

# Japan Sends Ultimatum to the Germans

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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER. Continued Warm

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### JAPAN SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Demands the Withdrawal of German Warships from the Orient Within Week's Time.

OTHERWISE JAPAN WILL ACT Also Demands the Leased Territory of Kiau-Chau Must Eventually Be Restored to China

MUST ANSWER BY SUNDAY

Inside Information is that War is Meant if Request of Japan is Not Complied With.

CANNOT KEEP NEUTRALITY

Japan Says that Germany is Preparing for War in the East.

MAKES ULTIMATUM PUBLIC

Instincts Newspaper Men as to What is Expected of Them in Case Japan Engages in War with Germans.

TOKIO, Aug. 16.—(12:30 p. m.)—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the orient and the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 25, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war.

Takaaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the far east would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured Japan in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count von Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23.

Gives News to Public. Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, today invited the peers, the newspaper men and the leading business men of Tokyo to come to his office at noon at 4 and at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, respectively, when he made known to them the terms of the ultimatum and announced that he would give out the negotiations in connection with the ultimatum.

The ultimatum follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese government sincerely believes its duty to give the advice to the German government to carry out the two following propositions.

The Ultimatum. "First, to withdraw from Japan and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kind and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

"Second, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese government the leased territory of Kiau-Chau and the leased territory of the island of Jiaozhou Bay.

### The Weather

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.	Hours.	Deg.
WARMER	5 a. m.	58
	6 a. m.	58
	7 a. m.	58
	8 a. m.	58
	9 a. m.	58
	10 a. m.	58
	11 a. m.	58
	12 m.	58
	1 p. m.	58
	2 p. m.	58
	3 p. m.	58
	4 p. m.	58
	5 p. m.	58
	6 p. m.	58
	7 p. m.	58
	8 p. m.	58
	9 p. m.	58
	10 p. m.	58
	11 p. m.	58
	12 m.	58

Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding period of the last three years.

Year	Highest	Lowest	Mean	Total Precipitation
1914	90	38	64	1.17
1913	91	39	65	1.17
1912	91	39	65	1.17

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal	1914	1913	1912
Temperature	+2	+2	+2
Precipitation	-0.04	-0.04	-0.04

CALLING BELGIAN TROOPS TO THE COLORS—Belgian cavalry buglers riding through the streets of Brussels, blowing the call that proclaimed the call to arms and mobilization of the kingdom's fighting forces.



I.N.S. Photo

### AVIATORS MAKE A DANGEROUS FLIGHT

Two French Birdmen Fly Over the Fortress of Metz, Dropping Bombs.

MAKE SUCCESSFUL ESCAPE Engine of One of the Airships Stops, but This Does Not Deter the Valiant Frenchmen from Success.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—(4:30 p. m.)—Details of a daring exploit at Metz carried out by French military aviators were given today in an official communication issued by the war office which says:

"At 6:30 on Friday evening Lieutenant Casari and Corporal Prudhomme, flying in separate aeroplanes left the French fortress of Verdun with order to reconnoiter if possible and destroy the dirigible balloon shed in the German fortress of Metz.

"Lieutenant Casari flew over the fortress at a height of nearly 5,000 feet while Corporal Prudhomme remained at the lower altitude of about 3,000 feet.

"A terrific fire was directed on the two aviators from the fortress garrison and during the fusillade the motor of Lieutenant's aeroplane stopped. As he did not wish to fall in his mission he began to volunteer while doing this threw a bomb with marvelous coolness. Shortly afterwards he succeeded in getting his motor started again.

"In the meantime the corporal had buried his projectile also.

Return Safely. "The smoke over the city prevented the aviators seeing whether they had been successful, but they believed they had achieved their purpose and flew away amid a rain of shells from quick firing guns. They returned safely to Verdun."

The official communication continues.

"Further details of the fighting around Blamont and Cirey-Sur-Vecouse in the French department of Meurthe-et-Moselle show that the Germans were strongly entrenched behind earthworks near Blamont when on Friday evening the French division began its attack. The German outposts repulsed the French, who at daybreak the following day resumed the offensive supported by artillery, and succeeded during the afternoon in taking Blamont and Cirey. The German troops then occupied the heights to the north, from which they were also driven. The German casualties were severe.

Expelled from Morocco. "All the German and Austrian subjects residing in Morocco have been expelled by the French authorities and it is expected that they will be deported to their own countries."

