

# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE WEATHER—	
Fair and warmer Friday and Saturday.	
Thermometer Readings:	
5 a. m. .... 48	1 p. m. .... 64
6 a. m. .... 48	2 p. m. .... 66
7 a. m. .... 48	3 p. m. .... 67
8 a. m. .... 50	4 p. m. .... 69
9 a. m. .... 52	5 p. m. .... 71
10 a. m. .... 57	6 p. m. .... 70
11 a. m. .... 61	7 p. m. .... 68
12 m. .... 61	8 p. m. .... 67



# HUNS DRIVEN ACROSS AISNE; ON VERGE OF UTTER ROUT

## RED SOX WIN FIRST ROUND IN BATTLE FOR WORLD'S FLAG

Winning Run Scored From First Base on Balls Allowed by Vaughn, followed by Two Sharp Singles by Whiteman and McInnis; Cubs Miss Two Good Openings and Fail to Score.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—One of the smallest crowds which ever turned out for a world's series opening game saw Boston defeat Chicago, 1 to 0, today. The battle was between Jim Vaughn and Babe Ruth. These two giants fought it out all the way and although Ruth allowed six hits to his opponent's five in an errorless game, the "break" went to the invaders. The effect of the war was everywhere apparent, especially in the temper of the crowd, which, largely local, saw the home team drop the first game without a protest. There was no cheering during the contest, nor was there anything like the usual umpire baiting.

### Ump Eats Peanuts.

"Hank" O'Day of the National league, who officiated behind the plate, was caught munching a bag of peanuts after the game. "We were not roasted once during the game by players or spectators," he said. Today's attendance was precisely 19,274. Rain caused postponement of the first game scheduled for yesterday. Today the downpour had ceased and the grounds were comparatively dry. The sun shined fitfully and there was a stiff breeze from the north. No seats were occupied in the upper tier of the second floor of the grand stand, and the right section of the stand was practically empty. In the left section there were many vacant chairs. A number of boxes also were without occupants, and in the bleachers the three lower rows all around the field were vacant.

### General Public Absent.

War taxes, the high cost of living, curtailed railroad service at advanced prices, the weather, the curtailed season, and over all, the shadow of the war were said to account for the indifference of the general public. The left field bleacher space usually given over to the virtues of a certain chewing gum admonished the crowd to "keep the glow in old glory," and the right field space commanded "buy war savings stamps and do it now." At intervals six airplanes from the war exposition on the lake reminded the spectators that baseball is not an essential industry. Even the brass band was cut down to a war basis of twelve pieces and it attracted most attention when it played the "Star Spangled Banner." On this occasion players and audience stood respectfully. Fred Thomas among them. Thomas, third baseman for Boston, in his Red Sox uniform by grace of a fourteen days' furlough from the Great Lakes Naval training station. He stood at the rigid salute of the Jackies while the hymn was played.

### Speculators Lose Out.

One thrill was granted the crowd aside from the game and that was what must have happened to the aspirants of the ticket speculators. They had unlimited seats which they attempted to sell at double and even treble normal prices. Even the score board failed to rise to the occasion. Spectators were reminded by innumerable hawkers that "you can't tell the players without a score card," but purchasers not familiar with the game found they could not anyway, for that purpose. (Continued on Page 8, Column 1).

## Terny-Sorney Capture By Yankees is Called Brilliant Operation

Paris, Sept. 5.—La Liberte, under the heading, "A Heroic Charge," pays tribute to the Americans. It says: "The taking of Terny-Sorney by the Americans was a particularly brilliant operation executed by our allies with wonderful dash. The unit which made this stroke had never been under fire, having passed only a few weeks in a comparatively calm sector, but on its debut it hurled itself against a division of imperial guards and beat it. These sturdy youths from Texas habituated to prairie life tracked the boar-like wild beasts, they swept villages and nests of machine gunners and charged with bayonets at batteries of 105s, killing those serving the battery and capturing the guns. "Twice an officer of the French general staff had to interfere to modify their ardor, fearing that they might overstep the mark. Even the French zouaves, who are an embodiment of our aggressive fighting, were astonished at such daring."

