

German Troops Engage With the French

Russian Patrol Clashes With German Guard on German Soil

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KAISER INVADERS FRANCE FIRST IN WORLD'S WAR

Two Forces Working Their Way Toward Paris—One is Repulsed with Losses.

FIRST MOVEMENT OF THE WAR

Hundred Thousand Troops Are Crossing Luxembourg to Concentrate on French Frontier.

STRIKE AT VULNERABLE POINT

Twenty-five Thousand Fighting Men Are Digging Battle Trenches at Front to Be Ready.

GERMANY PRESSES ADVANTAGE

Would Vanquish France Before Russia is Ready for War.

CZAR MOVES VERY SLOWLY

Reported that it Will Take Him Three Weeks to Mobilize the Troops to Be Ready to Give Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The German invasion of France has begun, according to authentic information received in London today, without, so far as is known, a declaration of war having been made.

Two German forces are now converging from the east in the direction of the French capital. German troops have crossed the French frontier at a point near the village of Cirey, between Nancy and Strasbourg, and the German soldiers who last night invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, are reported as marching on the French fortified town of Longwy.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is forty miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Repeats History.
Apparently, the German army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on August 2, 1870, forty-four years ago today, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the prince imperial, under the orders of the emperor, received his famous "baptism of fire."
It would appear today that Germany is taking the fullest possible advantage of its supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France. The plan of the German emperor, according to military observers here, is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia will be able to create serious trouble on its northern frontier. It is supposed that Russian mobilization will take about three weeks.

Cross Near Cirey.
One German force crossed the French frontier near the village of Cirey, between Nancy and Strasbourg, and another German detachment, probably the Twenty-ninth infantry, last night invaded the grand duchy of Luxembourg, neutral territory, between Belgium and Germany, and continued its march on the French fortified town of Longwy. A dispatch from Brussels said there was good reason to believe this force later in the day entered France.

The German force of 20,000 men which came into France near Cirey, which is forty miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on August 2, 1870, (Continued on Page Two.)

RUSSIANS CROSS THE GERMAN LINE; ROUTED BY GUARD

Czar's Column Accompanied by Artillery Passes the Frontier at Schwinden.

INVADING PATROL REPULSED

Two Squadrons of Cossacks Are Riding Toward Johannesburg.

FRENCH FIER DROPS BOMBS

Lets Them Down from Aeroplane in Neighborhood of Nuremberg.

ACTION EXCITES INDIGNATION

Authorities Declare Action Crime Against Rights of Man as There Has Been No Declaration of War.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A Russian patrol last night crossed the German frontier near Eichenreid, in Posen, and attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge near the Warthe. Two German soldiers were slightly wounded.
The above information was issued today by the imperial staff. The attack was repulsed. The staff also announced the crossing of the frontier by a Russian column near Schwinden.

The above information, the staff adds, shows that Russia has invaded German territory and that war has actually begun.

Accompanied with Artillery.
The Russian column which crossed the frontier at Schwinden, was accompanied by artillery.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg in East Prussia, fifteen miles from the frontier.

The Russian squad which entered near Eichenreid, attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe. The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly injured.

The above information was given out by the imperial staff.
The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that war had actually begun.

Drops Bombs from Plane.
A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities today. In making this announcement the authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man as there has been no declaration of war.

Emperor William came to Berlin this afternoon from Potsdam. He traveled in an open automobile and was greeted on the streets of the capital by tumultuous cheering.
His majesty was followed in other automobiles by the crown prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother, and other princes.

Later in the afternoon Doctor Von Veitmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, drove to the imperial palace. He was heartily cheered by the population.
The receipt of war news at the bourse gave occasion for enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

A telegram received here from Koenigsberg says a Russian patrol has entered Bydtkuhnen, on the Russian border. It advanced to Bilderweischen, near Egdtkuhnen, where it destroyed the local postoffice.
The enemy, according to this intelligence, crossed the border at several points.

French Aviator Drops Bombs Near Nuremberg, Bav.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities today.

In announcing the dispatch the authorities add that this action is a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

British Steamer Laden with Coal Seized by Germany

LONDON, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch to the Central News from King's Lynn, a seaport in Norfolk, England, the British steamer Saxon, which left King's Lynn last Thursday with a cargo of coal for Brunsbuttel, Prussia, has been seized by the German navy and taken to Cuxhaven.

FEATURES OF THE WAR—Large picture shows a group of Austrian army engineers at work in the field. Lower picture is portrait of General Putnik, commander-in-chief of the Servian army under King Peter.