### German Socialists Rising in Revolt

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(6:30 p. m.)—A dispatch received by the Central News from Rome says:

"Fugitives arriving here from Berlin declare that the socialists are rising in revolt throughout Germany, following the execution of their leader, Dr. Liebknecht."

### Big Tractor Show at Fremont Is to Open This Week

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The huge tractor show here this week gives every promise of being a hummer in every way. Three hundred tractor men are already located in Fremont and the place is scoured ready for the start Monday. Fremont estimates that it will be called upon to entertain between 30,000 and 40,000 people during the week.

Fremont's best homes are being opened to care for the crowds. N. H. Howry and A. R. Yerkes, government tractor experts from Washington are already on the grounds and will remain all week.

### GERMANS MAY TRY TO TAKE BRUSSELS

General Staff is Willing to Sacrifice Hundred Thousand Men to Seize Belgian Capital.

FAILURE PROVES DISCOURAGING One Tenth Said to Have Declared that Liege Will Prove the Tomb of the Invading Army.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Silence has fallen over the field of battle in Belgium, possibly presaging the greatest clash of the war.

The war office here officially announced this morning that the night had passed without any clashes between the outposts of the contending armies. Up to this evening there had come no dispatches telling of encounter.

Presumably the Germans endeavored to continue their advance toward Antwerp and toward this city, as part of their plan to try to envelop the extreme left wing of the Franco-Belgian forces and then turn southward toward France. It is believed they may endeavor to take this city. Captured German officers have declared that the German general staff is willing to sacrifice 100,000 men to seize this capital. It is believed both armies are preparing for a tremendous engagement, and some military experts estimate that they now are, or will be within a short time, close enough to begin it.

To the east, about Liege, the morale of the German forces is said to have been seriously affected by their failure to demolish the forts, which have held out against them for almost a fortnight. A Belgian sergeant, who escaped from Liege arrived here today and said:

"One of the members of the German general staff was so depressed by the failure to take the forts that he said: 'Liege will be the tomb of the German army, and I will be the first to enter it.' Whereupon he committed suicide by throwing himself into the River Meuse. Eight private soldiers also took their own lives in this manner."

Frenches on Peace. HARVARD, Neb., Aug. 16.—Rev. S. Birmingham preached here at a union meeting of the churches. His sermon was on world peace. At the close resolutions were adopted endorsing him for congress and condemning the present war as unchristian and a crime against humanity.

### CZAR APPEALS TO 'MY BELOVED JEWS'

Reminds Them of Benefits Received in Russia and Calls on Them to Volunteer.

PRIVILEGES PROMISED THEM They Are Somewhat Backward in Responding to Invitation, According to Berlin Publication.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says: "Copies of several newspapers have reached here. The Berlin Morgen Post for Thursday, reminding the Jews of their benefits received from Russia, the Poles, calling upon them to join the Austro-German army as Austria brings them freedom from Muscovite rule."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the Russian emperor has issued a manifesto addressed to "my beloved Jews" in Russian and Yiddish, reminding the Jews of the benefits they have received from Russia, and from the house of Romanoff, in particular, and calling upon them to volunteer in the Russian army, as Jewish and Russian interests are identical.

In return the Jews are promised permission to live in districts hitherto forbidden them. The newspaper comments: "The Jews are somewhat backward in responding to the invitation."

The Berlin Tageblatt reproduces a letter from Konigsberg telling of dissatisfaction among the Cossacks, who declared that they did not wish for war and did not want to fight against the Germans and Austrians. The same newspaper estimates the number of French prisoners at Muehlhausen at 1,500.

The Tagliche Rundschau prints a statement declaring that Germany's financial condition is satisfactory.

### ENGLISH MISTREATED IN AUSTRIAN TOWN

LONDON, Aug. 16.—(6:30 a. m.)—An Exchange Telegraph company consul from Ancona, Italy, reports the arrival there of the English consul from Trieste. The consul states that he had practically had to fly for his life when England declared war against Austria.

The consul reports that all British subjects in Trieste have been severely treated by the Austrians and that many Englishmen have been arrested and imprisoned.

