

WILSON AND HIS ADVISER SCORED BY SEN. SHERMAN

"Political Autocracy Engaged in Undermining Civil Liberty," Declares Illinois Statesman.

Washington, Sept. 3.—In an address on what he called "an official and personal government," Senator Sherman of Illinois, republican, made a scathing attack in the senate today on President Wilson and his administration and, particularly, Colonel E. M. House, the president's personal friend and adviser.

With ironical references to the president's recent statement that politics is adjourned, the senator asserted that, having elected the president "almost single-handed," Colonel House and a coterie of Texas politicians "are in the saddle and they are doing politics in the same old way."

"I denounce," he said, "a political autocracy covertly engaged, when the nation is in the stress of war, in undermining civil liberty."

Colonel House was characterized by Senator Sherman as "this alleged unselected, unofficial assistant president."

Secretary Baker was referred to as "one who thinks of the war as 3,000 miles away, talks glibly of quantity production of combat airplanes, delays three months the draft law amendment of 1918, opposes universal military training, and says Washington's soldiers at Valley Forge were drunkards and chicken thieves, only to be declared by executive proclamation to be the most capable official that distinguished functionary ever knew."

Regarding Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Senator Sherman said he had made "some sparkling contributions to trade," including the "shocking information that high cost of living was caused by too many delivery wagons; an epic on fish and clams along with a sonnet or two on sheep killing dogs."

HUNS IN FULL FLIGHT FOR EASTERN SIDE OF CANAL DU NORD

Cambrai road with ease today. One force, according to word received at headquarters, captured Inchy-En-Artois, another occupied and cleaned up the entire Buissy switch.

Rain Bombs on Troops.

While this was going on a squadron of airplanes, discovering a large group of the enemy some distance to the east, managed to break through the protecting German planes and rained bombs down upon the masses, and the probably upset any idea the Germans had of making a determined stand west of the canal.

Since that time airplanes report only a few Germans visible for any distance on the western side of the canal, and these observers flew over the whole region at an altitude of only 200 or 300 feet.

During the forenoon the British infantry moved forward so rapidly at many places that they completely outran their own artillery and pressed on with only machine guns preceding them. Since then the guns have been brought up and are pumping shells at the far side of the canal, especially at the point where it is crossed by the Arras-Cambrai road. There is a bridgehead and the concentration of fire undoubtedly is mending the enemy efforts to get his transports and his guns on the east side.

The men can cross by scrambling down and up the sides, probably a few crossings have been thrown over.

Germans Disorganized.

After Inchy was taken, the British forces, among them Royal marines and naval battalions, began a drive to the south past Moeuvres in an effort to reach the Bapaume-Cambrai road before the Germans who were fleeing along it. Provisionally having been taken during the night, the British worked southward and closed the valley of the Hirondele river to Germans desiring to retreat that way, with the result that the enemy forces had to proceed southward, then eastward, probably along the direction of the Bapaume-Cambrai road also.

Some idea of the German disorganization may be had from the fact that a number of crews of German howitzers captured were standing around their guns which they had blown up. Others complained they had had nothing to eat for four days because of disorganization at their rear.

Lack of German shell fire was explained in many instances when gunners captured said they had no ammunition. Many times they said they could have fired with open sights into the advancing British but they had no shells and could not get any.

Sweep Down Hindenburg Line.

The fighting this afternoon seems to be more vigorous along the northern part of the Hindenburg line than elsewhere. The British are sweeping along astride it from the point where it joined the Drocourt line at Queant. Considerable progress is reported and large numbers of Germans have been killed or taken prisoner. Thousands of prisoners are coming into the cages. One army had 6,000 Germans in its cages this forenoon. How many machine guns were captured will not be known for many days, but there were thousands.

The prisoners were of all sorts, including cavalrymen who had been dismounted and fought as infantry. The hard pressed German commanders took men from anywhere, no matter what they were supposed to be doing, and put them in the line with rifles and machine guns in an effort to stem the tide.

How many dead there are, it is impossible even to estimate. The scene of the battle in many places shows that the Germans suffered terrible losses. The German formations which opposed the British have been literally torn to pieces, and the tearing still continues along the Hindenburg line and to the south.

