

PARIS SKEPTICAL OF HORROR STORIES

Saw-Tooth Bayonets Prove to Be Instruments for Soldiers' Necessity.

OTHER TALES DO NOT HOLD UP

Wounded British Officers Treated with Care by Tenth Surgeons. According to Accounts They Give.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Sept. 20.—Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee:—Stories of German atrocities are not gaining in Paris the credence they were given in Brussels. Plenty of these stories are being told, but while Parisians would like to believe the enemy capable of the acts ascribed to them, they are sufficiently fair-minded to demand proof—and there appears to be no proof.

Used to Saw Wood. Much was made of this story of the German weapon until it was learned that the tooth had been cut on one side of the bayonet so that it could be used for sawing wood, and that for convenience of the soldiers there were similar bayonets in each command.

The only brutal act toward non-combatants which has been related to me by a person who claimed to have seen it done was the stabbing of a French woman by a German lancer. An English trooper claimed he saw it done in the forest of Compiègne. He told his story convincingly, but spoiled it in the end by saying there were six of them and six of us, and though they begged for mercy, we killed them.

German Aid Enemy's Wounded. Much more worthy of credence are the stories told by two English officers, who were picked up wounded on the battlefield near Villiers, by the German Red Cross and attended for a week. One had a badly fractured arm, but the surgeon in attendance made a plaster cast for it and saved the arm.

The other was an Irish peer, whose name I am not allowed to use. He was generous in his praise of the humanitarianism of the German army towards its wounded enemy.

Peer's Wound Cared For. "Our own people could not have treated me better," he said. "When I was picked up I was taken with great care to a farm house along with the German wounded, and the wound in my leg was dressed with the greatest care by a surgeon, who knew what he was about. I was treated exactly like the rest and could not have been better off in a regular hospital."

RHEIMS SHELLED BY GERMAN GUNS; CATHEDRAL IS HIT

Rheims, who met him on the cellar steps. "You will find us under ground," he said, with a smile on his whimsical, good-humored face. Two chaplains were with him reading breviaries in the cellar by lamp-light.

Treatment of Prisoners. "Meanwhile," added the correspondent, "the good nature shown to the German wounded left in the city was astonishing. While shells were falling around the temporary hospital in the nave I found French officers talking to them, bringing wine and giving them every consideration. There was only one subject the Germans wanted to talk about. Was it not possible, they asked, to get a bigger Red Cross flag put on the tower?"

We started back to Paris through a torrential rain and a wind so strong that they seemed to be trying to imitate the fury of the men on the battle line. A shell had fallen on a railway embankment close by and killed a refugee. It was miserable enough for us; what must it have been for those wretched, homeless refugees, whose burned out cottages we passed for miles after mile of blackened, ruined and forsaken countryside.

AMERICAN GIRL STARTS ENGLISH RELIEF SOCIETY

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Blue Cross society, which has been established at the suggestion of Sylvia Lathrop, the 19-year-old daughter of Ben Lathrop of California, and which is composed entirely of children, has the collection of tobacco for convalescent soldiers as its particular mission. Already the children have obtained enough smoking material to supply 200 soldiers in one London hospital and the work is constantly expanding.

Yanks Lose in the Tenth. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Ernest Walker's single with Pratt on second after two were out in the tenth inning this afternoon, won for St. Louis. New York was defeated by the home club, 5 to 2. Hartwell's double, Cook's three-bagger and a two-base blow by Cree in the eighth gave the visitors the scores. Score: R.H.E. New York.....5 9 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 3 St. Louis.....4 1 0 0 0 1 0 3 1 3 Batteries: Fisher and Sweeney; James and Agnew.

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TEUTONS' EFFORTS TO SMASH FRENCH FRONT REPULSED

(Continued from Page One) our gains are maintained. "We were there is nothing to announce."

German Beyond Frontiers. "On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, evacuating in particular, the region of Avicourt (border village). In the Vosges, the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die, but without success.

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side, because of the difficulty of the terrain, the defensive works encountered there, and the bad weather. "As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of the forts not previously destroyed at Maubeuge, but the German press reports that taking of this city, and indeed indicates that its governor will be interned at Torgau (Prussia).

"The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, General Von Hansen has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign, and was later sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian army and must have suffered heavy losses."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: "The public was reassured by the announcement that the fury of the battle had been somewhat diminished along the whole line, as this denoted fatigue on the part of the Germans. The enemy made extraordinary preparations well in advance for their retirement on their chosen lines, their engineers having worked at the trenches for ten days before the opening of the battle.

