

# GERMAN RETREAT STUBBORN

**Kaiser's Army Has Fallen Back Fifty Miles In Face of Heavy Attacks By Allies—French and British Wary of Trick—Losses Considered Greatest In History.**

## HINDER RUSSIANS

**Strong German Defense Impedes Slav Advance in Prussia ---Königsberg Destroyed.**

## REVOLT THREAT IN AUSTRIA

**Losses in War Arouse Masses Who Want Peace—Kaiser Protests to Wilson—Belgian Commission Has Arrived.**

(Summary of Events.)

The last seven days have been a week of trouble for Germany. Her army of western invasion, after driving the French-British army from the Belgian frontier to a point within thirty miles of Paris, has been driven back fifty miles by the allies. The losses have been the heaviest, during this period, in the history of civilized warfare.

After beating the Austrians in a series of decisive battles and investing two northern provinces, the Russian army has made a further advance into German East Prussia. Reports say the fortified city of Königsberg has been destroyed by the Russians. The eastern German army is being considerably re-enforced by many army corps from the west, however, and the Slav invasion of the Fatherland is being seriously impeded.

All Sides Call Reserves. For more than a week a battle has been raging steadily along a 120-mile line forming a crescent northwest, north and northeast of Paris. A million and a half men are engaged on each side. The Germans are calling upon their reserve forces in Belgium and the French and British are being constantly re-enforced with fresh men from the south of France and England.

That the Germans have been retreating steadily for several days is not an indication that they are beaten. They advanced with such rapidity that their lines of communication with their bases of supplies were naturally weak. When attacked vigorously with the full weight of the allied army in both front and flank, the Kaiser's army crumbled a bit. Their losses have been so heavy they have been forced to retire for a re-formation of corps and a brief period of rest. The allies, nevertheless, are wary of a trick.

Austria in Trouble. From various reports, it appears that Austria's part in the great conflict will be weak henceforward. Following crushing defeats and tremendous losses at the hands of the Russians in the north, and humiliating defeats at the hands of the Serbs and Montenegrins in the south, there is much dissatisfaction among all classes in the dual empire. Austro-Hungary is composed of many racial elements, and these are at the point of revolt. Austria may sue for peace independently of Germany within a short time.

Turkey's attitude continues to worry the western world. The sultan has withdrawn certain treaty rights long ago granted France, England, Russia and the United States. There is a constant fear that the Moslem empire will join Germany. If she does, Greece and Italy, together with the lesser nations of southeastern Europe, will attack her.

A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, made such indiscreet remarks publicly during the last few days that he was asked formally to explain himself by Secretary Bryan at the behest of President Wilson.

Long War Seems Certain. Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, has announced Britain's plan for putting a million men on the continent. The whole empire will be drawn on for troops. Already India, South Africa, Canada and Australia have sent regiments. The British government does not anticipate a cessation of hostilities before next summer. Russia, France, England and Japan have signed a pact mutually engaging themselves not to conclude peace separately.

President Wilson received from the Kaiser a long cable message charging that the French and British soldiers are using explosive bullets against the Germans. Hearing of this charge, President Poincaré, of France, sent a message to Mr. Wilson, making an emphatic denial of the charge. The Belgian commission bearing alleged evidence of German atrocities in Belgium, has arrived in the United States.

Great Britain has ordered all German and Austrian consuls to leave Egypt, a British protectorate. It is charged the consuls have been fomenting a native revolt of Mohammedans against all Christians—especially the British garrison and colony.

Japan continues to besiege Tsing Tau, the German naval base and colony in the Chinese province of Kaio Chow. About thirty thousand infantry and a strong fleet press the Germans.

Allies Press Advantage. Paris.—The allies, following up their recent successes, with much ardor have forced the German invaders to continue the retirement of their right flank and center from the east of Paris.

The Germans abandoned much equipment and at the same time sacrificed many prisoners and left their wounded where they fell.

The British were again prominent in the pursuit, in which, besides taking a large number of prisoners, they captured eleven cannon, while the French took another German regimental flag.

