

RETREAT OF GERMANS WAS STEADY UNTIL THEY MADE STAND ON AISNE

London.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, has been issued by the official press bureau. The account follows:

Since Thursday, September 10, the British army, in co-operation with the French, made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy. The country across which it had to force its way and over which it will have to fight in the near future is undulating and covered with patches of thick wood.

Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of tactical importance is that there are six rivers running across the direction of the advance, at all of which it was possible the Germans might make a stand. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Ailette and Oise.

Real Resistance at the Aisne.
The enemy held the lines of the Marne, which was crossed by our forces on September 8, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and British, has been and still is of a determined character.

On Friday, September 11, little opposition was met along any part of our front and the direction of the advance was for the purpose of co-operating with our allies turned slightly to the northeast. The day was passed in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Oulchy-Le-Chateau to Longpont.

General Advance of French.
On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success, in one portion of the field Duke Albert of Wurtemberg's army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken.

It was only on this day that the full extent of the victory gained by the allies on September 8 was appreciated by them and the moral effect of this success has been enormous.

An order dated September 6 and 7 issued by the commander of the German Seventh corps was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle, and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

German Make Heroic Effort.
It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back on to the line of the Seine, and that, though surprised to find the latter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort.

On Saturday, September 12, the enemy were found to be occupying a formidable position opposite us on the north of the line at Soissons. They had both sides of the river and an entrenched line on the hills to the north of the eight road bridges and two railway bridges crossing the Aisne, within our section of the front. Seven of the former and both of the latter had been demolished.

Foes in Artillery Duel.
Working from the west to the east, our Third army corps gained some high ground south of the Aisne, overlooking the Aisne valley, to the east of Soissons.

Here a long range artillery duel between our guns and those of the French on our left and the enemy's artillery on the hills continued during the greater part of the day and did not cease until nearly midnight. The enemy had a large number of heavy howitzers in well concealed positions.

The movement of this army corps was effected in co-operation with the French sixth army, on our left, which gained the southern half of the town during the night.

The Second army corps did not cross the Aisne. The First army corps got over the river Vesle, to the south of the Aisne, after the crossing had been secured by the First cavalry division. It then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting.

Battle of Braise.
At Braise the first cavalry division met with considerable opposition from infantry and machine guns holding the town and guarding the bridge. With the aid of some of our infantry, it gained possession of the town about midday, driving the enemy to the north. Some hundred prisoners were captured around Braise, where the Germans had thrown a large amount of field gun ammunition into the river, where it was visible under two feet of water.

On our right the French reached the line of the river Vesle. On this day began an action along the Aisne which is not yet finished, and which

may be merely of a rear guard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature.

It rained heavily on Saturday afternoon and all through the night, which severely handicapped transport.

On Sunday, September 13, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, which was some fifteen miles in length. The action still consisted for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions.

By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night, or early next morning, three pontoon bridges had been built and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of the bridge, carrying the canal over the river.

On our left the French pressed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a pontoon bridge at Soissons. A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file the top girder of the railway bridge left standing.

Germans Quick to Surrender.
During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in numerous woods a long way behind our line. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender, and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident:

An officer proceeding along the road in charge of a number of led horses received information that there were some of the enemy in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge, whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered.

At Senlis immediately on his arrival a proclamation was issued by the commander of a division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at the town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot at once; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or the streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops or the threatening of them immediately would be punishable by death.

At Villers Cotterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded, the town was not seriously damaged.

The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a large amount of the bread requisitioned.

It was stated by the inhabitants that the enemy had destroyed and abandoned 15 motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons.

Reims was occupied by the enemy on September 3. It was occupied by the French after considerable fighting on September 13.

CORRESPONDENT TELLS OF THE BURNING OF TERMONDE

By T. M. KETTLE, International News Service.

Termonde.—Here is the story of the wrecking of Termonde, told by a dozen different inhabitants and confirmed from dozens of other reliable sources.

Following the German entry into the city the commander demanded a levy of 2,000,000 francs. The money was not in the public treasury, and the burgomaster was not there to save his town as Braun saved Ghent.

