

Japan Declares War Upon German Empire

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POWERS WILL AID BELGIANS TO PAY GERMAN WARLEVY

Official Statement Made at Paris France and Great Britain Will Reimburse Their Neighbor.

SUM OF HUNDRED MILLIONS

Each Government Will Pay Half the Sum Demanded by the Invading German Army.

NORTHERN BELGIUM CLEARED

Only a Small Number of German Troops There Now. More in the Nature of a Guard.

BIGGER WORK TO SOUTHWARD

Few of Kaiser's Troops in Vicinity of Antwerp or Near Ghent.

OSTEND IS GREATLY ALARMED

Approach of Germans at First Was Cause of Mad Scramble of Visitors to Leave by Any Means of Conveyance.

BULLETIN.
PARIS, Aug. 23.—The foreign office today declared that France and Great Britain had agreed to advance to Belgium to help it meet the demands of Germany the sum of \$100,000,000. Each power will contribute \$50,000,000.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 23.—The correspondent of the Telegraph at Antwerp telegraphs under today's date that all of northern Belgium seems to have been evacuated by the Germans. Up to 10 o'clock Sunday morning he says there was no news of a German advance on Antwerp.

According to the postal authorities, train service to Ghent and further west has been restored, as has communication over the line from Antwerp to the frontier of Dutch Limburg. To the southward, trains are not able to proceed beyond Malines.

The correspondent describes the people of Antwerp as calm.

Germans Near Ostend.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(S. P. M.)—Telegraphing from Ostend, Reuter's correspondent says:
"The German troops are camped in the suburbs of and the village around Brussels. They are not in the town itself. No German flags fly over the royal palace or the town hall. In fact, the Germans are leaving the administration to the civil authorities."

"The troops which surround the city are not those which fought at Louvain and Aerchot, but fresh forces brought by the railway from Aix-La-Chapelle to Liege and Tirl emont and who came thence by motor car. It is impossible to move about the country as bicycles and motor cars are prohibited in the province of Flanders."

"The Germans occupy all villages and towns, thus assuring the passage of their troops, a majority of which are leaving Brussels and marching toward France. Antwerp, for the moment, is being neglected."

"The populations of the villages are observing the advice given them by their burgoasters to remain calm and surrender their arms."

May Seize Wireless.

Ostend is again frightened about the entry into the city of the Germans and reports were current there that they are determined to capture all three wireless stations on the Belgian coast and cut off communication with England.

John MacKenzie, an Englishman, who had been in Belgium for six years, came from the front.

(Continued on Page Two—Col. One.)

GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY AT WORK.—An artillery division of the German army has borne a large share of the fighting up to the present time and has been well trained for its work. The picture shows one gun squad of the division during maneuvers this summer and indicates what is being done by the other men of the Kaiser in Belgium.



FORTS IN CIRCLES TO MEET INVADERS

Fortifications of Most Complete Character Behind the Belgian Frontier.

STRATEGISTS PLANNED DEFENSE

Germans, Should They Succeed in Crossing Border, Would Find Difficult Task to Reach Paris.

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PARIS, Aug. 23.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Should the German army cross the French frontier through Belgium it will find a second and third line of defense on the "March to Paris" that will prove far more difficult to overcome than was the case in 1870.

First of all, the entrenched camps of the Lille district will be met, and it may be said at once that everything points to the certainty that the British expeditionary force that has been landed in France is now admirably situated, from a strategical point of view, in this very Lille region.

Three Strong Fortresses.
The forts of Valenciennes, Maubeuge and Hirson, all south of Lille and close to the Belgian border, form the chief remaining points in this great entrenched camp, which was specifically designed to meet and repulse any invasion through Belgium north of the Meuse.

Here must be fought the first great battles of any invasion that comes by way of Brussels, Ghent and the north of Belgium.

Behind this barrier the French have constructed on the way to Paris another entrenched camp at Laon and La Fere, which is the base of the operations of the second line of defense—the field army that will bar the invaders on their advance through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne-Juaine—and west of that another strategic line will overrun the plains between the Somme and the Oise.

