawful attacks by submarines. I would vote for such a bill. I would be glad to vote for this bill if it were amended that way, and I would be willing to go further; I would vote for a provision that would permit the president to loan to owners of merchant ships the guns to go on the ships and to supply them with ammunition, because it is claimed that the guns and ammunition cannot be obtained anywhere else; and if that be true I would permit that to be done. I am willing that that should be in the law, but I would insist that all merchant vessels which were supplied with guns and ammunition by the government of the United States should be prohibited from carrying munitions of war. If the bill were amended that way it would receive my vote."

Mr. Norris continued: "Mr. President, during this same congress I think, or in the congress preceding this, the senator from Nebraska, (Mr. Hitchcock), my colleague, who has charge of the pending bill, introduced a bill, the effect of which was to place an embargo upon ammunition and munitions of war. His idea then was to prevent any munitions of war to be shipped from the United States to any of the belligerent nations. I presume he meant it. I do not believe he did that to practice deception on the people at home or here. I do not suppose he did that because he thought it would be popular at home or get votes, because he wanted them in an election. I suppose he did that because he believed it was right. He is now, after re-election, fathering a bill that not only permits American ships to carry munitions of war, but if, in addition to munitions of war

Decoration Awarded by the Kaiser Through His Paid Agent for German Propaganda in America

March 25, 1917 Price Five Cents



SENATOR GEORGE WILLIAM NORRIS
WHOSE STURDY AMERICANISM IS BASED ON THE CONSTITUTION

What More Could He Have Done for "Kultur" Had He Been in Kaiser's Pay?

They can get an American citizen to sail as a passenger on her the entire navy of the United States can be called out to convoy those munitions on that vessel and see that they are delivered to the belligerent nations in safety. If there is anything on earth that could make us a party to that war, that kind of conduct would do it. I do not believe the congress of the United States would enact that kind of a law if every senator would follow his own conscientious convictions."

Congressional Record, April 4, 1917, giving debate on joint resolution declaring a state of war with Germany.

Mr. Norris: "I have no quarrel with the man who does not desire to

Norris Said Our Declaration of War Put the Dollar Mark on the American Flag.

have our country remain neutral. While many such people are moved by selfish motives and hopes of gain, I have no doubt but that in a great many instances, through what I believe to be a misunderstanding of the real conditions, there are many honest, patriotic citizens who think we ought to engage in this war and who are behind the president in his demand that we should declare war against Germany. I think such people err in judgment and to a great extent have been misled as to the real history and the true facts by the almost unanimous demand of the great combination of wealth that has a direct financial interest in our participation in the war. We have loaned many hundreds of millions of dollars to the allies in this controversy. While such action was legal and countenanced by international law, there is no doubt in my mind but the enormous amount of money loaned to the allies in this country has been instrumental in bringing about a public sentiment in favor of our country taking a course that would make every bond worth a hundred cents on the dollar and making the payment of every debt certain and sure. Through this instrumentality and through the instrumentality of others who have not only made millions out of the war in the manufacture of munitions, etc., and who would expect to make millions more if our country could be drawn into the catastrophe, a large number of the great newspapers and news agencies of the country have been controlled and enlisted in the greatest propaganda that the world has ever known, to manufacture sentiment in favor of war.

IT IS NOW DEMANDED THAT THE AMERICAN CITIZENS SHALL BE USED AS INSURANCE POLICIES TO GUARANTEE THE SAFE DELIVERY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR TO BELLIGERENT NATIONS. The enormous profits of munitions manufacturers, stock brokers and bond dealers must be still further increased by our entrance into the war. This has brought us to the present moment, when congress, urged by the president and backed by the artificial sentiment, is about to declare war and engulf our country in the great-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

GERMANS FORCED TO VACATE LONG LINE OF TRENCHES

Strong Resistance Unavailing to Stop Poilus in Resumption of Offensive Between Matz and Oise Rivers; Enemy Transport Endangered Through the Loss of Lassigny Massif.

By Associated Press.
Paris, Aug. 13.—The French resumed the offensive today between the Matz and the Oise rivers, making progress to the north and east of Gury and thereby increasing the menace to the Germans at Lassigny, according to the war office statement tonight. Strong enemy resistance was unavailing to stop the attackers.

French Headquarters in France, Aug. 13.—In the French sector the main factor is the desperate energy with which the enemy is clinging to the western and southern edges of Lhiescourt and the hills filling the space between Lassigny and the Oise, which constitute the pillar of General von Hutier's right wing.

On these edges the French hold Gury, Mareuil, Lamotte and Canny-Sur-Matz. A short distance north of Canny is the Bois des Loges. Along this line the enemy has established himself in his 1914 trenches and is fighting his hardest.

GERMANS IN POCKET FIGHT DESPERATELY

Fresh Reinforcements and Guns Brought Up in Endeavor to Hold Noyon-Roye-Chaulnes Line.

By Associated Press.
The strength of the German opposition from immediately north of the Somme river to the river just below Roye apparently has checked the eastward march of the allied troops.

German resistance has not prevented the French on the extreme southern end of the line from winning additional points of great strategic value in the hill and forest region between the Oise and the Matz, where Lassigny and Noyon are the ultimate objectives.

The capture of these places would result probably in the forced evacuation by the Germans of the Noyon-Roye-Chaulnes line and would have a marked effect on the battle line running southeastward past Soissons and thence along the Vesle river.

