

**GREAT BATTLE EAST OF PARIS**

**MOST STUBBORN STRUGGLE OF PRESENT WAR—SLAUGHTER IS GREAT.**

**GERMANS SEEK AN ARMISTICE**

**Request for Twenty-Four Hours Cessation of Hostilities Turned Down by Allied Authorities—Kaiser's Troops Given that Time to Get Out of France.**

Western Newspaper Union News Service.  
 Paris, Sept. 8.—The battle which is proceeding to the east of Paris appears to be the most important and most stubbornly fought combat of the campaign. The military authorities decline to give any indication of the number of men engaged, but hundreds of thousands are participating on both sides.

According to those in a position to obtain authentic information, the casualties have been so great that the Germans have requested an armistice of twenty-four hours. The armistice was refused, with the response: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

**Stern Resistance by Germans.**  
 An official communication issued by the war office shows that the German right wing, while retreating before the allies, has offered the sternest resistance, delivering several fierce but unsuccessful counter attacks.

The fighting today extended along both the Ourcq and Morin rivers. In the latter region the British forces have engaged in a strong offensive in-undulating country. The progress of the allies has been exceedingly difficult.

In the center of the allied line several further encounters have occurred, the two opposing forces ending the day with varying fortunes, which, however, are regarded as more favorable to the allies than their enemies.

**Gen. Joffre's Statement.**  
 London, Sept. 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp says that an official communication there refers to an order by Gen. Joffre, September 7, in which he alludes to the impatience of his troops, and says:

"This is no longer the moment to look behind, but the time has come to attack and drive back the enemy and to defend the ground regained at any cost."

The communication then gives the results of recent operations. Under pressure of the allied army on the left the first German army has been obliged to retire towards the northeast, both on the front and flank.

"No serious engagement," the communication continues, "has occurred before the second, third and fourth German armies, but before the fifth German army, which is held by the French right, a fierce engagement is in progress. On Sunday evening the garrison at Verdun made a sortie and captured a number of supply convoys destined for the fifth German army."

**WAR SUMMARY**

Sept. 9.—Official reports from both Paris and London indicate successful movements, at least for the time being, by the allied armies against the Germans. London reports that the British have pushed the opposing forces back ten miles, and that the allies are gaining ground along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers.

Wounded soldiers who have reached Paris tell of the severity of the fighting in the champagne country and report heavy losses.

With hundreds of thousands of men engaged on both sides, the battle now in full swing to the right of Paris promises to be the most important of the campaign up to the present.

In a reply to a request by the Germans for an armistice of twenty-four hours to bury the dead and care for the wounded, the French authorities are reported to have sent this message: "We grant you that time to get out of France."

The Russian troops are still engaged in fierce combat with the Austrian forces in the Rawa district, Russian Poland. Fighting is almost continuous and the outcome in this region has not been determined.

Christabel Pankhurst, the militant leader, has ranged herself on the side of the prime minister in the present critical condition of the country. She says the militant women are ready to take their place in the line or serve the nation in any way deemed most advisable.

France announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco to release regulars now there for service with the army in France.

London, Sept. 8.—The Standard quoted the Russian and French embassies as denying the presence in France of a Russian force.

Paris, Sept. 9.—The French war office announces that it is sending reserves to Morocco and the incorporation of territorial troops now residing there in order to release the regular forces in Morocco for service with the army in France.

**DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE LIEGE TRENCHES**



This photograph in the trenches was made during a brief lull in the fighting around Liege.

**SUMMARY OF WAR SITUATION AS DEVELOPED**

**French War Office Announces Complete Defeat of Section of German Army.**

**REPORT NOT OFFICIAL**

**General Pau Made Announcement, Which British Authorities Refused to Confirm—Events in Eastern Galicia a Matter of Much Uncertainty.**

Reports of most important happenings came from London at the beginning of the week. London newspapers had reports that General Pau announced a victory by the allies over the German Imperial Guard, under command of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, in which the British annihilated the opposing Germans. An unconfirmed rumor said that the surrender of the German Guard, with the crown prince in their midst had been demanded. The British official press bureau issued no confirmation of this report.

