

UNCLE SAM QUICKLY FURNISHES RELIEF

Government Issues Statement as to Way Aid Was Speedily Sent to Refugees.

AMERICANS ARE ALL SAFE

All on the Continent May Get in Touch with the Folks at Home by Applying to the Nearest Embassy or Legation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—How the American government has handled the gigantic task of providing relief and means of returning home for thousands of its citizens marooned in the European war zones was outlined tonight in a formal statement issued by the federal relief board.

Summing up the situation after nearly three weeks of work involving the use of millions of dollars, unprecedented activities by diplomatic and consular agents abroad and the dispatch of two gold-laden cruisers across the Atlantic, the board said:

"The situation is so greatly relieved that Americans anywhere on the continent can, by applying to the nearest embassy or legation, get in touch with people in this country, can get money if they need any, and can get transportation home if they want it."

Had No Warning.

"Without the slightest warning this country was confronted with a situation which was without precedent and for which it neither had, nor could have had, any pre-arranged machinery. From the time of the declaration of war by Austria, which was followed some days afterward by numerous other similar declarations, every accustomed method of business was utterly dislocated. Financial agencies, transportation systems on land and sea, and cable and interior lines of communication in Europe were all thrown into utter confusion."

"Although no record is kept of the annual tourist from America to Europe, we were informed initially that there were about 120,000 such. They were scattered over the whole continent of Europe. By reason of the mobilization all the customary and normal ways of life were disarranged. International credits at first friendly, ceased."

Government Acts Quickly.

"It goes without saying that the government was not charged by law with responsibility, with respect to the financial condition and transportation facilities available to its citizens who were touring the countries in question. However, it was never suggested that this should affect the attitude of the government in the matter. Congress immediately appropriated \$2,750,000 for the relief of the Americans marooned abroad. The president immediately turned over to the departments which could most readily handle the situation the execution of the details. These departments were the State, Treasury, War and Navy."

"The most important thing was to secure the opportunity for the return of Americans to this country. At that time the German liners had stopped; the French liners were not sailing and all of the larger ships customarily sailing between this country and English ports had suspended their sailings. There were only six all told, owned by an American company and sailing under the American flag, in the trans-Atlantic service. The only other passenger ships under the American flag capable of transporting passengers across the Atlantic were then engaged in the coastwise trade. These were small in size, almost wholly devoted to carrying cargoes, and with passenger accommodations of the most meagre description. This was the only source from which the government had to draw."

Navy Ships Soon Ready.

"So soon as it was possible to do so, two ships of the navy were made ready to sail for the other side. Army officers, to the number of twenty-five or more, headed by the assistant secretary of war, were detailed to go on these vessels, so that they might personally lend their aid wherever necessary when they reached the other side."

Uncle Sam's Money, Too.

"With the same expedition was sent a million and a half of gold belonging to the government, so that if the situation then existing continued, there would be that sum in physical value present wherever needed in Europe."

"The friends in America of those marooned in Europe were naturally so apprehensive about the financial condition of the latter that they began depositing money in the State department almost immediately, with requests that it be transferred in some way. More than \$11,500 in actual currency was taken in by the State department within the first three days, and almost \$60,000 was taken in during the first week. The Treasury department, as soon as it was possible to do so, established a system by which deposits could be made directly with it of sums to be transferred to the marooned Americans in Europe, and more than \$1,800,000 was thus deposited. A credit of \$500,000 was obtained at the Bank of England by sending that sum in gold by our Treasury department to a distinguished English bank in Ottawa, Canada."

Money Soon Fortcoming.

"The Tennessee and the North Carolina, the ships of the navy above alluded to, landed at Falmouth, England, and the money sent by the bankers was so disposed of that their correspondents in Europe immediately began cashing the drafts of the Americans through their accustomed agencies. The express companies likewise began paying travelers' checks."