General Sommerfeld had a chair brought from the inn into the center of the grand palace. He sat down on it, crossed his legs and said:

"It is our duty to burn this town."
The inhabitants were allowed two hours to clear out and then the soldiers went to work.

Use Portable Caissons.
Their apparatus consisted of a small portable pressure caisson filled with benzine and fitted with a spray. Other witnesses said that there also were great caissons on wheels. With this they sprinkled the floors and ground stories of the houses and set fire to the buildings. Others used a sort of phosphorus paste with which they smeared the object to be destroyed. They completed their work by flinging hand grenades and prepared fuses into the infant flames.

Remembering Louvain, General Sommerfeld had evidently given directions that the public and monumental buildings were to be spared. Thus the museum and the city hall both remain standing, but right between them his petroleums destroyed a hotel.

Pillaged Everything.
General Sommerfeld's soldiers stole, pillaged and drank everything on which they could lay their hands. Witnesses on this point are many and unshakable. Their moderation must impress anybody who talks to them.

A citizen of Termonde, who himself had been held as hostage, said to me while standing amid the ruins of his town:

"Monsieur, there is human nature among the Germans. I saw many officers in tears. A German lieutenant came and shook me by the hand, crying, 'It is not our fault.'"

During the greater part of the occupation there has been a great lack of provisions. No gas, electricity, or kerosene is available, and the inhabitants are obliged to use candles for lighting purposes. Four hostages have been given daily to answer for the security of the German troops.

Prefect Briens of Pas-de-Calais, who has been under restraint, reported that during three days' occupation of Arras his only humiliation was moral constraint.

NEBRASKA IN BRIEF.

The football season of Doane is open.

Omaha will soon have a motor cycle speedway.

Wymore and vicinity was visited by a six-inch rain.

The Lexington mill was completely destroyed by fire.

The Hessian fly is infesting wheat fields around Hastings.

Work has been started on the new trolley line at Superior.

The new Catholic church at Beecher has been dedicated.

Thomas Higgins of Elk Creek has opened a store in Tecumseh.

Grading has been finished for the new Burlington depot at Superior.

Two small boys at Hastings robbed School Superintendent Barr of \$35.

Fred Rucker and family have moved back to Ainsworth from So. Dakota.

Japan has asked for bids on 20,000 cavalry saddles from a Hastings firm.

Black Brothers flour mill in Beatrice was destroyed by a dust explosion.

Fire caused considerable damage to the residence of M. J. Hoffernon at Wayne.

Nebraska Methodists at Fremont pledged \$45,000 for the Wesleyan college.

The Commercial State bank of Ainsworth has moved into its new building.

The most successful fair ever held in Fillmore county has closed at Geneva.

The Sunnyside home for the aged at Hastings may be removed to larger quarters.

German residents of Hooper have raised \$500 to contribute to the Red Cross society.

Talbot, son of Frank Lytle, of McCook, accidentally shot himself with a 32-calibre revolver.

Joseph Shramek, president of the Butler State bank of David City, is ill at Belgrade, Mont.

Henry Goeke, seventy-nine years old, of Uteka, died as the result of being kicked by a horse.

One thousand Indians are camped on a tract near the Dawes county fair grounds at Chadron.

Nebraska Federation of Labor has adopted resolutions favoring workmen's compensation law.

The Brown county fair has closed. The attendance was good and the fair as a whole was a success.

Probation Officer Bernstein of Omaha has appealed for more funds to fight the cocaine traffic.

Many companies of the national guards may go to the Ak-Sar-Ben at Omaha at their own expense.

The largest crowd that ever attended a funeral in Hastings was present when Sheriff Sanderson was buried.

At least five Omaha persons were swindled out of about \$500 each by two women posing at spirit mediums.

Crackmen blew the safe in the office of the Odell Farmers' Lumber company at Odell and escaped with \$100.

Jesse C. McNish of Wisner was elected president of the Nebraska Bankers' association at their recent convention.

A. L. Lewis of Wayne, charged with practicing medicine and surgery without a state license was acquitted in district court.

The five-year-old daughter of Chas. Riddlemouser of Central City fell beneath the wheels of a moving wagon and was killed.

