

BRIEF BRIGHT BREEZY BITS OF NEWS

MRS. WILSON EXPECTED AT PARIS WITH PRESIDENT Paris, Nov. 17.—(Havas)—The Echo de Paris says that Mrs. Wilson will come to Europe with President Wilson.

HELSINGFORS BREAD FLOUR SUPPLY EXHAUSTED Stockholm, Nov. 17.—(By Associated Press)—Reports from Helsingfors say bread flour is exhausted. The situation is said to be desperate.

200 NAVAL CADETS DROWN WHEN HUNS SINK VESSEL Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Two hundred cadets and 103 sailors on the German training ship, Schlesien, were drowned when it was sunk by two German battleships lying the red flag.

EX-EMPRESS TO JOIN WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN London, Nov. 17.—The former German empress and the wife of the former German crown prince will leave for Holland in a few days on a special train provided by the workmen and soldiers' council, according to Potsdam reports received at Copenhagen by the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph.

HARBOR UNION WINS STRIKE FOR WAGE INCREASE Havana, Nov. 17.—The strike of the Confederated Harbor unions, which has held up shipping in Havana harbor for the past 15 days and which led to the recent general strike, has been settled. The men will return to work tomorrow, at an increase of 20 per cent in wages for day work and 10 per cent for night work. Recognition of the union will be granted.

RED MEN AFFLICTED AND WITHOUT DOCTORS. Salt Lake City, Nov. 17.—Nine Indians at the Goshute reservation at Ithapa, near the Nevada state line, are dead of influenza, according to word received here late today by Dr. T. B. Beatty, state health officer. The Indians are without the services of a physician and an urgent appeal was sent to Salt Lake for doctors and nurses. Dr. Beatty announced that it would be impossible to comply with the request because of the scarcity of doctors and nurses here, but promised relief as soon as help could be spared.

LUXEMBURG MAY BE TURNED INTO A REPUBLIC Geneva, Nov. 17.—The Lausanne Gazette says it learns the people and parliament of Luxembourg will demand the abdication of the Grand Duchess, who is considered the symbol of German intrigue. The members of the liberal party desire the grand duchy transformed into a republic, attached to France.

SPANISH "FLU" MORE DEADLY THAN WAR Washington, Nov. 17.—The recent epidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American expeditionary forces from all causes.

COL. AND MRS. ROOSEVELT TO VISIT QUENTIN'S GRAVE New York, Nov. 17.—Colonel Roosevelt today authorized the announcement that he and Mrs. Roosevelt would visit the grave of their son, Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, in France at the spot where he fell, after his airplane had been shot down by the Germans.

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VOL. 48.—NO. 131. Entered as second-class matter May 29, 1906 at Omaha, Neb., under act of March 3, 1879

OMAHA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1918. ***

By Mail (1 year), Daily, \$4.50; Sunday, \$2.50; Daily and Sun., \$5.50; outside Neb. postage extra

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AMERICAN ARMY ON MARCH

GERMANY TO SEND VESSELS TO U. S. FOR FOODSTUFFS

British Government Will Modify Blockade in Order to Relieve Defeated Enemy; Report of Threat by Wilson to Denounce Armistice Denied Authoritatively at Washington.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 17.—The British government is arranging for the departure to the United States of a number of German vessels for the purpose of bringing to Germany foodstuffs which the allies will permit Germany to receive.

Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—According to a Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende, President Wilson has informed the German government that maintenance of law and order is a pre-requisite of the armistice, and that if the Russian bolshevik representatives are received in Berlin the armistice agreement will be dissolved.

Copenhagen Report Denied Washington, Nov. 17.—It was stated authoritatively tonight that Germany has not been informed by President Wilson that the armistice will be denounced if the Russian bolshevik representatives are received in Berlin.

No reference has been made to the Russian bolshevik in any of the diplomatic correspondence between Washington and Berlin, it was said. At the opening of the meeting, Rev. Mr. Mackay related the circumstances of the inception of the idea, as he was walking along the street with his son.

The only reference to the disturbed state of affairs in Germany made by the president was said to have been contained in Secretary Lansing's note of last Wednesday informing the German government that the president was ready to consider and take up with the allies the matter of supplying food to Germany provided he could be assured that "public order is being and will continue to be maintained."

It was assumed here that the Berlin dispatch to the Berlingske Tidende was based on this note.

More Rulers Abdicated. Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Grand Duke Ferdinand IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have abdicated.

Former Grand Duke Ferdinand has arrived here with his English-born wife and children. The Danish king, who is a brother of the former grand duke, received the party.

Basel, Nov. 17.—(Havas.)—More of the smaller German principalities have followed the example of their larger neighbors and have taken steps toward establishing republican forms of government.

Saxe-Meinigen has been proclaimed a republic and all estates owned by princes are made public property.