"As soon as thousands of names could be cabled to Europe and distributed to the various consulates there, those for whom money had been deposited in the State department and in the Treasury department began to receive the sums deposited for them. The officers, under the direction of the assistant secretary of war, who reached England on the naval ships, were immediately dispatched to every capital in Europe with sufficient sums of money to take care of those Americans who could not otherwise be provided for, those who had exhausted their ready money and had no letters of credit or travelers' checks."

Order Has Been Restored.

"As a result order was brought out of chaos. It was ascertained where the Americans were, in which directions they

could be moved, and where transportation would be available and when. Many of the Trans-Atlantic transportation companies for the first week or so suspended their sailings, resumed operations. Among them the French liners and the lines running from England, some of those from southern ports. In consequence the problem then immediately pressing was to get the Americans from those countries where transportation to this country was not available to ports where it was available.

Ships Are Secured.

"Since that time there has been a steady flow of Americans from all interior congested points in the continent to seaports, where it is a matter of a comparatively short time before they can secure transportation home. Wherever it was evident that there would not be a resumption of regular sailings sufficient to take care of the Americans, the consular agencies were directed to secure ships for this purpose. Up to the present time ten or more ships have been thus secured at places where the existing transportation facilities were insufficient and thousands of Americans will be brought back on these boats. Those who were able to pay for their accommodations did so; those who were not presently able, but who would be when they reached this country, had their passage money guaranteed by the government, and those who were actually destitute were taken care of by the government."

"It illumines the situation to know that at least 25,000 monies have been made at the State department concerning 20,000 Americans in Europe. With respect to each one of these 20,000 Americans in Europe there has had to be a separate card prepared and placed in a card index. Of these 20,000 people about 10,000 have been communicated with—that is, located in Europe and their condition ascertained, and the information conveyed to the inquirers."

Americans Hard to Locate.

"We were fortunate in being able to locate so many because the Americans were constantly moving from place to place in their endeavor to reach a point of embarkation, and their friends and relatives here were able to give us only the vaguest sort of a clue to their whereabouts."

"Our present information is that the ordinary avenues of travel from Great Britain and Europe have opened up to such an extent that it is only a matter of a few weeks until all our fellow countrymen can return home. In the meantime their friends can communicate with and send money to them, and they can be assured of passage to a seaport and thence home. In cases where there is either temporary financial embarrassment or actual destitution, the government will deal therewith as the occasion requires. They are in no danger from the perils of war and by the use of common sense can obtain relief from all other consequences of the war. We feel sure that the unavoidable discomforts and inconveniences which they may have to suffer will be borne with the proper patience and courage which the occasion demands."

"We do not feel that this statement should close without an expression of our profound gratitude to the different governments, all of which have shown our government and to our people in their boundaries every possible courtesy and consideration, and have thereby greatly aided and facilitated our labors."

HOUSES IN PARIS IN ZONE OF FORTS ORDERED RAZED

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their homes in anticipation of a siege is correctly interpreted here.

It is supposed the order refers to the suburban territory just beyond the city's second line of defenses, composed of seventeen connecting forts. These are located in wide circles, about two miles outside of the inner wall which surrounds Paris. They lie for the most part among the famous suburban towns such as Neuilly, Versailles, Vincennes, and sweep every approach to the city. It is assumed that the governor's order is intended to clear the way in front of these defenses that no protection will be afforded the advancing enemy.

Most Modern of Forts.

The order applies also to the outer circle of the city's triple line of defenses. These are the most modern of the forts. They are built of steel and masonry and known to be equipped with the heaviest guns of the famous French artillery, although details as to their armament have been closely guarded.

They are located among the hills however, and while it may be necessary to destroy numerous buildings in order to open the country to the fire of their guns, it is thought the destruction will not be of such wholesale proportions as in the case of the second line forts, which are embedded among costly dwellings and thriving towns.

Some Old Names.

Something of the magnitude of the defense of Paris is shown by estimates that only an army of 500,000 men could hope to invest them and cut them off from the outside world. Some of the forts still bear the names under which they resisted the German assaults in 1870, but they have been remodeled and newly equipped many times as a consequence of gunnery progress, and today are considered by military experts among the strongest defense works in the world.

