

# Allies Block Advance of German Foe

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### CZAR WINS TWO BIG BATTLES IN AUSTRIAN POLAND

Lemberg, Capital of Galicia, Captured and Flower of Six Austrian Army Corps Destroyed.

**BIG FIGHT AT TOMASZOW**  
Austrian Offensive Movement Through Russian Poland is Complete Failure.

**RUSSIANS SWEEP GALICIA**  
If Official Reports Are Correct the Value of Victories Can Hardly Be Exaggerated.

**PROVINCE IS LARGELY SLAV**  
All Roads Across Austrian Poland to Hungary Are Open.

**EAST PRUSSIA COMES NEXT**  
Signal Defeat of Austrian Armies Makes it Possible for the Czar to Throw Large Additional Force into Germany.

**BULLETIN.**  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Petrograd says the following official statement has been given out at the Russian capital:  
"On September 2 Lemberg was closely surrounded by Russian troops and was captured with an enormous amount of war material. All the buildings in the town were packed with Austrian wounded who had been abandoned in the enemy's headlong flight."

**BULLETIN.**  
MILAN, Italy, Sept. 4.—(3:29 a. m.)—The Secolo's Bucharest (Roumania) correspondent, who is usually well informed, says the Russians have occupied Czernowitz, an eastern crownland of Austria-Hungary, without resistance, and are now marching southward from that city in the direction of Suczawa, in the same province and near the Roumanian border.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The British public has turned hopeful eyes toward the east, where the triumph of Russian arms in the Austrian province of Galicia has been amply confirmed. In addition to the battle of Lemberg, in which the flower of six Austrian army corps were destroyed, it is evident that there has been a simultaneous victory at Tomaszow, a town of some importance thirty miles southeast of Lodz, in Russian Poland.

It appears evident today that not only has the Austrian offensive through Russian Poland, destined to effect a junction with German army corps from east Prussia, failed, but the blow has been so severe that Galicia is virtually in the control of the Russians.

Lemberg is not only the capital of an enormous territory, Slavic in its sympathy, but also a transportation point of great strategic value, being the center of eight railroads. If the Russian successes continue it is expected that the Austrians will be cleared out of Russian Poland within a few days.

If the official reports of the Russian successes in Galicia are anywhere near correct, it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of their victories. If the Austrians are as badly crushed in Galicia as the Russian reports would make the public believe, Russian Poland will soon cease to be a point of anxiety to the Russian defense and the effort of the Petrograd general staff can be concentrated on an offensive movement toward Berlin.

The messenger German reports received here indicate that the Germans are more than holding their own on the border of east Prussia, but the Russian general staff, according to the point of view held in London, does not seem greatly concerned over the status of the campaign in this territory, evidently being willing to await the outcome of the movements further eastward before throwing Russia's full strength against Prussia.

**Russians Sweep Galicia.**  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—(4 a. m.)—The Post Petrograd correspondent wires that prisoners brought to the Russian base reported that part of the Russian force entered Lemberg, quite in accordance with the plan of the commander-in-chief.

The Austrians, according to these reports, opened the last stage of the week's conflict around Lemberg by a determined attack on the Russians between Kubi, Lublin and Kholm, about 150 miles north of Russian territory. The attacks failed and the Russians assumed the offensive, the Austrian army retiring southward, and received terrible punishment from the pursuing Russians.

The next day the Russian army moved forward along the whole 200-mile front to about forty miles southeast of Lemberg. All along the line the Russians attacked vigorously and when the second Austrian army, which was posted east of Lemberg broke and fled, the Russians

THE BRITISH IN FRANCE—Gunnery of the British artillery drinking from a water cart during a halt on the march from Boulogne to join the allied armies.



### WILSON APPEALS FOR WAR RELIEF

President Asks Congress to Provide Hundred Million Dollars New Revenue.

**DELAY WOULD BE A MISTAKE**  
Executive Says to Postpone Action Might Result in Great Disaster to the Nation Industrially.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Wilson personally addressed congress in joint session today, urging legislation to raise \$100,000,000 a year additional revenue through internal taxes to meet a treasury deficit threatened by the conflict in Europe.