"But the French reinforcement is also remarkable. At one point near Soissons the French concealed 130 guns of 75 millimeters which opened fire simultaneously with tremendous effect. The feat which attracted most attention was the construction by the French of pontoon bridges across the Aisne, which were several times destroyed by the German artillery fire. Despite this the French got over 20,000 zouaves, who charged the German lines almost before the enemy were aware of their presence.

Ports at the Rear. "Whatever be the result of the battle, it cannot be final in the sense of a defeat of the Anglo-French resistance, for the allies would retire under the forts, where a third battle would be fought.

"If the Germans lose, the French territory will be freed from invasion. If the allies do not score a definite success they will bring up fresh troops and strike again. The impression exists that the allies are maneuvering and that the principal offensive is taking place along the left wing. Recent official communications indicate progress in that direction. If this succeeds, the enemy will be driven from the natural positions formed by depressions in the plateau above Soissons.

"In abandoning Soissons the enemy had only two roads to the north. One has too many convolutions, which would expose them to a flank attack, and the other, leading to Laon, would be the natural line of retreat. Craonne, which the French hold, is a fine strategic position, the town being on a plateau above the plains, where Caesar resisted the Belgians and Napoleon gained a great victory.

"The salient feature of the struggle is the immense strength of the German position between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, where their fortifications form a sort of a Chinese wall. Strategists declare that the temper of the Germans evidently has changed, for they now protect themselves elaborately from the vigor of the French attacks."

RUSS CAPTURE TWO FORTIFIED PLACES

(Continued from Page One) has not more than 600,000 men left to guard its northern frontier against the Russian millions, but if it can withdraw them to Cracow in some sort of order it can rely on the help of a well trained German army corps.

It is to prevent this that Russia is bending its energy. It has at present an army drawn across Galicia from Tarnopol, passing east of the fortresses of Sniatwa, Jaroslaw and Przemysl, all of which it is about to attack.

Moving Westward. This army is moving westward, while another driving the second Austrian army before it, according to Russian reports, is moving south from Zamosc and Padoma between Przemysl and Cracow.

The Austrians are forming a new front to oppose this move, and the two armies must soon come together. The Austrians have prepared for a long siege of Przemysl having three provisions which will last the garrison of 60,000 men for two years.

On the east Prussian frontier the Russians claim not only to have arrested the German advance, but to have had some successes in counter attacks.

For Burns, Bruises and Sore. The quickest and surest cure is Bucklen's Arnica Salve; every household should have a box on hand all the time. Sc. All druggists.—Advertisement.

GERMAN COMPANIES WHIP FRENCH CORPS

Comparatively Small Force Rout Overwhelming Numbers at Battle of Buisserre.

CHARGE IS A HEROIC ONE

Five Hundred of Kaiser's Men Face Ripping Fire, Cross Bridge to Be Dynamited, Scale Bluffs and Win.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) AACHEN (AIN-LA-CHAPPELLE), Germany, Sept. 4.—In most of the encounters of the Germans the overwhelming numbers of their successes. But in the fight at Buisserre on the morning of Monday, August 24, two companies of German infantry were the cause of the rout of an entire French corps. The tremendous advantage of the position held by the French makes this defeat one of the crowning riddles of the German advance.

The little village of Buisserre is divided by the river Sambre, which at this point is lined with marble stations, boat-houses and breweries. North the land rises gradually and is spotted with farm houses. On the south bank of the river there is a sharp bluff twenty-five feet high and so abrupt as to give the appearance of a geological freak. Along the verge of this almost perpendicular height runs a low hedge.

German Hold Village. The Germans held the village itself and were encamped upon ground to the north, about a quarter of a mile from the river. The Forty-eighth regiment of the second French army corps kept before sunrise to the top of the strategic position on the south bank of the river, where the natural advantage was so great that it would have seemed that a dozen rifles might have held it. Behind the regiment of Chasseurs-a-Pied, who reinforced their position by a low trench behind the hedge, which topped the bluff, the 21st, the 23rd and the Twenty-seventh infantry regiments of the line took their stand. Still farther back on a sort of second eminence which rose from the bluff itself like a camel's hump, were stationed the Twenty-seventh batteries of the fifth army corps and five dragoons of the artillery divisions of the same corps.

At the sun rose, the artillery opened fire upon the Twenty-seventh brigade of the Seventh German artillery corps across the river. It did deadly execution and so raked the unoffending village of Buisserre across which it had to fire, that the buildings in the congested portion near the river seemed to topple over as if they had been rocked by an earthquake. The Twenty-fourth German artillery was late in arriving, and hundreds of Germans had fallen before the French machine guns were answered by German artillery fire.

