

GERMAN WAVES CUT TO PIECES

ODDS AND ENDS OF DAY'S DOINGS

Heroes Welcomed Warmly
New York, Sept. 19.—Wearing all the decorations for valor which grateful France bestows upon her heroes, seven officers and 79 men of the foreign legion arrived here today to campaign for the Liberty loan. They took New York by storm. So warm was their welcome, in fact, that the bronzed veterans of Morocco, the Marne, and all the fields of France were not only amazed, but embarrassed.

5,000 Soldiers Stricken.
Ayer, Mass., Sept. 19.—Five thousand soldiers at Camp Devens were under treatment at the base hospital today, a majority of them ill with influenza. Six deaths occurred over night.

Strauss Succeeds Warburg.
Washington, Sept. 19.—Albert Strauss of New York, now representative of the treasury department on the war trade board, was nominated by President Wilson to succeed Paul M. Warburg as a member of the federal reserve board.

Railroad Strike Averted.
London, Sept. 19.—Announcement was made tonight that settlement had been reached between the striking railroad employees and their employers.

Orderly Burns Babies.
Montreal, Sept. 19.—The disastrous Grey nursery fire of February 14 last, in which 65 babies were burned to death, was purposely caused by a female orderly of the institution, Berthe Courmarche, who is said to have periodical attacks of fire mania. She confessed today.

Occupation Tax of \$10.
Washington, Sept. 19.—Extension of the proposed special war tax of \$10 a year on business or occupations so as to include all persons in professions and trades earning \$2,000 or more annually was approved today by the house ways and means committee.

Relief Steamer Attacked.
Copenhagen, Sept. 19.—The Norwegian steamship Bjornstjerne-Bjornsen, in the service of the Belgian Relief commission, has arrived at a Norwegian port for repairs, having been fired on by a German submarine. The steamer was attacked outside the war zone.

Archbishop Ireland Sinking.
St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 19.—Archbishop John Ireland of the St. Paul diocese of the Roman Catholic church, who has been ill for a long time, is gradually becoming weaker, it was announced at his home here tonight.

ARMED GANGS RUNNING AMUCK IN PETROGRAD

Persons Murdered Openly in Streets; Authorities Make No Effort to Preserve Order.

Stockholm, Sept. 19.—Numerous refugees arrived today from Moscow and Petrograd, having left Petrograd on September 13. They say that the Russian capital is entirely in the hands of anarchists and that conditions are worse than ever before. There is no police protection for any other means to preserve order and persons are openly murdered in the streets or held up and robbed as there is no risk of punishment for the criminals.

Armed gangs break into houses, stealing and murdering in their search for provisions, money and clothing. Several of the refugees in this way lost all their property.

Royalties Burned to Death.
London, Sept. 19.—The former Russian dowager empress and three princesses and two grand duchesses, whose names are not reported, were burned to death about a month after the Russian emperor was shot, according to a story reaching London.

After the former emperor was killed the women were taken to an isolated village, according to the present report, and made prisoners in a residence. They were there only a few days when a crowd of bolsheviks attacked the house. The women barricaded the doors and the house was set on fire. All the persons in the house perished.

There have been various reports as to the fate of the former Russian empress and her daughters. A London newspaper on September 12 reported that she and her four daughters had been murdered by the bolsheviks. This report was denied a few days later by the bolshevik foreign minister.

Iowa Expects Hard Frost That May Cause Great Damage to Corn

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 19.—(Special Telegram.)—According to predictions of the local weather bureau the entire state will be visited by a killing frost tonight. It will do considerable harm, as corn is only about 60 per cent safe.

GO OVER THE TOP WITH THE BOYS IN THE BEE'S WAR NEWS FROM DAY TO DAY.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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OMAHA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1918.

By Mail (1 year), Daily, \$4.50; Sunday, \$2.50; Daily and Sun., 35¢ outside Neb., postage extra.

TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER:
Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday.

