

GERMAN COUP A LIVE TOPIC

RUSSIAN ROUT AT ALLENSTEIN ECLIPSES ALL OTHERS OF THE PRESENT WAR.

NO MENTION OF CASUALTIES

Military Observers Declare Loss Attending Capture of 70,000 Russians and 300 Officers Must Have Been Enormous.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London, Sept. 1.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company reports the receipt of a Berlin dispatch to the effect that the German general staff has published a statement that 70,000 Russian prisoners, among them 300 officers, were captured at the battle of Gigenburg. The Russian artillery is also reported to have been destroyed. Gigenburg is in East Prussia, thirty-two miles northeast of Koenigsberg.

Official advices received through diplomatic channels in Washington Tuesday reported two of the most important developments of the war. The German embassy gave out a message from Berlin, received by wireless, claiming that the German forces had captured near Allenstein 70,000 Russian prisoners, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the entire equipment of Russian artillery.

Great Britain asked the United States to be prepared to care for British diplomatic interests in Turkey, indicating that the allies had practically lost hope of persuading the Ottoman empire to remain neutral. Dispatches received at the British embassy referred to the incorporation in the Turkish army of several German officers, which was regarded as the forerunner of intervention by the porte in behalf of Germany.

Would Force Italy In. Turkey's entrance in the conflict means the alignment of Italy, as well as Greece, on the side of Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania, diplomats here believe. Just what the attitude of Bulgaria will be is a matter of uncertainty, though the Turkish ambassador here gave out a statement speaking of the community of interests of Bulgaria and Turkey. The Turkish situation was watched with deepest concern by diplomats because of the imminence of a general war in the Balkans and extension of the war drama to all of eastern Europe.

The official statement of the big German victory against the Russians attracted wide attention. Military observers pointed out that if the number of Russians taken prisoners had been correctly estimated at 70,000 there must have been great casualties, though no mention of this was made.

TURKS MAY ENTER CONTEST.

Britain Looks for Declaration of Hostilities.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Rome, via Paris, Sept. 1.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army.

Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz, it is stated, the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammedans. Seventy-two superior German officers, forming the German military mission at Constantinople, have been incorporated in the Turkish army and will participate in the war.

The presence of the German officers in the army is interpreted to mean that Turkey will fight on the side of Germany.

DISCUSS IDEA OF MOVING CAPITAL

FRENCH OFFICIALS MAY SHIFT TO BORDEAUX—TROOPS ARE RUSHING INTO PARIS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of her government from Paris to Bordeaux as a precautionary measure, according to official advices received in Washington.

The French foreign office has discussed the idea of moving the capital with foreign diplomats so that they could make proper arrangements.

It is considered probable that Ambassador Herrick will remain in Paris in order to better care for Americans.

Louvain Hotel Saved.

London.—An Oxford undergraduate who escaped from the German lines has arrived in London after a trip through Louvain and Brussels. He says the Hotel Deville, the beautiful fifteenth century structure, had not been set on fire or damaged by the Germans. In fact, the officers said it was their intention to save the building. The cathedral, however, he says, was not allowed to go soot free, as all the windows were knocked in. The fabric was still intact when he left, but was filled with refugees.

should Paris be invested by the German army.

Additional Forces. Paris.—Additional French forces, totaling 600,000 men, will be ready for active service in about six weeks as a result of the decision announced Monday to call out the 1914 young men and the older classes of the reservists. The reservists will be equipped and ready for the field in a few days.

There is great activity on the part of the municipal military administration in completing details of plans for the defense of Paris.

FLEET AIDS TROOPS.

Forces Austrians to Abandon Attack on Montenegro.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Cetinje states that Austrians, supported by the Cattaro batteries and their fleet, on Sunday reattacked Mt Lovrhen and Bodoa. The Montenegrin positions were being seriously damaged when the English and French fleet appeared, silenced the batteries and forced the Austrian ships to beat a hasty retreat.

The Montenegrins, under Prince Peter, immediately began a counter attack on the Austrian forces and repulsed them. They killed 450 men and took many prisoners, including several officers. Two pieces of artillery were also captured.