A special dispatch from Karlsruhe says that the provisional government has announced that Grand Duke Friedrich II has abdicated, and that Baden is a free republic.

German Warship Interns in Stockholm Archipelago Stockholm, Nov. 17.—The German armored coast defense vessel, Beowulf, arrived late last night in the northern Stockholm archipelago.

Eighty Persons Arrested in Riots at Copenhagen London, Nov. 17.—Grave syndicalist riots occurred in Copenhagen Thursday night, according to an Exchange dispatch.

Naon's Resignation Accepted. Buenos Aires, Nov. 17.—After a special meeting today President Irioyen announced he had decided to accept the resignation of Dr. Romulo Naon, Argentine ambassador to the United States.

Pope Denies Feeling Regret Over Italian Army's Victory Rome, Nov. 17.—The official vatican-organ today prints a letter from Pope Benedict to Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, in which the pontiff says that after the recent success of the Italian armies, efforts were made to excite in the Italian public mind, the belief that the pope has experienced some regrets over the victory.

President Sets Day for All to Join in Giving Thanks

Washington, Nov. 17.—President Wilson, in a proclamation today, designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice.

It has long been our custom to turn in the autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation.

While we render thanks for these things, let us not forget to seek the Divine guidance in the performance of those duties, and Divine mercy and forgiveness for all errors of act or purpose, and pray that in all that we do we shall strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual respect upon which we must assist to build the new structure of peace and good will among the nations; Wherefore,

I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the ruler of nations.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

ITALIAN LINES MOVE FORWARD AS FOE RETIRES

Americans, Headed for Tolmino, Move So Fast Food and Equipment Fail to Keep Pace With Them.

With the Italian Army in Northern Italy, Nov. 17.—Gen. Vittorio Alfieri, member of the Italian war commission, former minister of war, and former food controller, died today of influenza. He had played a most prominent part in Italy's war organization.

All the army commands are moving forward in order to keep in close touch with the evacuating troops. The Americans, headed for Tolmino to take up positions on the frontier, are moving so fast that their food and equipment transport has been unable to keep pace with them.

The organization of the international convention, members organized a local council, with Col. J. M. Banister, president; Mrs. Charles Offutt, vice president; Edward J. Hatch, secretary-treasurer, and Rev. Mr. Mackay, chaplain.

Von Mackensen's Troops Disarmed in Hungary Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—The German field marshal Von Mackensen who has been operating in Roumania arrived yesterday at Debreczin, Hungary, with 2,000 of his troops, according to a dispatch from Vienna. The troops were disarmed and started towards Germany.

Germany to Elect National Convention in January Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—The German government expects to hold elections for a national convention in January, says a Berlin dispatch received here.

Von Tirpitz, Author of Ruthless 'Sub' Warfare, Flees to Switzerland Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—Admiral Von Tirpitz, former minister of the German navy and the man chiefly responsible for Germany's intensive submarine campaign, fled to Switzerland immediately after the revolution in Germany broke out, says the Frankfort Gazette.

Allied Military Must Take Steps to Enforce Armistice at Brussels

London, Nov. 17.—Confirmation has been received here that Germans are pillaging or destroying property in the suburbs of Brussels. Although the movement is in no sense revolutionary, it is regarded probable that allied military steps will be necessary to enforce the armistice.

Belgian Forces Enter Antwerp and Are Within Sight of Brussels; British Armies Move Forward.

ALLIED ARMIES BEGIN ADVANCE TOWARD RHINE

Paris, Nov. 17.—French troops have occupied Mulhausen, Sedan, Gravelotte, the forts south of Metz, Munster and Altkirch, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

French Occupy Mulhausen. Paris, Nov. 17.—French troops have occupied Mulhausen, Sedan, Gravelotte, the forts south of Metz, Munster and Altkirch, according to the French official communication issued this evening.

British Line Advanced. London, Nov. 17.—The official announcement of the advance of the allied armies says:

"General Phummer's Second army and General Rawlinson's Fourth army today commenced their advance, in accordance with the terms of the armistice, in conjunction with the allied armies."

"At the end of the day's march our advance troops had reached the approximate line of Oerfontaine, Puy, Pieton, La Louvure Soignies, Enghien and south of Ninove."

Linger in Brussels. Brussels, Nov. 17.—Brussels has not as yet been liberated. German patrols and some other enemy troops are still lingering in the city, but "the heart of Belgium," which has been stilled for four years, began again to beat today as King Albert's soldiers resumed their march toward the capital.

City Slightly Damaged. Outwardly Brussels is intact, except for a few houses near the North station, which have been wrecked.

It is authoritatively stated that only seven civilians were killed and several wounded, but many Germans lost their lives. Retreating German troops are not passing through Brussels, but are avoiding the city.