Hourly Temperature:	2 p. m. 61
3 p. m. 62	4 p. m. 63
5 p. m. 64	6 p. m. 65
7 a. m. 66	8 a. m. 67
9 a. m. 68	10 a. m. 69
11 a. m. 70	12 m. 71
1 p. m. 72	2 p. m. 73
3 p. m. 74	4 p. m. 75
5 p. m. 76	6 p. m. 77
7 p. m. 78	8 p. m. 79
9 p. m. 80	10 p. m. 81
11 p. m. 82	12 m. 83

BULGARS USE TORCH IN FLIGHT

Stores and Villages Burned by Retreating Troops; Advance of Allies Extends 12 Miles.

By Associated Press.
London, Sept. 19.—The Bulgarians are in flight in Macedonia and are burning stores and villages, according to a Serbian official statement received here.

The allied troops now have advanced more than 12 miles and their progress has been so rapid that they have not been able to count the prisoners and war material taken. New regiments thrown in by the Bulgarians have been forced to retreat with the others.

The Bulgarians have been defeated completely and the Serbian troops are pursuing them day and night.

The Serbian and French troops have taken the towns of Topole, Potshista, Beshista, Melynitse, Vitoshita and Kasimby. They have also taken the heights of Kuchkov Kamen.

The fighting has been going on since Sunday and the progress is such that there is now a real threat toward the city of Prelep, which is said to be one of the principal bases of the Teutonic allies on this sector of the Macedonian front.

Reach All Objectives.
Paris, Sept. 18.—The following official statement dealing with operations on the Macedonian front was issued tonight by the war office:

"Despite important reinforcements hastily brought forward by the enemy, who defended his positions stubbornly, the offensive of the allied armies continued successfully on September 17. All objectives fixed for the day were reached. Attacks developed on a front of about 35 kilometers and progress was made to a depth of 15 kilometers at certain points.

Allies Take 45 Villages.
"Serbian troops, operating with French and Greek detachments, took, after a violent assault, 45 villages, including Zovik and Stravina and the heights of Polchicht and Bechtich, north of the River Gradshnitza, and the village of Gradshnitza, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy, who had orders to hold it at any cost. In the center they progressed on the hill which is situated near Kozaki, advanced northeast of Kozaki and took a foothold on the hills of Kuchkov. To the east they crossed the Perez and occupied the Massif of Topole. The booty captured was considerable. More than 50 cannon, of which 20 were heavy pieces, fell into our hands. The allied aviators dominated completely over the enemy and greatly aided in the battle by attacking enemy troops.

Lumber Shipments Stopped.
St. Louis, Sept. 19.—An embargo against the shipment of virtually all kinds of lumber from any point in the United States or Canada to any point east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio river, excepting shipments for war purposes, is announced at the St. Louis office of the railroad administration.

By Associated Press.
With the British Army in France, Sept. 19.—Despite the serious menace which the British established yesterday over the Hindenburg line by their capture of ridges northwest of St. Quentin, the Germans this morning continued to nurse their grievances without renewing on a large scale their costly counter attacks of last evening.

Fighting still proceeded, particularly on the extreme flanks of the battle front, where the British were cleaning out strong points and strengthening their line, but the initiative remained entirely with them.

That the situation created by the British seizure of the long Hindenburg outpost line and the dominating heights in front of it could not remain stationary for long seemed a foregone conclusion. Whether the enemy would essay further heavy counter attacks depended entirely

HOW DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE COMPELS POSTMASTERS TO DIG UP FUNDS WHEN POLITICS HAS BEEN "ADJOURNED"

Assistant Treasurer Jamieson Calls Upon Them for Cash Donations Between Liberty Loans.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 19.—(Special.)—Calling attention to the law forbidding the solicitation of funds from federal employees by other federal employees or the solicitation of funds from civil service employees in a public building of the government and then calling upon civil service employees to evade the law by the aid of special delivery letters sent to the 'residence only' of postmasters is shown in a communication sent out by W. D. Jamieson, assistant treasurer from his headquarters in Washington upon a letter head of the committee.