The Germans tried desperately to cross the Marne near Meaux. French engineers had blown up the bridges and when the Germans threw pontoons across, the famous 3-inch guns of the French demolished the structures before they could be used. Sixteen times the Germans repeated the effort under a raking fire of shot and shell.

Austrians Cut Off. Petrograd.—It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomaszow and Rawa, in Russian Poland. Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight.

The German troops near Mysinec and Chorzele, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

(Chorzele is sixty miles north of Warsaw, near the east Prussian boundary.) The Russian troops have taken by assault the fortified position of Opole and Tourbin (villages between Lublin and the San river, in Russian Poland) and have pursued the enemy twenty-five miles. Russian cavalry is still driving the rear guard of the enemy.

Russians Repulsed. London.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says that the general staff announces that the Twenty-second Russian army corps of Finland has tried to force an entrance into East Prussia by way of Lyck. The Russians were defeated at Lyck. Lyck is in East Prussia on Lake Lyck, thirty miles east of Ortelburg.

Austrians on the Offensive. The following official German statement was received by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "In the eastern theater of war, the battle has been re-commenced and the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg. During the nine days' fighting it is estimated the Russians have engaged 560,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, 1,500 machine guns and 2,000 field guns."

It is possible that the Austrians have kept the Russians busy in Galicia just long enough to enable Germany to get her troops into East Prussia before the Russians were able to dispose of the Austrians and sweep down upon Silesia, Posen and Prussia.

Berlin Office Is Quiet. Berlin.—In accordance with its principle of reporting only accomplished facts, the general headquarters of the army in Berlin is still silent concerning the great battle which is being fought to the east of Paris. The Berlin censors, however, are permitting local papers to publish dispatches from abroad, and from these the people of Berlin have learned that great events are now taking place.

In the meanwhile the German fleet is active in the Baltic. It is reported to have invaded the Gulf of Bothnia, where it captured and sunk a Russian merchant steamer, the Uleaborg.

Servians Take Semlin. Nish, Servia.—The Servians occupied Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, after a bloody battle.

May Exchange Prisoners. Bordeaux.—The Socialist members of the chamber of deputies here have decided to ask the government to permit the French Socialists to obtain through the Swiss Socialist party a list of the French prisoners held in Germany. In exchange, the French Socialists would furnish the Swiss Socialists a list of the German prisoners in France.

Germans Admit Allies' Success. London.—"The first official admission on the German side of success by the allies," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam, "appears in official communications just issued in Berlin. General Von Stein announces that the German army, which had advanced across the Marne to the east of Paris, was attacked heavily by the enemy between Paris, Meaux and Montmirail. The fighting lasted two days," the report says. "The Germans had checked the enemy and even had advanced, but stronger hostile columns came to the assistance of the allies and the enemy won the battle, compelling the German troops to retire. Fifty guns were captured by the allies and some thousands of men made prisoners."

Force Back German Right. London.—While the latest official statements give few details of the great battle which is being waged in France and in which approximately 3,000,000 men are engaged, it seems apparent that the German forces are still falling back, from the announcement that the allies have gained about thirty-seven miles of territory in their advance, an increase of twelve in the operations during the last twenty-four hours. Both British and French troops have crossed the River Marne.

# A MOVE FOR PEACE

**AWAITING KAISER'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT'S OFFER.**

## PROTEST THE ABROGATION

**European War is Costing \$40,000,000 Daily—China Facing a Twelve Months' Famine.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service, Washington.—The knowledge that Emperor William has been considering for several days a message from the United States government inquiring, in effect, if Germany was desirous of discussing peace measures has set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert for a possible exchange of peace terms between belligerents. Notwithstanding the vigorously phrased statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decisively defeated Germany, it is admitted in many quarters here that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American government's inquiry might change the entire aspect of the situation.