American Casualty List

- The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary Forces: Killed in action, 57; missing in action, 85; wounded severely, 143; died of wounds, 14; died from accident and other causes, 1; wounded, degree undetermined, 82; died of disease, 8; died from airplane accident, Total, 466.
- Killed in Action:**
 Maj. Samuel Humes Houston, Baltimore, Md.
 Lt. Laile Phillip Ambelang, Caccato, Wis.
 Lt. David H. Stubbs, Des Moines, Ia.
 Lt. Raulliff Nevins, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Sgt. James H. Graham, Madison, Wis.
 Edward J. Nolan, Coatsville, Tenn.
 John Todd Hancy, McKeesport, Pa.
 Otto Herover Seiler, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Mike Singer, Weyerhaeuser, Wis.
 Clarence P. Widdfield, Lynchburg, Va.
 William B. Beck, Lancaster, Pa.
 Minor Edgar Bernard, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
 Floyd Charles Boardley, Jackson, Mich.
 William E. Beck, Lansing, Ia.
 Robert J. Bennett, San Francisco, Cal.
 Frederick Blythe, Robe, Wash.
 Vernon Andrew Branson, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Paul Barber, Lena, Wis.
 Carl J. Cook, Gillette, Wyo.
 John Stanley Cooper, Superior, Wis.
 Joseph Robert Cowley, Jackson, Mich.
 Patrick Dugan, New York.
 August G. Gclairich, Homestead, N. J.
 Vernon Andrew Branson, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Ivan Raymond Hamilton, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- MIA:**
 Harry D. Halmbach, Allentown, Pa.
 Joseph Hohn, Moreland, Kan.
 Louis Isoo, Rochester, N. Y.
 Anthony J. Kahan, St. Paul, Minn.
 Jesse J. Lux, Encinitas, Cal.
 William Steven McGlus, Lanes, Mich.
 Joseph Mikolajczyk, Milwaukee.
 Wren J. Miller, Detroit, Mich.
 Marian Szczepanik, Ashland, Wis.
 Frank Spencer, Pontiac, Mich.
 John E. Stetson, Oshkosh, Wis.
 Raymond Tieman, Hamilton, Ont.
 William G. Voelker, Coifax, Wash.
 Herman Walsh, Jamestown, N. D.
 Clarence George Wankat, Jackson, Mo.
 William G. Erdwein, Philadelphia.
 Sylvester Estabrook, New London, Wis.
 Guy W. Pant, Big Sandy, Tex.
 Dominik Grego, Saint Ste. Marie, Mich.
 William Robert Henning, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
- Died of Disease:**
 William Kinner, Amanda, O.
 Wilford Lehman, Riblake, Wis.
 Arthur Luskoski, Menominee, Mich.
 Thomas G. Meehan, Erie, Pa.
 Nidomyz Malinowski, West Allis, Wis.
 George W. Moore, Minneapolis.
 William D. Oyster, Philadelphia.
 Bernard Selberg, New York.
 Daniel J. Sheehan, New York.
 August J. Siniawski, Detroit, Mich.
 Jonathan Taylor, Windsor, N. C.
 Josef Vandepotte, Hibbing, Minn.
Died of Wounds:
 Lt. Lowell P. Watson, Oconto, Mo.
 Corp. Peter Arvid Wayrynen, Troy, S. D.
 Meek Michael Kanner, New York, N. Y.
 George C. Buckles, Elizabethtown, Ky.
 Fred Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.
 William G. Oyster, Philadelphia.
 Allen G. Bratstrom, Seattle, Wash.
 Louis Cabal, Milwaukee.
 William G. Carroll, Greenwich, Conn.
 Albert Daleon, Jefferson Parish, La.
 John G. McRee, Ozark, Ala.
 George Dale Morrison, Germantown, Pa.
 Anthony A. Wall, Stratton, Pa.
Died of Accidents:
 Corp. Charles Mortimer Roy, Jerome, Mich.
 Robert Bridger, New York, N. Y.
 Preston Fields, Tampa, Fla.
 Arthur Osham, New York, N. Y.
 Theodore C. Koethen, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Raymond M. Miller, E. Plymouth, Pa.
 William G. Oyster, Philadelphia.
 Harold Elwin Rice, Fowler, Mich.
Died From Airplane Accident:
 Lt. William G. Garnunk, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Lt. Donald M. Sage, Delaware, Wis.
Died From Accident and Other Causes:
 Corp. W. M. Gidley, Evansville, Ind.
 Michael Bliss, Philadelphia.
 John P. Dacey, Olyphant, Pa.
 William W. Gidley, Evansville, Ind.
 William Johnson, Los Angeles.
Wounded Severely:
 William M. Booth, Detroit, Ia.
 William A. Randolph, Rapid City, S. D.
 Arthur Hurst, Imperial, Neb.
 Charles L. Topel, Menasha, Wis.
 Corp. Wallace F. Curry, South Sioux City, Neb.
 Louis C. Conrad, Natoma, Kan.
 Corvella Darline, Norfolk, Kan.
 Eugene J. Loudon, Clarinda, Ia.
Missing in Action:
 Frank R. Dushberry, Ft. Robinson, Ia.
 Frank S. Parker, Pawtucket, Iowa.

