



BY MAKING THE CZECHO-SLOVAK BAZAAR A SUCCESS, YOU WILL HELP WIN THE WAR.

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

VOL. 48.—NO. 65. Entered as second-class matter May 25, 1906. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918. \*\*\* By Mail (1 year), \$10.00; 6 months, \$6.00; 3 months, \$3.50. Sunday, \$2.00. Two CENTS.

THE WEATHER—		
Showers and cooler Monday; Tuesday probably fair.		
Hour.	Temp.	Dir.
5 a. m.	68	1 p. m.
6 a. m.	68	2 p. m.
7 a. m.	68	3 p. m.
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.
9 a. m.	68	5 p. m.
10 a. m.	68	6 p. m.
11 a. m.	68	7 p. m.
12 m.	68	8 p. m.

# AMERICAN TROOPS SMASH GERMANS ON TWO FRONTS

## YANKEES FIGHTING TO DRIVE INVADERS FROM BELGIAN SOIL

**Voormezele Captured by U. S. Force; Forces on Vesle Advance Two Miles Beyond Juvigny; Germans Left With Little Chance for Effective Resistance Until They Reach Neuville.**

By Associated Press. With the British Army in Flanders, Sept. 1.—For the first time American troops fought on Belgian soil today. They captured Voormezele and were engaged in the operations elsewhere in the same locality. London, Sept. 1.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says he hears that the Americans, besides taking Voormezele, have captured several strong positions between Voormezele and Ypres.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 1.—The American troops in their drive beyond Juvigny last night and today advanced about two miles and captured nearly 600 prisoners, together with considerable war supplies. Again the German defenses north of Soissons have been cracked by the Americans, who tonight have made secure their new positions near Terny-Sorny and on a line along the Bethune-Soissons road. The Americans are at the apex of the general front and the commanding officer, the French general Mangin, supplemented his messages of congratulations to the American commander by expressing admiration for his units' work and admitting surprise that troops comparatively new should have conducted themselves with such dash and brilliancy.

Juvigny in American Lines. Juvigny, the ruins of a village north of Soissons that the Germans fought so desperately to retain, is well within the American lines. It was taken Friday, but publication of details of its capture was not permitted. The Americans have consolidated their positions to the east of Juvigny. They control the zone in advance of the village. American artillery dominate the country and the Germans apparently have been left with slight chance of effective resistance until they reach the broken terrain around Neuville. The German officers were outmaneuvered and their men outfought. Enemy machine guns proved a terrible barrier to the progress of the Americans, but it was not enough. When all was over the Germans unwittingly added a final touch of tragedy when they dropped a high explosive shell into the midst of 187 prisoners the Americans had removed to the rear. Five German captives were killed and scores were terribly wounded.

Enemy Caught Napping. When the objective of General Pershing's men finally was attained the Germans within the town were caught napping. The Americans had completely encircled them. German machine guns and trench mortars all were pointed to the west and the northwest but the assailants appeared out of an arc drawn about their rear. The mopping up of the town and positions immediately adjacent to it netted the Americans 225 prisoners. The German dead have not been counted. The number is big. Two days ago American patrols were a mile and a half beyond Juvigny. But the Germans were not exhausted and there was a repetition of the experiences of certain American divisions north of the Marne when town after town passed back and forth before the Germans were definitely pushed back.

Tanks in Fierce Fight. Thursday night when an American detachment escorted by tanks entered Juvigny, the German line once more was behind the railroad west of the town. A tremendous struggle began. Friday the Americans were instructed to pound the German lines (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

McAdoo Says Railroaders May Celebrate Labor Day Washington, Sept. 1.—Railroad men by order of Director General McAdoo are to be permitted to participate in Labor day celebrations so far as is possible. In an order to all regional directors, Mr. McAdoo instructs them to make arrangements where possible to let railroad men observe the day. He reminds the railroad workers of their high responsibility in helping win the war.

**Are You Reading Oh, Money! Money!**  
By ELEANOR H. PORTER  
Author of "Pollyanna" and "Just David"  
Today's Installment on Page 7.

## Allies Take Peronne, Reach Lens, Storm Fleury

### NICOLAI LENINE REPORTED DEAD FROM WOUNDS

**Bolshevik Premier Shot by a Young Girl Belonging to Intellectual Class After Public Meeting.**

London, Sept. 1.—Nicolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, who was shot twice by an assassin last Friday night at Moscow, has died of his wounds, according to a telegram from Petrograd received by the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Copenhagen.

