



THE WEATHER—	
Monday—Fair Saturday	
and Sunday; warmer Saturday.	
Wind: variable, 6 to 10 m. p.	74
W. m. p.	73
N. m. p.	72
E. m. p.	71
S. m. p.	70
6 a. m.	69
7 a. m.	68
8 a. m.	67
9 a. m.	66
10 a. m.	65
11 a. m.	64
12 m.	63

ALLIES TAKE MANY TOWNS IN DRIVE FOR ST. QUENTIN

HOUSE WORKING ON GREATEST REVENUE BILL IN ALL HISTORY

Ways and Means Committee Chairman Begins Explanation of Draft of Measure to Provide for Raising \$24,000,000,000, of Which \$8,000,000,000 Is To Come From Taxes.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Without evidence of political divisions, congress today began work on the greatest revenue measure in all history, providing for the raising of \$24,000,000,000—\$8,000,000,000 in taxes and twice as much in bonds—to pay America's share of the cost of the war next year, and for loans to its co-belligerents.

In the house, Democratic Leader Kitchin, chairman of the ways and means committee, explained the draft of the bill, while hearings on it were begun by the senate finance committee. Mr. Kitchin's explanation was interrupted by adjournment for the day after his general discussion of the bill and specific reference to the income tax. Beginning with the excess and war profits levies tomorrow, he expects to devote all of the session to completing his statement.

Enactment Next Month Predicted. With Representative Fordney of Michigan, ranking republican committee member, and others expected to speak on the bill, indications tonight were that formal readings of the measure section by section for amendment would not begin in the house before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee, after hearing Mr. Kitchin's statement, said he hoped the bill could be a law by the middle or last of October.

"This bill marks an epoch in revenue legislation of the world," Mr. Kitchin told the house. "It levies twice as much as any nation since the beginning of time has tried to collect from its people."

Hard to Pay, But Necessary.
The taxes, the chairman admitted, will be hard to pay, but he asserted they would be borne "without injury to any industry or individual" and that not a protest against the bill has been made by American business. American business, he declared, is too patriotic, too loyal, too big to think of shirking the financial burdens of the war.

The war revenue measure, Mr. Kitchin declared, is designed to bring to the government the funds absolutely necessary for the war on Germany, places the burden equally and equitably and the committee hopes it will meet with the approval of the administration and the treasury.

"Bit" No Longer Enough.
"These taxes are going to be hard to pay and hard to bear," Mr. Kitchin said, "but they can be paid and they will be, and I want every taxpayer to know that if his burdens are hard because of the burdens of millions of our boys over there are greater and harder and they are making a greater sacrifice and making it nobly and gladly."

"A business man says I am ready to do my bit. The time has come when it is not enough to do your bit; the time has come to do your all. Every business man and every taxpayer should understand that every dollar in taxes that he pays under this bill goes to help this nation save its life. Sometimes I am ashamed that we only raise \$8,000,000,000 by taxes. For the individual and business itself are better off than they were any time in the pre-war years. I have found that 90 per cent of the business men are patriotic and ready to bear their burden, but they can afford to bear them and still be better off than they were in the pre-war years."

Business Profits Increased.
"Business in the three years prior to 1914 had profits estimated at \$4,000,000,000. In 1915 they had profits of \$6,000,000,000. In 1916 they had profits of more than \$8,000,000,000. In 1917 after paying all the war taxes they still had profits 60 per cent greater than they had in the days of peace, and America business after"

Hog Island Contractors Charged With Extortion
Washington, Sept. 6.—Contractors and sub-contractors, who built the Hog Island, Pa., shipyard, are charged with extravagance and extortion during the early days of the work, in a report now in the hands of Attorney General Gregory to be transmitted soon to President Wilson. It was said today the investigation failed to show grounds for criminal prosecution.

General Pershing's Army Soon May Strike Decisive Blow in Battle Now Being Waged On Sectors East of Rheims and of Verdun

Washington, Sept. 6.—The hour when General Pershing's army will be thrown into the battle is rapidly approaching, in the opinion of many officers and officials at the War department.

Developments today indicate to these observers that the German withdrawal was nearing the point when Marshal Foch would make use of every available weapon to prevent the enemy from making a stand in his old positions along the Hindenburg line. **Speed Up Retirement.** Reports indicate the Germans are accelerating their withdrawal along a wide front before the French and British armies that are pressing on their heels. The fact that the British have broken across the old line on the Douai-Cambrai front is regarded as the spur that is impelling the Germans to rush the last stage of their withdrawal.

