

YANKS ADOPT PLANS TO FOOL HUNS AT FRONT

French Introduce Camouflage and Idea is Quickly Picked Up and Put Into Use by Americans.

Correspondence Associated Press. Behind American Lines in France, Nov. 3.—A make-believe forest stands along the edge of the road at the entrance to the American camouflage station here. It looks as natural as the real woods along the fighting front, with the shiny silver bark of the beeches, the rough, jagged trunks of the old apple trees and the sprouting tops of the dwarf willows.

Yet, every tree in the camouflage forest has a steel core, within which an observer peers forth to watch the movements of an enemy or a machine gun is located to sweep forth from its recess. They are only one of the many strange devices to deceive and mystify the enemy which this American camouflage station is sending forth to the fighting army.

Camouflage is one of the distinctive new products of the war, even in the name, which was used for the first time by General de Castelnau, chief of staff of General Joffre. The word is not good French, but comes from the argot, or French slang, the verb "camoufler," being used by French to indicate any disguise used to capture criminals. For example, a detective camouflages himself by dressing as a coachman.

Early in the war the famous portrait painter, Girton de Stivela, conceived the idea of disguising batteries and buildings by painting them in fantastic patterns blending with the landscape. He laid the plan before General de Castelnau, who, struck with the practical value of the plan, exclaimed "Camouflage." And from that time the words grew and with it grew into a tremendous magnitude this art of misleading the enemy.

The American army has been quick to make a full use of the strange new weapon of warfare and the camouflage plant is one of the most complete in existence with a working force of nearly 1,000 and a staff including many of the well-known mural artists and decorators and sculptors of America, all of them engaged in producing these curious devices by which military armies deceive the enemy.

One of the officers, Captain Homer Saint Gaudens, is a son of the American sculptor, Saint Gaudens. Another, Major Tracy, is a prominent architect who did much of the work on the Lincoln Memorial. Lieutenant Barry Faulkner, is an American mural artist and Lieutenant Sherry Frey, an American sculptor in Paris. Sergeant Leslie Thrash and F. Earl Christy and Corporal J. W. Lee are American illustrators; Walt Lee is a cartoonist and Sergeant Murphy is an American mural decorator whose work is well known in England.

But there must be something more than stage properties in the productions of these artists, they must be practical and suited to the uses of warfare, and it is the part of Colonel Bennion, head of the camouflage station, to keep these artistic productions within practical limits. The colonel is an engineer officer with West Point training, and when army camouflage is adopted for American army uses, it has the double merit of being the product of American artistic skill and at the same time an eminently practical device from the standpoint of military engineering.

Farmer Repays Uncle Sam; Puts \$45,000 in Bonds
Spokane Wash., Nov. 3.—In repayment of the "start," he says Uncle Sam gave him 47 years ago when he homesteaded in what is now in Stevens county, Washington, Edward John, a prosperous farmer of that section subscribed for \$45,000 worth of bonds of the fourth Liberty loan.

With American Submarine Fleet in Foreign Waters



COMMANDER OF U.S. SUBMARINE.

This remarkable photograph, showing the commander of an American submarine operating in foreign waters at work in his little

BRILLIANT PART TAKEN BY YANKS IN HAIG'S DRIVE

(Continued from Page One.) taken by the Americans in the Audenaerde sector was 1,500. The capture of Valenciennes was a fine piece of generalship. In their drive of Friday the Canadians pushed across the Rhonelle and established their lines east and west below the city, then turning sharply southward. Above the city's northern limits the whole country had been flooded so there was no possibility of attacking across it.

Thus the Germans were cut off by water to the north and by the British to the west and south. The eastern exit from the city was the only one left open. One other possible means of escape was by smashing off the point of the Canadian salient to the south of the city.

Then the Germans rushed out, by the eastern gates of the city, with all possible material, leaving snipers and machine gunners who have been giving their lives to protect the rear of the main German line. German transports and troops raced to the northeast along the highway leading to Mons. Meanwhile, British guns were working destruction in the retreating ranks of the foe.

Hun Losses Tremendous. South of Valenciennes, where the Canadians have been operating, the German losses were tremendous. More German dead are strewn on the battlefield than the Canadians ever have seen before in a similar area.