### Scandinavia Seen through Nebraska Eyes

Prof. Joseph Alexis, of the University of Nebraska, is writing some interesting letters for The Bee while touring Scandinavia. See Editorial Page

### GENERAL BATTLE ON SOUTH OF NAMUR

GENERAL BATTLE SOUTH OF NAMUR IS BEING FOUGHT

French Troops Assume Offensive and Repulse the Germans, Says Dispatch from Brussels.

PRINCIPALLY ARTILLERY FRAY

Teuton Cavalry Occupies Portion of Town of Dinant, but Later Driven Out

FORCED BACK ABOUT TEN MILES

Paris War Office Asserts Over Five Hundred of Enemy Taken Prisoners Around Donon.

ALLIED TROOPS GO FORWARD

Continue Advance Begun in Great Force Along Frontier.

VON DEIMLING AMONG WOUNDED

Report Reaching London Tells of Capture of General and Another Says He Is Injured.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—(2:50 p. m.)—Official announcement by the French war office says Belgian and German troops are reported to be fighting today near Dinant, to the south of Namur. A French force is in the vicinity.

General Engagement Around Namur. LONDON, Aug. 16.—(12:34 p. m.)—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says a general engagement has occurred in the neighborhood of and southward of Namur, as far as Dinant, fifteen miles away.

The French troops, according to the dispatch, have assumed the offensive and have repulsed the Germans.

An account of the fighting south of Namur, given in the Sunday Times dispatch, says German cavalry occupied a portion of the town of Dinant, on the left bank of the Meuse, fifteen miles south of Namur. French infantry coming from the north, however, drove them out of the town. The fight was principally an artillery affair. The French gradually drove the Germans back until late in the afternoon they were about ten miles south of Dinant, pursued by mounted rifles and infantry.

An official announcement by the French war office says the French troops took over 500 German prisoners on Friday when they occupied several mountains around Donon, also known as Rougemont, on the border of German Lorraine.

Allies Start Offensive. A Reuter's telegram from Paris announces that it is officially announced that an offensive movement which was begun last night in great force along the line from Sambrebourg on the French-German frontier to Luneville, in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, has been continued today.

The official announcement last night said the operations then were successful and that a German standard had been captured.

A published report credited to the Exchange Telegraph company says that General von Deimling of the German Fifteenth army corps has been taken prisoner by the French.

There is no confirmation of the report. A Reuter dispatch from Paris, giving an official announcement made there, stated that General von Deimling had been wounded, but made no mention of his capture.

### Doctor in Paris Longs for T. R. as Secretary of State

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Aug. 16.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Dr. Herman P. S. Chaves, a New York dentist, who arrived in Paris toward the end of July to attend the medical congress, said:

"I share the indignation of many of my fellow countrymen on the continent at the supine, shilly-shallying attitude which the American government presents in the present crisis. Many Americans are in dire need through no fault of their own. The situation is little short of a disgrace.

"Had Theodore Roosevelt been secretary of state when this war broke, Americans all over Europe would not be trembling for their personal safety and anxiously awaiting some comforting message from the home government."

U.S.S. Tennessee Reaches England With Rescue Gold

FALMOUTH, England, Aug. 16.—(5:27 p. m.)—The United States cruiser Tennessee with a large sum of money for the succor of American citizens stranded in Europe arrived here shortly before 5:30 this evening.

AMERICANS LEAVE GERMANY EASILY

Flood of Travelers Will Leave in a Few Days for Holland, it is Reported.

ALL WANT TO REACH ENGLAND

Have Checks on English Banks Which Cannot Be Cashed in Germany—Senator Norris on Boat.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin by way of Copenhagen states that the return of the Americans homeward will now proceed more speedily as railway traffic is becoming more regular from all the larger centers of Germany.

A flood of travelers will start in a few days. On Monday a special train will leave Hamburg for Holland with 400 Americans. Other refugees will proceed on three trains, each carrying 600 persons.

Sixty Will Leave Munich. Sixty Americans will leave Munich for Holland on Monday. A train from Berlin for Holland on Wednesday will carry 600 Americans, including sixty from Dresden. Americans in Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim will leave for Holland in ordinary trains, four of which will depart daily. Americans here hitherto have shown little disposition to go to Holland as relatives and friends arriving from there say that all the hotels are full and it is impossible to get steamer passage before the end of September.

Henry Van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, however, has advised Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that all Americans can easily find accommodations in Holland.