The latest official news concerning Lenine's condition is a bulletin by Russian wireless Saturday evening.



NICOLAI LENINE.

stating that immediate danger is past and that no complications have arisen. Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—The condition of Nicolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik premier, again at whose life an attempt was made Friday night is reported by the Russian newspaper Pravda to be serious. The newspaper says the premier was shot by a young girl belonging to the intellectual class. The attack on Lenine was made Friday evening after a meeting of laborers where Lenine spoke.

As the premier was leaving two women stopped him and discussed the recent decrees regarding the importation of foodstuffs. In the course of the interview three shots were fired.

A Moscow telegram by way of Vienna says the attack on the Russian premier was made by two women belonging to the social revolutionary party.

### Norse Steamer Torpedoed; Crew Landed at Cape Race

Stockholm, Sept. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Bergsdal has been torpedoed and sunk. According to information received here, 25 men of the crew have been landed at Cape Race, on the southeastern coast of Newfoundland.

### Germany Now on Defensive, Admits von Hindenburg

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in a birthday telegram to Chancellor von Hertling, says: "Germany is fighting a bitter battle. In ever renewed attacks our enemies are attempting to enforce a decisive break through, in which they have up to the present failed. They will continue their useless attempts. A severe battle has still to be fought. The German people know what is at stake. They know that on the battlefields of France and Flanders the German army is defending the sacred ground of the Fatherland. Recent announcements by enemy statesmen show purely and simply the will to annihilation and demonstrate to all of us the fate which Germany has to expect if she is not victorious in this battle. I have great confidence that the Fatherland stands united behind the fighting troops in order to break the insolence of our enemies."

### GREAT SALIENTS IN ALLIED LINES FLATTENED OUT

Marne and Picardy Sectors Reclaimed and Germans Unable to Hold Back Aggressive Wings.

By Associated Press. The Germans continue to give ground before the allies. Daily the trend of events accentuates the insecurity of the German lines and their inability to hold back the aggressors. Where, two months ago, great salients projected into the allied front these either have been flattened out or are in the process of being blotted out, and in some instances the allies themselves have driven in wedges.

With the Marne and Picardy sectors now practically reclaimed, the wings of the present allied offensive are moving in a manner that bodes ill for the Germans. In the north, the wing on the Lys salient southwest of Ypres gradually is bending under voluntary retreats and the pressure of Field Marshal Haig's forces. Following the fall of Kemmel the allied line has been moved further forward until it now rests almost upon the Estaires-La Bassee road, less than seven miles southwest of Armentieres. By wiping out of this salient the menace to the channel ports has been overcome.

On the southern wing, north of Soissons, the French and American troops are continuing their progress. The villages of Leury and Crecy-Aumont have been captured and, crossing the Ailette, a footing has been gained in the woods west of Coucy-Le-Chateau, through which passes the railroad line running from Chauny to Laon. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken.

From Arras southward to the vicinity of Noyon the British and French troops have made remarkable gains.

### Back to Horses.

New York, Sept. 1.—New York today turned back to the horse drawn age in its observance of the first Sunday ban on gasoline. Fashionable streets, normally crowded with autos, rumbled under the thud of hoofs.

### More Than 50,000 Prisoners Taken by British in August

London, Sept. 1.—The British captured in the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5,750 machine guns and 1,000 trench mortars.

### MANY LABOR DAY FESTIVITIES IN OMAHA MONDAY

Circus, Parades and Serious Speeches on Labor and the War Will Feature the Big Holiday.

LABOR DAY EVENTS.  
10 o'clock—Labor day parade, followed by picnic at Krug park.  
10 o'clock—Match shoot, Gun club grounds.  
Circus parade follows Labor day parade.  
Navy and Armours base ball game, Rourke park, afternoon.  
Liberty bazaar, Auditorium, afternoon and evening.  
Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, afternoon and evening.  
3 p. m., Riverview park—"Pageant of Children's Year."  
Special matinees at all the theaters.

Labor day this year, the second since America entered the war, will be largely commemorative of the part labor is playing in the winning of the war. What labor has done and what it will continue to do until autocracy is doomed and universal democracy is established, will be the inspiring sentiment of pageant and speech during the day, and it will be symbolic of the fact that the man who works at forge or anvil, on lathe or at the bench, in any capacity of useful employment, is doing his bit at home to encourage and assist the man at the fighting front in bearing the brunt of battle.

