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THE WEATHER  
Fair

VOL. XLIV—NO. 111.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1914.

On Trains and at Hotel News Stands, So. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

### KAISER'S FORCES PASS OVER RIVER IN WEST BELGIUM

French War Office Says Germans Succeed in Crossing Yser Between Nieuport and Dixmude.

### VIOLENT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Communication Asserts Action Continuing Under Same Conditions as Before.

### NO CHANGE IN ARGONNE REGION

Galic Field Artillery on Upper Meuse Has Destroyed Three Teuton Batteries.

### PETROGRAD ANNOUNCES GAINS

Russian Troops Inflict Several Defeats on Foe's Rear Guards.

### TOWNS TAKEN BY MUSCOVITES

Lovinz, Skiernewice and Rawa Captured by Czar's Warriors at Point of Bayonet, Statement Declares.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight: "The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the river Yser. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude. "In the Argonne region our situation is maintained under the conditions announced yesterday. "On the upper Meuse our field artillery has destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was composed of guns of heavy caliber."

### Petrograd Reports Success.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued from general headquarters tonight: "On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rear guards, who were attempting to hold positions along the rivers Stavka, Skiernewice and Rylka. "Lovinz, Skiernewice and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks. "The Austrians in retreating with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcements and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions."

### Take Prisoners and Guns.

"At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid fire guns. "Along the river San and south of Przemysl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses. "An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Strv), has been defeated and dispersed."

### Germans Have Taken 350,000 Prisoners

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Records of the German war office, according to Dr. William A. Spring, formerly of Boston, September 25, showed a detailed list of 350,000 prisoners taken by the German troops and detained in military camps. Dr. Spring, who has been a dentist, practicing for twenty-five years in Germany and Holland, arrived here today with his family on the steamer Red Cross. "At Berlin, I have a personal friend, who is an officer in the German army in charge of the bureau of records," Dr. Spring said. "This friend showed me his record made out in card index form, showing the names, addresses, nature of the wounds and condition of English, French and Russian prisoners. The record he showed me was added up; it totaled 350,000 names."

### Fight to Reduce the G.O.P. Representation in South States Won

### The Weather

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday	Hours	Temp.	
8 A. M.	58	58	
9 A. M.	58	58	
10 A. M.	58	58	
11 A. M.	58	58	
12 M.	58	58	
1 P. M.	58	58	
2 P. M.	58	58	
3 P. M.	58	58	
4 P. M.	58	58	
5 P. M.	58	58	
6 P. M.	58	58	
7 P. M.	58	58	
8 P. M.	58	58	
9 P. M.	58	58	
10 P. M.	58	58	
11 P. M.	58	58	
12 M.	58	58	
Lowest yesterday	41	52	
Lowest today	41	52	
Mean temperature	52	52	
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	
Comparative			
1894	1912	1913	
Highest yesterday	61	52	51
Lowest yesterday	41	52	52
Mean temperature	52	52	52
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:			
Normal temperature	52	52	52
Excess for the day	0	0	0
Total excess since March 1	0	0	0
Deficiency for the day	0	0	0
Total deficiency since March 1	0	0	0
Normal precipitation	36	36	36
Deficiency for the day	0	0	0
Total deficiency since March 1	0	0	0
Normal rainfall since March 1	34.40	34.40	34.40
Deficiency for the day	0	0	0
Total deficiency for period 1912	2.81	2.81	2.81
Deficiency for period 1913	2.81	2.81	2.81
Deficiency for period 1914	2.81	2.81	2.81
Indicates below zero.			
L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.			

### SALUTING ANTWERP'S BURGOMASTER—Crew of a British armored car in Antwerp during the German attack saluting the Burgomaster of the city, riding at the head of a troop of cavalry.



### FRENCH PESSIMISTIC, IS OPINION AT BERLIN

Depressed Tone of Bulletin at Paris Causes Unrest, Declare German Officials.

### SEE ALLIES' CAMPAIGN CHECKED

Twelfth Week of War Signified by Stopping of Enveloping Movement Directed Against Germans' Right.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—By Wireless to Sayville.—The following German comment on yesterday's French official statements has been given to the press: "The tone of the French official bulletin of last evening was rather depressed and caused a panic in Paris. It admits a retreat between the sea and canal La Bassee and mentions the impetuosity of the German attacks near Arras and the Somme. "The night bulletin aggravates the pessimistic impression. It repeats that there have been French defeats on the north wing. In order to attenuate the impression an official note was issued two hours later saying that the battle front had shifted 200 kilometers northward, and, therefore, patience always was needed."

According to official accounts the twelfth week of the war was signified by the final checking of the enveloping campaign which the allies for a month have directed against the German right flank. The Germans, it is declared, have begun to slowly but definitely push southward. Events in the eastern theater of the war have not yet entered a decisive phase, it is said.