TOURISTS CAUGHT IN WAR SEEK AID

London Filling Up with Travelers Who Are Unable to Secure Any Money on Exchange.

STEAMSHIPS ARE ALL CROWDED

President Wilson May Call on Congress for Money to Send War Vessels Over to Being Back Those Tied Up by War.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—London is fast filling with Americans who have been compelled to forego their continental tours. Every cross-channel steamer from France and Belgium is filled with American tourists who on the advice of their ambassadors, ministers or consuls, have left the continental cities and various resorts on a minute's notice for England, which country affords them their only chance of reaching home.

Inability to get money is another incentive for their desire to leave the continent. Express companies' checks, which Americans universally use for foreign tours, cannot be converted into currency except at the highest rates of discount.

W. H. Crane, the American actor, was among hundreds who hurriedly left Paris Friday night. He said there was a veritable panic among Americans in the French capital.

Any Way to Get Out.
"On the advice of the consul, who told me that if I did not go away immediately I probably would be marooned in Paris for weeks, I hurriedly packed and rushed to the station," said Mr. Crane. "There I found the depot crowded with Americans acting on the same impulse. Not only did they want to get home, but they had found their American money checks unexchangeable. The trains were jammed. Those who had gladly paid full first class fares, but who arrived late and found only standing room in third class cars did not complain because they were so anxious to get away."
"Nobody got any sleep until we arrived in London in the early hours of the morning. We were several hours late owing to the train being held up on the French lines to enable the passage of trains loaded with French soldiers."

A few of those who arrived early were able to get berths on the steamers sailing for New York, Boston and Canadian ports, but the majority joined the big crowd of Americans who are already filling the London hotels.

American Checks Useless.
Later a boat from the continent brought another large contingent of Americans, who felt satisfied until they discovered that their American checks were almost as useless in London as in the continental cities. Regular customers at hotels and restaurants tonight who did not have gold or silver were politely invited to sign bills for payment at some future day as no currency could be given in change for notes or checks. Strangers were con-



Germany Invades France; Loses Heavily in the First Clash; Progress of the War

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Today has been one of greatest excitement. Reports of battles and rumors of fighting have succeeded each other with lightning-like rapidity.

The News of the World says it has received a wireless message announcing heavy firing in the North sea, indicating that the French and German fleets, if not indeed the British armada, are engaged in a desperate sea battle.

Two British Vessels Seized.
From Kings Inn, a seaport in Norfolk, comes the astonishing announcement that a British collier was seized by a German warship off the coast and taken to Cux Haven. Later the report came that another British vessel had been taken by the Germans in the Kiel canal.

France Invaded by Germans.
Belgian newspapers print the news of the invasion of France today by the German army at a point near Nancy. A heavy attachment of French troops appeared soon after the Germans set foot on French soil and after a sharp engagement drove the invaders back across the border with heavy losses.

Aviator Dropping Bombs.
Berlin dispatches say that a French aviator appeared in the sky above Nuremberg, Bavaria, and began dropping bombs. The authorities declare this action a violation of all international law, as war had not been declared

(Continued on Second Page.)

GREAT BRITAIN IN NO SHAPE FOR WAR

Military Expert Says England Not Organized for a General European Struggle.

NO BUSINESS FIGHTING, ANYWAY

Has No Reason for Mixing in Present Fray and Under No Obligations to Take Part.

BY ERSKINE CHILDERS,
One of the foremost Military Experts of Europe.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—There is no fresh news from the seat of war. All we know is that three Austrian armies, told off to invade Servia, are endeavoring to force the line, of which Belgrade roughly is the center, and that they are being stoutly opposed, while the main Serbian forces concentrate on the Morava, further south. There still is time to think of greater issues.

At this critical moment, it is of the most urgent importance that the capacity of Great Britain to influence a European war, and the moral duty facing her, when such a war is imminent, it could be clearly grasped, not only by her own people, but by the civilized world. There are realists amongst us, in our midst, and have been for many years, only too willing, on any pretext, to involve the country in bloody consequences of continental quarrels, in which we have not the remotest interest. They are seizing the opportunity now, with the war fever at its height, to commit us to a disastrous path of military intervention.

Not Organized for War.
Great Britain is not organized for military conflict in Europe. We are primarily a naval power, admirably organized for the defense of our world-wide empire, but with only a sufficient mobile military force, above the requirements for regular defense, to throw any threatened portion of an empire whose permanent communications are secured by a powerful navy.