Paris Around Paris.
Nearer to Paris and southernly than this second line is the third defense line, in the shape of the formidable fortifications of Paris. These are made up of two concentric rings of forts, arranged so that the gunfire can be conveyed and combined in any one direction.

The outer ring lies about sixty kilometers, or thirty-eight miles, from the northern walls of fortified Paris itself, while the inner ring is about thirty kilometers, or nineteen miles distant. All these forts are of the most modern construction and equipped with siege guns of the very latest type.

Plan Trap for Invaders.
Between Hirson and Verdun, which faces Metz, there is no frontier line of fortresses, their omission being a deliberate design of the French general staff, but west of the Aisne we find the entrenched camps of Rheims and Chalons, which continue the La Fere and Laon second line.

Below the Belgian frontier and facing any attack from the Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine frontier, there exists a long and powerful string of forts, distant but a few kilometers each from the border. They include Longwy, Verdun, Commercy, Toul, Epinal and Belfort, and other minor fortified places between them.

Back of this line is the continuation of the La Fere and Laon camps, including below Rheims and Chalons, Chaumont, Langres, Dijon and Besancon.

Guns Most Modern.
Supporting this line again comes the eastern and southern double ring of the Paris outer fortifications, disposed just in the rear of the northern side are disposed. In all, Paris is surrounded by about a hundred such forts and fortified works, in all of which the guns are hidden under cement cupolas, which reveal only the muzzles of the long range guns, and which revolve on axes that give the guns a complete sweep in any direction.

General Michel, a member of the superior council of war and military governor of Paris, is in supreme command over all the Paris fortifications.

Sweden Rejects Suffrage.
STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 23.—The woman suffrage bill was rejected by Parliament last night. The bill has been supported by liberal and socialist parties. The vote on it was favorable in the second chamber, but adverse in the first.

Germans Report Defeats for Both Russian and French Invaders

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The German embassy here today received and made public the following wireless message from its foreign office in Berlin:

"Strong Russian forces were advancing against the German line at Gumbinnen. The first German army corps turned against the Russians on August 20 and checked them, securing 8,000 prisoners and eight guns. The German cavalry division took 500 prisoners after having fought two Russian cavalry divisions.
"The French attempt to invade upper Alsace has been frustrated by the defenders. In Lorraine the French are retiring from the frontier. The German people find the Havas French news reports about so-called big French progress most amusing and just as false as some announced in 1870.
"No answer whatever will be given Japan's ultimatum.
"The army north of Metz, under the crown prince, advancing on both sides of Longwy, has defeated and forced back the French army. The other army, under the Bavarian crown prince, Rupprecht, which, as is already reported, won a victory in Lorraine, in pursuing the defeated enemy has reached a line from Lunville to Blamont, and continued today.
"The German guns since yesterday evening have been thundering at Namur. Very soon some new Zeppelins will be ready for work on the Belgian coast and the English channel."

RUSSIANS REPORT BATTLE ON BORDER

Grand Duke Nicholas Says His Army Has Won Important Strategic Victory at Gumbinnen.

GERMAN FORCES DRIVEN BACK

Five Days of Fierce Fighting Finally End in Triumph for the Tsar's Soldiers, Says Official Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, today issued the following statement:
"Battles in east Prussia on August 17, 18, 19 and 20 were fought with the utmost desperation. The spirit of the troops is excellent. Our battle front extends for a distance of over forty versts (about twenty-six miles).
"The Russian troops occupied Goldapp and Arys. The retreat on the 30th of the German army corps near Lyck resembled a rout. The money confiscated in the treasury amounted to 50,000 marks (\$10,000).
"The enemy's troops are evacuating the frontier in the vicinity of Eulenberg. The German population is abandoning the villages and fleeing northward."
"On the Austrian frontier, up to August 20, no serious collision occurred. The Russians forced an Austrian battalion to evacuate Burgade and Ravaaraz."

Germans Defeated.
"On August 20 the Germans near Gumbinnen engaged three army corps and tried to envelop the Russian right wing, where the fighting was intensely fierce. The Russians took the offensive in the center and captured many guns. The enemy demanded an armistice in order to bury his dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians."