German Armies in Pocket.
The battle line in the north and on the center remains virtually as it stood Monday, although all the allied troops have bettered their stands slightly and taken additional prisoners. The Americans and French at last accounts still were in the environs of Bray, north of the river, while south of the river the Germans continued in possession of Chaulnes and Roye which seemingly they intend to defend at all hazards. Fresh

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

Royal Palace Hit By Bomb in Aerial Raid on Karlsruhe

Geneva, Aug. 13.—Details received here concerning the recent British aerial bombardment of Karlsruhe say that the northern portion of the station was seriously damaged as also was the arsenal, where there was a heavy explosion. One bomb exploded on the wing of the palace of the Grand Duchess Sophie, killing or injuring several visitors and servants.

A second bomb fell near a cannon factory which, however, escaped injury. A third bomb smashed the windows of the principal church of the city. At the time the church was filled with worshippers, who fled in panic. Many persons were injured. The Germans admit that 11 persons were killed and 26 injured.

Huddleston Renominated Over Wilson's Opposition

Birmingham, Aug. 13.—Congressman George Huddleston, whom President Wilson in a recent telegram characterized as "in every way an opponent of the administration," has been renominated for congress on the basis of the returns available from today's state-wide democratic primary.

United States Senator John S. Bankhead was renominated by a large majority over Frank S. White.

'NO PATCH PEACE,' SAY NEBRASKANS THROUGH REAVIS

State's Fighters in National Army in France Want a Chance to Mop Up the Huns.

Washington Bureau of Omaha Bee. Washington, Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram).—"The American soldier has turned the tide of war on the western front," Representative Frank Reavis of Nebraska, who is just back from France, declared tonight.

Mr. Reavis saw some of the work of the American troops in the fight at Chateau Thierry. With him was Representative Bland of Indiana. They were the first civilians in Chateau Thierry after it was captured. They witnessed much of the fighting in that region. They saw the marine brigade and the rainbow division make charges. They themselves were under fire.

"It is frankly admitted by every French soldier and civilian that the American soldier saved Paris," said Mr. Reavis.

"The American troops have put the fear of God in the Germans. What they have done has effected a complete change in the morale of the French nation. The French were worn out with the long war. There has been a reversal and an uplift of spirit which is wonderful. It is generally conceded that the American soldier is of the greatest in Europe. His one fault is his recklessness."

Saw the Great Battle.
"The Germans never saw such fighting before. I saw the charge of the second division near Chateau-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

German and Austrian Leaders Meet to Discuss All Pending Questions

Amsterdam, Aug. 13.—Emperor Charles of Austria, Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Prince von Hohenlohe, Austrian ambassador at Berlin, and Count von Wedel, German ambassador at Vienna, are expected at German main headquarters tomorrow to discuss all pending questions, according to Berlin advices to the Frankfort Zeitung. The advices add that M. Joffe, Russian ambassador to Germany, had left Berlin for Moscow, to obtain the ratification of a treaty, supplementing the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Austrian Troops and Stores Being Moved For Strike at Italy

Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 13.—The Austrians are reported moving an immense amount of material and great numbers of troops in the direction of Italy and are expected to attempt another offensive on the Italian front.

"We Do Not Kill Babies," Shouts U-Boat Captain

Boston, Aug. 13.—"We are not baby killers, so don't tell any lies about us when you reach land," was the parting shot of the youthful commander of a German submarine which sank the schooner, Kate Palmer, Saturday, Capt. Edward Russell of the fisherman stated on his arrival here today.

While aboard the submarine Captain Russell said he observed the officers and men closely. All of them were young. The commander was not more than 21 and most of the crew were below that age. They evidently were not familiar with the Atlantic ocean and depended wholly, he said, on bulky sets of charts

LINE ON VESLE HELD STOUTLY BY AMERICANS

Another Ineffectual Stab at Fismette Made by Germans; Artillery Active on Both Sides.

With the American Army on the Vesle Front, Aug. 13.—An exchange of high explosive shells, shrapnel and gas projectiles on the front held by the Americans between Soissons and Rheims is taking place. Another ineffectual stab was made at Fismette by the Germans last night.

Today has been comparatively quiet. The front and back areas of both sides along the Vesle are being reached by shellfire but there has been no alteration in the line.

The Germans are digging in, but not in such a manner as to indicate an intention to remain permanently. Reports of observers show it is probably their intention to fight off the Franco-Americans only until they can consolidate their scattered organizations and make a withdrawal over the Aisne in orderly fashion.

Auto Minutemen Corps is Formed by Home Guards
J. W. Parish of the home guards has been assigned to the duty of recruiting a squadron of automobile minute men.

Are You Reading Oh, Money! Money!
By ELEANOR H. PORTER.
Author of "Pollyanna" and "Just David."
Today's Installment on Page 5.

Wool Stocks Sufficient To Last Year If People Economize in Apparel

New York, Aug. 13.—Despite the fact that the government has taken over the entire wool stocks of growers and dealers for war uses, there remains in the hands of jobbers and cutters-up enough material to supply civilian clothing needs for a year, Herbert Peabody, chief of the woolen division of the war industries board, said today in an address before the National Association of Retail Clothiers.

Mr. Peabody advised the clothiers to urge customers to economize by wearing their apparel as long as possible.

Gompers to Head Labor Delegation to England

Washington, Aug. 13.—America's mission to the British trades union congress which meets in London September 17, 18 and 19 will be headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and will tour England, France and Italy to confer with labor leaders.

Mr. Gompers left Washington today for New York for a series of conferences there before sailing. He conferred yesterday with President Wilson. Socialism, he declared, would occupy no part in deliberations of the American delegates. He added there would be no socialist representation.

Former Governor Willis Leads in Ohio Primary

Columbus, O., Aug. 13.—Unofficial returns from 402 precincts in 12 scattered counties of the state tonight indicated that former Gov. Frank B. Willis received the republican nomination for governor over Edwin Jones and John H. Arnold at today's primary election. Governor Cox and the remainder of the democratic state ticket had no opposition.