PLAN PROMPT MOVEMENT

London.—After four days of desperate fighting with casualties between 5,000 and 8,000, the British army in France is rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to announcement Sunday by Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war.

In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense, where they have not been molested since Tuesday.

Since this fighting ceased the French, on the right and left, have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement, which was issued through the medium of the official information bureau, follows:

"Although the dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations."

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle—on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period, the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense.

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday, the 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts, in superior numbers, to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge.

Germans in France.

The London Daily Telegraph's Amiens, France, correspondent, writing Saturday night, says:

"Two instances of serious fighting have been reported in this vicinity during the past twenty-four hours. The first is a stiff engagement, indicating that the Germans are really uncomfortably close. This engagement is still in progress.

"The second engagement was a cavalry attack by Uhlans. They were repulsed after liberal treatment administered to them by French artillery."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens, dated Saturday morning, says:

"So far the German advance has not come within ten miles of this city. It was pitiable to see the unhappy villagers, turned out of their houses at Albert, making their way here with such of their possessions as they were able to carry.

"I have not been able to discover whether it was Gen. Pau's army from Mulhausen or other fresh troops which checked the German advance, but for the moment Gen. Pau is the popular hero here. All seem to believe that he will win the tide."

Another Amiens dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says:

"The French retirement before the German horde advancing from Namur, down the valley of the Meuse, was masterly. The Germans won their way at a cost in human life as great as in defeat; yet they won their way.

"For France that retirement is as glorious a story as anything in her annals."

Che Foo, China.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Wealand has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from St. Petersburg says that by imperial order the city of St. Petersburg, capital of the Russian empire since 1713, will henceforth be known as Petrograd. This change eliminates the Teuton construction in the name by which the chief city of Russia has been known since it was founded by Peter the Great in 1703.

London.—The correspondent of the Express at The Hague wires his paper that Emperor William has gone to the Russian frontier.



SIR JOHN FRENCH Field Marshal Sir John French who commands the English forces sent across the channel to help the French and Belgians against the Germans.

FRENCH ARMY MOVING BACK

AGAIN RETIRES WITHOUT ENGAGING GERMANS—BOMBS DROP IN PARIS.

AEROPLANES ARE MENACE

Americans to File Protest—U. S. Ambassador Authorized to Declare Such Methods a Violation of The Hague Pact.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London, Sept. 2.—The Ostend correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company reports that an extensive movement of German troops toward the north has been seen from Brussels. It is believed the Germans are going to Antwerp, where an investment and bombardment are expected.

London, Sept. 2.—The forty-fourth anniversary of Sedan and beginning of the fifth week of the war in western Europe find the German armies still fighting for a road to Paris. The second great battle in the western theater of the war, and a battle which promises to decide the course of that war, has been progressing for more than three days. That fact is almost the sum total of the knowledge which Great Britain and France have of the course of mighty events.

The battle is being fought by the Germans to turn the left flank of the allied armies. That the Germans have pushed back the French and British forces on that flank to a certain extent is revealed by official French announcements. They say that the German advance has been made at an enormous cost of lives and energy, and the French and English are asking whether the German army is not becoming exhausted by its heavy losses.

The allies claim that they maintain an excellent organization and that their troops are in the best of spirit. They also claim that the defensive campaign they are maintaining means that the Germans are throwing themselves against a wall which has yielded, but had the advantages of position and strategy on its side.

War Office Statement.

The following official statement was issued by the French war office Tuesday night:

"On our left wing, as a result of the turning movement of the German army and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, our troops retired toward the south and southwest. In the region of Rethel our forces have arrested the enemy momentarily. In the center and on the right the situation remains unchanged.

"An American committee organized by the American ambassador and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony asked the minister of war for proof that bombs were dropped in Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable his government a report on the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention.

Italian Volunteers Killed.