That is our position. We are not organized to engage in a land war on the continent. We could send there 150,000 men at the utmost, and we could not even maintain this force through the wastage of war, much less add to it with reinforcements, which would inevitably be clamored for by our allies, without straining our present voluntary system to the breaking point and evolving another in the midst of war on a compulsory basis. Yet 150,000 troops would be a mere detachment by contrast with the armies of the continent. Nor is it at all certain we could ever land our army safely.

Peril of Passage.
It is common knowledge that, in the crisis of 1911, when, by some unexpected variation, the war office planned such an expedition, the admiralty warned those responsible that it could not guarantee to take passage of the channel in the face of submarines, destroyers and mines, which even a weak naval power can in modern days employ against defenseless transports.

On what ground are we asked by jin-

(Continued on Page Seven.)

CZAR'S COUNCIL STRONG FOR WAR WITH GERMANY

Autocrat Listens Only to Advisers Who Urge War as Means to Quiet Peasantry.

WAR COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

All Other Bodies Ignored After Czar Has Decided to Face European War as Expedient.

CONDITION OF RUSSIAN ARMY

Infantry in Good Condition, but Artillery Doubtful Because of Recent Graft Scandals.

EXPRESS ANGER AT ENGLAND

War Party Doesn't Like Position of British Allies.

CZAR CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Hears Only the Accounts Given Him by His Bellhounds Advisers and Sees Only Further Triumphs Ahead.

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UNCENSORED DISPATCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—

(Delayed in Transmission.)—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—The moment

Russia decided to face a European war, all previous agreements were brushed aside, neither the speaker of the Duma, nor the committees on foreign relations, finance or army were consulted. The only body that

shared in the decision of the czar's personal advisers was the war council, over which Grand Duke Nicholas presides. He is addicted to economical parades of the imperial guards and his influence has been against the capable men who tried to reorganize the army.

Artillery is Untrustworthy.

The infantry is believed to be good, but there are misgivings about the artillery. The titular head of the artillery is Grand Duke Sergius Michaelovitch, and his department is said to be notoriously weak. It was to procure contracts for the Russian artillery that the scandal involving magnificent presents to an imperial ballet dancer was developed. Finally the war minister, General Rodigoff, was dismissed for allowing Duma Leader Alexander Goutchkoff to make a public attack on corruption over artillery contracts.

To Diversify Peasantry.

The Department of Interior came out strongly for risking war. The reason was the same as that given by former Minister of Interior Plehve, ten years ago, for the Japanese war, that the situation demanded war. Internal unrest would not abate before police repression and the only means left of diverting the ferment, seeing that reform in a liberal direction was not to be granted, was to strike out for military glory. The anger of democracy is greater now than ten years ago, but against this the Department of the Interior puts the fact that, whereas, the Russians were wholly indifferent as regards the Japanese, there is really a deeper racial antipathy between the Slav and the German races.

Crisis is Imminent.

The ministers of finance and agriculture were the only two persons who declared against a war policy. Krivocheln, who is responsible for the vast new agrarian system now being set up in Russia, warned the council of the risk of an enormous peasant crisis if the real strength of the army reserve were taken from the land for a long time and money for land purchase stopped.

Angry at England.

The war party, as this is written, is angry over the equivocal attitude of England. The proposal made by their foreign minister, Muravioff, during England's worst period in the Boer war is heard again; that a good way for obtaining peace would

THE WEATHER

Forecast till 7 p. m. Sunday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity
—Fair; no important change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Temp.
6 A. M.	59
7 A. M.	60
8 A. M.	61
9 A. M.	62
10 A. M.	63
11 A. M.	64
12 M.	65
1 P. M.	66
2 P. M.	67
3 P. M.	68
4 P. M.	69
5 P. M.	70
6 P. M.	71
7 P. M.	72
8 P. M.	73
9 P. M.	74
10 P. M.	75
11 P. M.	76
12 M.	77

Comparative Local Record.

1914	1913	1912	1911	
Highest yesterday	85	83	72	87
Lowest yesterday	79	68	62	63
Mean temperature	78	69	68	74
Precipitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal				
Normal temperature	75	65	65	75
Excess for the day	10	4	3	12
Total excess since March 1	46	14	14	46
Normal precipitation	15	15	15	15
Deficiency for the day	11	11	11	11
Total rainfall since March 1	14.05	14.05	14.05	14.05
Deficiency since March 1	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 3.95 inches				
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 3.27 inches				
J. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.				

Announcement Extraordinary: The Bee has perfected exclusive arrangements with the New York World for special war news service for the benefit of our readers--this in addition to the full Associated Press reports.