## Costing \$40,000,000 Daily.

New York.—Outside of the loss in human life which it is impossible to estimate, Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States steel corporation, declared that the estimate of the monetary cost of the European war at \$40,000,000 daily is "perhaps conservative." The result, he said, is certain to be very serious. Gary, who returned from Paris on the steamer France, has personally visited the French theater of war. He told a remarkable story of experiences from the days immediately before the general mobilization up to the day he sailed for home.

## Protest the Abrogation.

Washington.—The United States probably will join the protest of the powers against Turkey's abrogation of the capitulations, which granted foreigners extra territorial rights and otherwise restricted the sovereignty of the Ottoman empire. A definite course of action has not finally been decided upon by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The position of the Washington government was to await the initiative of the European powers. The view that the American government would protest against the abrogation of extra territorial rights was advanced by officials, who said the reasons would be two fold. First, Americans have invested considerable sums in Turkey because of the special privileges and protection afforded them under the capitulation. Second, because the removal of the extra territorial rights might lessen the personal security of American missionaries.

## Facing Twelve Months' Famine.

Washington.—Twelve months' famine, which only outside aid can avert, faces the Kwang Tung and Kwang Si provinces of China, which were devastated by flood in July with a loss of 3,000 lives and more than one hundred thousand homes. Consul General Chesire reports from Canton that more than eight million people suffered losses and many millions would need food until the next harvest.

## Roosevelt Here September 22.

Lincoln, Neb.—The progressive state central committee has received definite information with authority to announce that Theodore Roosevelt will speak in Nebraska, Tuesday, September 22. This speech will be at Lincoln in the city auditorium at 8 o'clock in the evening. Owing to the inability of the committee to secure a suitable auditorium at Omaha, there will be no meeting at that place.

## Japanese War Program.

Tokio.—The Japanese diet has adopted the war program of the Japanese government. It provides for a war appropriation of 53,000,000 yen (about \$26,500,000). The vote was unanimous.

## City Destroyed by Earthquake.

Lima, Peru.—News has reached here that a tremendous earthquake has destroyed the city of Caravel, in the department of Arequipa. The report says the people are in a panic, but no mention is made of loss of life. Caravel is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants, 120 miles northwest of the port of Mollendo. Early in August a year ago the place was wrecked by an earthquake, but has since been rebuilt. The district in which Caravel is located is subject to frequent earthquakes.

## Abandon Around World Race.

New York.—The around the world aeroplane race to have started from San Francisco in 1915 has been abandoned by the Panama-Pacific exposition according to an announcement made by the Aero Club of America. The impossibility of preparation on the part of foreign aviators was given as the reason. It was stated that a race from New York to San Francisco by the way of the Panama canal may be held instead.

## BRIEF NEWS OF NEBRASKA

Jansen will soon be lighted by electricity. October 4 will be observed as a day of prayer for peace in Europe. The Nemaha river at Falls City is lower than it has been for many years. The German classes in the Omaha grade schools have enrolled 1,260 students.

John Bartress was instantly killed in a fall from a load of hay at Scottsbluff.

Hartington is to have a new bank, making three financial institutions for that place.

The Tri-State fair and race meet will take place at Crawford, September 24 to 26.

Improvements to cost about \$7,000 are to be made on Beatrice's athletic park this fall.

Plans have been made by the Stella school board to establish play grounds for the children.

A Nemaha county fruit raiser has sold his apple crop from a thirty-acre orchard for \$6,500.

Weeping Water is making an effort to form a library association and establish a city library.

J. S. Poor and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Albion last week.

Charles A. Bang, a pioneer settler, dropped dead at his farm home ten miles northwest of Fremont.

Segregation of sexes in the high school classes may be attempted by the school board at Lincoln.

Fremont's new high school building, erected at a cost of approximately \$150,000, was formally opened.

Farmers in the vicinity of Humboldt expect a corn crop averaging twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Over 300 delegates attended the annual convention of Eastern Nebraska Odd Fellows at Tekamah last week.

An artificial ice plant is being built at West Point. The building is 40x70 feet and has a capacity of ten tons a day.