## FIRES MARK RETIREMENT OF GERMANS

Free Use of Torch Indicates Enemy's Intention to Abandon Hindenburg Line Entirely.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 5.—The effects of the recent British successes are hourly becoming more apparent. The enemy is steadily, but surely going back. Successive minor victories in Flanders, the application of sustained pressure in the battle zone south of the Scarpe, the exploitation of the advances north of Peronne and the steady bombardment from the British cannon are all helping the general movement. The foe's retirement is being marked by the usual destruction, for fires and explosions are reported from various sections, especially the area in front of the Hindenburg line from the Bapaume-Cambrai line southward, where the torch seems to have been freely used. It looks as if the Germans here were going behind the line, with its great system of concrete dugouts and defenses. They are not in the habit of destroying where they mean to stay and, besides, the crushing defeat they suffered when the Drocourt-Queant line was smashed makes this ground exceedingly difficult, if not dangerous to hold.

### Defending Somme Crossings.

On the banks of the Somme, south of Peronne, the enemy is manning his machine guns and trench mortars strongly and firing heavily on the crossings and their approaches, apparently fearing a British attempt to cross. At the same time the suburbs on the southeastern outskirts of Peronne, where the German machine gunners have also been holding out desperately, have been cleared of the enemy, so that the position of the Germans on the east bank of the Somme is becoming increasingly precarious.

### Enemy's Weakness Apparent.

It was through a somewhat analogous situation that the Drocourt-Queant switch line was established after the enemy was forced back from the original Hindenburg line in front of Arras. The old Hindenburg line itself does not run straight north and south. To the south of the Drocourt battle area it swerves sharply to the east and then tails off southeastward. (Continued on Page Two, Column Four)

### Allied Forces Advance In Ussuri River Valley

Tokio, Thursday, Aug. 23.—Reporting the military operations of the entente allied forces in Siberia an official statement issued by the Japanese office today says: "The right column of our troops, pursuing the enemy beyond the Ussurava river, halted on August 26 at Medoujija, ten miles east of Simakoff. Our left column occupied the eminence north of Simakoff. Our center, reaching Simakoff, stopped there. "Our troops were nearly in the same formation on August 27. On that day they were engaged in reconnaissance, passing the bridge and making other preparations. "Our cavalry and a detachment of General Kalininoff's forces are advancing north through the Ussuri river valley."

## Count Von Hertling Resigns as Imperial German Chancellor

London, Sept. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, the imperial German chancellor, has resigned, giving bad health as the cause for his retirement, according to the Geneva correspondent of the Daily Express, quoting a dispatch received in Geneva from Munich, Bavaria.

## SLACKER RAID INQUIRY MADE BY PRESIDENT

New York, Sept. 5.—It was announced shortly before midnight that Charles F. Dewoody, chief of the Department of Justice's bureau of investigation, had called off all slacker raids in New York and nearby communities at 8 o'clock tonight.

### Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson today asked Attorney General Gregory to report to him all the conditions and circumstances surrounding the so-called "slacker roundup" in New York this week, in which some 40,000 men were taken into custody by agents of the Department of Justice, the military intelligence and soldiers and sailors.

The president's request followed a two-hours' debate in the senate today in which the action of the federal authorities was severely criticized, particularly by Senators Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee; Johnson of California, Sherman of Illinois, and Calder of New York.

### Investigation Proposed.

Investigation by the senate military committee of the raids was proposed in a resolution introduced by Senator Smoot of Utah. Upon objection by Senator Kirby of Arkansas, consideration of the resolution went over until tomorrow. Senator Poindexter of Washington defended the authorities, declaring he was glad to see slackers caught and expressing the opinion that accounts of hardships upon innocent men had been greatly exaggerated. Senator Bennet of South Carolina said he was authorized to state that the provost marshal general's office had nothing to do with them. Senator Chamberlain declared there was no legal authority for the arrests. He said, while he despised the so-called "slacker," nevertheless they should be reached by due process of law. Senator Johnson said the roundup— (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## Captain Belvidere Brooks Is Killed by Shell Near Fismes

With the American Army in France, Sept. 5.—Capt. Belvidere Brooks, son of a former general manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, was killed August 22, by a shell during a German attack west of Fismes. Captain Brooks was standing at the entrance of an immense cave south of the Vesle, formerly occupied by the Germans, and was watching the effects of shells when they struck.