Paris.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Nish, Serbia, says that eight of the Italian Garibaldian volunteers who are with the Servians against Austria have thus far fallen in the fighting on the frontier.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Three convoys of prisoners arrived at Chalons Sur Saone today. In one were fourteen German staff officers and in another the mayor of Chateau Salins, Alsace-Lorraine, who, it is charged, laid an ambush for French troops and held them as hostages. In the third convoy there were 450 soldiers and a woman spy.

tion of The Hague, signed by Germany itself. "The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government. "A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to the German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris."

Monoplane Drops Bombs. Paris.—A German monoplane dropped two more bombs in the streets of Paris about 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening.

One bomb fell in Rue de Hanover, near Avenue de l'Opera, without doing damage. Another in the Rue de Mail did not explode. It broke through the roof of a house, but did minor damage. A third bomb fell in the courtyard of a house in Rue Joubert and blew out the windows, but did no other harm.

Another bomb has been found in Rue de Moscow. It was loaded with bullets. This was evidently aimed at the St. Lazare station.

The bombs found in the Rue de Hanover and Rue du Quatre Septembre probably were intended for the Bank of France.

WAR SUMMARY

Sept. 1.—While the whole world is waiting definite news from the battle line, the French war office contains itself with the simple statement that, as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops again have retired.

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what was considered the most momentous preparation of the war. While Berlin claims a German victory over the Russians in east Prussia in the capture of 70,000 men, the British claim an important victory over the Austrians on the Galicia side with 30,000 prisoners.

Another German aeroplane has been dropping bombs into Paris, and according to the French official statement, the American ambassador has organized a committee and has sent a protest against the method of warfare to the government at Washington.

The Belgian special commission on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium has received by King George and has presented him with an address setting forth some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign. It warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

Aug. 31.—No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle, which apparently is in progress all along the line. French war minister inspects the battle in the Belgian provinces of Belgium, and her children, arrive in England. France considers moving the seat of government to Bordeaux. Great Britain has sent a protest against the German liner's connection with the plan to build up the American merchant marine. The British war office has announced the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

Aug. 29.—After fighting desperately for four days, the battle beginning at Mons, the British and French armies rested, but suffered from 5,000 to 8,000 casualties. The battle was of most desperate character. Since the 26th reinforcement to double the number of casualties have joined the armies. Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao Chow. Russian advance in Austria continues with success. A German aviator drops bombs into Paris. The British people find cheer in the exploit of their navy, which sank three German cruisers and two destroyers in a daring dash under cover of a fog into the zone of fire of the Heligoland forts.

Aug. 28.—British win naval clash with Germans in North sea. German plan of campaign in Belgium gains headway. The only thing that is clear is that the allies are fighting on the defensive on ever receding lines. The European forts at Tsing Tau fired upon two Japanese cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress. British and French capture several German merchant ships. India responds to England's call for native troops. British admit severe losses in battle near Cambray. German army claims a big victory along the line. Russian forces have invaded Tilsit, in east Prussia. Castles and luxurious yachts being used for British. Discusses work of archipelago. Austria swept defended by German ambassador. New tourist arrivals in London are in sad distress. Louvain, a Belgian town of 60,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal, alleging Belgian citizens fired on German soldiers. Longwy, which was garrisoned by only one battalion, has surrendered, after holding out twenty-four days.

Aug. 27.—The French operations of war cover a distance of some 250 miles and certain changes had to be made to meet the advance of the Germans across the frontier, notably the Russians draw nearer Berlin. In the Vosges district French troops drove back the Germans after an offensive movement of five days' duration. Some 2,000 Germans were killed at Vosges and Nancy. Germans occupy Lille, an important fortress in France, within ten miles of the Belgian frontier. The Germans have imposed a fine of 250,000 on the Belgian town of Charleroi. The new French cabinet met. The Italian war office reports that British marines occupy Ostend to prevent Germans from getting foothold on English channel. Gen. Joffre, French commander in chief, pays tribute to valor of the French army at French frontier.

WAR BULLETINS

London, Sept. 1.—"According to information reaching here," says a dispatch to the Central News from Malta, "Herr von Bismarck's German consul at Tripoli has been removed to Italy, under arrest charged with having carried on an anti-Italian propaganda among the natives. The Italian consul at Tripoli has protested with the German foreign office."