Omar E. Houck, for many years a business man of Lincoln, is dead at Eureka Springs, Ark., of Bright's disease.

Mrs. Ida Effle of Norfolk was killed when an automobile in which she was riding rolled over a railroad embankment.

Rev. Dr. Gallagher, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Hartington, suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a serious condition.

Schools at Auburn opened with a total attendance of more than 600. Ten members of the teaching force are residents of Auburn.

Miss Grace Schroeder of Tekamah sustained three fractured ribs when an automobile in which she was riding struck a pig and turned over.

Miss Helen Heacock, former popular Hastings girl, was recently elected carnival queen at Denver in a contest where six million votes were cast. A can of phosphorus rat poison which was being opened by C. I. Van Patten of Hastings exploded and endangered Mr. Van Patten's eyesight.

Tom Karides, a Greek merchant at Hastings, will organize a company of Greek volunteers in case his native land is drawn into the European war.

The four-year-old son of Mrs. James Fickle, of Falls City, fell into the Missouri river at Rulo, and in attempting to save its life the mother also was drowned.

Chicken thieves have been gathering a feathered harvest in the vicinity of Table Rock. Bloodhounds have been used in an attempt to trail the fowl collectors.

Mrs. Jay Fealey of Auburn discovered a three-foot bull snake in the parlor of her home. After shooting at it several times, she finally dispatched it with a hoe.

Fourteen auto loads of friends and neighbors who attended the funeral of Peter Hanson at Grand Island have been notified to fumigate their automobiles and clothing and also to use antitoxin to prevent diphtheria. It developed that Hansen had a case of the most virulent kind of diphtheria.

Fremont has been offered the new Masonic home to be built in Nebraska, provided it furnishes a bonus of \$10,000. Of this amount, \$4,500 already has been raised.

T. Mason, an employe of one of the side shows on the state fair grounds, was severely bitten on the right hand by a rattler, which he was transferring from one cage to another.

The principal figure at the annual reunion of the Carpenter family at Beatrice recently was Jeremiah Carpenter of Ellis, a great, great grandfather, who celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday anniversary last June.

Arrangements are being made for a grand democratic barbecue at Hastings.

While in a deep sleep, Mrs. G. W. Chesley of Richardson county was seriously burned by the explosion of a lighted lamp which she attempted to carry into another room.

O. T. Olson of Kearney was unanimously elected president, William Hoagland of Central City, vice-president, and J. C. York of Minden, secretary-treasurer of the Nebraska Retail Harness Makers' association, assembled at Lincoln in the first state convention.

Frank Ehrenberg, who has been a watch repairer in a Hastings jewelry store, received notice Tuesday to report for duty in the German army and has gone to the Fatherland.

The body of Oscar Lloyd, who was drowned in the Missouri river near Plattsmouth, has been found near the place where the accident occurred in a pocket in the bed of the river.

Lorenzo Lillas, a French aviator and reservist, who was stranded in Lincoln where he had come to find a French consul, left for Chicago, and from there will be sent to join his regiment in France.

# ELIMINATING THE CONFUSION

**HIGH SCHOOL LAW OF 1913 DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.**

## GOSSIP FROM STATE CAPITAL

Items of Interest Gathered from Reliable Sources and Presented in Condensed Form to Our Readers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Confusion for voters in expressing themselves on the university location problem is believed to have been eliminated in a new ballot form arranged for the submission of that question.

The proposals as prepared by the legislature read:

"(a)—Shall all the colleges of the state university, excepting the college of medicine, be consolidated as soon as possible on the farm campus?"

"(b)—Shall all of the colleges of the state university, excepting the college of agriculture and the college of medicine, be housed in buildings located, or to be located, on the present city campus or land contiguous thereto?"

The secretary of state, after conferences with local men, has ordered the words "vote for one" over the form. In connection with the first proposition then the voter is to be given a chance to read these words:

"A cross in this square votes for removal to the state farm," and in the other, "A cross in this square votes against removal to the state farm." This, it is believed, will simplify the proposition and make it clear for the voters.