## Uncle Sam Is Spending \$40,416 Every Minute

Washington, Sept. 5.—Government expenses in August were at the rate of more than \$40,416 a minute, reaching the enormous total of \$1,805,518,000 and exceeding by more than \$200,000,000, the highest previous monthly record of expense since the war began. Of the total \$1,524,901,000 went for the upkeep of the army and navy, ship and airplane construction and other direct war expenses.

## FOE UNDER HOT FIRE IN WITHDRAWAL

Retreat Hastened and Rear Guard Harassed by Americans and French Occupying Plateau.

### By Associated Press.

With the American Army on the Aisne front, Sept. 5.—With the exception of a few machine gun detachments left to sacrifice themselves in an effort to cover the retreat, the Germans were on the north side of the Aisne tonight. The American and French troops, who have followed closely on the heels of the enemy since the evacuation of the Vesle village began, were still in contact, harassing the rear guard and hastening the movement of the whole force. Long before nightfall the Americans had worked their way down into the lowlands towards the Aisne off the plateau from which they had been able to look over the next valley at the cathedral towers in Laon.

### Retiring to Old Lines.

The retirement of the Germans to positions north of the Aisne is regarded as only preliminary to their reoccupation of their old lines of defense along the Chemin Des Dames. With their recrossing of the Aisne the second phase of the retreat from the Marne is ended. In the first they were driven back mile by mile and desperate fighting marked almost every bit of the territory. (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

## Wattles at Capital To Meet Hoover and Other Food Leaders

Washington D. C., Sept. 5.—(Special Telegram.)—Gurdon W. Wattles, food administrator for Nebraska with A. C. Lau, assistant administrator, are in Washington to attend a conference of food administrators of the various states and to hear a comprehensive review of the food situation in Europe from Mr. Hoover, who has just returned from a trip to the allied countries on an international food mission. Mr. and Mrs. Ward M. Burgess and Mrs. C. T. Kountze are in Washington for a short visit. Myles Standish, president of the Appurthy Spark Plug company of Omaha, and O. T. Lindstrom are in the city. Bert Murphy, of the Murphy-O'Brien company of Omaha, is in Washington to offer the services of his plant to the aircraft production board.

## Six Hundred Airplanes Destroyed or Disabled By British; Cost 216

London, Sept. 5.—Four hundred enemy airplanes have been destroyed and 200 disabled since the commencement of the offensive on August 8, according to an official statement on aerial operations tonight. Sixty-one hostile balloons were destroyed and 911 tons of bombs were dropped on various targets. Two hundred and sixteen British machines are missing.

## Explorer Stefansson Starts From Dawson for Vancouver

Dawson, Y. T., Sept. 5.—Explorer Vilhjalmur Stefansson left Dawson last night for Vancouver and Esquimalt to report to the naval command at the latter place regarding the last five years of the Canadian government expedition north. He will also follow this report with one to the ministry at Ottawa.

## Kaiser Sends Regrets to Lenine Because of Shooting

London, Sept. 5.—The Berlin National Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German government communicated its regret to M. Joffe, the Russian ambassador to Germany, immediately it learned of the attempt on the life of Premier Lenine.

## ALLIES STEADILY PUSH BACK ENEMY ON WESTERN FRONT

Rapid Progress Made by Americans and French From Soissons Eastward Toward Rheims; Thirty Villages Reclaimed; Haig's Troops Make Germans Taste Bitter Defeat on Numerous Sectors.

### By Associated Press.

The French and Americans are fast driving the Germans out of their positions in southern Picardy and in the sector between the Vesle and Aisne rivers. So rapid has been the progress of the allies—the French in Picardy and the Americans and French from Soissons eastward toward Rheims—that the retirement of the enemy has the appearance of a rout. Meanwhile Field Marshal Haig in the north, from Peronne to Ypres, has been almost as busily engaged with his troops in carrying out successful maneuvers which are only in a slightly less degree of rapidity forcing the Germans everywhere to give ground. Haig's men again have made the Germans taste bitter defeat on numerous sectors and the end of the punishment for them seems not yet in sight.

## HUMBERT'S MEN CROSS SOMME AT EPANANCOURT

Passage Effected After Sharp Engagement in Which Germans Contest Every Foot of Ground.