Grand Army Men Gather in Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—With the arrival in Detroit today of Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich., commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his staff, final preparations were under way for the official opening here Monday of the forty-eighth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Other early arrivals today were members of the Association of Civil War Musicians. The encampment will last until September 5.

CZAR SENDS GREETINGS TO HIS BRITISH REGIMENT

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The official press bureau has issued the following notice: "His majesty, the emperor of Russia, who is colonel-in-chief of the Scots Greys, has sent the following gracious message to his regiment: "I am happy to think that my gallant regiment, the royal Scots Greys, is fighting with Russia against the common enemy. Convinced that they will uphold the glorious traditions of the past, I send them my warm greetings and wish them victory in the battle."

Do You Fear Consumption?

Dr. Klor's New Discovery will help cure your cough or cold, no matter how chronic it is. Try it today, 50c and \$1. All druggists.—Advertisement.

WOMEN MARCH IN WAR PROTEST

Parade New York's Fashionable Thoroughfare to Beat of Muffled Drums.

CLAD IN GARB OF MOURNING

Thousands Take Part in Unique Demonstration, Boy Scouts Leading Each Division.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Woman made her protest against the war in Europe by marching through fashionable Fifth avenue yesterday to the beat of muffled drums. They clad themselves in black or, if dressed in white, wore mourning bands on their sleeves.

Silently they trod through this canyon of hotel, club, residence and office structures, while thousands of persons stood as quietly on the sidewalks, viewing the slowly moving procession as they might look upon a passing funeral cortege. Occasionally sunlight streamed from over-cast skies and touched upon the clusters of yellow flowers which some of the marchers carried.

Nearly 2,500 women took part in this unique demonstration, which had the approval of President Wilson. Boy scouts, with drums, led each division. A lone banner fluttered in the breeze—the world emblem of liberty and peace which floated at the front of the government steamship Atcon when it passed through the Panama canal a fortnight ago.

Behind this flag, walked women, who have become known in religion, literature, and the woman suffrage movement, society and many professions, a few who were refugees abroad when the conflict began; and many more, socialists, social workers, delegates from women's organizations. They represented many cities. In a division of automobiles rode mothers, with their babies.

ALL FRENCH AND BRITONS ABLE TO FIGHT CALLED ON

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to the German official report that the British had been encircled by the Germans.

Moving Toward Meuse.

Today's reports from the German general staff are not more illuminating than merely to say that the crown prince's army, which occupied Longwy, is now advancing towards the Meuse; that a French advance from Nancy had been repulsed, and that a third army is advancing through the Vosges. This is probably the army which was said to be making Belfort its objective.

The Russians continue their march through East Prussia and confirmation comes tonight of the statement that they had succeeded in investing Koeningburg and had taken Allenstein.

It will be a long time, however, before they can directly threaten Berlin, or indeed, before their millions of men can reach the scene of Austrian frontier, where troops of the Russian emperor are engaged in a general battle on a front of 300 kilometers (186 miles) between the Vistula and Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

Turkey's Attitude Alarms.

There is considerable uneasiness over the attitude of Turkey. Athens tonight repeats the report that German naval officers and sailors are on the way to Constantinople.

There has been strong denunciation of the continuance of foot ball, cricket and other games while the British army is fighting and more men are required to reinforce them, and particularly of young men watching matches while Secretary for War Kitchener is calling for recruits.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts referred to in a speech he made today to a new battalion of Royal Fusiliers recruited from the business and professional men of the city of London. He expressed his intense admiration for these men, saying: "How very different is your action to that of the men who can still go on with their cricket and foot ball as if the very existence of the country were not at stake. This is not the time to play games, wholesome as they are in times of piping peace. We are engaged in a life and death struggle."

Lamentably Few.