GOV. WHITMAN AHEAD IN N. Y. PRIMARY VOTE

Alfred E. Smith Probable Democratic Nominee; Gov. Phillip Leads in Wisconsin Returns.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Early returns in the primary election showed Gov. Charles S. Whitman was running ahead of Attorney General Martin E. Lewis, his rival for the republican nomination for governor, at a ratio of more than two to one.

Alfred E. Smith, designated by the democrats at their unofficial state convention, was receiving thousands of votes where William Church Osborne, running independently, was polling a few hundred.

In the contest for the nomination for attorney general, Alfred L. Becker of Buffalo, deputy attorney general and chief aide to Mr. Lewis, was running far behind State Senator Charles D. Newton, backed by the Whitman forces. Mr. Becker, endorsed by Theodore Roosevelt, based his appeal for support on his success in unmasking German plots and propaganda.

Interest centered in the participation of women for the first time in the state wide primary. The vote was comparatively light throughout the state.

New Records Made In American Ship Building in August

Washington, Sept. 3.—New records in American ship building were made during August, figures made public today by the department of commerce show.

For the 12 months ending with August, the total output was 1,787,730 gross tons. Before the European war the largest production in the United States was 614,216 gross tons for the year ending June 30, 1908.

Altogether 1,187 ships have been built in 1918 but 777 of them were inland craft. Two hundred and fifty of the sea-going vessels were of steel, of an aggregate of 1,052,382 gross tons and 153 of 274,297 tons were of wood.

The month's output in merchant ships, including those built for foreign owners, was 295,849 gross tons. This included 88 sea-going vessels of 283,099 gross tons. Forty-nine of those were of steel, with a tonnage of 91,102, and 39 were of wood of 91,997 tons.

Registrants Get Chance To Study for Mechanics

An opportunity is given registrants in class A 1 to go to Manhattan, Kan., for six months' instruction in mechanics in Manhattan Agricultural college. This call came Monday to Judge J. J. Breen of the local draft board number 2, and is made to meet the demand for auto experts, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, horse-shoers, machinists and radio operators.

The call lasts three days only as all names will be sent out from the local board September 6.

The local board has appointed the following named men to act as a board of instruction to registrants: Bruce McCulloch, Henry Murphy, Frank Madura, Godfrey Horack, Barney Maslowski and George Collins.

Two Omaha Soldiers Get Commissions at Camp Grant

Two Omaha boys were in the class of the Fourth Officers' Training camp at Camp Grant, Ill., to successfully pass the examinations for commissions as second lieutenants of infantry.

They were: George R. Bierman, 2207 North Sixteenth street, formerly a sergeant in Co. 8, 334th infantry, and Douglas E. Peters, 206 South Thirty-second avenue, formerly a member of Co. 1, 41st infantry.

Going Down! Omaha Temperature Drops; Hay Hats "Ditched"

Some change, eh boy? Omaha shivered yesterday when the thermometer readings dropped from an almost record high mean temperature in August to around 50. There was a quick shift from straw hats to overcoats.

Last night furnaces were aglow for the first time in months.

Rain in many sections of the state made the ground just right for seeding. Farmers had no complaint while city folks were shaking hands with themselves because the inclement weather held off until after the visit of the airman, the Labor Day parade, and the circus.

Oldest Inhabitant was out with the information that it would be a hard winter. But Oldest Inhabitant is by nature a pessimist. Warmer weather is promised for this afternoon and the "storm sheet" on past performances shows there will be plenty of warm days yet.

The semi-cold snap had one good result in that it reminded those who have not laid in their coal supply to get busy.

Now is the time to follow Fuel Administrator Garfield's advice and prevent a coal shortage by beating the winter to it.

GUN PRODUCTION BEING INCREASED RAPIDLY IN U. S.

About 7,000 Heavy and 9,000 Light Brownings Per Month Now Being Delivered.

Washington, Sept. 3.—In an informal summary of the army munitions situation today assistant Secretary Crowell, director of munitions, indicated that rapid progress was being made in the production of rifles, machine guns and some types of artillery. In a majority of the 24 plants at work on artillery contracts, however, he said, the flow of manufacture had not yet reached the production stage.

The output of 155 millimeter howitzers is an exception to this rule, approximately 250 weapons of this caliber having been shipped to France.