### Report to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The German embassy tonight received the following official wireless from Berlin: "Official headquarters' report, October 24, says that fighting along the Yser canal was extremely stubborn and that in the north the Germans crossed the canal with strong forces. East of Ypres and southwest of Lille our troops advanced slowly. Under heavy fighting a British ship yesterday uselessly bombarded Ostend. "In the Argonne our troops also gained ground, took several machine guns and a number of prisoners. Two French aeroplanes were shot down there. North of Toul, near Fleury, the French declined a truce offered by us for burying the great number of their dead and taking care of their wounded. West of Agut-cow the Roussels renewed their attacks, which were repulsed."

### Fight to Reduce the G.O.P. Representation in South States Won

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The bitter fight waged since 1890 to reduce the representation of southern states in republican national conventions has been won. Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the republican national committee, announced that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduced the number of delegates by eighty-nine. Most of this loss falls on the south. The plan, proposed at the annual meeting of the national committee in Washington last December, was made effective, Mr. Hilles said, through its ratification by conventions in states which cast a majority of votes in the present electoral college. Every state he consented to the plan except that in Texas, which rejected it. In the next national convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by eight, Arkansas by three, Florida four, Georgia eleven, Louisiana eight, Mississippi eight, New York two, North Carolina three, South Carolina seven, Tennessee three, Texas sixteen, Virginia eight, Hawaii four, Porto Rico two, and the Philippine Islands two.

### First Charge of Indian Cavalry Sends German Infantry Back in Mad Flight

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Oct. 25.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—The following account of the first charge of the Indian cavalry in the European war is given by a British soldier who has been invaded home: "One day the Germans had been pressing us hard all along the line. Just when they were about half way toward our trenches the Indians, who had arrived the day before and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. Fine fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers, and we broke into cheers. "At the word of command they swept forward, making only a slight detour to get out of our line of fire. Then they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind. With a shrill yell they rode right through the German infantry. The Germans broke and ran for their lives, pursued by the Indians for about a mile. "When the Indians came back from the charge they were cheered wildly all along our line, but they didn't think much of what they had done. 'It ain't so exciting as pig-sticking,' said one."

### WILSON SEES DAY CANNON NOT JUDGE

President, in Y. M. C. A. Address at Pittsburgh, Says Discussion One Day Will Settle Disputes.

### LEADERS MUST BE AGGRESSIVE

Believes in Popular Government, Because, Under It, Don't Know from Whence Rulers Will Come.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25.—"Peace commission treaties of the kind negotiated between the United States and many foreign countries," were spoken of by President Wilson yesterday as to means for "shedding light" on disputes which will make the use of force unnecessary. The president predicted that after international disputes have been discussed for a year as provided in these treaties cannon will not be found necessary to settle them.

The president addressed a mass meeting in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian association movement and dwelt on the lessons of Christianity, urging young men to be progressive and work for the public welfare.

The president pleaded for homes with Christian atmospheres, saying that "Christianity is catching" and that children reared in Christian homes are more apt to be good citizens than others. "It would be good for men, both young and old, to detach themselves more from business and think of higher things," said Mr. Wilson after he had opened his address by saying that by his being away from Washington, congress could "have more leisure to adjourn."

"How tired I am of the men whose virtue is selfish because it is self-protective. I hate the moral coward and I despise him as well. I wish the onwards would stay on the side of life and let others do the things to be done. Do not follow people who stand still. Nowadays leaders must be aggressive."

"If you can guess beforehand who your leaders are to be, the chances are they will be useless. I believe to popular government, because under it we don't know from what family or class or occupation the leaders will come. "I hope that there will now be a great rush of Christian spirit out of the doors of evil. What you have to do is to fight, not with cannon, but with right."

The president left for Washington at 1:15 p. m.

### Cheers for President.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 25.—Returning from Pittsburgh to Washington, D. C., Maryland, President Wilson was forced to give a campaign atmosphere to the trip by crowds which gathered at every stopping place and cheered until he appeared on the platform of his car.

The president spoke briefly at McKeesport, Braddock, Connellsville, Pa., and other towns, but did not touch on politics. At one place he expressed pleasure at the news of the adjournment of congress.

President Wilson shook hands at every stop until the train pulled out. At several places the crowds were so large that he used both hands to greet the people.

"How are you in the gallery," he called to men on top of a nearby freight car in one town.

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### VICTORIES ROUSE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

Nation Rings at News that Picked German Troops Have Turned Back.

