

# Paris Prepares for Assault of Germans

EXCLUSIVE N. Y. WORLD  
War News Cables  
In Addition to  
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## GERMANS TAKE THREE TOWNS ON FRENCH BORDER

Invaders Occupy Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes on Their March Toward Paris.

### LILLE THOUGHT IMPORTANT

Belgian Officer, However, Says that it Was Decided Monday to Give Up Without Struggle.

### GENDARMES ARE DISARMED

Steps Were Taken to Give the City Rich with Factories to the German Invaders.

### FRENCH WAR OFFICE SILENT

Paris Seems to Think that Germans Are Hard Hit.

### AIRMEN HELPING THE GERMANS

Aeroplanes Hover Over the British Positions and Signal German Batteries Where to Direct Their Fire.

### BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(3:10 a. m.)—A dispatch received here from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France.

The towns of Roubaix, Lille and Valenciennes are close to the Belgian frontier. Lille and Valenciennes being ten miles from the line and Roubaix five. Roubaix is five miles northeast of Lille and Valenciennes is thirty miles southeast of the same city.

Lille is the most important from a military point of view. It is a fortress of the first class and the circle of its fortifications is thirty miles. Recent dispatches from Paris said Lille was held by French reservists. Roubaix would appear not to be fortified. It is a manufacturing center.

Valenciennes also is a manufacturing center and is an important military point. It has an arsenal and extensive barracks.

### Decide Not to Fight.

The Ostend correspondent of the London Daily Express in a dispatch published in London this morning quoted a Belgian officer to the effect that it had been decided last Monday not to defend Lille and that on Tuesday the mayor published a proclamation announcing the evacuation of the French troops and the transformation of the town into an undefended place.

"All the gendarmes were disarmed and steps were taken to deliver the city with all its rich factories up to the Germans," this officer declared. "Tuesday evening all the available treasure was removed."

### French War Office Silent.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(11:15 a. m.)—No official communication concerning the progress of the war has been issued this morning up to 10:45.

The lack of news was generally attributed to the supposed inaction of the Germans, who were thought to have been too hard hit to sustain a general advance.

The French take their check in Belgium quietly and seem to have gained confidence by the reinforcement of the military, as announced last night, as well as the strong stand taken by the French forces in Lorraine.

### Aeroplanes Signal to Artillery.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(11:20 a. m.)—Refugees from the scene of the fighting around Mons report that airmen took a prominent part in directing the German artillery, says the Times correspondent in Paris.

Aeroplanes hovered over the British position and their pilots signalled the German batteries by means of a disk swung at the end of a line.

**RUSSIAN INFANTRY MAKING A BAYONET CHARGE**—This picture shows a type of the men who compose the mass of the Czar's army that is now threatening on the northern border of Germany and in Austria. A characteristic of the Russian soldier is his stolid obedience to orders. His quality in this regard has been tested by a bloody field.



## PARIS PREPARES FOR SIEGE BY THE GERMAN INVADERS

French Capital Is Getting in Shape to Meet Another Attack by Eastern Neighbors.

### AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Matter Discussed by New Minister of War, Alexander Millerand, and His Subordinates.

### EVERY PHASE TO BE GONE OVER

Steps Taken to Place City in Position to Withstand an Attack of the foe.

### FEW WOUNDED ARE SENT THERE

Most Being Transported to Southern and Western Part of Land.

### REFUGEES ARE NOT ALLOWED

Americans and Other Foreigners Beginning to Understand that Their Presence is Not Desired.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(3:15 p. m.)—The new cabinet for national defense met today and decided to make a declaration to the people of France, Parliament not being in session. Premier Viviani was writing the declaration this afternoon and it was expected he would submit it to his colleagues this evening.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—(3:52 p. m.)—Paris, it was officially announced today, was preparing for a possible siege. The matter was discussed by the new minister of war, Alexandre Millerand, with the subordinates of his department and steps were taken to determine the exact measures necessary to place the city in a state to withstand an attack and invasion.

M. Millerand will meet with the other officials of the war office every morning for the consideration of developments and every possible phase in connection with an entrenched camp, such as the capital will become.