Make Heroic Charge. Finding the French fire too powerful the Germans determined upon a charge, which will go down in history. Two companies of infantry, consisting only of 500 men, advanced at full speed down the easy slope to the Sambre and dashing across a small bridge which the French at that very moment were trying to destroy with dynamite, they charged up a small pass which threaded its way up the steep incline to the crest, where the French sharpshooters were ensconced.

The hedge which screened the enemy emitted almost continuous tongues of flame. The effect was deadly, but the diminished German companies scaled the bluff and by some miracle, which must remain a mystery, dispersed the French troops by a bayonet charge.

Fight Typical One. The battle of Buisserre aside from the unique character which it derived from the army positions and the extraordinary German charge, is typical of a series of German encounters reaching from Buisserre far over the French border. In every case the Germans testify that the French soldiers have acted with great individual bravery, but in every case something has been lacking. In Buisserre, and in a number of other encounters the French, according to German officers, relied too much upon their artillery. In as many other battles, their infantry, strong in itself, has not been properly supported by cavalry. It is the German opinion that the French lack preparedness, good generalship and perfect coordination.

In the battle of Buisserre the losses were heavy on both sides, but it is impossible to give definite figures. Fifty French prisoners, including two officers, were taken.

Japanese Win Twice Over Germans in the Eastern Seat of War

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that Japanese cavalry while reconnoitering today near Tsing Tau had an engagement with the German outposts. The casualties were slight.

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that the Japanese expeditionary forces attacked the Germans thirty miles north of Kiao Chow and defeated them on September 15. The Germans are said to have abandoned a fortified position and fled in disorder.

HIRED MAN MISTAKES PARTY SOCIETY YOUTHS FOR THIEVES

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—One girl with a shot in her leg, three other young people, more or less spotted with shot, one man reported to be under arrest, and a boy keeping out of sight for the present is the record which is stirring up Fort Pierre just at the present. So far as can be learned, Miss Lucko, and Gird, accompanied by Messrs. Norman and Davis, all young people, and members of prominent families of Fort Pierre had been at the Rea farm on the upper end of Marions island on a horse-back trip, and were returning home along the trail on the island which passes the Marion farm, when they were fired upon. It is claimed that the hired man on the Marion farm, and a son of Marion were out looking for melon thieves who had been at work, and supposed the party was after melons.

It is not thought that any of the wounds received by the young people will cause any serious trouble unless it be that in the lung of Miss Lucko, in case she was carried into the wound. One of the boys received a shot which stopped just at the side of his eye. The parents of the young people are indignant over the treatment, and some of them declare their intent to prosecute to the limit.

GERMAN ADVANCE IN EAST PRUSSIA STOPPED BY RUSS

(Continued from Page One) Domir in an endeavor to cut off that retreat as well."

Russ Make Statement. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Colonel Nicolai Golejowski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, gave out an official statement from his headquarters here today as follows: "In eastern Prussia by September 17, General Rennenkampf has finally checked the German advance.

"In some places the retirement and shifting of the enemy's troops is observed. "In Austria we are continuing the pursuit of the army. Our troops have drawn near the fortress of Przemysl and the fortifications of Sniatwa (Sniatwa) and Jaroslaw (Jaroslaw).

"In eastern Prussia the enemy's Saxon cavalry division, just arrived from France, has suffered heavily. The population of Lublin and Holm greeted with overflowing enthusiasm some of the victorious troops returning from the battlefields of Krausnik and Tomaszow.

Capture Heavy Guns. "We have captured the entire siege artillery, consisting of thirty-six heavy howitzers, brought from the fortress of Breslau by the German reinforcements in premature anticipation of the siege of Ivanograd. Near Sandomir our troops again defeated the German corps under General Woerach.

"Our troops have taken the fortifications of Sienawa (Sniatwa) and Sambor. The Austrian rear guards have been driven from the river Wisznia (Vichnia) beyond the San. In retiring they destroyed the bridges over the former from Radymno to Mielzke.

"Jaroslaw (Jaroslaw) is in flames. "On September 15, in the region of Sandomir-Mire-Radymow, in the corner between the Vistula and the San, we took 3,000 prisoners and ten guns. Of Niemirow and its vicinity we took 2,500 wagons of artillery supplies. Crowds of Austrian soldiers are straggling in the region occupied by armies. Gradually they come out of their hiding places and give themselves up."

CRAWFORD NOT LIKELY TO RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 20.—(Special Telegram.)—C. R. Powers of Chamberlain majority committee from Treble county, has been selected as secretary of the republican committee and arrived here today to take up that work for the rest of the campaign. Leading bull moose in this city say that there is not the slightest probability of Senator Crawford accepting the invitation to become an independent candidate for senate.