Great Strategic Value.
LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Russian embassy here today made public the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:
"After two days' battle the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy."
"This success has been achieved by General Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO REIMBURSE BELGIUM SOON

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(4:13 p. m.)—A dispatch of the Havas agency, from Paris, says that France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium \$100,000,000 francs (\$10,000,000) to enable it to face the necessities arising from the war. France and Great Britain will each provide one-half of this sum.

ITALIAN TROOPS WILL MOBILIZE AUGUST 27

PARIS (Via London), Aug. 23.—The newspaper Eclair says today it has learned that August 27 has been fixed as the date upon which the general Italian mobilization will be ordered.

EASY TERMS FOR BRUSSELS

German General Makes Conditions Light for Belgian Capital.

PAYS CASH FOR ALL HE TAKES

Burgomaster Hailed as Savior by Citizens Because of His Success in Arranging Conditions with Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—(6:35 a. m.)—A Times dispatch from Brussels says the German commander, General Sixtus von Arnim, yesterday caused the following proclamation to be placarded in Brussels:
"German troops will pass through Brussels today and on following days and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities. They expect the population to conform itself without resistance to these necessities of war and particularly to commit no act of aggression against the safety of the troops, and promptly to furnish the supplies demanded. In this case I give every guarantee for the preservation of the city and the safety of the inhabitants."
"If, however, there should be, as unfortunately there has been elsewhere, any act of aggression against the soldiers, the burning of buildings or explosions of any kind, I shall be compelled to take the severest measures."

Terms Agreed Upon.
An interview yesterday between the burgomaster of Brussels and General von Arnim had the following results:
First—The German troops were to have free passage through Brussels.
Second—A garrison of 3,000 men was to be quartered in the Dailly and Achaerbeck barracks.
Third—Regulations were to be paid for in cash.
Fourth—There was to be respect for the inhabitants and for public and private property.
Fifth—The management of public affairs by the municipal administration was to be free from German control.
The Germans have re-established telegraph, telephone and postal services. Trains are running towards Liege and even into Germany.

Hailed as Savior.
The population supports the burgomaster with enthusiasm as the savior of the city. The barricades and trenches which were thrown up in the suburbs and on the outskirts of the city, were only a ruse on the part of the Belgians. The object of the general staff was to make the Germans believe when they arrived that Brussels had decided to make a defense. German aeroplanes, owing to the height at which they were obliged to fly, were unable to discover these obstacles were of no military value. Thanks to this subterfuge, Brussels obtained very light conditions from the enemy.

The city remains quiet and dignified. The cafes are still open, although two-thirds of the shops have been shut. The cafes are closed at 9 o'clock. Newspapers are not appearing. The milk supply is falling.

According to a German officer the objective of the German troops is Mons, but soldiers say that their leaders have told them certain regiments are bound for Antwerp.

Paper Money Sanctioned.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 23.—The government has issued a decree sanctioning the emission of paper money. As a result of action by congress the amount has been reduced from \$50,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

ARMIES MEET IN GIANT STRUGGLE NEAR CHARLEROI

Battle Line of Opposing Hosts Extends from that City Twenty Miles Eastward.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT GIVEN

Engagement at Last is On in Earnest After Nearly Three Weeks of Mobilization.

WILL CONTINUE SEVERAL DAYS

Teuton Forces Are Trying to Work Around the Flank of Enemy in Belgium.

ALLIES CHOOSE THE POSITION

Fighting Going On Before Nothing But Mere Skirmishing.

BRUSHES TOUTED AS VICTORIES

British Newspapers Warn People that War is Just Beginning and that They Must Expect Long Period of Strife.

BULLETIN.
PARIS, Aug. 23.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:
"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxembourg. Our troops are in conjunction with the British and have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German army, both active and reserve.
"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days."

LONDON, Aug. 23.—After nearly three weeks of mobilization the battle of giants has begun—Roughly speaking, the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Just Skirmishes.
Almost all the encounters which have gone before have been mere skirmishes. The defeat of a regiment here and there has been proclaimed as a great victory, but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands, most of these affairs have had no significance.