Few Sent to Paris. The government is taking precautions to send most of the wounded to southern and western France and a few to Paris. Refugees from Belgium and northern France are not permitted to remain here. This city is simply a way station towards southern and western towns. Americans and other foreigners in the capital are beginning to understand that their presence in the city will not be desirable.

## Wilson in No Hurry About Securities Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—President Wilson let it be known today that there would be no insistence upon passage of this session of the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce commission to regulate the issuance of railroad securities.

In congress this was taken as an assurance that the measure would not be considered further at this time, administration leaders contenting themselves with the federal trade commission bill and Clayton bill to supplement the Sherman law to complete the anti-trust legislative program.

## The "Swappers' Column"

That which you have may be exchanged for that which you want through the "Swappers' Column," the latest, most up-to-date feature on the Want Ad page.

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## KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE SUNK

Former North German Lloyd Liner Converted Into Cruiser Sent to Bottom by British Guns.

### BRITISH HIGH FLIER DOES IT

Tenton Craft Meets Fate Off West Coast of Africa—Admiralty Congratulates Captain of Victorious Vessel.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk off the west coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flier.

The official war information bureau announced this afternoon that the following had been sent by the admiralty to the captain of the High Flier: "Bravo! You have rendered a service not only to Great Britain but to the peaceful commerce of the world. The German officers and men appear to have carried out their duties with humanity and restraint and therefore worthy of honorable consideration."

### Converted Into Cruiser.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was one of the palatial steamers of the North German Lloyd. At the outbreak of the war it was converted into an armed cruiser and since has been reported active in searching for British merchantmen. It has a tonnage of 14,300 and was built in 1897. It was 625 feet long with a beam of 86 feet.

### Part Played by Boat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—More than once has the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse played a leading part in thrilling adventures at sea in New York harbor and in foreign ports.

When the great fire swept the Hoboken water front in June, 1900, destroying the North German Lloyd line piers and resulting in the loss of many lives, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse lay at dock in the pathway of the flames. It was hauled out by tugs to the middle of the Hudson and escaped serious injury. Only three of the men were lost, much less than the loss in men sustained by other liners.

In November, 1906, it was in collision off Cherbourg with the Royal Mail steamerpacket liner Orinoco. Thirteen steamer passengers and sailors met death in the crash.

### Feat of Captain.

Captain Polack, its commander, performed with it a feat of seamanship in October, 1907, that will long be remembered for its brilliancy. When in mid-ocean the liner lost its rudder, Captain Polack brought it into Portland, Me., a journey of several days, without a rudder, steering it with its propellers. He accomplished this by working the screws alternately and the feat was acclaimed as one of the most extraordinary ever performed on the high seas.

In August, 1910, Mayor Gaynor was shot aboard this vessel as he was about to sail for Europe.

In December of the same year it lost one of its propellers while on its way to New York and was long delayed in reaching port.

## Austrians Abandon Sanjak of Novipazar

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(12:22 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Havas agency at Kragujevatz, Servia, declares that the Austrian army has evacuated the Sanjak of Novipazar.

The Sanjak of Novipazar is a strip of territory lying between Montenegro and Servia. Up to the time of the Balkan war in 1912 it belonged to Turkey. By the Berlin treaty of 1878 Austria-Hungary was empowered to garrison certain strategic points within the Sanjak but these troops, following the annexation by Austria of the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina, were withdrawn.

During the battle where Austria-Hungary again seized on the occasion to occupy Sanjak, and this move in large measure served to neutralize the Servian victories in those wars.

## JAPAN OUTLINES PART IT WILL PLAY

If Necessary Mikado Will Co-operate in Driving Germans Out of the Orient—Ting Tau Is Blockaded.

### TOKIO, Aug. 27.—(11:40 a. m.)

Yukio Ozaki, minister of justice, in speaking of the disinterestedness of Japanese in the war other than in conditions in Kiao Chow and the China sea, said:

"When Japan captures Kiao Chow and hostilities in the China and Japan seas are over, Japan will stand aside and become an onlooker if the war in Europe still is in progress.