### UHLAN AND HUSSARS TAKEN

Party of Doctors Reports These Proud Soldiers in "Shoals" Taken Prisoners and Dismounted Marching to Captivity.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.) PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—The world's victorious record of the army has fired the nation with new patriotism. The Caucasian troops, whose deeds of heroism in holding in the trenches at Koenigsberg and holding the road to the bridge at Ivanograd are being spread from end to end of the empire, are coming in for high honors. It is said that the czar who is spending the week at Tsarsko Seelo, intends showing the gratitude of the empire to those of the Caucasian contingent who are named by their commander to him by decorations and other signs of imperial gratitude.

Roll German Back. These troops held the most responsible positions, facing as they did the pick of the German army and its heaviest guns. To have not only withstood the onslaughts, but to have rolled the enemy back in despite of something that Russian troops are proud of to the last man. They formed the pivot that turned the German center and then began the crumbling up of the lines.

March Equipment Taken. A party of doctors returning from an automobile trip behind the advance guard of the pursuing Cossacks and cavalry, report that the retreat of the Germans is a disorderly rout; that the enemy has abandoned immense stores of fresh beef, equipment and field kitchens as well as vast quantities of guns and ammunition.

The Poles are following the retreating Germans and reentering their homes as fast as possible.

Uhlans Captured. The doctors report meeting many parties of uhlans and hussars dismounted, returning through the mud, bedraggled and prisoners.

No statement as to the actual number of prisoners taken has as yet been issued by the war ministry.

### Britain Won't Halt U. S. Cotton Cargoes

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Gray, British minister for foreign affairs, has assured the United States, through Ambassador Page at London, that England will not interfere with American cotton shipments as "contraband of war." This was announced today at the state department.

Ambassador Page also reported that the British ship Camperdown, laden with American cotton and products, detained at Boroway, Scotland, was not held because of its manifest, but on account of a disagreement between its owners and the Charter party.

### Servian Retirement Not Decisive Defeat

NISH, Servia (via London), Oct. 25.—An official communication issued today says that on October 21 a battle was fought all along the Bosnian front. The Servia and Montenegrin allies repulsed all attacks, but in view of the Austrians' severe assaults the Montenegrins were compelled to fall back a little behind their positions.

The foregoing apparently refers to the recent engagement in which the Austrians claimed a decisive victory.

### WAR SCENE LIKE DESERTED GROUND

Correspondent of Associated Press with German Army Gives Impressions of Battle.

### MAKES A FIVE-DAY JOURNEY

Field Where Gigantic Armies Opposed in Titanic Struggle Almost Barren Landscape—Engines of Destruction Hid.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY BEFORE Metz, Sept. 30.—(By Courier to Holland and Mail to New York.)—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A five-day trip to the front has taken the correspondent of the Associated Press through the German fortress of Malence, Seebuck and Metz, through the frontier regions between Metz and the French fortress line from Verdun to Toul, into the actual battery positions from which German and Austrian heavy artillery were pounding their eight and twelve-inch shells into the French barrier forts and into the ranks of the French field army, which has replaced the crumbling fortifications of steel and cement with ramparts of flesh and blood.

Industrial Picture. Impressions at the end are those of some great industrial undertaking, with powerful machinery in full operation and endless supply trains bringing up the raw material for fabrication, rather than of war as pictured.

From a point of observation on a hillside above St. Mihiel, the great battlefield on which a German army is endeavoring to break through the line of barrier forts between Verdun and Toul, and the opposing French forces could be surveyed in its entirety. In the foreground lay the level valley of the Meuse, with the towns of St. Mihiel and Banconcourt nestling on the green landscape.

Beyond and behind the valley rose a tier of hills on which the French at this writing obstinately hold an entrenched position, checking the point of the German wedge, while French forces from north and south beat on the sides of the triangle, trying to force it back across the Meuse.

Cloudlets of Smoke. Bursting shells threw up their columns of white or black fog around the edge of the panorama. Cloudlets of white smoke here and there showed where a position was being brought under shrapnel fire. An occasional aeroplane could be picked out, hovering over the line, but the infantry and the field battery positions could not be discerned, even with a high power field glass, so cleverly had the armies taken cover. The uninitiated observer would have almost believed this a deserted landscape, rather than the scene of a great battle, which if successful for the Germans would force the main French army to retreat from its entrenched positions along the Aisne river.

Silenced by Mortars. About three miles away across the Meuse a quadrangular mound of black, ploughed-up earth on the hillside marked the location of Fort Les Paroisses, which had been silenced by the German mortars the night before. Fort Roman Camp, so named because the Roman legions had centuries ago selected this site for a strategic encampment, had been stormed by Bavarian infantry two days earlier, after his heavy guns had been put out of action, and artillery officers stated that Fort Fleury, fifteen miles to the south and out of range of vision, was practically silenced, only one of its armored turrets continuing to answer to bombardment.