Bee Want Ads Are the Best Business Boosters.

"HAYETO KILL ME WITH A CLUB"—T. R.

Roosevelt Speaks for Progressive Candidates in Kansas, Lambasting Old Parties.

DEMS PARTY OF INCOMPETENCY

To Delegate to It Solution of New Problems as Idle as to Face Modern Army with Flint-lock Muskets.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Sept. 20.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, speaking across Kansas expounding the doctrine of the progressive party to cheering crowds, ended his first day's journey with a speech here last night. The hall was crowded and scores of progressive leaders from all parts of the state were here to discuss the campaign with the leader.

"I am back in Kansas to speak and fight for Victor Marcock, and Henry Allen and the entire progressive party ticket," the colonel said. "Those progressively inclined citizens who have hoped for a measure of advanced, constructive legislation from the republican party have learned their error.

"Part of incompetency. "On the other hand nothing may be expected of the democratic party, which from its inception has been the party of incompetency. To hope for achievement from it, to delegate to it the solution of the new problem, of the day with any thought of success, is as idle as advancing against a modern army armed with flint-lock muskets."

All the way across the state the colonel was met by cheering crowds and was forced to make half a dozen short platform addresses. "You're looking fine," shouted a man at Reese. "They'll have to kill me with a club," shouted back the colonel.

At Wichita where Colonel Roosevelt addressed a large crowd in the Forum, the progressive leader devoted much of his speech to a discussion of the relations between capital and labor. "Must Consider Both. "It is impossible," he said, "to divorce the business and labor interests. We need a legislative program that shall consider both.

"I believe in the right of a nonunion man to work side by side with a union man. But the so-called open shop in which there is discrimination against union men is one of the most vicious types of closed shops."

Colonel Roosevelt will spend the night in Hutchinson and will leave tomorrow for Kansas City, Kan., where he will speak Monday night.

AGREE UPON A WAR REVENUE MEASURE

(Continued from Page One) of the bill will be in force until repealed.

Bankers Taxed. Bankers are to be taxed \$2 on each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits; brokers will pay \$50 each, pawnbrokers \$20, commercial brokers \$20 and customs house brokers \$10.

Proprietors of theaters, museums and concert halls in cities of 15,000 population or over are to pay \$100 each. Circus proprietors are to pay \$100 a year, proprietors of other exhibitions \$10 and proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms \$5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco dealers and manufacturers are to be taxed the same as in 1898 except that in the largest class "tobacco dealers not specifically provided for" the tax is to be \$4.50 each. In 1898 there was a \$12 tax on tobacco dealers having annual sales of 50,000 pounds or more.

Shippers Must Pay. Bonds and certificates of indebtedness are taxed 5 cents for each \$100 involved, and freight and express receipts 1 cent each, with a mandatory provision that the shippers must pay this tax. Telephone messages are to be taxed 1 cent on all tolls of 15 cents or more and telegrams 1 cent a message.

The bill carries taxes of 30 cents on each indemnity bond, 2 cents on each certificate of profits, 25 cents on each certificate of damage and 10 cents for each certificate not especially provided for. Life insurance policies are to be taxed 8 cents on each \$100 and fire, marine, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance policies, 1/2 cent on each \$1 as in 1898. Goods withdrawn from customs houses will pay a stamp tax of 30 cents as in 1898, but the 25 cent tax on each warehouse receipt imposed in 1898, is omitted. The 1898 tax of from 25 cents to \$1 for entry of goods at customs houses, according to values, is renewed.

Two Cents a Seat. For each seat in a palace or parlor car and for each berth in a sleeping car the tax now is to be 2 cents, against the 1 cent war tax in 1898. Passage tickets, which are tickets from a United States port to a foreign port, will be taxed from \$1 to \$5 each, according to the value of the ticket, as in 1898.

Other provisions are: Brokers' contracts, 10 cents; deeds and other conveyances, 50 cents, when not exceeding \$500 in amount and 50 cents for each additional \$500; mortgages, 25 cents for each \$1,000; power of attorney to vote 10 cents; power of attorney to sell, 25 cents; protest of note, bill of acceptance, etc., 25 cents. Because of constitutional questions, the committee eliminated altogether foreign bills of exchange, charter agreements, manifests and foreign bills of lading and also struck out all reference to stamp

tax on checks, bills of exchange, drafts and deposit certificates and postoffice money orders and on leases. Varying Estimates. "I put my reliance in the wisdom of the plain people," said Senator Borah, "but suppose the plain people do not happen to agree with you? Then I refuse to be influenced by the clamor of the thoughtless crowd."—Washington Star.

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