## Finds It Unconstitutional.

Judge Grimes of North Platte found the high school law of 1913 unconstitutional, that it was clearly in conflict with the law of 1907, which it did not repeal, and that the latter statute is still in force. The case came from Logan county and within the meaning of the decision there is no board of regents and no legal county high school in that county. The decision allows the injunction asked for to stand. It affects eighteen counties in Nebraska, most of which have been awaiting the outcome of the Logan county suit.

## Sink Holes Reported.

Sink holes varying in depth from 3 to 20 feet, in width from 3 to 8 feet, and in length from 6 to 30 feet have been reported to the Nebraska college of agriculture from Hall and other counties. The holes are formed without reference to swells and hollows, but with respect to each other they are in rather irregular lines. The falling in comes suddenly, generally during wet weather. The hole may suddenly increase in area, but not in depth. It has been found that frequently, although not always, these holes have been in alfalfa fields. As some of the holes are found in groves, it is believed that perhaps deep rooted plants cause the roofs of tunnels (which are known to exist in certain areas) to crumble.

## Fight Spring Garden Pests Now.

Now is the time to begin fighting the garden insect and other pests of next spring and summer by burning all refuse and by spading or plowing. Refuse furnishes wintering quarters for many insect pests both in their adult and larval stages. If such litter is cleared away as soon as possible, these pests will be deprived of protection and will largely perish by exposure to the elements. The pupae of other insects are buried just below the surface of the ground. If the garden is spaded these will be exposed to the birds and weather. Such treatment should be given not only to the garden, but as far as possible to all the closely adjoining land. The Nebraska college of agriculture advises that if such practices are resorted to this fall much annoyance may be saved next spring.

Adjutant General Hall is making a determined effort to raise enough money to erect permanent buildings at Ashland and to fix the rifle range so it can be used for target practice.

## Are Increasing Facilities.

Machinery is being installed in the state penitentiary carpenter shop so that furniture can be made on a larger scale than heretofore. Warden Fenton has planned for some time to increase the facilities of the shop so that most of the furniture required by all state institutions can be made at the prison. At present the prison shop has an order for fifty rocking chairs and thirty-five chiffoniers for the school for the blind at Nebraska City. Convict Snow, who is a skilled cabinetmaker, will direct the work.

## Recommends Deduction in Bill.

As the result of an inspection of eighteen or twenty bridges in Dixon county, made some time ago, State Engineer D. D. Price has recommended that \$27.53 be deducted from the bill filed by the Standard Bridge company. The amount which Mr. Price says should be cut off the bill is less than 1 per cent of the entire sum. The bridge company asked for \$29,047.56, while the state engineer says it is entitled to \$28,820.03.

## DEFENDING THE MAIN ROAD TO LOUVAIN



Before taking Louvain the Germans had to overcome many bodies of Belgian troops which were placed on the main road and which fought stubbornly.

## GERMANS HARRASS REAR OF RETREATING GERMAN

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ghent says that Belgian troops are pursuing a German army corps which is marching toward France. An engagement has taken place on the right bank of the Scheldt in the triangle formed by Audenard, Courtrai and Renaix.

The Germans are said to have completely evacuated the region of the Scheldt between Antwerp and Ghent.

Many German soldiers detached from their units are being made prisoners in the environs of Termonde.

Before departing from Termonde the Germans pillaged and destroyed the town. Out of 1,400 houses, 1,100 are in ashes and the works of art and historical memorials have been entirely destroyed. Several notable people have been taken prisoners and 200 civilians have been sent to Germany.

Bands of Uhlans have been pursued into the woods surrounding Quatrecht and Wetteren.

A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp

gives the following official announcement issued by the Belgian government:

"The operations undertaken by our field army against the German forces marching on the fortified position at Antwerp, the first result of which was the capture of Aerschot, have been continued with method and with success. Our army advanced continually and inflicted important losses on the Germans. These losses were due to the action of our artillery, principally to the work of our new field guns whose effects were decisive."