There is no doubt among observers here that Marshal Foch has mapped out a plan by which he hopes to prevent the enemy from settling into his old lines and reverting again to trench warfare. It is argued that if the enemy attempts to hold the Hindenburg line or such of it as he can, he will have to mass reserves to do it.

May Extend Action to East. A new attack far to the south and east of the present battle area would compel him to rush reserves to that front and it is in such an attack that many officials are confident that General Pershing's army will be employed.

It is noted no effort has been made by Marshal Foch to extend the action to the front east of Rheims thus far. The sector between that place and Verdun has been completely quiet through the fierce fighting to the north. Many officers think an attack may launched there with the object

JUNCTION POINTS ON RAILWAYS FALL TO MARSHAL FOCH

French Penetrate to Depth Exceeding Six Miles Beyond Canal Du Nord; British Seven Miles East of Somme; Americans Gain Positions Dominating Territory in Direction of Rheims.

Paris, Sept. 6.—The French have occupied all their old trenches along the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne river and also have captured the towns of Ham and Chauny in the salient southwest of St. Quentin, says the official communication issued by the war office tonight.

South of the Aisne the American troops have made further progress in the region of Villers-En-Prayeres and Revillon.

The French advance east of the Canal Du Nord at some places has reached a depth of more than 10 kilometers.

London, Sept. 6.—The British troops south of Peronne are advancing approximately seven miles east of the Somme on the general line of Monchy-Lagache, Vraignes and Vincourt, all of which villages have been taken by them, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight. In the Lys sector slight advances also have been made by the British.

By Associated Press.
The Germans are giving ground over the 150-mile front from Ypres to Rheims. Particularly heavy defeats have been inflicted on them by the French in the old Noyon salient, and by the French and Americans in the region between the Vesle and the Aisne, east of Soissons.

To the north, the British have pushed their lines eastward at numerous points for important gains and daily are increasing the menace against the entire German line.

Ham and Chauny Taken.
In the old Noyon salient the French have captured the important junction towns of Ham and Chauny, with their railroads and high roads leading respectively into St. Quentin and Lafer. Across the canal du Nord, they have penetrated at various points to a depth exceeding six miles.

The little forest of Coucy, the western portion of the great wooden sector east of Laon that has barred a direct advance eastward, has been entirely taken, and across the Ailette river General Mangin's forces have reoccupied additional points which have brought them abreast the old German defense line, outflanking the present German line in this region and that north of the Aisne, which is now pressing backward toward the Chemin Des Dames.

Americans Make Progress.
The latest French official report records that French troops on the north bank of the Aisne have reoccupied all their trenches and says that eastward the Americans have made progress in the region of Villers-En-Prayeres and Revillon which brings their front appreciably nearer the Aisne and gives them a position which dominates the territory south-eastward toward Rheims. Much probably will depend on this dominating position together with the pressure that the French to the east may bring in starting a retrograde move by the Germans from the Rheims sector.

St. Quentin Menaced.
With the old Noyon salient now practically blotted out—with all its roads and strategic points in the hands of the French and with St. Quentin seriously menaced by the British and the Germans in retreat from the Vesle to the Aisne, it seems apparent that the enemy soon must re-establish their battle front in the west.

East of Peronne the British are advancing over a front of approximately seven miles toward St. Quentin, having captured many towns. Where the enemy has attempted resistance it has quickly been overcome.

In the north, further gains have been made in the direction of Cambrai and on the Lys salient Field Marshal Haig's men are still engaged in successfully narrowing down what remains of the old salient.

War Department Clerks Put Under Draft Rule
Washington, Sept. 6.—Secretary Baker has ordered the chief of each bureau in the War department to replace by December 31 all men within the draft ages who would be classified in Class I now assigned to duty in Washington or in War department branches elsewhere, with men physically disqualified for general military service.

The positions thus vacated may also be filled by men in the deferred classes where such deferment has been granted on the grounds of dependency.

AUSTRALIANS CROSS SOMME AND DRIVE ON

Substantial Advances Made on Wide Front South of Peronne and in Queant Area.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 6.—Substantial advances again are reported all along the southern part of the line. The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and have driven into enemy territory. St. Christ, Brie, Les Mesnil, Douigt and Athies wood all have been taken. Progress is reported east of these places.