London, Sept. 1.—A telegram to the Reuter Telegram company from St. Petersburg says: "Lieut. Gen. Samonoff, who commanded a corps in the Russo-Japanese war and until recently was chief of the Russian Turkestan military district, is deeply regretted."

The above would seem to indicate that Gen. Samonoff had died, although no report of his death has been received here. London, Sept. 2.—A Moscow dispatch to the Central News says it is announced that on account of the existence of war Jewish doctors and students will be admitted to the congress of the Russian Red Cross service. Their admission in normal times is forbidden by law.

PLEASED WITH RESULTS.

Food Commissioners Plan for Testing Cream Satisfactory.

The state food commissioner, the cream producers and the operators of creameries are all pleased with the results of one month's trial of the new system of grading cream. Commissioner Harman estimates that the new method will mean a gain of \$1,000,000 a year to the cream producers.

The new method has been tried without a change of price for cream. But beginning about the middle of September it will be enforced with a change in prices. Under instructions from the food commissioner, and with the consent of the creamery operators, cream was graded No. 1 and No. 2. The third grade was condemned and not sold for butter making purposes. Mr. Harman figures that under the old method of selling cream the producer who took sanitary care of his dairy and his product was getting no more for his produce than the man who was not so considerate for the consumers. All grades were mixed together and so the creameries could not make a best grade butter.

One of the largest creameries in the state reports that butter made from cream No. 1 grade scored two points more than the creamery's output had ever before scored on the market.

The Nebraska farmers' co-operative grain and live stock state association, through its secretary, J. W. Shorthill, of Hampton, has filed a complaint with the state railway commission against all of the railroads in Nebraska on account of alleged unreasonableness of freight rates on grain. The complaint alleges the grain rates are deceptive and the excessiveness he complains of is, in many instances, carefully concealed, that rates are made in such a way as to be small for a small shipment and high for a larger shipment, that carload rates on different railroad lines are not uniform for like distances, that they are not logically made and are discriminatory.

In a letter the secretary of the association does not pose as the best authority of rates, but that it is ready to defend its allegations. Owing to the vast amount involved he expresses the hope that the commission will grant an early hearing.

Joseph V. Wozab of Swanton, writes the governor that he has discovered on his farm in Saline county some sort of a vegetable which grows a few inches below the surface without any perceptible vine on the surface or roots under the surface. The exhibit resembles a small potato, about the size of an English walnut, and the ground above where it grows is loosened up something like ground worked over by gophers.

A shot bag filled with samples of the find has been sent the governor. The vegetable, if it is vegetable, has a very bitter taste. The samples and letter have been referred to the state farm experts, who will endeavor to discover what the thing is like.

Insurance Commissioner L. G. Brian has received printed copies of his annual report. It contains a summary of insurance business transacted in Nebraska for the year 1913, also comparative figures of authorized companies for business transacted in this state from the year 1908 up to and including 1913. It is more complete in detail than any other report ever issued by the Nebraska insurance department. A new feature is a gain and loss exhibit of life insurance companies, including running expenses, mortality, surrenders and lapses, dividends paid to stockholders, and policyholders, profit and loss, investments and net gain or loss.

Three more amendments to the constitution of the state are almost a certainty as a result of the primary election. Both the major parties, and undoubtedly all the minor parties have endorsed all three, and straight party votes will be counted this fall for the three changes in the state's fundamental law. Without such endorsement by parties the amendments would fail owing to the provision requiring a majority of all votes cast at the election to be for any amendment to put it through.

The State University has been given the use of the old horticultural hall at the State Fair grounds during the week of the State Fair. One wing of the building will be in charge of the department of home economics, which will provide an exhibit and a sanitary rest room. This room will be for the use of Nebraska women any time between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

The railway commission has refused to grant a rehearing to the Union Pacific in the Gandy depot case. The commission ordered a depot built and the supreme court affirmed the order and then the company asked the commission for a rehearing on the ground that conditions had changed since the case was instituted.