Winston Salem, N. C., Nov. 17.—At least five persons are known to have been killed and probably a score of others injured, several seriously, in a riot here tonight which resulted from the efforts of a mob of several thousand men to storm the city jail and lynch a negro accused of shooting J. E. Childress and Sheriff Flynn and attacking Mrs. Childress last night.

Tonight firing still was going on in different parts of the city, the mob finally having broken into small groups. Efforts of the home guards and the police to restore order were unavailing even at that time and Governor Bickett was asked to intervene.

The roads are still blocked with blown up bridges and general wreckage. There are thousands of uncounted prisoners being the Italian front.

Prisoners with whom the correspondent talked indicated the greatest interest in American political events. They do not regard the United States as an enemy.

"Wilson is our God," said one man. "He finished the war and also is helping us to freedom."

The police cleared the crowd out of the building and the mayor called out the home guards. Quiet prevailed for a time, but at night the mob had reformed and started marching to the jail.

When the mob broke for the jail firemen turned water on them, but the rioters fought their way into the prison. They did not find the negro they sought and leaving the jail they gradually dispersed.

International League of Prohibition Planned Columbus, O., Nov. 17.—Establishment of an International League of Prohibition and the development of the foreign mission activities are two purposes which leaders expect to become realities as a result of the worldwide prohibition conference which will be held here November 19 to 22, inclusive.

"Neither the enemy powers nor our own people regarded our military situation such as to make desperate measures necessary. I proposed that the government as a first measure should state exactly its program of war aims and demonstrate to the world our agreement with President Wilson's principles and our readiness to undergo heavy

PERSHING'S FORCES OCCUPY TERRITORY LEFT BY GERMANS

Soldiers Start Blithely for New Adventure, Many of Them Newly Uniformed and All "Polished" as Though for Inspection; Troops Advance Not in Line of Battle, But in Columns.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Nov. 17.—(8:55 P. M.)—The American Third army has been designated as "The Army of Occupation." It will be under the immediate direction of General Pershing, the commander-in-chief, who will be in command of the American positions in occupied territories.

The Third army will consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, Forty-second, Eighty-ninth and Nintieth divisions, which, divided among the Third and Fourth corps, will consist for the present of about 250,000 men. It will be commanded by Major General Dickman.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 17.—General Pershing's forces moved forward early today in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line between Mouzon and Thiancourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance and at 5:30 o'clock this morning the patrols marched out, not in line of battle, but in columns along the high roads which are only slightly impaired.

AMERICAN PART IN FINAL BATTLE OF WAR IS TOLD

Germany Brought to Its Knees When Its "Life Army" Was Cut by Capture of Sedan.

By Associated Press.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Out of the confusion and daze of the crowding military events on the western battle line since late in September, when battle followed battle until from Flanders to Verdun there was ceaseless action, it is now permissible to outline to a certain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice last Monday.

Military reasons heretofore have prevented accentuating the accomplishments of the Americans, except in a most general manner. The dispatches from the field have been necessarily fragmentary and possibly were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the historic battlefronts of the west.

But it now may be stated that 21 American divisions, totaling 750,000 men, participated in the action beginning September 26, known variously as the battle of the Argonne, and the battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the battle that brought Germany to its knees and, as far as human foresight goes, ended the world's bloodiest and costliest war.

Crux of the War. In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne operations the crux of the war, it is necessary to go back to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American accomplishment is still fresh in history. It cut off at one stroke a menacing enemy projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two greatest advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies.

The first steps of the Americans into regions so lately controlled by Germany were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, as on the day of the signing of the armistice there were comparatively no demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm.

Men Eager to go Forward. Many of the men had been newly uniformed, and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared eager for the word to go forward.

The relatively small units that are moving forward as advance guards were sent to the line before daylight. The night had been cold, and the mud that yet marks the roads was slightly frozen. The men shivered as they rested by the roadside.

When the command finally was given for the advance, the elements who were to push forward, in some cases miles apart on the long line between the extreme left and right, moved off into the mists that appear always to shroud this part of the country, and disappeared.

For the first time since the advance into enemy-held territory there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The intelligence department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation.

No Risks Taken. No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second unit to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and tainted water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved, in order to find out if it masked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of co-operation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

It was sometime after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days. But it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array. Every brigade was covered by a regiment of 77's, the

(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

Prince Max Says Armistice Proposal Upset His Policy

Copenhagen, Nov. 17.—The former imperial German chancellor, Prince Maximilian of Baden, has issued a pamphlet saying: "My peace policy was entirely upset by the proposal of an armistice, which was handed to me in complete form on my arrival in Berlin. I fought against it for practical and political reasons. It seemed to me a grave mistake to allow the first step toward peace to be accompanied by such an amazing admission of Germany's weakness."

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