A general summary of the war's standing, so far as it is possible to ascertain the facts, would seem to be somewhat as follows:

Nancy, being subjected to an attack, said to be directed by the Kaiser himself, evidently had its means of defense considerably strengthened, and the French must hold strong positions here. Such an attack would appear to be in accordance with the plan of forcing this part of the French army back toward Paris and incidentally against the advancing German right, thus accomplishing the object of cutting off its line of retreat and possibly effecting its capture. There is a certain element of doubt about this attack on Nancy in view of the fact that the Germans had occupied Lunéville, a strong fortress about eleven miles from it, some ten days ago and that the fortifications of Nancy are old and obsolete. It would sound more probable if the attack were directed on Toul.

**Look for Decisive Stroke.**  
 At any rate, the presence of the Kaiser in that war zone would mean that some decisive stroke is pending. The French have been apprehensive of determined German action in that terrain, and are supposed to have a strong force there. This force, though possibly inferior in numbers, has an advantage in its defensive position and ought to give a good account of itself in the coming attack which, for France, may be the final issue.

Paris reports that the Germans have been forced back in a southwesterly direction by flank movements of General Joffre on the right and by General French on the left wing. Now this is just the direction in which they swung from north of Paris, and it appears by this report that they have been pushed where they intended to go. There is some confusion here, as General French in the same report is reported driving the Germans from Lille. It seems to be certain, though,

that a great battle is being fought along an undulating line between Meaux and Verdun.

The explanation of the German successes on French territory contained in a London dispatch, which attributed them to relay work, is plausible in view of the continuous stream of re-enforcements of men and war material which has followed in the wake of the advancing forces.

**Agree to Stand Together.**  
 Russia, France and Great Britain have signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations. Following is the text of the protocol:

"The British, French and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war. The three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

**Minimize Austrian Defeats.**  
 Time and other conditions seem to be against the probability of East Indian troops having been engaged in action at Termonde, 20 miles south-west of Antwerp, as reported from London. Such appearance of Hindu forces is, to say the least, somewhat premature, as was the announcement of the Archangel re-enforcements, unless corresponding arrangements had been made some time before the declarations of war.

According to Berlin dispatches the Austrian defeat in eastern Galicia is not quite of the terrifying character reported from Russian sources. It looks, though, as if the defeat had been a thorough disaster, albeit the extravagant claims of Petrograd should be taken "cum grano sale."

The Vienna confirmation of the Lemberg defeat, coming by way of Rome, would now appear as the only and striking example of a beaten power in this conflict admitting its reverses at once and without subterfuge. The same Berlin report mentions the Austrians still continuing their attack on Lublin and also speaks of the formation of an exclusively Polish legion at Cracow under General von Vaczynski.

**Germans in Russia.**  
 The advance of the Germans by armored trains into Russia in the direction of Alexandrow-Warsaw would indicate either that the Russian attack on Thorn, reported some days ago, was incorrect or that it has not been checked. A pursuit of German invasion in this direction would mean an attempt to use the Vistula river valley as a line of operations against Warsaw, with the additional object of stopping a direct Russian advance on Posen.

The reduction of Italian troops, mobilized on the Austrian frontier, to a peace footing may be regarded as an indication that the government of Victor Emmanuel is determined to observe strictly the situation to a considerable extent, especially in view of the fact that the threatened war action of Turkey has subsided for the moment. The latter fact may also momentarily dispel British fears in regard to Egypt, where the close relationship of the khedive with the royal house of Turkey and his well-known German sympathies have caused apprehension.