Dr. A. Bostrom, chief inspector under the stallion registration law, is well pleased with the enforcement of the new law. Inspections for next year will begin October 1. During the summer months Dr. Bostrom's department has devised an improved record for his office and has worked upon the annual report. Under a new system all of the stallions in each county shall be entered on a blank sheet so that any one interested may call at the office and find a full and complete record of any stallion in his own county.

Cape for the School Girl



THE simplest of wraps both for children and grownups happens to be the strongest feature of the new fall styles. This is the cape. It was inconceivable that it should be developed in so many variations of shape and combinations with other garments until the fact was apparent. Now we have long plain capes covering the figure, half length and three-quarter length capes (some of them in combination with other wraps and nearly always detachable), and others that are short and used as a touch of style on coats. So that the cape may be accepted and used in any way the individual chooses.

A pretty cape for a school girl is shown in the picture. Such a simple garment is easily made at home, and nothing could be better for the cool days of autumn and the long Indian summer. This cape is made of a rather heavy woolen fabric in a fancy weave which looks like a wide wale chevot. Any of the standard woollens are appropriate for these capes, and we shall see them in serge, broadcloth, chevot, Scotch mixture, homespun and various novelty weaves. The

old reliable staple colors, dark blue brown, gray, and the dark reds make the best choice for the children. The capes are lined either with plain material or with stripes or plaids.

When the home dressmaker undertakes to make a cape she should provide herself with a pattern in order to get the adjustment over the shoulders as it should be. Some capes flare more than others, also, and the finishing at the neck varies, as do the methods of fastening.

It would be difficult to find a more desirable model than the one pictured here. It is so managed that it may be fastened up about the throat, when required, by buttons and loops on the under side. Straps crossing in front hold it in place when it is worn open at the front, as shown in the picture. In keeping with the fad for suit hats, caps to match capes or other wraps keep pace with the times. The cap shown in the picture is a type illustrating this fashion. Patterns for this and for Tams and for simple cloth hats are sold by all standard paper pattern companies.

Millinery Which Reflects the Season



END-of-the-summer-millinery, for those who are able to indulge themselves in hats which illustrate the seasons, is shown in greater variety this year than ever before in the memory of the most observant of milliners. The poet celebrates the coming and going of the year in verse and women note its passing seasons lovingly in their apparel.

Three exquisite hats are pictured here, one of them from the most renowned establishment in Paris, and the other two, in every way as excellent, originated in America. They are especially appropriate for wear at the end of the summer and through the coming fall.

In the first hat a straw shape is decorated with a very heavy ribbon laid across the crown and tied at the left side at the shoulder. This ribbon is very heavy and soft. There is a wreath of velvet plums with velvet foliage and small white berries about the crown. This hat may be developed in several colors, but in bronze or purple shades and in bronze-browns will be found most beautiful.

The second hat is a combination of straw brim and velvet which may be developed in any of the rich and quiet colors now fashionable. It is remarkably simple in design. The round crown is covered with velvet, and the outline of the brim is emphasized by a French fold of velvet put on with

perfection of workmanship. Thrust through the brim and under this fold a coronet of the daintest of feathers, known as the Numidi, furnishes the decoration for this elegant hat.

The third hat is a straw shape faced with chiffon in black. It shows the movement toward wider brims and picturesque shapes. Its trimming consists of a spray of autumn flowers, posed in the bandeau and upturned brim at the left side, and a similar spray at the right. The chrysanthemum or the hydrangea or small fruits, with foliage, may be selected for this model.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Putting On, Taking Off. Do not forget the old rules for putting on and taking off gloves. When putting them on, do not try to get the whole glove on at once, but first work on the fingers, taking care to have the seams fit exactly over at the sides; draw the glove over the hand and then put in the thumb, but leave the seam of the thumb down the center. Remember that a glove once put on wrong can never be stretched into the right shape again, so it is well to take the little care at the start.

One of the features of the season is a touch of color in white dresses. Sometimes this touch is in the form of black velvet.