Mr. Crowell pointed out that the Bethlehem Steel company was the only experienced ordnance manufacturing concern at work. 19 others have been newly organized, the raw material is being steadily fed in at one end of the plant and the time is nearing when it will emerge at the opposite end in complete guns of all sizes.

Mr. Crowell said the new government plant on Neville Island was designed to make largest caliber high power guns and will turn out nothing smaller than 14-inch rifles.

The contract made with the United States Steel corporation, which is erecting and will operate the plant for the government without profit for the company, contemplates an expenditure of \$150,000,000.

The flow of Browning machine guns from the plants is increasing rapidly. From 6,000 to 7,000 heavy and from 8,000 to 9,000 light Brownings per month are now being delivered, Mr. Crowell said, or enough to meet all requirements in France. Later on it will be possible to supply large numbers of these weapons for training in the United States.

New Y Secretary for Omaha Military Camps

R. N. Radford has arrived in Omaha to become Young Men's Christian association secretary at Fort Omaha, Fort Crook and Florence Field. He was secretary at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and has had 18 years experience as an association secretary.

Dr. Kellenburg, the director of physical work for the central district of the Young Men's Christian association, stopped off in Omaha, while passing through, and made a tour of the camps with Mr. Radford Tuesday.

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- Autumn Frocks**
 Suitable models for shopping and afternoon wear. Delightfully attractive in their simplicity of line and artistic finishing; serge, satin, crepe charmant and other modish fall fabrics—\$35, \$45, \$69.50 to \$165
- The Blouse Shop**
 Some of the most attractive models button close up at the neck in a very becoming manner. In others the necks are round or low. Georgettes, wash satins and gull shades. Priced \$8.75 to \$35.

NEW AUTUMN FOOTWEAR

What is new in Footwear for this season? No doubt, you are asking yourself this question at the present time. And if you are, and you wish to have it answered to your satisfaction, we would suggest that you come in and look over the assortments we have here.

They will give you a correct conception of the styles which Fashion has conceived, and which well-dressed women have approved and accepted for Fall wear. Our comprehensive assortment will give you a good idea of what these new styles are like, and of how savingly they can be secured.



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8th Payment	50c	9th Payment	75c	10th Payment	75c
11th Payment	75c	12th Payment	1.00	13th Payment	1.00
14th Payment	1.00	15th Payment	1.10	16th Payment	1.10
17th Payment	1.10	18th Payment	1.20	19th Payment	1.20
20th Payment	1.20	21st Payment	1.30	22nd Payment	1.30
23rd Payment	1.30	24th Payment	1.40	25th Payment	1.40
26th Payment	1.40	27th Payment	1.50	28th Payment	1.50
29th Payment	1.50	30th Payment	1.60	Last Payment	1.60

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The "White" Sewing Machine sold in this "Club" is priced at \$39.20. But, you are able to buy it for even less by making advance payments and receiving a 10-cent rebate on every advance payment you make. Your savings depend upon yourself. Come in and have everything explained. But whatever you do, HURRY and get in with the fortunate 100-"club" members.

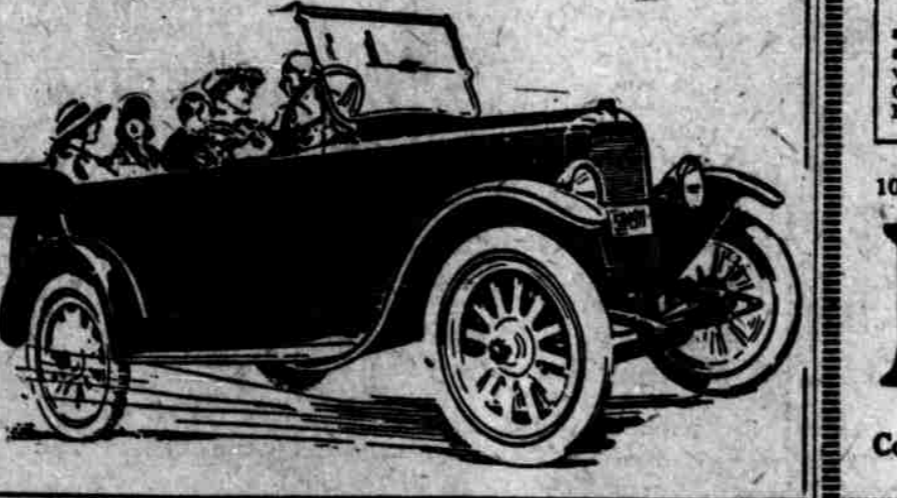
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