That postmasters under civil service are generally being solicited for funds is indicated by the fact that a letter sent to a certain postmaster in Nebraska is printed on a multigraph machine, the name being deftly inserted at the end of a line where it could be easily removed and another name inserted in each letter. Gives One Postmaster Tired Feeling.

The letter was received at republican headquarters last week from a postmaster, who said that he had been receiving these letters occasionally for some time, until he was tired of it. One time they called upon him for a donation of \$100, but this time they were only asking for \$50. In order to evade the law against the solicitation of funds in the postoffice building, the letter was sent to the postmaster by special delivery letter with 'To Be Delivered to Residence Only' stamped in big letters on the envelope. The postmaster sending the letter did not appear to be afraid of losing his postoffice job, but Chairman Beach in order to not place him in a position, where he might lose out, censored the name from the published letter, although he has the original in his possession.

How to Evade Law.
There are many interesting things in the letter of Mr. Jamieson. One is his attempt to evade a law which prohibits the solicitation of funds from a civil service employee or appointee of the government. He has the audacity to use the United States mails to commit an unlawful act and on top of it urges an appointee of the government to break the law.

In urging this appointee to break the law by taking up another 'notch in his belt,' he shows that the solicitation is being made by wholesale by saying that he has the right to apportion the amount that must be raised in the easiest and fairest way we know of, 'an indication that every postmaster in the country has been apportioned the amount the democratic national committee believes he should pay.

Mr. Jamieson shows that this is not the first time the democratic national committee has broken the law by saying in his letter we are going to ask you to put your shoulder to the wheel once more, 'an indication that this is not the first time that postmasters have been asked to contribute to the democratic campaign fund.

Urges Political Task.
Mr. Jamieson gives another democratic piece of evidence that 'politics had adjourned,' in the following extract from his letter: 'Are we being loyal to him (President Wilson) and our country if we sit still and allow the election of a republican house and congress which will hamper and make more difficult the enormous tasks which will necessarily devolve upon him in the prosecution of the war to a victorious end?' (Continued on Page Two, Column Four)

On the right flank there was especially bitter fighting about Holton village. The British had captured part of this place the day before, but the Germans still held a section of it, with machine guns trained

from every house. These had to be cleared out, and this had to be done systematically by small parties who dared the hostile fire and bombed the occupants into silence.

The eastern part of Fresno was still in the hands of the enemy this morning, with the British holding the western section and pressing the defenders hard.

Australians Strike Savagely.
To the north in the center of the battle line the Australians pushed through to their final objectives and even beyond in some places, with their accustomed thoroughness and disregard for their personal fate. The overseas men worked round these villages which were strongly held and employed a heavy smoke barrage with great success.

Prisoners declare that because of this smoke screen they never knew where the Australians were going to strike next and as a result there was more or less confusion among the Germans opposite them.

Leveguier and Villerst were taken without much trouble. About Harcourt and Templeux-le-Grognard, however, there was hard fighting. There are numerous quarries in this section and these were filled with German machine gunners, who had to be disposed of before the advance could proceed. The delay was not great. The rangy Australians were about and amongst the enemy like a whirlwind, and he was a lucky Hun who lived to take the long trek back to the prison camp.

The Australians had to negotiate three ridges here, and on the last of these the Germans made a determined last ditch stand. Savage work characterized the fighting here but the Germans were forced to fall back little by little until they reached the outpost system of the Hindenburg line. This defense was heavily wired and strongly held. Back of it, on the eastern side of the canal, lay the main Hindenburg line of fortifications.

Democratic National Committee
PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS
429-441 WOODWARD BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.
September 6, 1918.

Just now you are having a little lull from the arduous duties you have so splendidly performed in behalf of the Liberty Loan, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, K. C. and other drives, and I can't think of anything I would rather do than to sit down and write you this letter just to tell you what a wonderful work you have done, what a big part you have had in helping to win this war, and how much we here at Washington appreciate the patriotic way you have gone ahead with it. You have put in long hours every day on top of all your other work.