"Our soldiers are fighting bravely, but they are lamentably few, and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength. The women must not stand in the light of their sons' and husbands' duty."

Field Marshal Mouton, in addressing a recruiting meeting at Devises last night, said nobody grumbled at the German emperor's desire to make Germany a great empire, but that Emperor William wished to make Germany the one empire of the world.

Lord Mouton asserted that the emperor could, by raising his finger, have preserved the peace of Europe, but that he preferred to cause the death of hundreds of thousands and suffering and misery to millions.

The field marshal declared the emperor would find that Germany would get its wings clipped. It might be a long and terrible struggle, but the allies would win in the end. Any eligible man who refused to come forward when the country needed him was nothing but a coward, the speaker said.

SPECIAL TRAINS READY FOR AMERICAN REFUGEES

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Only 300 Americans were ready to take the special train which left Geneva for Paris yesterday through an arrangement made by the American government with the French government.

Other special trains will be run on Sunday and Monday for the benefit of Americans in Switzerland who still wish to leave, but it appears that the number remaining in the country is greatly reduced and less than had been estimated.

Get Schlitz in Brown Bottles

Phone Doug. 1297. Schlitz Bottled Beer Depot, 73 S. 8th Street, Omaha, Nebr. Phone 421. Hy. Gerber, 101 S. Main St. Council Bluffs.

BRITISH "CHEWED UP" BY GERMANS IN NORTH FRANCE

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LONDON, Aug. 30.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—A London Times special telling of desperate fighting in Northern France reveals that the British were chewed up by the Germans.

Many Men Still in This Country Who Could Be Called

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Approximately there are now 1,250,000 unutilized foreigners who are more than 21 years old, natives of warring European nations, are in the United States, according to latest reports of the census bureau. Most of those undoubtedly are liable to military duty and many of them have gone forward to join the armies. Including women and children, there were 3,885,479 foreign-born in the United States who came from nations at war. That is about one-tenth of the entire population of the United States.

The nations of the triple entente and Belgium could call on 792,068 of their countrymen in the United States for military duty, while Germany and Austria-Hungary could call 559,372. These unutilized foreigners over 21 years old were divided: Great Britain and Ireland, 197,636; Canada, 180,718; Russia and Finland, 418,428; France, 15,006; and Belgium, 8,991. On the other side Germany had 127,103 and Austria-Hungary 523,859.

In addition to these the other European nations might call from the United States men who have not been naturalized here as follows: Italy, 468,442; Switzerland, 10,333; Norway, 34,678; Sweden, 52,911; Denmark, 14,197; Holland, 11,705; Portugal, 18,444; Roumania, 12,509; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro combined, 14,532; Greece, 38,268; Turkey, 37,694; and Spain, 5,215.

Maffe Next Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Havas dispatch from Rome says that, according to the Giornale d'Italia, Cardinal Maffe has the best chance of being chosen pope at the coming conclave. The Tribune says that the probable choice lies among Cardinals Gasparri, Ferrata and Serafini.

DENIES ENGLAND HAS LAID MINES IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British official bureau rebuts its statement that England has laid no mines in the North Sea and adds: "England, therefore, cannot be charged

CROWN PRINCE IS ON MOVE TOWARD MEUSE

Official Berlin Dispatch Says His Army Making Rapid Advance.

ATTACK FROM NANCY REPULSED

Cologne and Rhine Province Contribute Large Sum for Relief of Refugees from East Prussia.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—An official Berlin dispatch by Marconi wireless says: "The army led by Crown Prince Frederick William, is advancing toward the Meuse. The troops under the crown prince of Bavaria were attacked from Nancy and the south, but the enemy was driven off."

German marines, returning from Scutari have joined the Austrian forces engaged against Serbia and stormed, in the first line, a mountain 1,000 meters high on the banks of the Drina.

Cologne and the Rhine province have each contributed 100,000 marks (\$125,000) toward a fund for the relief of refugees from East Prussia.