The official announcements from both sides have been extremely candid so far. From the standpoint of the allies, the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

German official statement says that troops under the command of the crown prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and fifty guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

Warns Against Optimism.
An official British statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet and warns the people against optimism.

Reports from the Austrian-Serbian boundary say the Serbians have won a battle on the Drina, which military experts consider highly probable, as the Serbians have a comparatively small army, but one which has passed through two years of actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs.

From the Russian boundary conflicting reports come, both sides claiming successes.

War Only Beginning.
The English papers are warning the people that the war is only beginning and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the nation to the utmost limit.

While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia to contribute much more in men and money to the empire than they have yet done.

The official information bureau announced this evening that an artillery attack upon Namur by the Germans was now in progress.

REFUGEES CROWD OSTEND MOST OF THEM DESTITUTE

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Ostend, received by the Chronicle, dated Saturday, says that Belgian seaport is still crowded with refugees, who number about 1,000. The majority of them are destitute. The authorities have turned the barracks and other public buildings into temporary sleeping quarters. It is not believed in Ostend that the Germans will occupy the city in large numbers.

According to reliable information, a German aeroplane caught fire near Brussels, and two German officers on board were burned to death.

CHIEF OF ALLIES CHOOSES THE FIELD

Selection of Angle of Meuse and Sambre as the Battle Ground Outcome of Much Thought.

POSITION FAVORS DEFENDERS

French Army Has No Desire to March Far from Frontier and Yet Seeks to Advance as Far as Possible.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—The great battle of Belgian invasion is being fought in the angle of the Sambre and Meuse rivers, which met at Namur, thirty-three miles west of Liege and about the same distance southeast of Brussels.

According to an official announcement from Antwerp today, this battle, extending over a front of twenty miles or more, from Namur to Charleroi, has been going on all day, and tonight there is no word of the result. The battle may continue for two or three days before anything definite has been accomplished.

Allies Choose Field.
The allies have chosen this as the battlefield on which they will meet the advancing German army, and if the Kaiser's troops can dislodge them, the road into France will be open so far as Belgian territory is concerned.

The allies, from all that can be gathered out of the meager, heavily censored dispatches, have faced to the north, below and on the Sambre, with their right flank resting on the Meuse, and the "point" or head of the position at the strongly fortified city of Namur, where the Meuse and Sambre meet.

Decide on Attack.
Apparently unable to effect a successful crossing of the Meuse between Namur and Dinant, which they attempted in a determined effort to turn the right flank of the allies, the Germans, having marched swiftly through northern Belgium and occupied Brussels, have decided to attack the allied forces in their chosen position.

The selection of this angle for a battlefield seems to have been the outcome of much thought by the general commanding the allied armies. The French army had no desire to march far from the French frontier, yet it was imperative to reach as far out toward Liege as possible while the Germans were checked there.

Offers Splendid Position.
The sloping frontier of France, running almost southwest from Dunkirk to Luxembourg, offered a splendid position between the Sambre and Meuse to reach out toward Liege as far as Namur, and yet in no way separate the French from their own frontier.

At the French base of this triangle formed by the rivers and the French frontier lies a trail known as the "Trainee De Chimay," which had been left somewhat unguarded, according to certain French strategists, who blamed the French general staff for ignoring this open way into France.

The answer to these critics seems to have been that the allies have undertaken to use this very way of approach into France as the best way to go out to meet the invader.

Their lines of communication are safe. An orderly retreat, if such be necessary, will bring them right back into France and within reach of fortresses at Maubeuge, Hirson and Metziers, or assuming they would retreat north to the north, with Maubeuge, Valenciennes and Lille, where modern fortifications have been built.

One war correspondent, who had seen what the allies were doing in the way of preparations to give the Germans battle at this point, wrote, despite the censor, that while, in the name of humanity, he hoped the Germans would not attempt to assault the allied position in the angle at Namur, as a friend of allies, he hoped the Germans would.

Whether the English forces in this angle is problematical. It was last reported in strength at Lille, which is but two days march from Namur. Perhaps it is concealed there yet, ready to fall upon the German rear, when they have committed themselves to the assault of allied position beyond the Sambre, or perhaps it is even now in the front line of battle between Charleroi and Namur.