The prisoners reached some 4,000 this morning and they are still coming in. One Canadian brigade took more prisoners than its total strength of infantry.

German troops today were throwing explosives and gas into the defenseless city which the British have so carefully avoided bombarding because of the danger to civilians.

Despite this danger the streets were filled with people cheering hysterically at their release and acclaiming their deliverance.

wardroom while the vessel is submerged. The photo was made while the submarine was plowing through the deep, 100 feet under the surface.

Wilson Gives His Support to Walsh for U. S. Senate

Boston, Nov. 3.—A telegram from President Wilson saying that he "would feel confident of the support" of former Gov. David I. Walsh, democrat, if he were elected to the senate, was received by Edward A. Filene last night. Mr. Filene had wired to the president asking his attitude toward Mr. Walsh in view of a statement made by Senator John W. Weeks, his opponent, in a speech this week that Mr. Walsh had been unable to obtain the president's personal endorsement of his candidacy.

The president's telegram follows: "Your telegram calling my attention to statement in Senator Weeks' speech at Fitchburg, Mass., received. If any doubt exists as to my attitude toward Mr. Walsh I am glad to have an opportunity to say I would feel confident of his support and Mr. Weeks has given me every reason to be confident of his opposition."

War Revenue Bill Revision Suspended Until November 8

Washington, Nov. 3.—Revision of the \$8,000,000,000 war revenue bill was suspended by the senate finance committee until November 8, to allow members to participate in elections next Tuesday and to afford time for recapitulation of the committee's work to date.

Sale of Vodka Will Be Resumed in Siberia

Vladivostok, Nov. 3.—The official All-Russian Telegraph agency announced today that the Omsk government intends to resume the sale of vodka as a government monopoly. The minister of supplies says that the 1,714,000 bushels of grain necessary for the annual operation of the Russian distilleries can be spared without causing a serious food shortage.

G. O. P. PRESENT TICKET 100 PER CENT AMERICAN

(Continued from Page One.) Metropolitan water board, the last being without opposition.

The polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Election Commissioner Moorhead states that he has issued more than 7,000 challenges, most of which are cases of removals of voters who neglected to have their registrations revised.

Mr. Moorhead estimates that the total vote of Douglas county will be 25,000.

Samuel R. McKelvie, who spent several days in Omaha during the past week, finished here with a feeling that his cause is in safe hands, and that his optimism will be justified, when the votes shall have been counted on next Tuesday night. He said that he felt that he had more than met every statement made by the opposition.

Congressman Lobeck has returned to Omaha and will meet at Farnam street by a former supporter, who, by the by, is out this time for Jeffers.

"What's the matter, congressman, haven't you got the flu have you?" asked the former Lobeck man. Lobeck tried to smile, but the weight of war on his mind could not be overcome by forced merriment.

The fact of the business is, that Lobeck is worried and not even the boyish good-nature of Jim Hanley can make him feel otherwise.

Albert W. Jeffers, republican congressional candidate, has practically brought his campaign to a close. He has put in several busy weeks through Douglas, Sarpy and Washington counties, making a favorable impression everywhere by conducting a dignified and clean campaign.

"We are tired of having a messenger boy represent the Second congressional district in congress," is an expression frequently heard along political row.

A communication from "One Who Knows" gives a reminder of some things folks might forget. It reads: "With your permission we would like to say a few words in regard to the coming election. After reading the democratic papers, it looks as if the patriots are all on the democratic ticket, but let us see: M. L. Endres, county treasurer and candidate for re-election, was born in Germany. His head deputy is of German descent and the five best-salaried positions are filled by Germans. The ex-manager of Val Peter's German language paper is one of his chief deputies. When our first Red Cross drive was started, Mr. Elias, one of his clerks, asked to get off so he could play in a voluntary band for a few days, but Mr. Endres said 'No, and that was final. Where do our 'pros' come in? Let us keep the records straight. These are indisputable facts. Investigate a little before you vote. Some of the democratic newspaper patriots need investigation. Make no mistake."

Harry V. Hayward, one of the wheel-horses of local democracy, told Congressman Lobeck's secretary, "Jim" Hanley, that he intended to vote the republican ticket tomorrow.