In Omaha the day will be observed on a large scale and in a more solemn spirit, because of this fact, than it has ever before been. At least 10,000 members of all of the local organizations of union labor will appear in the parade, which will start at 10 o'clock, sharp.

On the labor program there will be a continuous round of sports and (Continued on Page Three, Column Four.)

## RAILROAD CENTER AT BEND OF SOMME IN BRITISH HANDS

Towns of Bullecourt and Morval Also Captured; Further German Retirement Indicated by Large Fires Burning in Neighborhood of Lens and Armentieres.

Paris, Sept. 1.—In the region north of Soissons French troops last night stormed the town of Leury and captured a thousand Germans, the French War office announced today. French troops have crossed the Somme canal at Epenancourt seven miles south of Peronne. Rouy-Le-Petit, two miles northeast of Nesle, has been captured by the French. French troops have captured Crecy-Au-Mont, south of the Ailette river. North of the Ailette they have gained a footing in the wood west of Coucy-Le-Chateau, the War office announces tonight.

London, Sept. 1.—Peronne, the railroad center at the bend of the river Somme, taken by the Germans in their offensive of last March, was recaptured today by forces of Field Marshal Haig.

The towns of Bullecourt and Morval also were captured by the British.

The British have reached the suburbs of Lens. Large fires are burning in the neighborhood of Lens and Armentieres. These are regarded as an indication of a further German retirement.

## RAILROAD MEN WARNED TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Must Quit Service Before Running for Office or Doing Campaign Work, McAdoo's Order.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Director General McAdoo today ordered all railroad men, officials and employees alike, to keep out of politics. Coming state and federal elections, as well as the primary contests, the director general said, make it imperative that the conduct of all should be scrupulously guarded that there can be no charge of railroad influence. Pointing out that while railroads were under private management it was common report that their participation in politics was widespread, Mr. McAdoo said under government control there are no longer private interests to serve. "Under government control," says the announcement, "there is no inducement to officers and employees to engage in politics. On the contrary they owe a high duty to the public scrupulously to abstain therefrom." (Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

British troops continue to advance in the Lys salient, southwest of Ypres. The British have crossed the Lawe and are nearing the road from Estaires to La Bassee, according to the war office statement today. Northeast of Bapaume the British forces have cleared the enemy from Longatte and Ecoust-St-Mein. South of Bapaume they have made progress toward Le Transloy.

Lys Line Advanced. The British line in the Lys sector now runs as follows: From Zillebeke to Voormezele, Vuerstraet, to Lindenhoeck, to La Creche, to Donlieu, to the western edge of La Gorge, a suburb of Estaires, to La Couture and then to the old battle line north of Festubert. All of these are in British possession.

Field Marshal Haig reports the capture of Peronne by the Australians, in his communication from British headquarters in France tonight. Flamincourt and St. Denis, in the same sector, were also occupied. London troops have captured Bouchavesnes and Rancourt. Together the English and Australians in the two operations took more than 2,000 prisoners.

St. Quentin Hill Held Firmly. The British war office statement issued today says: "Yesterday evening the enemy repeatedly counter attacked our new position at Mont St. Quentin and was repulsed on each occasion after severe fighting, leaving prisoners in our hands. 'We have made progress in the direction of Le Transloy and during the night cleared the enemy from the villages of Longatte and Ecoust-St. Mein, taking 100 prisoners. 'North of Arras-Cambrai road more than 50 prisoners were captured by us in a successful minor operation east of Haucourt. 'In the Lys sector our advance is continuing. Our troops have crossed the Lawe river and are approaching the La Bassee-Estaires road.'"

Von Hertling Is Anxious For Outlook of the Future

Amsterdam, Saturday, Aug. 31.—Count Von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, today expressed anxiety over the outlook for the future in an address to a delegation of representatives of the Catholic students union. According to a Berlin dispatch, the chancellor spoke of the sacrifices and the demands of the war and declared in addition to the sacrifices of blood, "there are difficulties of food and clothing and manifold deprivations at the present time and I am anxious concerning the outlook for the future."