The Germans probably have 400,000 on this battle line and the allies almost as many.

Unsigned Dispatch Credits the Germans With Great Victory

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The following unsigned dispatch has been received by the Associated Press:
"BERLIN (no date). Wireless to Sayville, L. I., Aug. 23.—The third French army has been defeated. This is highly important strategically as well as because of the moral effect. The campaign seems to be the product of the much-discussed French policy to anticipate an advance into Belgium by attempting to crush the center of the German positions in Lorraine, which they were led to believe weak."
"As a result of the French failure, it is held probable that they will renew their defensive position. German experts are confident that the frontier forts, like those at Liege, will speedily succumb to the heavy artillery."

PASSANGERLESS STEAMER IS DAMAGED IN COLLISION

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Leyland line steamer Canadian, from Boston August 14, for Liverpool, has been in collision off the southwest coast of Ireland. Tugs have left Queenstown to go to its assistance.

The Canadian carried no passengers, but was well loaded with foodstuffs. Included in its cargo were 146,000 bushels of wheat and 1,200 tons of raw sugar.

The Weather

Forecast of weather for Monday and Tuesday:

For Nebraska and Iowa—Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
6 a. m.	58
7 " "	60
8 " "	62
9 " "	64
10 " "	66
11 " "	68
12 m.	70
1 " "	72
2 " "	74
3 " "	76
4 " "	78
5 " "	80
6 " "	82
7 " "	84
8 " "	86
9 " "	88
10 " "	90
11 " "	92
12 m.	94

Comparative Local Record.

1914, 1913, 1912, 1911.	
Highest yesterday	85 86 90 93
Lowest yesterday	53 59 64 58
Mean temperature	74 73 78 68
Precipitation	.28 .00 .00 .00
Temperature and precipitation departure from the normal
Normal temperature	72
Excess for the day
Total excess since March 1
Excess for the day
Total rainfall since March 1	15.78 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 5.34 inches	
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 4.48 inches	

W. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

WAR DECLARED BY JAPANESE ON GERMANY

Emperor of Japan Formally Announces that a State of War Exists with Kaiser.

GERMANY FAILS TO ANSWER

Lets the Time Limit Set by Japanese Slip by Without Formal Notice.

LOSES NO TIME ON NOTICE

Imperial Edict is Issued at Tokio Setting Forth the Reason for the Declaration.

QUICK ACTION IS EXPECTED

Army and Navy Ordered to Lose no Time in Engaging Enemy.

ESPECIALLY PEEVED AT KAISER

Held Him Responsible for First Starting Cry Against "Yellow Peril" and Also Wanted to Unite Against Japan.

BULLETIN.
/ ROTTERDAM, Aug. 23, via London, 7:07 p. m.—According to authoritative advices, received here from Berlin, the German government at noon today handed his passports to the Japanese ambassador.

BULLETIN.
TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The emperor of Japan today declared war against Germany.

BULLETIN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Japanese embassy here announced that a state of war has existed between Japan and Germany since noon today (Japanese time) and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 o'clock p. m.

Imperial Edict
Japan's declaration of war upon Germany, made public at the Japanese embassy here today, is as follows:

"The Imperial Rescript, issued at Tokio, August 23, 6 p. m.:

"We, by the grace of heaven, emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent authorities to make every effort, in pursuance of their respective duties to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations."

"Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, we on our part have entered into a policy of preserving peace of the far east by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany is at Kiao Chow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels cruising seas of eastern Asia are threatening our commerce and that of our ally. Peace of the far east is thus in jeopardy."

"Accordingly, our government and that of his Britannic majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as are necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity and advice to the Imperial German government:

"By the last day appointed for the purpose (Continued on Page Two—Col. Two.)

Advertising Good Health

Municipal health authorities in various cities are beginning newspaper advertising campaigns to impress on the public the necessity of municipal cleanliness.

The results are most encouraging and the idea should have general adoption.

It is certainly good economy to spend a small sum in advertising to ward off disease.

It is cheaper to prevent epidemics than it is to stop them.

People are newspaper advertising readers and when they see an announcement from the local health official in their favorite daily they take it as a message having authority.