FIRST K. OF C. MARTYR IN FRENCH WAR SERVICE.



EDMUND H. LENNON.

Edmund H. Lennon of Joliet, Ill., was the first martyr in the Knights of Columbus overseas service. He died at Nuilly, France, October 21. Lennon was formerly a star baseball player. He played with the famous Lennon team, composed of nine brothers. His death was the first break in the team.

republican meeting where you belong," retorted Hanley. "That's where I am going," Hayward replied, testily. And Hayward is not the only democrat who is sore at the methods of the democratic machine, including Arthur Mullen and his statements pertaining to negroes and woman's suffrage.

Seals on Puget Sound Follow Modern Piper

Seattle, Nov. 3.—Phonographs music lured scores of destructive hair seals of the lower Puget Sound to their deaths last summer, according to Ed Corfee, who spent several months at Useless, Spentny and Cultue bays, south of here, killing the seals that prey upon the salmon. Corfee is a hunter, employed by the Washington Fish and Game commission.

A phonograph and a rifle were the principal items in Corfee's outfit. According to his statement, he played his phonograph on the rocks, whenever a seal put its head above the surface, Corfee's rifle spoke and the seal dropped. Each seal is said to be able to destroy \$1,000 worth of salmon a year.

This disaffection came to a head when Hayward called Hanley to account for the faux pas promoted by democrats Saturday night at Fifteenth and Farnam streets. Selecting the particular corner where the republicans had arranged a meeting, aroused Hayward's anger.

"Why did you want to pull that stuff for?" Hayward asked. "You had better get over to the

HUNS PREPARED TO MEET ATTACK FROM THE SOUTH

(Continued from Page One.) mauthe pursuit planes harassed the troops along the roadways with machine guns and small bombs.

The weather was cloudy, but it was the first really clear day on the ground since the offensive of the Americans was resumed. There were various combats in the air. Two German machines were brought down. Three American planes are missing. The aviators report regarding the retreat of the enemy east of the Meuse is as follows: "At Remoiville a troop train of 19 cars was leaving, northward bound. We saw great crowds of enemy troops along the railway siding. We fired upon them and they fired back with incendiary bullets. All northbound roads out of Remoiville were filled with troops."

According to previous reports at least four Austro-Hungarian divisions were opposing the French and Americans east of the Meuse in this sector.

Clear Bourgogne Woods. The American and French troops today completed the clearing of the enemy out of the Bourgogne woods by their junction at Noiral. They then pushed forward northeastward and captured in rapid succession Châtillon-Sur-Bar and the Bois Duchesne, where the northern edge of the wood was reached.

The action at this point was predominantly French, but with the Americans assisting with patrols, who first pushed westward to effect a liaison and then turned north-eastward with the French until they met other Americans near Châtillon and pinched out another slice of terrain.

Argonne Region Cleared.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The Argonne region has been cleared of the enemy by the French and American forces, the war office announces tonight. Numerous villages and important positions were captured in Sunday's fighting.

Storm Enemy Steel Works.

London, Nov. 3.—British troops last night stormed the steel works held by the Germans southeast of Valenciennes and, advancing one and one-half miles to the east, completed the capture of the village of St. Sauve, the war office announced today. Haig's men took prisoner 5,000 Germans in two days of fighting on this front.

The Germans are retreating to the east and southeast of Valenciennes, Field Marshal Haig reports from headquarters tonight. The British

are following the enemy up and taking prisoners.

Belgians Advance Swiftly.

Havre, Nov. 3.—Marked progress by the Belgian army is indicated by the latest report from Belgian headquarters. The Belgians have reached the west bank of the canal, which runs between Ghent and Neuzen in a northerly direction, and thereby have reclaimed a further large section of their country.

Allies Near Ghent.

With the Allied Armies in France and Belgium, Nov. 3.—The Franco-Belgian troops this morning had reached a line within five miles of Ghent. French cavalry last night were reported to St. Denis-Western three miles southwest of the city.

In the meantime French and American forces occupied Audenaerde, further south. Americans had battled their way across the Scheldt between Heurne and Byne, to the north of Audenaerde.