"If, however, the Germans still retain a standing in the south seas, which would be a menace to the peace, Japan, in accordance with the alliance, would consult Great Britain and might co-operate in driving the Germans out of the orient.

The empress is occupied daily in making bandages for the Red Cross workers. She is ably assisted by the court ladies.

Patriotic lantern processions are being held in the various cities and such is the interest in the war that people are crowding moving picture shows where battle scenes are produced.

The Official Gazette publishes a decree announcing that the service of officers in the mobilized division has been extended indefinitely.

### Austria's Act Causes Surprise.

The news of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Japan following the official announcement of the disarming of the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth in the port of Tsing Tau caused surprise in Tokio. It had been hoped here that Austria-Hungary, having but small interests in the far east, would not force a breach of relations with Japan, especially as Austria-Hungary always has been regarded as friendly to Japan.

Baron Mueller de Szentgyorgy, the Austrian ambassador, and the members of his staff always have been popular here.

The censoring of news from China is most effective. It is believed here, however, that Japan has not yet landed troops at Kiao Chow, the German leased territory in China, against which it has begun military operations. There is reason to believe that the Japanese navy is carefully sweeping the waters around Kiao Chow for mines, which it is known have been submerged recently in large numbers.

Assurances have been received here from Peking that President Yuan Shi Kai and his government are amply satisfied with Japan's pledges concerning the future safeguarding of Chinese and British interests and the maintenance of the commercial status quo, and its promise of assistance to prevent Chinese revolutionists from setting this occasion to create disorder.

The feeling prevails here that the Japanese authorities will be able to control the principal revolutionary leaders opposed to the president of China. Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is at present living in Tokio, is the best known of these leaders. He is credited with saying that he is satisfied to await the outcome of the present situation. He does not believe that an outbreak at the present time would be of assistance to the revolutionists. Reports from Vienna yesterday stated that it had been announced there that the Austrian government, on Tuesday, had handed passports to the Japanese ambassador. Other reports from the Austrian capital stated that Austria considered itself at war with Japan because of the latter country's declaration of war against Germany, Austria's ally.

### Tsing-Tau Blockaded.

TRING TAU, Aug. 27.—(11:50 a. m.)—Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato, from his flagship, the battleship Suwo, sent a wireless message to Governor Meyer Waldock this morning, declaring a blockade of the leased territory of Kiao Chow. Later the Japanese warships appeared outside the harbor and shelled a small island off the coast which was not occupied by the Germans.

The German governor notified Willis R. Peck, American consul at Kiao Chow, that he had twenty-four hours to leave if he so desired. Mr. Peck, however, elected to remain.

Seamen's Relief Bill Passed. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The so-called seamen's relief bill to regulate conditions of service in the merchant marine was passed by the house late today without a record vote.

## War Summary

The Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, according to a dispatch from Ostend, Belgium, which passed through the hands of the censor at London. All three cities are situated within a few miles of the Belgian frontier and Lille is strongly fortified. Valenciennes is a military station of less importance, while Roubaix is known chiefly as a manufacturing center.

Exact knowledge of the importance of this movement awaits official information. Earlier dispatches from Ostend quoted a Belgian officer as authority for the statement that the allies had decided not to defend Lille and that its evacuation by the French troops was announced by the mayor Tuesday.

A wireless dispatch direct from Berlin yesterday brought the official announcement that all the forts at Namur had fallen before the Germans, who had also captured Longwy. The army of the crown prince, it was added, had repulsed a French attack and upper Alsace was free of the enemy except at points westward of Kolmar.

The Belgian operations were asserted to have been completely successful in an official statement that came from Antwerp by way of Paris a little after midnight. Four Belgian divisions from Namur were said to have stopped the southward movement of the German Fourth division, after which the Belgians retired on the French line. The forts at Namur were still holding out, it was declared. This claim regarding the Namur fortifications was repeated later by an English correspondent at Ostend, who quoted a Belgian officer who had arrived from Namur. He said that the Germans have destroyed two forts and were still assaulting the others.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Russian advance in Prussia is proceeding with irresistible force. It has before been stated that the objective point of the main Russian army for the present is Posen. The Germans are represented as having retired to Osterode in East Prussia.