The president told congress that he discharged a duty which he wished with all his heart he might have spared, but which he performed without hesitation or apology, because of the danger in present circumstances to create a "moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

While the treasury, he said, could get along for a considerable period, he pointed out the peril of the government's withdrawing from national banks approximately \$55,000,000 of the treasury balance deposited there; advised against the government borrowing money or selling bonds which would make "a most untimely and unjustifiable demand on the money market" and appealed to the intelligent and profoundly patriotic public to bear the burden of a special tax to meet the unforeseen emergency.

Congress listened attentively to the address. Immediately on its conclusion the legislative machinery was set in motion to carry its recommendations into effect. Chairman Underwood called a meeting of the ways and means committee to perfect an internal revenue measure tentatively drafted in preliminary conferences. A bill will be introduced as soon as possible.

Members of the congress:  
"I come to you today to discharge a duty which I wish with all my heart I might have spared, but which I performed without hesitation or apology, because of the danger in present circumstances to create a moment's doubt as to the strength and sufficiency of the treasury of the United States."

### Passion to Enlist as in Boer War Takes Britons by Storm

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(Special Cablegram from New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Calm, methodical, unobtrusive Britons, slow to arouse, is getting into a passion which is carrying the nation to a point of deathless determination to defeat the Germans. The gloriously gallant fight the small British force has been making to stem the German flood toward Paris has touched the country's imagination, aroused the martial spirit and caused a rush to the colors. Hitherto the country has not seemed to realize the full import of the events across the channel and as in the South African war it has taken a bit of pounding of their own force to bring the people to the point of patriotic anger which the situation demanded.

**SCENE OF BATTLE SHIFTS TO SOUTH**  
Three Quarter Million Men in Great Struggle Along Rheims and Verdun Line.

**EMPEROR WILLIAM IS PRESENT**  
Shifting of Large French Force from Left to Center May Explain German Advance in North—French Are Optimistic.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(2:15 p. m.)—Reference to the titanic struggle between the German army under Crown Prince Frederick William and the forces of France which took place between Rheims and Verdun Wednesday is made again today from Berlin. If the Berlin statement proves correct, that three-quarters of a million troops were fighting in that region Wednesday in the "greatest battle of the war."

**War Pictures From the Front Full Page in The Sunday Bee**

### TEUTONS FALL BACK ON SAN QUENTIN

#### REPORT OF RUSS CROSSING BRITAIN IS CORROBORATED

Passenger on Cedric Further Confirms Stories of Bear Hosts Through England.

**SAW TROOPS UPON THE ROAD**  
Estimates Number of Czar's Soldiers Traveling in Island at Seventy Thousand.

**BOATS TAKE THEM TO FRANCE**  
Associated Press Correspondence Says Cossacks Safely Landed at Gallie Ports.

**CONVEYED ON SPECIAL TRAINS**  
Government Shrouds Transportation of Fighters in Secrecy.

**MOVEMENT IS VIA SCOTLAND**  
Fighting Men of Allies Rushed Through Kingdom on Way to Battlefields of Western Europe.

**BULLETIN.**  
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Further corroboration of reports that Russia has been landing troops on Belgian soil by way of England and Scotland reached New York today when Dr. Daniel Elliott of Newark, N. J., a passenger on the steamship Cedric, declared he witnessed a movement of troop trains conveying Russians through England. The Cedric arrived from Liverpool with 1,460 passengers.

Dr. Elliott estimated the number of the Russians at more than 70,000 and declared they had come by way of northern Scotland and were on their way to the English channel to embark for the continent.

Mail advices from London today told of 80,000 Russian troops having reached France.

**Take Russ Host to France.**  
(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Reports reach London from Liverpool that England has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports.

Because of the mines in the Baltic and North seas and presence of the German fleet, it has been regarded as impossible for Russia to reach France except by marching through Germany.

A constant stream of empty ships has been moving south from Liverpool ever since the declaration of war, but there has been no observation of ships northward bound, and the rumor that England has helped Russians into France has given rise to much speculation as to where the ships sailed from. However, the secrecy which surrounded the movement of the expeditionary army was so complete that the public is willing to believe the English government has it within its power to conceal any movement.