The American assistant secretary of war, Henry B. Breckinridge, who is charged with a special mission to Europe with respect to the repatriation of stranded Americans, has expressed his gratitude for the support he has received in German and Austrian official circles."

MORE AMERICANS REACH LONDON FROM GERMANY

LONDON, Aug. 30.—More Americans fleeing from Germany reached here tonight coming by way of Flushing, Holland. Among them was L. M. Zonnenberg of New York, who was in Nuremberg for three weeks. He spoke appreciatively of the consideration shown by Germans for Americans. He also praised the work of the American consul, who procured two special trains in forty hours to take Americans through to Amsterdam.

The first train carried 300 passengers, while 170 were accommodated on the second, which reached Amsterdam Wednesday. Maurice J. Babb, an assistant professor in the University of Pennsylvania, another arrival, was in Göttingen a few days ago, where he witnessed the German mobilization.

ENGLAND HAS LAID MINES IN NORTH SEA

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The British official bureau rebuts its statement that England has laid no mines in the North Sea and adds: "England, therefore, cannot be charged

with any injury up to the present caused by mine laying."

Solon Homesick and Wants to Get Away from Capital

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—When does home sickness become a bonafide ailment, incapacitating a legislator to a point where he is unable to attend to his duties, is a problem confronting Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon of the house of representatives.

Representative Burke of Wisconsin, one of the healthiest looking members in the house, was the cause of an agitation. He has been attending to congressional duties in Washington for eighteen months without a vacation and he would like to get away.

"Are you sick?" he was asked. "Yes," he replied. "I have nostalgia. I'm very homesick."

Thereupon, the sergeant-at-arms, fearing an epidemic, which would again deplete the legislative forces of the house, began an investigation.

Belgian King Under Fire Two Hours

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Central News dispatch from Antwerp says that during the latest fighting there King Albert of Belgium himself was under shrapnel fire for two hours.

FRENCH CABINET SIGNS A NEW MORATORIUM DECREE

PARIS, Aug. 30.—At a meeting of the council of ministers this evening the decree for a new moratorium was signed whereby bank depositors may draw 10 per cent of the balances credited to them for the payment of salaries or for the purchase of raw materials. The purpose of increasing the percentage of money that may be drawn out is to encourage the resumption of commerce and industry.

Austrians Pillage Town; Slay Girls

NISH, Serbia, Aug. 30.—Serbian troops entering (name of town omitted by censor) found half the town had been pillaged by the Austrians. In two of the main streets every house had been looted and some of them burned. In one house twenty girls were found dead. Sixty Serbian prisoners are said to have been executed.

The most desirable furnished rooms are advertised in The Bee. Get a nice cool room for the summer.

Condition of Idle in Holland Desperate

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—Via London.—Queen Wilhelmina left for Rotterdam at noon today to consult with the burgo-master of that city as to measures to be taken for the relief of the unemployed, whose condition in many cases is desperate. Much good work has been done by private charity, but the money thus raised has been insufficient.

See Want Ads Are Read and Used by

Advertisement for Luxus Beer, featuring the Luxus Mercantile Company and phone number 1889.

Advertisement for Willow Springs Beer, featuring Henry Pollock as the retail dealer and phone number 2104.

Advertisement for 7% on your money, guaranteed, plus 2% of surplus, for home builders in Omaha.

Advertisement for Teething Babies Suffer in Hot Weather, featuring Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Advertisement for Gayety, featuring musical bluesque and twice daily week mat today.

Advertisement for Nebraska's Corn Crop and other agricultural news.

Advertisement for Gayety Girls, featuring the Beauty Doctors and various entertainment acts.

Advertisement for Cupheum, featuring advanced vaudeville and musical acts.

Advertisement for Lake Manawa, featuring dancing, boating, roller coaster, and other attractions.

Advertisement for Base Ball, featuring Omaha vs. Wichita and other baseball games.

Large advertisement for Schlitz Beer, featuring a bottle and glass, and the slogan 'Schlitz the Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.'