**Joffre's Plans Going Well.**  
 An announcement issued by the official French bureau said: "General Joffre's plans are being steadily carried out. The allied forces, acting on the offensive, have been successful in checking and forcing back in a northeast direction the German

holdings of these countries. European France consists of 297,954 square miles, England 121,391 square miles, Belgium 11,373 square miles, and Germany 298,780 square miles.

England leads in the population of her African dependencies, with a total of 49,458,000 inhabitants, more than 2,000,000 of whom are Europeans. The bulk of her white population is in the Union of South Africa, which consists of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange Free State, and in which dwell nearly 1,500,000 "foreigners."

forces opposed to them."

It was officially announced in Paris that the Germans were retreating from the line of Nanteuil-le-Houdouin to Verdun.

**Location of the Cities.**  
 Nanteuil-le-Houdouin is 25 miles northeast of the city of Paris and ten miles southeast of Senlis.

Meaux is 23 miles east of Paris and Sezanne is about fifty-five miles east of the capital. Sezanne is also 25 miles southwest of Epernay.

Vitry-le-Francois is on the bank of the River Marne and 25 miles southwest of Verdun.

Coulommiers is in the department of Seine and Marne, and is 13 miles southeast of Meaux and 30 miles east of Paris.

La Porte-Gaucher is 10 miles east of Coulommiers and about 40 miles to the east of Paris.

The official communique issued in Paris, telling of the situation along the whole line, says:

The general engagement was brought about when the allies, which had been in continuous retreat for many days, made a stand in a strongly fortified position to the north and northeast of Paris.

The first clash came when the German troops covering the flanks of the main German army encountered advance detachments of the allies at a point near La Porte-Gaucher and were forced to retire.

The main bodies of the opposing armies then took up the struggle and the Germans were forced to retire.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 troops were engaged along the line, which extends roughly 120 miles.

**German Position Changed.**  
 The German first army, which had crossed Belgium, rounded the left wing of the allies' army and then turned southward and to the east of Paris, was forced to fight with its back to that city.

Messages received from Paris say this army was forced to retreat early in the fighting and was being pursued by French troops. From time to time the Germans turn and engage with the French, while French shells fall continually in their ranks.

The retreat was being made to the northeast, apparently in unison with the German army in that direction.

**Claim Austrian Defeat.**  
 The following official announcement was given out at Petrograd (St. Petersburg):

"The Austrian army corps between the River Vistula and the River Burg are retreating with enormous losses. The resistance of the enemy has been broken.

There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria."

Another official communication issued, said: "In the sphere of operations around Rawa, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, in Galicia, the Russian forces continue a number of serious engagements. The Austrian army which has been operating in the direction of Kholm is retiring, repulsed by the Russian troops, which have taken numerous prisoners, together with artillery and ammunition trains."

**Disease Ravages Austrians.**  
 "Five hundred Austrian soldiers are in hospitals suffering from dysentery, which is said to be ravaging the ranks of the enemy.

"On the German front there have been only insignificant skirmishes."

A dispatch from Bucharest, coming by way of Odessa, announces the entry of Russian troops into Czernowitz. The city is the capital of the province of Bukowina, in Austria-Hungary, and is 146 miles southeast of Lemberg.

**Three Times Europe's Size.**  
 African Possessions of Nations at War Have Nearly 125,000,000 Population—Prizes at Stake.

The African possessions and pretorates of the European powers now at war are more than three times as large as continental United States. They are more than three times as large as all of Europe now plunged in war and are eleven times larger than England, France, Germany and Bel-

gium, which control them. They occupy 9,667,531 of Africa's 11,513,000 square miles.

The largest individual holder of African territory in France, with 3,812,000 square miles, more than a million and a half of which is the Sahara desert. England controls 3,618,245 square miles; Belgium, with Belgian Congo as its sole possession, 802,900 square miles, and Germany, 1,035,980 square miles.

These figures make surprising contrasts with those of the European

**OUTLOOK FOR APPLE CROP.**

Fair, But Far From Being As Big As Past Years.