According to stories told by passengers who returned from England on the Mauretania September 3, this reported movement of Russian troops to France was made by way of the Scotch coast.

#### War Summary

The German right is at the rear of the retreating French, who are falling back through Creil, Senlis and Crepy-En-Valois.

This news would place the advance of the German host within perhaps twenty miles of the limits of Paris, their objective point.

Official information regarding the respective positions of the Germans and the allies is, however, lacking.

Mails reaching New York from London yesterday bring report originating in Liverpool that British transports have landed 80,000 Russian troops in France. This matter was not allowed to pass the cable censor.

Press reports of the operations in the east add little to what information has come from official sources. In general, they refer to fighting early in the week and confirm Russian claims of disaster to the Austrian arms in Galicia and German successes in east Prussia. The Russians have occupied Lemberg, the capital and stronghold of Austrian Galicia.

Belgian advices say that a tourist arriving from Budapest declared that the people there fear that the whole Austro-Hungarian structure may break down following the Austrian defeat by the Russians.

Australia has arranged to send more infantry and light horse to support the allies.

Premier Asquith opened the crusade to stimulate recruiting at a meeting in Guild hall, London. He called on every able-bodied Briton of military age to rally to the colors.

The German ambassador to the United States, Count von Bernstorff, announced that he has positive information that two British cruisers off New York harbor were receiving supplies from a vessel flying the American flag.

### MARCH OF KAISER ON PARIS CHECKED BY CONFEDERATES

Advance of German Right Wing Reported Stopped and Assaultants Retire Upon San Quentin.

**STORY COMES FROM OSTEND**  
Attempt of Teutons to Envelop a Left Wing of Enemy Has Been Frustrated.

**CAVALRY MOVE IS REPULSED**  
Invaders Fall Back and Are Obligated to Abandon Several Pieces of Artillery.

**PRESSURE OF ALLIES IS STRONG**  
Attack of Wilhelm's Men Halted Two Days by Foe.

**FRENCH ADVANCE IN LORRAINE**  
Gallie Troops Win Successes in that Province and in Vosges, According to Paris War Office Statement.

OSTEND, Belgium, Sept. 4.—(Via London.)—The advance of the German right wing is reported checked. The Germans have been obliged to retire on St. Quentin.

**Enveloping Move Frustrated.**  
LONDON, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Antwerp, reaching here by way of Ostend, says that it seems that the attempt of the Germans to envelop the left wing of the allies has been frustrated.

A big force of cavalry advancing on Compeigne has been vigorously repulsed and obliged to abandon several pieces of artillery.

**Compelled to Retire.**  
The correspondent says: "It is learned on good authority that the advance movement of the German right wing has been checked for the last two days under pressure from the left wing of the allies. The enemy has been compelled to retire on St. Quentin. A big force of German cavalry that was advancing on Compeigne was vigorously repulsed and forced to abandon several pieces of artillery. It appears that the attempt to envelop the allies' left wing was frustrated."

**Sustains Some Checks.**  
PARIS, Sept. 4.—An official communication issued by the military government of Paris this afternoon says:  
"The movements of the opposing armies near Paris are being continued without contact taking place. In the district of Verdun the German force has sustained some checks. In Lorraine and the Vosges our troops won fresh impartial successes. The general situation is little changed."

### Tomorrow!

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The National Capital  
Friday, September 5, 1914.  
The Senate.  
Senator Burton resumed his attack on the river and harbor bill.  
Senator Jones introduced a bill for government loans of not more than \$5,000 to citizens to buy country or city homes.  
The House.  
Held joint session with the senate to hear President Wilson deliver an address on the need of raising war revenue.  
Judiciary committee adopted recommendations of a sub-committee, which held there was no ground for impeachment of Federal Judge Spear of Georgia.  
Senate amendments to the Clayton trust bill were disagreed to and the measure went to conference.

War Pictures From the Front Full Page in The Sunday Bee

Germany Retreat to Switzerland to Escape Capture