Omaha was selected as the next meeting place by the Nebraska Federation of Labor at their recent convention in Lincoln.

Claude Burford of Chadron fell from an automobile suffering injuries which may prove fatal. He is 13 years old.

J. A. Dillon of Tecumseh has been granted a patent for a woven wire stretcher or clamp which is said to enable one man to do the work of two.

The Omaha Grain exchange has joined the "buy a bale" of cotton movement and will purchase cotton in twenty different markets of the south.

The dismembered body of a Finnish miner was found in the railroad yards of Gothenburg, papers on the body indicate that his name was John Matilainen.

Announcement is made of the nineteenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Federation of Woman's clubs to be held in Pawnee City, October 13 to 16.

Miss Anna V. Day, connected with the state superintendent's office at Lincoln, has resigned to accept a place as dean of a woman's college at Milwaukee.

An urgent appeal to the men of Nebraska to give the women the ballot this fall was made by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in his speech before 5,000 people at Lincoln.

While cleaning clothes with gasoline, Mrs. Chuck Hutchinson, living about twelve miles south of Hyannis, was horribly burned by an explosion. She died eleven hours later.

Robert Wilson, 68 years old, was struck by a Burlington train near Hastings and was instantly killed.

In a municipal election Fairbury voters rejected the commission form of government by nearly three to one.

Al Hartline of West Point is in a serious condition as the result of injuries received when his head was struck by a plank which he was loading on a wagon.

The Nebraska Telephone company has been granted permission to charge \$24 a year on incoming messages on its line at Atkinson, in place of the present charge of \$30 per year.

President W. H. Abbott of the Johnson county drainage board has made arrangements with State Treasurer George for the state to handle the second issue of bonds of the drainage district, amounting to \$19,662.84.

The sedate town of University Place is much disturbed. There is too much law enforcement there. City Marshal Sorenson is the target for scores of irate individuals because he seeks to stop every single automobile driver who flashes through the village at excessive and illegal rates of speed. Petitions are now out for his removal.

TO START INQUIRY

STATE WILL UNDERTAKE INVESTIGATION OF SANITATION.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR HELP

Next Legislature Will be Provided With Data to Enact Suitable Laws in the Matter.

Lincoln.—State-wide investigation of sanitary demands is going to be undertaken on a thorough scale within the next three months. Governor Morehead has ordered the board of secretaries of the state board of health to initiate the movement so that the next set of legislators will have all the facts and figures before them necessary to enact suitable laws. In a statement issued he asks the co-operation of the people and especially the physicians of the state. His statement follows: "While we have, and purpose to do more for the brute creation, we must not overlook the human family, and the health and welfare of human society. With the increase of population, it becomes more and more imperative that we establish and maintain proper sanitary regulations. The medical fraternity has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise, but it requires concentrated action in order to arrive at the proper legislation. In order that all possible data may be available for the use of the legislature, when it convenes in January, and that the members may be apprised of the best scientific method for preventing disease, I am calling on the board of secretaries of the state board of health to make investigation and prepare a report for the assistance of the legislature, and I want to call upon all members of the medical profession and other public spirited citizens who have information that may be of service, to co-operate with the board of secretaries."

Seed Corn Selection Week.

In view of the fact that our successful farmers and experiment stations find that early selection of seed corn is advisable, it seems, in a matter of such great economic importance, that a time should be set aside for its early selection.

The following reasons for early selection are apparent:

1. Early selected seed is less liable to be injured by freezing.

2. Seed selected in the field enables the farmer to obtain ears from plants of the proper type and from plants growing under normal conditions.

3. From various reports received, the present crop has ripened early, and seed may be safely selected at the end of the month. It appears essential, however, that such corn once selected should be stored immediately in as dry a place as possible.

A special reason why our farmers should select their own seed will appear from data of the Nebraska Experiment Station showing that native seed produced 6.2 bushels more per acre than excellent seed brought in from other districts.

With these facts in mind, I designate the week beginning September 25 as Seed Corn Selection Week and urge its general observance as the proper time for this important task.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Nebraska, this the twenty-third day of September, 1914.

JOHN H. MOREHEAD, Governor.