Diplomatic relations between Austria and Japan apparently have been formally severed. A dispatch direct from Tokio states that the Austrian ambassador, Baron Muller Szentgyorgy, has been recalled. A blockade of the leased territory of Kiao Chow has been declared by the Japanese, whose warships shelled a small island off the coast.

Keen interest continues in the attitude that Italy will eventually assume. A Rome correspondent of the London Times says that Germany and Austria are bringing great pressure to bear offering Italy inducements to join them. Newspaper dispatches represent the Italian people as more favorable to a war against Austria. It is to be noted, however, that these reports lack official confirmation.

A dispatch from Kragujevatz, Servia, says that the Austrian army has evacuated the Sanjak province of Novipazar.

## CZAR'S ARMIES CONTINUE MARCH

Five Lines of Defense Are Flanked by Rapid Movements of the Russian Troops—Fort Boyen Surrounded.

BULLETIN. ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 27.—(Via London, 5:25 p. m.)—The following official communication was made public here today: "Our offensive both in East Prussia and Galicia developed increasing success on August 25. The Germans hastily retreated everywhere towards Konigsberg and Allenstein."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(7:05 a. m.)—It is officially announced, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company, that the Russian advance is proceeding in Prussia with irresistible force. The Germans have retreated to Osterode, a town of East Prussia, 100 miles west of Gumbinnen.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—(Via London, Aug. 27.—6:10 a. m.)—A Russian army order prohibits the use of food and forage abandoned by the Germans in East Prussia because of cases of poisoning, which have occurred at Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen and Insterburg.

According to all accounts, the Germans were taken by surprise by the rapidity of the Russian cavalry movements and the dash through the Mazur Lake district, where five lines of defense were flanked.

The swift Russian movement, together with the crossing of the river Angerapp and the successful battle northward toward Niedenburg, seals the fate of the central fortifications. Fort Boyen is now surrounded on all sides and passage through East Prussia is consequently quite open.

Civilians Leave Konigsberg. LONDON, Aug. 27.—(8:35 a. m.)—A merchant who arrived yesterday from Berlin, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Chronicle, says that trains from Konigsberg reaching Berlin are crowded with fugitives, who state that civilians have been strongly advised to leave.

## BRITONS CHEERED OVER VICTORIES

English Officials and Public Satisfied with Progress Land and Navy Forces Reporting.

### KING'S ARMY IN BIG BATTLE

Expedition Under Sir John French Sends Back Word that It Is Handling Germans at Front.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—(6:10 p. m.)—From both sea and land there came today official reports considered here to be promising augury for the future.

The German trans-Atlantic liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at one time one of the most popular vessels of the North German-Lloyd line, sailing from New York and one of the few German armed merchantmen which have been harrying Great Britain's trade routes, was sunk off the African coast by the British cruiser High Flier.

From the continent Field Marshal Sir John French commander-in-chief of the British expeditionary forces, has been able to set at rest much of the anxiety caused in England by the vagueness of the movements of the armies in the locality where the British forces were known to be operating. His dispatch takes a rosier view of the prospects of the battle now in progress, and pays a tribute to the mettle of his French ally.

Public Kept in Ignorance. Much of the apprehension felt here can be traced to the rigid censorship maintained by the British authorities. Two million men have been grappling in a "Titanic struggle for days past, within a few hours' journey of London, yet so complete is the silence of those who are aware of what is going on that the public is in all but complete ignorance.

The purposeful vagueness of the French official announcements is further bolstered by serious discrepancies in the versions of the French statements. At the present time these communications furnish the bulk of the news as carried by the several news agencies, and no two versions of them agree.

Fighting on the Cambrai to Cateau line, referred to in the latest of these communications, now seems to have nothing more serious than a cavalry raid and an attempt to cut British communications, which was repulsed.

Nothing further had been heard from the Russian advance continues to come entirely from Russian sources. The Russians claim to be within forty miles of Lemberg, Galicia.

English Troops in Big Battle. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, had been promoted to the rank of field marshal.