The enemy has been driven from east and northwest of Peronne. Over the whole area, from where the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front, many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard. Villages are aflame between the British positions and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning quantities of materials.

The British have reached the Athies-Ham road and are on the outskirts of Bussy. At Nurlu there has been heavy fighting. Strong German forces fighting desperately with machine guns and trench mortars have caused the British to pause.

Huns Hustling Guns Away.
Along the whole front from the southern extremity to the Bapaume-Cambrai road the enemy artillery fire is dwindling, indicating the Germans are making strenuous efforts to get their guns back of the Hindenburg defenses.

In the Queant area the British, after severe fighting, occupied the ridge south of Moeuvres and captured more German posts around Havrincourt wood. South of Havrincourt wood the advance north and south of Equancourt met with heavy resistance. Just east of here the whole town of Fins is aflame. This resistance probably was offered to give a

Tag Day Nets \$9,323.03 for Omaha Visiting Nurses
The committee having in charge the drive for funds for the Visiting Nurse association announce that the total receipts were \$9,323.03. These figures are a revised count showing all money received.

Wilcox Regains Lead.
Milwaukee, Sept. 6.—With eight precincts missing at midnight, Senator Roy Wilcox resumed his lead over Governor Philipp for the republican gubernatorial nomination. His lead was 235.

German Armies Pervaded By Revolutionary Spirit
By Associated Press.
British Headquarters in France, Sept. 6.—Sparks of revolution seem to be flying in the German army. Prisoners taken by the British mention the distribution of pacifist and revolutionary pamphlets among the troops.

One recently returned from leave said when in company of a large number of Bavarians he was shown revolutionary pamphlets which he was told were being widely circulated. All the pamphlets were violently anti-Prussian and appealed to the men to refuse to fight.

It was said that during the recent fighting the commanding officer of the

Manufacture of Beer To Stop on December 1 Next as War Measure

Washington, Sept. 6.—Manufacture of beer in the United States will be prohibited after December 1, next, as a war measure.

This announcement was made tonight by the food administration, which said the decision had been reached at conferences between President Wilson and representatives of the fuel, food and railroad administrations and the war industries board.

HUNS STILL GIVING WAY EVERYWHERE

Allies at Present Rate of Progress Will Have Back All Ground Gained by Enemy This Year.

With the French Army in France, Sept. 6.—At the present rate of progress the entente allies soon will have driven the Germans from all ground gained by them this year and the offensive operation may enter a new phase.

French cavalry, after passing through Chauny this morning, are in the region of Viery-Nourenil and are advancing towards Tergnier, which is two and a half miles west of La Fere.

Farther north the Ham-Guiscard position has been turned and the enemy is retreating all along the line with the utmost speed.

South of the Oise General Mangin's troops are pressing in close to the enemy's line from which he launched his spring offensive, in the region of the lower Forest of Coucy. French troops are within a mile of that line at Hill 75 and in front of Fresnes.

Near Chemin Des Dames.
Near Laffaux, General Mangin's men are within four miles of the Chemin Des Dames and only about 10 miles from the citadel of Laon.

The forest of St. Gobain, which sheltered the first long range gun that shelled the Paris region and which was the cornerstone of the Hindenburg position at the angle where the line turns to the eastward along the Chemin Des Dames, is under the fire of French guns over its whole extent.

Just south of the river Oise the Germans this morning were still resisting at Sinceny between the river and the lower forest of Coucy with the evident object of gaining further time to save their material further south.

The line follows practically the 1917 front. North of Landricourt the French are fighting from their old first line of trenches, while a little to the southeast they are approaching that line at the ravine of Vauxaillen.

Buenos Aires Wire and Nail Employees Ask Wage Raise
Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.—Two thousand postal and government telegraph employees went on strike last night for higher wages. They formed a parade at the central postoffice and proceeded through the downtown district singing as they marched.

German Marks Decline as Allies Gain on West Front
Copenhagen, Sept. 6.—The present situation on the western front has caused a fall in marks of about 17 per cent, while the pound sterling has risen to \$96.