With the French Armies in the field, Sept. 5.—General Humbert's men crossed the Somme at Epanancourt during the night, occupying several points on the east bank. Further south the advance continued today with greater facility than yesterday. The passage of the Somme was effected after a series of sharp engagements in which the German mountain troops contested every foot of ground. Hidden among the bushes and in the hollows and reed beds of the branches of the river, the Huns were able to use their quick fire effectively, compelling the pursuers to slow up their progress. General Humbert's men built foot bridges under the enemy's fire. The first bridges were destroyed, together with their builders, but other men gallantly replaced those killed and facing a galling fire continued until pontoons and foot bridges were thrown across the stream.

## Acts of Heroism.

This work afforded numerous occasions for acts of great heroism. Among these acts may be mentioned that of a French soldier, who, notwithstanding the fact that the river was under the fire of German sharpshooters, undertook the task of swimming. (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

## House Passes Power Bill With Provision Opposed by President

Washington, Sept. 5.—The administration water power leasing bill was passed late today by the house after leaders had failed in a second attempt to amend it so as to carry out the wishes of President Wilson that a "fair value" instead of the amount of the "net investment" should be paid by the federal or municipal governments in taking over power plants at the end of the 30-year lease periods.

## Driving Toward Cambrai.

In Flanders the British have taken the town of Ploegsteert and positions southwest of Messines and northeast of Wulverghem and repulsed strong counter attacks launched against them. Southeast of Arras, all the way down the line to the south of the Somme below Peronne, the British have dug more deeply into the enemy's front on various sectors, especially toward Cambrai, and immediately north and south of Peronne, in the latter region having driven in the enemy's rear guards for considerable distances. The Germans have been violently bombarding the Americans at Erappelle, on the eastern end of the battle front in Lorraine, but have attempted no infantry attacks. More than 3,000 shells, many of them gas projectiles, have been sent into the American line by the enemy.

## Libel Suit Outcome of Bomb Explosion Comment

Chicago, Sept. 5.—An editorial published by the Chicago Evening Post today, insinuating, it is charged, that the speeches of Mayor William Hale Thompson, candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator from Illinois, may have been indirectly responsible for the explosion of the bomb in the federal building yesterday, led the mayor to file a \$500,000 libel suit against the newspaper late today.

# SWIFT RETRIBUTION FOR U-BOAT CAPTAINS GUILTY OF ATROCITIES

British Wireless Press. London, Sept. 5.—Although the British government does not intend to adopt the practice of giving proof of official utterances made by its ministers, it has been thought desirable to print in tomorrow's newspapers the names of the commanding officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of in order to substantiate the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed."

The statement to be published tomorrow does not include the names of officers commanding Austrian submarines put out of action. A majority of the 150 officers mentioned are dead. Some of them are prisoners of war, and a few are interned in neutral countries where they took refuge. Kapitän-Lieutenant Schweiger, who while in command of the U-20, torpedoed the Lusitania in May, 1915. The U-20 was lost on the Danish coast in 1916, but Schweiger survived and was in command of the U-80, which was lost with all hands in September, 1917. Kapitän Lt. Paul Wagenfucker, who sank the steamer Belgian Prince July 31, 1917, and drowned 40 of the crew, whom he had ordered to line up on the submarine's deck when the U-boat was about to submerge. His submarine, the U-44, was sunk with all hands, about a fortnight ago. Kapitän Lt. Rudolph Schumder torpedoed the steamer Arabic in August, 1915.

The statement says it is significant that the authors of particularly atrocious crimes have expiated them speedily after their commission. It says the names of such men are carefully noted by the British admiralty and that special endeavors are made to bring their active careers swiftly to an end. Several commanders, it is added, have escaped retribution by finding refuge in shore appointment. Others on List. Prominent among those named as having escaped retribution, but whom

the British navy has on its lists, are, according to the statement, Korvetten Kapitän Max Falantiener, who was responsible for many sinkings of vessels, among them the Norwegian steamer Magdaa, the Spanish steamer Pena Castillo, the Italian steamer Ancono and the British steamer Persia; Kapitän Lt. Wilhelm Werner, for the sinking of hospital ships; and Korvetten Kapitän Freilicher von Forstner, who when in command of the U-28, sank the British steamers Falaba and Aguila.