The allied line in front of Ghent at latest reports lay approximately north to south, through Vinderhaute, east of Widenriesch and Laethem-St. Martin, with cavalry advancing toward Ghent from the southwest.

Valenciennes was virtually free this morning of German gunners who were left behind to fight rearguard actions when the enemy withdrew Friday night and today lay well behind the consolidated British line, which ran approximately between St. Sauleve and Perseau, both of which places were captured yesterday.

Five thousand civilians had remained behind in Valenciennes throughout the fighting, the remainder, about 29,000 were evacuated by the Germans during the past week, principally to Mons. A number of the residents yesterday and last night lost their lives as a result of further enemy bombardment with high explosives and gas shells.

In the course of last night French captured the villages of Givry and La Croix-Au-Lois. Fourteen additional guns and 2,000 prisoners have been taken by the French in the Aisne operations.

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"It's a significant fact that no do better cleaning than the Casey Cleaning Co. Some offer better service, others better prices—apparently—but none better cleaning, dressing, altering and repairing."

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To the Voters of Nebraska

As I am a widow with no husband to vote I can only aid in the defeat of Senator George W. Norris and the election of John H. Morehead by an appeal to the patriotism and sense of justice of the people of Nebraska.

When my husband died, my two sons, Sylvester and Leo, of military age, took charge of our store business and carried it on until the United States declared war. We sold out the store and they both volunteered before there was any draft law. In fifty-eight days they were in France and were there training and in the trenches and in the fighting for over a year. The great battle of Chateau-Thierry began July 18 and on the following day both of my sons were killed in that terrific fight.

They had been in France ten months defending their country while men of the caliber of Senator Norris were quibbling and delaying things at home.

Ex-President Roosevelt and his good wife had four sons of military age and they gave them all to the country's cause and I praise them for it. I gave only two, but I gave all I had. The Roosevelts have one son buried on foreign soil; both of mine are buried there. Yet Senator Norris says that my sons died fighting for the money lords and for a flag with a dollar mark on it. If my sons were here to vote or if my husband were here they would vote for no man that expresses such sentiments; they would sure vote for John H. Morehead, whose only son is fighting in France for the American flag and all that it represents.

I have no use for the kaiser or his country and surely I have no love for the German army, but the men that fired the guns that killed my sons shot them in the front. I have a much higher regard for even the kaiser's soldiers who shot at my sons in front than for the Nebraska senator.

I am only one woman. But I feel that on election day the men of Nebraska will be deciding between Senator Norris and my two boys who perished at Chateau-Thierry.

Mary Sanders
Ewing, Neb., Nov. 2, 1918.

McKELVIE Republican Candidate For GOVERNOR

S. R. McKelvie is the Republican candidate for Governor. We believe that he knows the hearts of the people of Nebraska and that, if elected, he will faithfully reflect their sentiments and ideals.

Mr. McKelvie was born and reared on his father's farm in Clay county, where he remained until he became of age. All his interests are and always have been in Nebraska. For more than thirteen years he has been directing the destinies of Nebraska's pioneer farm paper, "The Nebraska Farmer," of which he is publisher and principal owner. This has kept him in immediate touch with industrial business and social conditions throughout the state.

Mr. McKelvie's political record is an open book. He was Lieutenant Governor of Nebraska from 1913 to 1915, a member of the State Legislature from 1911 to 1913, and a member of the Lincoln City Council from 1908 to 1909. The following is quoted from Mr. McKelvie's platform:

"I stand for the prosecution of the war until the unconditional surrender of our enemies. And I believe that every individual should be permitted to do his share regardless of party affiliation. Partisanship must be eliminated from all war activities. I denounce profiteering and discrimination in price fixing. I favor state and national prohibition. I favor equal suffrage. I favor the development of all natural resources of the state. More efficient and economical distribution of the products of the fields and factories of Nebraska must be encouraged. Waste, graft and favoritism in public office must be displaced by efficiency and honest service."

McKelvie is definitely opposed to the Hitchcock-Mullen-Gooch Machine, which has for so long dominated Nebraska politics. McKelvie's election will mean the return of representative government to Nebraska. A vote for McKelvie is a vote against the machine.

Swat the Machine By Voting for McKelvie for Governor

Republican State Committee

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