Instead of that, or rather in addition to that, I have got to ask you to take another notch in your belt, put a smile on your face and 'help some more.' And somehow I know that you will do just that.

The coming Congressional and Senatorial elections are almost as important just at this time as the Presidential election would be, and if you could know the intense activity of the Republicans and the efforts they are making to elect a Republican House and Senate, you could more easily understand why we have got to be on the alert every minute from now until November 5, to see that they do not succeed.

When we look back over the almost unbelievable achievements of our Commander-in-Chief, and the accomplishments of his administration, are we being loyal to him and to our country if we sit still now and allow the election of a Republican House and Congress, which will hamper and make more difficult the enormous tasks which will necessarily devolve upon him in the prosecution of this war to a victorious finish and during the reconstruction period which will follow?

And so we are going to ask you to put your shoulder to the wheel once more, and raise for us the sum of \$50. The quicker you get it to us the more good it will do. Can't you let me hear from you right now, so that I can check up, and know that I can depend upon this sum? Can you get it in to me within a week or ten days? This is not a large sum and we have tried to apportion the amount that must be raised in the easiest and fairest way we know how. And if a number of Democrats and patriots get together it will not be a very great hardship on any one, and when the elections are over and President Wilson is safely backed up, we can all feel a just pride in the fact that we helped to make his burdens a little lighter.

With my sincere appreciation of all the previous help you have given, as well as for this further help, I am
Very sincerely yours,
W. D. Jamieson

P. S. There are two things the Federal law prohibits: ONE: Soliciting money for political uses in a room or building used for Federal purposes. TWO: One Federal office holder soliciting money for political purposes from another Federal office holder.

Facsimile of letter sent by Assistant Treasurer Jamieson of national democratic committee to Nebraska postmasters demanding campaign contributions.

Nation Takes Tips from Methods of State Fuel Heads

Just as Omaha and Nebraska have set the pace as leaders in means and methods of making the thrift stamp and war savings popular, so is the Nebraska fuel administration, under John L. Kennedy, being made a model for emulation by the Washington officials of the federal fuel administration.

The attention of the central body has been called to the effective advertising and other methods of education devised and originated by the Nebraska administration and have recommended directors in other states of the union to adopt many of these.

An instance of this is the action of B. N. Allen, acting director of conservation of the fuel administration, at Washington, asking for Mr. Kennedy to send to Mr. Norris,

federal fuel administrator of Oklahoma, copies of the "Proclamation to the People of Nebraska," issued by Mr. Kennedy. This is considered a model educational document and is likely to be nationally adopted.

Hindenburg Reminds German Army of Duty To Continue Struggle

Amsterdam, Sept. 19.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German army in the field, according to the Zeitung Ammitag of Berlin, in which the German commander-in-chief alludes to the recent Austrian peace offer, saying that it does not involve an interruption in the war operations.

The field marshal adds that a readiness for peace is not in contradiction with the spirit with which Germany is waging the struggle. It is the army's duty, he says, to continue the struggle while waiting to see whether the enemy is sincere and ready for peace negotiations.

"We Make War to Very End of the End," Premier Clemenceau

New York, Sept. 19.—President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university, who arrived here today after a three-months' tour of England and France, said he asked Premier Clemenceau for a message to the American people, and that the premier replied:

"We make war to the end—to the very end of the end."
The next day President Schurman met Marshal Foch and asked for a similar message, and the generalissimo replied:

"Tell the Americans to send as many men as possible and as quickly as possible, because the more men they send the sooner we will bring the war to an end. The American soldiers are fine soldiers."

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ALLIES REPULSE FOE ONSLAUGHTS WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Teutons Counter-Attack Vigorously Northeast of Soissons Against Strategic Positions Threatening High Ground; More Than 10,000 Prisoners and 60 Guns Taken by British in Quentin Drive.