TRANSPORT TORPEDOED OFF FRANCE

Mount Vernon, Formerly German Liner, Limped Safely to Port After Attack by U-Boat.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The American army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was torpedoed by a submarine yesterday 200 miles from the coast of France while homeward bound. She was able to return to port. The report to the Navy department made no mention of casualties. It was assumed that no one was injured.

No military units were on board, but the big liner probably was carrying some sick and wounded soldiers in addition to her crew of probably 600 or 700 navy men. The extent of the damage was not given in the department's advice, but from the fact that the vessel was able to return to France at a speed of 14 knots officials concluded she was not badly damaged.

The Mount Vernon is the second of the great German liners taken over by this country to be torpedoed. The President Lincoln was sunk recently 400 miles off the French coast while homeward bound.

Before the war the Kronprinzessin Cecilie plied between New York and European ports. When the war began she was on the high seas, bound for Cherbourg and Plymouth with \$12,000,000 in gold bullion in addition to many passengers. Instructions were sent to her master from Germany by radio to return to this country. The liner immediately put back, arriving at Bar Harbor, Me. She later was moved to Boston.

Suit was brought against the North German Lloyd line by banks in New York for failure of the vessel to deliver the gold and the case finally came before the supreme court, which decided against the banks. Later the vessel was seized by customs officials for the shipping board, which had her put in seagoing condition, the crew having damaged the engines. The navy took over the ship and she was converted into a transport.

The Mount Vernon is of 19,503 gross tons and before conversion had a passenger carrying capacity of about 2,000. Her speed is 23½ knots an hour.

"Quiet Day," German Report
Berlin, via London, Sept. 6.—"The day passed quietly along the battle-front," says the German official communication issued tonight. "There were minor engagements in the areas fronting our positions."

Optimistic Messages Mark Lafayette Day Celebration
New York, Sept. 6.—Julius Jusserand, the French ambassador, in an address before the banquet of the Franco-American societies asserted that "the enemy is doomed," and we "shall choose and appoint the day for peace." The banquet was part of New York's celebration of the 161st birthday anniversary of the Marquis De Lafayette, and the fourth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne.

M. Jusserand paid tribute to America's efforts in the war, showed the insincerity of former German peace offers and predicted that the enemy's next peace offensive "will fail as well as his other offensives."

Tonight's meeting was only one feature of the program. At an impressive ceremony in the city hall were read messages from American and allied leaders, all expressing confidence in ultimate victory.

One from Marshal Foch asserted that if the allied deed open their eyes "they would see the blue sky." Other messages were from President Poincare, Marshal Joffre, General Pershing, Ambassador Sharp, Admiral Sims and Count Di Celere, Italian ambassador to the United States.

Addresses were delivered by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and John Jay Chapman, each of whom has lost a son fighting with the allied air forces.

ADD FORT CROOK TO FORT OMAHA BALLOON SCHOOL

As Soon as Water Is Piped to Reservation Personnel of New Camp Will Be Increased to 2,000.

All reports that Fort Omaha is to be abandoned as a balloon school were set at rest Friday evening when Colonel Hersey, commandant, received a telegram from the War department at Washington informing him that Fort Crook had been made a part of the balloon instruction camp.

Fort Crook reservation consists of 500 acres and there are permanent quarters for officers, barracks, hospital and all the equipment for a permanent post on the ground.

The only drawback that stands in the way of manning the post with its capacity of 2,000 or more soldiers is that of water. The water supply at present is only sufficient for the needs of about 500 men and these will be transferred from Fort Omaha as soon as possible.

A bill has passed congress providing for the laying of water mains from Omaha to the fort and as soon as this will have been completed the personnel of officers and enlisted men and equipment at Fort Omaha will be increased to the capacity.

The addition of Fort Crook to the Fort Omaha balloon school will afford a relief to the strain that has been put on the capacity of the latter post to care for the large number of men now in training there.

It will further establish the prestige of the Omaha camp as the largest school of instruction in aeronautics in the country.

Chihuahua City Preparing For Attack by Villa Troops
El Paso, Tex., Sept. 6.—Chihuahua City is preparing for an attack by Francisco Villa on the night of September 15, the second anniversary of his last capture of the state capital, Americas arriving here from Mexico today reported. Villa sent a message to the federal military commander in Chihuahua City saying he intended to attack the city on that date. Villa has established a camp 50 miles southwest of Chihuahua City.

Business Profits Increased.
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