Germans Admit Their Lines Have Been Pressed Back

Berlin via London, Sept. 1.—The official statement from general headquarters this evening says: "Fighting is proceeding between the Scarpe and the Somme. British attacks here, in the main, failed. At isolated places they pressed back our lines toward the east. 'Between the Oise and the Aisne French partial attacks were repulsed.'"

# ALL AMERICANS NOW IN SINGLE ARMY, SAYS WILSON IN LABOR DAY MESSAGE

Washington, Sept. 1.—All Americans are addressed as fellow enlisted men of a single army, of many parts, but commanded by a single obligation, in President Wilson's Labor day message. At first, the president says, this hardly seemed more than a war of defense against military aggression; now it is clear that it is more than a war to alter the balance of power of Europe, that Germany was striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have, the right to determine their own fortunes. Labor day, 1918, therefore is supremely significant, he says.

Text of Message. The president's message follows: "My fellow citizens: Labor day, 1918, is not like any Labor day that we have known. Labor day was always deeply significant with us. Now it is supremely significant. Keenly as we were aware a year ago of the enterprise of life and death upon which the nation had embarked, we did not perceive its meaning as clearly as we do now. We knew that we were all partners and must stand and strive together, but

we did not realize as we do now that we are all enlisted men, members of a single army, of many parts and many tasks but commanded by a single obligation, our faces set towards a single object. We now know that every tool in every essential industry is a weapon, and a weapon wielded for the same purpose that an army rifle is wielded—a weapon which if we were to lay down no rifle would be of any use.

War Meaning Now Clear. "And a weapon for what? What is the war for? Why are we enlisted? Why should we be ashamed if we were not enlisted? At first it seemed hardly more than a war of defense against the military aggression of Germany. Belgium had been violated, France invaded, and Germany was afield again, as in 1870 and 1866, to work out her ambitions in Europe; and it was necessary to meet her force with force. But it is clear now that it is much more than a war to alter the balance of power in Europe. Germany, it is now plain, is striking at what free men everywhere desire and must have—the right to determine their own fortunes, to insist upon

justice, and to oblige governments to act for them and not for the private and selfish interest of a governing class. It is a war to make the nations and peoples of the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy represents. It is a war of emancipation. Not until it is won can men anywhere live free from constant fear or breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that governments are their servants, not their masters. "This is, therefore, the war of all wars which labor should support and with all its concentrated power. The world cannot be safe, men's lives cannot be secure, no man's rights can be confidently and successfully asserted against the rule and mastery of arbitrary groups and special interests, so long as governments like that which, after long premeditation drew Austria and Germany into this war are permitted to control the destinies and the daily fortunes of men and nations, plotting while honest men work, laying the fires of which innocent men, women and children are to be the fuel. "You know the nature of this war. It is a war which industry must sus-

tain. The army of laborers at home is as important, as essential, as the army of fighting men in the far fields of the actual battle. And the laborer is not only needed as much as the soldier. It is his war. The soldier is his champion and representative. To fail to win should be to imperil everything that the laborer has striven for and held dear since freedom first had its dawn and his struggle for justice began. The soldiers at the front know this. It steels their muscles to think of it. They are crusaders. They are fighting for no selfish advantage for their own nation. They would despise anyone who fought for the selfish advantage of any nation. They are giving their lives that homes everywhere as well as the homes they love in America, may be kept sacred and safe, and men everywhere as they insist upon being free. They are fighting for the ideals of their own ideal—great ideals, immortal ideals, ideals which shall light the way for all men to the places where justice is done and men live with lifted heads, and emancipated spirits. That is the reason they fight with solemn joy and are invincible. "Let us make this, therefore, a day

of fresh comprehension not only of what we are about, and of renewed and clear-eyed resolution, but a day of consecration also, in which we devote ourselves without pause or limit to the great task of setting our country and the whole world free to render justice to all and of making it impossible for small groups of political rulers anywhere to disturb our peace or the peace of the world or in any way to make tools and puppets of those upon whose consent and upon whose power their own authority and their own very existence depend. "We may count upon each other. The nation is of a single mind. It is taking counsel with no special class. It is serving no private or single interest. Its own mind has been cleared and fortified by these days which burn the dross away. The light of a new conviction has penetrated to every class amongst us. We realize as we never realized before that we are comrades, dependent upon one another, irresistible when united, powerless when divided. And so we join hands to lead the world to a new and better day."