Many Americans are now anxious to proceed to Holland as they have letters of credit upon English banks on which German banks refuse to pay as financial connections with England have been suspended. In many cases, however, the German banks, especially in Frankfurt, will make advances to well known Americans without security.

Among Americans here who leave on Wednesday are fifty-six persons without means, most of whom are German-Americans, who will be aided by the American embassy.

Butler Aboard Steamer. ON BOARD THE STEAMER THE PRINCE DI UDINE, BY WIRELESS VIA CADIZ, SPAIN, AUG. 15.—The steamship Prince Di Udine with over 600 Americans aboard from Genoa passed Gibraltar at 7:30 tonight. Among the passengers are President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university and his family and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

From Washington are Representative Johnson and daughter, Nancy; Senator Norris and daughter, Ethel; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyed, and the American minister to China, Dr. Paul Samuel Reisch and Mrs. Reisch. From California, Dr. Sidney Smythe. From Wisconsin, Eugene Byrne and wife, M. Clark, M. Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson.

Austrians Continue Advance in Poland, Says Berlin Report

BEILIN, via Amsterdam and London, Aug. 16.—(1:15 p. m.)—The northward advance of the Austro-Hungarian armies continues both along the right and left banks of the river Vistula, forming the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Reuter dispatch from Nish, under date of August 15, says that at 11 o'clock Thursday night the Austrians tried to pass the Save river under the protection of their artillery. The Serbian artillery opened a well-sustained fire which had a disastrous effect on the Austrians and compelled them to retire in disorder. Many of the Austrians, who were unable to cross the river, were taken prisoners.

The Serbian guns sunk near Belgrade, the dispatch states, two boat loads of Austrian soldiers. All attempts of the Austrians to disembark on the Danube in the direction of Tekla have completely failed. The Austrians continue the bombardment of Belgrade nightly.

ST. PETERSBURG, via London, Aug. 16.—The Austrian troops evacuated the towns of Kielce and Chencin, in Russian Poland, on August 13, after an attack by Russian cavalry, which dispersed a body of 800 Czech inhabitants of Sokal in Austrian Galicia and were supported by the Tenth regiment of Austrian dragoons.

DUTCH BLAME THE GERMANS FOR WAR

PARIS, Aug. 16.—(10:30 a. m.)—An official communication today says the Dutch troops in the province of North Brabant and Limburg are manifesting discontent against the Germans whom they accuse of being responsible for the actual situation. Their officers are said to have difficulty in controlling them.

BATTLE OF TITANS WILL DIFFER FROM ALL THOSE BEFORE

Impending Vast Engagement Participated in by Armed Millions Without Precedent.

FRENCH MINISTER'S STATEMENT

Front of Contending Armies Extends for More Than Two Hundred and Fifty Miles.

NOT LIKELY DECISIVE AT ONCE

Definite Results Need Not Be Expected for Eight Days or Longer.

DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS GIVEN

Gallic Communication Says German Plan Has Been Checked.

DOUBLE QUICK ATTACK FAILED

Paris War Office Says Russian Hordes Will Be Able to Operate with Forces of Other Allies.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and the allied forces probably will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French minister of war this afternoon. By its development and the nature of the ground over which the battle will be waged, the communication says, this vast engagement will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and it is entirely thorough. The whole of the French army with the whole of the German forces, with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the eastern frontier of the empire, will take part.

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basle to Maas-tricht, with several millions of men on each side.

"It is this enormous extension of effectives on the front, which will characterize the battle and it will be profoundly different from all other battles.

The Battle Line. "When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from twenty to thirty kilometers (13 to 20 miles), the engagement is characterized by two features. It is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometers (266 miles), it is not likely to be the same.

"It would appear impossible, from all the evidence, that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometers. The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points. The Germans will have an advantage at other points and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movement and mass of effort in gaining some point, the superiority of which will dislodge the adverse front and mark the end of the first battle.

"These observations have for their object the preparation of the public (Continued on Page Two.)

Fashion's Fleeting Shadows!

A new figure is about ready to be flashed on the screen of fashion.

Summer's styles are passing, and fall and winter are to bring their new pictures.

All summer long the men and women whose business it is to interpret style for women have been traveling, studying, preparing. And now they are about ready to tell their secrets—and the medium they will choose will be the advertising columns of live newspapers like The Bee.

There are seasons of the year when the advertising really becomes the liveliest and most important news in the paper.