By Associated Press.
London, Sept. 19.—The prisoners taken by the British in the operation begun Wednesday northwest of St. Quentin now exceed 10,000, according to Field Marshal Haig's report tonight. More than 60 big guns were taken.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The French, continuing their attacks southeast of St. Quentin, have reached the outskirts of Bussy, according to the war office announcement tonight. In the Soissons sector numerous enemy counter-attacks west of Juoy were repulsed with heavy losses.

The important town of Contescourt, in the St. Quentin sector, is now entirely in the hands of the French, who also occupied Castres, further to the northeast.

FUNDS TO BUY PAPER LOANED BY 15 BREWERS

Alien Property Custodian Makes Public Proofs of Charges After Senate Calls for Them.

By Associated Press.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The federal custodian of alien property, A. Mitchell Palmer, made public today the names of the 15 brewers, who with the United States Brewers' association, raised a fund of \$407,500, from which \$375,000 was loaned to Arthur Brisbane to buy the Washington Times.

Mr. Palmer acted immediately after the senate had passed a resolution introduced by Senator Jones of Washington calling upon the property custodian to show the proofs on which he made his speech in Harrisburg, Pa., last Saturday, describing the efforts of brewers to control a newspaper in pro-German interest, to exert their influence upon congress and finally on which he charged that the brewing interests had advanced the money for the purchase of a newspaper to "fight the battle of the liquor traffic under the shadow of the dome of the capitol."

Admitted by Brisbane.
Mr. Brisbane, in published statements in the Times, already has stated that he bought the paper with money loaned by C. W. Feigenspan, a brewer and president of the Federal Trust company of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Brisbane also has published a letter from Feigenspan, defining an arrangement by which the loan was syndicated to 15 brewers. Mr. Palmer includes in his disclosure this letter and also documents to support his assertion that the loan was made in a way to conceal its course and purpose.

Included in Mr. Palmer's papers are copies of letters written by Alexander Kosta, evidently a German agent, to Capt. Hans Tauscher, notoriously associated with German propaganda in the United States, and to Dr. Bernard Dernburg, Germany's chief propaganda agent, upon the prospects of buying come great American newspaper. Mr. Palmer connects these with his declaration that the influence which the brewers attempted to exert was thoroughly in the interest of Germany.

Czechs Meet Setback.
In European Russia the bolsheviks and the Germans for the moment seem to have the upper hand over the Czech-Slovaks, who have been compelled to evacuate Volsk, Simbirsk and Kazan. The success of the enemy forces is attributed to a lack of ammunition and other supplies by the Czech-Slovaks. In Trans-Caucasia the British force which recently went to the relief of the besieged Armenians in Baku has been compelled to withdraw into North Persia in the face of the large Turkish forces and the ineffectiveness of the Russo-Armenian aid.

The inter-allied labor conference in session in London has unanimously adopted the 14 points President Wilson formulated as the only basis for peace, as labor's basis for the ending of the war. Likewise unanimous approval was given the stand of President Wilson and the entente powers with regard to the Austrian peace note.

France Refuses Austrian Plea for Peace Parley

Paris, Sept. 19.—An official note issued tonight says that foreign Minister Pichon, in acknowledging to the Swiss minister the receipt of Austria's peace proposal, sent with his letter a copy of the official Journal containing Premier Clemenceau's speech in the senate Wednesday. This speech, he said, constituted France's reply to Vienna.

"We will fight until the hour when the enemy comes to understand that bargaining between crime and right is no longer possible," was one of the main phrases in M. Clemenceau's address.

Nominates U. S. Attorney.
Washington, Sept. 19.—The nomination of Hugh H. Robinson of San Antonio, Tex., to be United States attorney for the western district of Texas, was today sent to the senate by President Wilson.

BRITISH ATTACK UPON ST. QUENTIN FRONT DEVELOPS INTO BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF WAR

On the right flank there was especially bitter fighting about Holton village. The British had captured part of this place the day before, but the Germans still held a section of it, with machine guns trained from every house. These had to be cleared out, and this had to be done systematically by small parties who dared the hostile fire and bombed the occupants into silence.

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