Reports received at the office of the Secretary of Nebraska State Horticultural society indicate that the apple crop in Nebraska for 1914 is far from being a bumper crop such as has been produced in the past. Illinois canker, the drought of last year and the general neglect of the orchards are the things responsible for the decreased production of last year and this. This condition will become worse instead of better until all the owners of the orchards give their trees, that still have a chance to be redeemed, the care they deserve and new orchards come into bearing. The trees being neglected were weakened by the series of dry years which we have had and Illinois canker having attacked them they could not overcome its effects. Some trees were killed outright by the drought and others weakened. This condition prevails in the uncared for orchards to a great extent. In the well cared for orchards some injury has resulted but they are mostly in good shape. In computing the apple production for the state the crop from all apple trees, whether grown on a farm where care has been lacking, or in a well cared for commercial orchard, have been averaged together. This will have to be the basis of computation as long as the crop from the unsprayed market in competition with the crop of the well cared for orchards. When the consumer ceases to buy this wormy and scabby fruit then the grower will give his orchard the care it deserves, and the average production will be raised to higher figures. The major part of the apple crop in Nebraska this year will be produced in Horticultural districts Nos. 1 and 2. These districts comprise the following counties: Pawnee, Richardson, Johnson, Otoe, Nemaha, Sarpy, Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Burt, Saunders, Commercial orchards and those which have had good care, in other parts of the state will produce nearly the same percentage of fruit as those in Districts Nos. 1 and 2.

Dr. Kigin, state veterinarian, has gone to Hastings to test 100 head of cattle for the state board of control. The board has built a modern sanitary cattle barn at the Hastings Hospital for the insane to take the place of an old barn in which a herd of dairy cows were kept by the state. The older herd became afflicted with tuberculosis and was disposed of or killed. The board desires to take extra precautions against tuberculosis and will admit no cattle to the new barn until they have been tested and found to be free from the disease. Dr. Kigin will proceed to Kearney to investigate the death of hogs at the state industrial school for boys. One hundred head were vaccinated with hog cholera serum and two days later twenty head died. The serum used was obtained by the state at the state farm. Dr. Kigin did not have charge of the work of vaccination, but he will investigate the cause of the death of the hogs.

Four Nebraska girls have won their railroad fare and expenses to the San Francisco exposition. Lieutenant Governor McKelvie, who is in charge of the collection of funds for erecting a Nebraska building at the exposition, has announced the highest in the sale of medals. Gladys Van Sant of South Omaha won first place. Miss Mamie Muldoon, secretary of the state fire commissioner, second place. Alice Root of Sholes, Wayne county, first place in the contest limited to the residents of smaller towns. Miss Vera Webb of Creston was second in the second class.

Miss Anna V. Day, assistant state superintendent, has been elected dean of women for the state normal school at Milwaukee, Wis. She was notified that she has been chosen by the state normal board of Wisconsin, and will receive a salary of \$1,000 a year for nine months' work. Miss Day was formerly a teacher at Beatrice and for six years she was county superintendent of Gage county.

Twelve taxation cases have been appealed to the supreme court by the county board of Douglas county. In the lower court the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Co. objected to an increase in its assessed valuation from \$22,500 to \$50,000, which has been made by the county board. The board was defeated and now appeals this case and eleven other similar suits.

The state railway commission after listening to a protest from a committee of Ashland citizens rescinded its recent order which permits the Lincoln Telephone company to cancel grounded circuit rates and to increase rates for metallic service. It was represented to the commission that 80 per cent of the subscribers desired metallic service.

State Superintendent Dolsell has announced that he has been informed that Dr. A. O. Thomas of Kearney is one of the promoters of a private normal school which will open this fall at Nelson. It is to be known as the Normal and will not only fit teachers for service in rural schools, but will teach agriculture, manual training, music and domestic science. D. I. Dickerson will be principal of the school. The people of Nelson have subscribed liberally for the support of the institution.