Stock Yard Case Postponed.

The South Omaha Stock yards complaint brought by R. B. Howell, which was to have had a hearing next week before the State Railway commission, has been postponed until October 20 to accommodate President Buckingham of the Stock Yards company, who has been called to the throne of Ak-Sar-Ben and cannot attend to the king business and attend a hearing at one and the same time.

Clarke Goes to Stanton.

Railway Commissioner H. T. Clarke has gone to Stanton where he will conduct a hearing brought against the Northwestern Railway company to compel the putting in of a side-track for loading purposes at a place midway between that place and Norfolk, where there is now a passing track for trains.

Fight to Prevent Rate Increase.

Increases of passenger rates in western territory will not take place without a monumental struggle. That is the word going from railway commission to railway commission in the western states. Iowa and Nebraska have agreed tastily to fight the battle to a finish.

Dr. Anna Shaw to Visit State.

Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Equal Suffrage association, will spend two weeks campaigning in Nebraska, according to announcement made at state suffrage headquarters. She will devote two weeks to Nebraska and will speak in twelve different towns in this state. She will be in Lincoln October 30, and will also hold meetings at Omaha, Nebraska City, Plattsburgh, Fremont, Norfolk, Co. Lumbus, Grand Island, Kearney, Hastings and Fairbury.

New Appropriation Plan.

Weidenfeld of the board of commissioners of state institutions is working out a system of accounting with respect to the several institutions over which the board has charge, which it is hoped may be the basis for future expenditures.

Briefly, the plan places all expenditures that can possibly be made for any of the institutions under four main heads: Maintenance, permanent improvements to buildings and ground, new buildings, furniture and equipment.

GERMAN OFFICERS ON THE FIRING LINE



SUFFRAGISTS WHO HAVE INVADDED THE WESTERN STATES



Left to right are: Miss Rose Winslow, Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Ruth Noyes, Miss Anna McCue, Miss Jane Pincus and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs. These women are the "war squad" of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage who have left Washington to work in the equal suffrage states. They will appeal to their voting sisters to withhold their support from the Democrats, because of the attitude of the present administration toward equal suffrage. Misses Winslow and Burns are to establish headquarters in San Francisco, Misses Stevens and Noyes in Denver, Miss McCue in Seattle, Miss Pincus in Phoenix, Arizona, and Mrs. Stubbs in Portland, Oregon.

AMMUNITION FOR RUSSIANS



Cart load of ammunition for the Russian troops, guarded by a squad of soldiers.

HELIOGRAPHER OF THE CROWN PRINCE



Heliographer of the famous "Death's Head" regiment, commanded by the German crown prince, sending dispatches to the troops on the battlefield.

GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR AT BRUGES



These captured Germans, it will be noted, are wearing wooden sabots. This is explained by the fact that the Kaiser's soldiers found the regular army shoes uncomfortable or useless and appropriated the footwear of the Belgians.

TERRIBLE SCENES DURING RETREAT IN GREAT STORM

The London Times correspondent near Melun wires a vivid description of the rout and retreat of the Germans during a hurricane and torrents of rain, which turned the roads into rivers, so that the wheels of the artillery sank deep into the mire. He describes how the horses straggled and struggled, often in vain, to drag the guns away, and continues:

"I have just spoken with a soldier who has returned wounded from the pursuit that will go down with the terrible retreat from Moscow as one of the crowning catastrophes of the world.

after death. The sight is terrible and horrible beyond words.

"The retreat rolls back, and train-load of British and French are swept toward the weak points of the retreating host. This is the advantage of the battleground which the allies have chosen. The network of railways is like a network of spider's web. As all railways center upon Paris, it is possible to thrust troops upon the foe at any point with almost incredible speed, and food and munitions are within arm's reach."

OFFICIAL OF LUNEVILLE TELLS OF GERMAN ACTS

Bordeaux.—In a report to the minister of the interior, Subprefect Minier of Luneville says that town has been occupied three weeks by the Germans. More than one hundred houses have been burned, the subprefecture is a heap of ruins, numerous acts of pillage have been committed, and a contribution of \$130,000 in gold has been exacted.