Under Same Roof. The correspondent had spent the previous night at the fortress town of Metz, sleeping under the same roof with Prince Oscar of Prussia, inviolated in the field in a state of physical breakdown; Prince William of Hohenzollern, father of ex-King Manuel, and other officers, either watching or engaged in the operations in the field, and traveled by automobile to the battle front thirty-five miles to the west. For the first part of the distance the road led through the hills on which are located the chain of forts comprising the fortress of Metz, but although the general staff officer in the car pointed now and then to a hill as the site of this or that fort, traces of the fortifications could only occasionally be made out.

Skilfully Masked. Usually they were so skilfully masked and concealed by woods or blended with the hillside that nothing out of the ordinary was apparent, in striking contrast to the exposed position of the forts at the recently visited fortress of Liege, which advertised their presence from the skyline of the encompassing hills and fairly invited bombardment.

The country as far as the frontier town of Gorze seemed bathed in absolute peace. No troops were seen, rarely were automobiles of the general staff encountered and men and women were working in the fields and vineyards as if the war was a million miles away.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

### 5 NATIONS BATTLE ON A SINGLE FIELD BY SEA AND SHORE

Armies of England, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria Fighting on Land.

### BRITISH AND GALLIC FLEETS BY

Probably Most Picturesque Struggle Ever Fought and Most Momentous Being Waged.

### TEUTON HOST IS REINFORCED

Six Hundred Thousand Men Come to Aid of Invaders in Effort to Crush Foes.

### THEIR ATTACKS ARE REPULSED

Official Communication Issued at Paris Asserts Assaults Fail.

### ZEPPELIN USED FOR SHELLING

Around Nieuport Guns of Allies Said to Have Massacred Kaiser's Soldiers, Waves Washing Up Bodes.

### BULLETIN.

BERLIN (via Rome), Oct. 25.—An extraordinarily vigorous French attack is being made from Toul, along the line from Pont-a-Mousson to Gironville against the German army operating against the line of fortresses extending from Verdun to Toul.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—With Germany hurling fresh troops, estimated as high as 600,000 men, into the titanic conflict raging in northern France, the Paris war office tonight claimed all attacks, from the sea as far as the region to the south of Arras, had been repulsed.

The fighting between Lille and Dunkirk is described in Berlin as the greatest battle of the campaign and upon its outcome is said to hinge the fate of the German invasion of France.

Massacre of Germans. Around Nieuport, where the French-English fleet aided the allies' land force, the battle is said to have been a massacre of the Germans, many bodies at that point still being washed upon the beach by the waves.

Under the deadly fire of the naval guns, the invaders are declared to have left the coast clear in an effort to work around Dixmude toward Lille, a Berlin report claiming success on the Yser canal.

In their supreme effort to break through the allied line, the Germans are reported to have stripped Brussels and Antwerp of their garrisons and to have even drawn reinforcements from the line before Rheims.

Zepplins Used. Zepplins also are declared to have been used in bombarding the allied line after having practiced dropping bombs at targets from a height of 7,000 to 8,000 feet.

The French commander-in-chief, is the only one to admit reverses in the western theater of the war and he does so only in cryptic sentences. It is difficult to judge, therefore, how the battles in France and Belgium are progressing, but it is certain that up to this evening none of the armies has succeeded in pushing its offensive far enough to bring appreciably nearer the end of any of the engagements that have been going on for so many weeks.

Germans Take Offensive. The Germans have taken the offensive against both the right wing of the allied army, which rests on the sea, and that portion of the French army which is defending the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul. In the former operations, in which every German soldier at the command of the officers in Belgium is taking part, the French admit that the Germans have made progress at some points, but declares that at others the allies have been just as successful.

It is evident that along the coast the Germans have found it difficult to advance in the face of the hard fighting force drawn along the Yser canal, aided

(Continued on Page Two, Column Six.)

### Desire to See World Will Prove Fatal to Youth from Omaha

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—The desire of Martin Porter, 19, who said he was a high school student of Omaha, "to see the world" was brought to a sudden termination today when the boy was mortally hurt by a train. He has been working at Delta, Colo., as a fruit packer and was nearing Somers, en route to Paonia, where he sought another job. He was seen stealing a ride and it is believed he jumped to avoid arrest.

The wheels of the freight train passed over him and he died two hours later. Porter was a youth of powerful build and from conversation he had with persons at Delta it is believed he had run away from home. He said he wanted to see the world.

### Prophets of Profit

We believe the lean days are over. We believe prosperity is here—the greatest boom times we have known in a generation.

Every keen visioned man can see it. The armies of Europe fighting for military power have combined to make America the world's great commercial power. During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1914, the United States imported \$1,822,000,000 worth of goods. A pretty good item for our own manufacturers to supply this year. In addition, our mills must double their exports to make up for the goods Europe cannot supply. The figures are dazzling—the profits stupendous.

### Are You Ready for Prosperity?