**Carefully Dressed High Coiffure**



OF SEVERAL new high coiffures there are a noteworthy number in which the hair is waved in the even, Marcel wave, and parted either in the middle or to one side. In others the mass of the hair, after being waved, is brought to the top of the head and piled in a coil directly back of the forehead. A third style shows a part at each side with the hair at the top of the head drawn back to the crown, where it joins the back hair to form a small Psyche knot.

In the coiffure shown in the picture, the hair is waved all around the head. The front portion is parted off and combed forward to be out of the way, while the back hair is brought to the top of the crown and arranged in a short French twist. When this has been pinned to place with short wire hairpins it forms a foundation to which the front hair is afterward fastened.

The front hair is parted and combed down on each side, just above the temple. It is turned back and combed off the face from the temple to the ear. It is brought up to the knot with the ends curled into a puff. The

back hair is pinned beside the twist. This arrangement gives the effect of three puffs across the top of the crown when viewed from the front. Both sides are arranged in the same manner. The hair is drawn loosely back to give a soft appearance about the face and to allow the waves to retain their position.

Any short locks about the forehead are trimmed off in a light, even fringe and curled slightly. They are to be arranged in short curls at each side of the part, or combed across the forehead, according to their becomingness to the wearer.

The middle part is suited to very youthful faces and those past middle life, but the woman in her prime should experiment before adopting it. A side part is more pliant and imparts a youthful look.

With the return of wide-brimmed hats we are likely to have the return of puffs. They are always admired and for the woman who must resort to false hair they are the lightest and most convenient substitute for natural locks.

**Corset Cover for the Thin Woman**



A FIGURE which is deficient in bust development, either from lack of flesh or other causes, must be helped out by some device. Any number of corsets, corset waists and bust forms are on the market, to supply the deficiencies of the too slender woman.

For present styles the fitted corset-cover or fitted waist, with inside ruffles, is the most satisfactory garment which the thin woman can adopt.

These waists are cut to fit a normal figure. The waist, therefore, is made too large across the bust. To fill this extra room ruffles of fine muslin are sewed to the under arm seams and are sewed to form casings. Tapes are run through these casings. The ruffle is made as full as the figure requires and the tapes are drawn up and tied at the center of the ruffle.

When it becomes necessary to launder a waist of this kind the tapes are untied, and the fullness of the ruffle eased along them. They are starched with very thin starch and ironed flat, so that laundering preserves the bust form. Waists of this kind are made to fasten either in front or back.

Those fastening in front are provided with buttons and button holes. An excellent model, which fastens in the back, does not require either buttons or button holes. The back pieces are sloped down in a "V" shape and finished with tapes which the around the waist. That is, the back pieces

cross and overlap, and the tapes are tied in front.

The most convenient way to make a shapely waist of this kind is to buy a ready-made corset cover or brassiere and supply it with ruffles. This will give the wearer a normal figure. There is no economy in making a plain undergarment of this kind at home, because the ready-made brassiere sells so cheaply. But there is economy in placing the ruffle, for the simple reason that the work required doubles the price of the waist in the shops.

Perhaps the greatest advantage derived from a waist such as is pictured here is the fact that it may be worn as a substitute for a corset.

**JULIA BOTTOMLEY.**  
**Colored Handkerchiefs.**  
 The snow-white handkerchief is ousted for the moment; not for every day of the day, but for morning wear especially, and then it is that fancies in colors have the lead. These colored handkerchiefs are not of violent coloring as they were some time since. Instead, they are soft and gentle in tone, some being quiet even to the point of dullness. Quiet grays and browns, yellows and greens, purple tones and dull reds all come with the morning handkerchief, which may be of lawn or, more fanciful still, of the finest linen. Those of linen are mostly in fine stripes with a narrow border of the main coloring; but the lawn mouchoir is more often plain in its quiet coloring with a quarter or half inch hemstitched border of white.