## Three Omahans Are Hurt in Collision Near Oakland, Neb

Engineer Harry P. Fry, Florence; Engineer Morris J. Raymond, 1671 Laird; and Head Mail Clerk A. C. Dawson, 1014 North Thirty-Third street, Omaha, were all seriously injured when train No. 3 and No. 148, light engine with a caboose on the Omaha road collided in a head-on collision on a small bridge about two miles south of Oakland, Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

The two engines telescoped and were thrown off the track, resting upon the bridge. Train No. 3 was being engineered by Fry, while Raymond was taking engine No. 148 to the other end of the division when the crash occurred. It was not until an early hour it had not been ascertained by virtue of what reason the trains happened to be travelling in opposite directions at the same place and at the same time.

Dawson received his injuries as he jumped from the mail car. The injured men were taken to Oakland and were given medical treatment and housed at the City hotel. A tramp, jumping a ride on the blind baggage, suffered two broken legs.

The force of the impact shattered the windows of the coaches attached to No. 3, and many passengers were cut by fragments, but none was otherwise injured. Train No. 8 from Omaha conveyed the passengers to this city.

## The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:  
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Cloudy.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Deg.
5 a. m.	59
6 a. m.	57
7 a. m.	57
8 a. m.	57
9 a. m.	57
10 a. m.	57
11 a. m.	57
12 m.	57
1 p. m.	57
2 p. m.	57
3 p. m.	57
4 p. m.	57
5 p. m.	57
6 p. m.	57
7 p. m.	57

### Comparative Local Record.

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Highest yesterday	68	80	71	71
Lowest yesterday	56	71	64	52
Mean temperature	62	76	70	63
Precipitation	.34	.09	.00	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:  
Normal temperature.....+12  
Deficiency for the day.....-19  
Total excess since March 1.....+412  
Normal precipitation.....11 inches  
Excess for the day......34  
Total rainfall since March 1.....13.90 inches  
Deficiency since March 1......49 inches  
Normal rain for the year.....45.25 inches  
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912-1914.....6.37 inches

### Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Rain
Omaha, Neb.	57	57	0.34
Chicago, Ill.	57	57	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	57	57	0.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	57	57	0.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	57	57	0.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	57	57	0.00
Cleveland, Ohio	57	57	0.00
Washington, D. C.	57	57	0.00
New York, N. Y.	57	57	0.00
Boston, Mass.	57	57	0.00
San Francisco, Cal.	57	57	0.00
Portland, Ore.	57	57	0.00
Seattle, Wash.	57	57	0.00
Denver, Colo.	57	57	0.00
Albuquerque, N. M.	57	57	0.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	57	57	0.00
San Antonio, Tex.	57	57	0.00
Houston, Tex.	57	57	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Nashville, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Knoxville, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Richmond, Va.	57	57	0.00
Roanoke, Va.	57	57	0.00
Charleston, S. C.	57	57	0.00
Savannah, Ga.	57	57	0.00
Atlanta, Ga.	57	57	0.00
Mobile, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Birmingham, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Montgomery, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Little Rock, Ark.	57	57	0.00
St. Paul, Minn.	57	57	0.00
Chicago, Ill.	57	57	0.00
St. Louis, Mo.	57	57	0.00
Indianapolis, Ind.	57	57	0.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	57	57	0.00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	57	57	0.00
Cleveland, Ohio	57	57	0.00
Washington, D. C.	57	57	0.00
New York, N. Y.	57	57	0.00
Boston, Mass.	57	57	0.00
San Francisco, Cal.	57	57	0.00
Portland, Ore.	57	57	0.00
Seattle, Wash.	57	57	0.00
Denver, Colo.	57	57	0.00
Albuquerque, N. M.	57	57	0.00
Phoenix, Ariz.	57	57	0.00
San Antonio, Tex.	57	57	0.00
Houston, Tex.	57	57	0.00
Memphis, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Nashville, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Knoxville, Tenn.	57	57	0.00
Richmond, Va.	57	57	0.00
Roanoke, Va.	57	57	0.00
Charleston, S. C.	57	57	0.00
Savannah, Ga.	57	57	0.00
Atlanta, Ga.	57	57	0.00
Mobile, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Birmingham, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Montgomery, Ala.	57	57	0.00
Little Rock, Ark.	57	57	0.00