

# GERMAN ARMIES ARE ADVANCING ON ALLIES

## Teuton's Slowly But Steadily Forcing Their Way by Mere Weight of Numbers— Enemies Are in Battle Order.

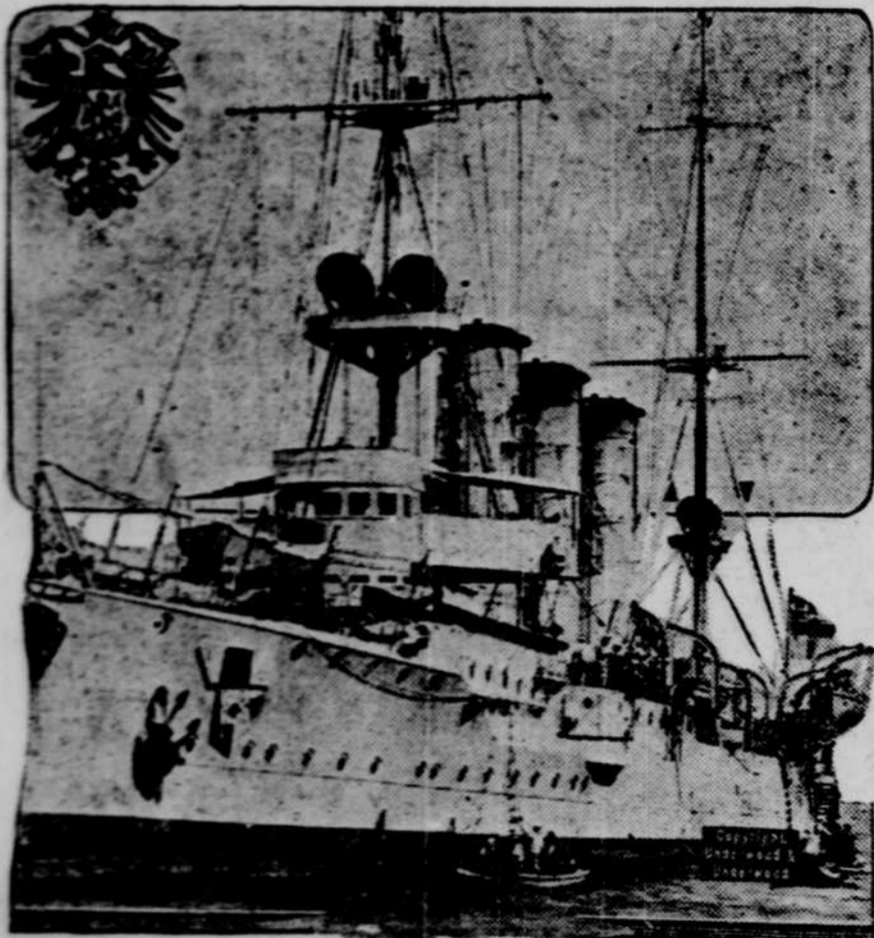
# RUSSIAN'S ON TEUTONIC BORDER

## Czar is Ready to Throw Immense Armies into Germany and Austria-Hungary—English Troops Join French on Field; Censor Keeps Plan Secret—Japan's Navy to Co-Operate With the Armada of England.

London.—Pushing forward by mere weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly but steadily proceeding and so must come in contact with the allied armies which, according to an official communication from Brussels, are in battle order at some point unnamed. The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German force, but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a point a little from the north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp, and prevent the German attempt to make north Belgium untenable.

Further south French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have secured possession of ridges in the Vosges mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte-Marie-Au-Mines, through which important roads pass and which, it is asserted, gives them great strategic advantage.

# GERMAN CRUISER DRESDEN IN ATLANTIC



The German cruiser Dresden has been reported off Sandy Hook, presumably lying in wait to intercept the merchant ships of France and England.

Military strategists are of the opinion that the Germans are meeting with delay which they did not count on, and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They express the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between withdrawing a great part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the czar of Russia.

The Russians are reported to be marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country, they are said to be in the vicinity of the Sty river, which is on the route to Limberg.

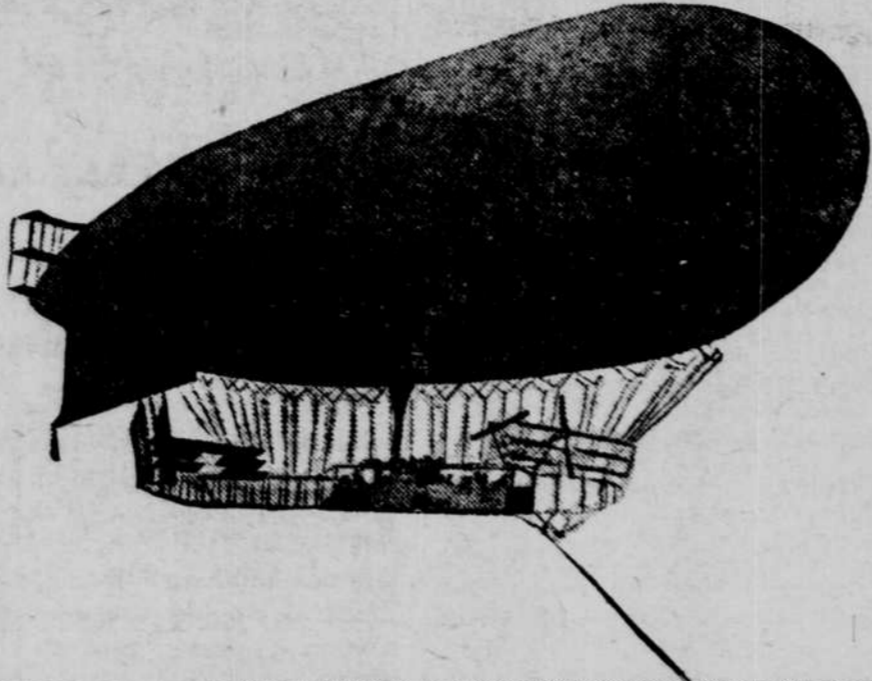
French General Popular hero. Paris.—General Jose Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, is a popular hero. He has traveled thousands of miles in his motor car, driven by George Belliot, three times winner of the French grand prix in racing contests, since army mobilization and actual fighting began.

Balkan State Prepare for War. The Kaiser is making a supreme effort to induce Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania to side with Germany and Austria in the present war. The negotiations are being closely followed here.

were met by a Turkish vessel outside and escorted into the Dardanelles. There is no official confirmation of the actual purchase of the cruisers by Turkey, but the report to that effect is generally credited.

St. Petersburg.—With the view of removing the apprehensions of the Poles in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary and of gaining their friendship in the two last mentioned countries, the Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has issued an order to the effect that all Poles showing loyalty to the Slav cause will be specially protected by the Russian army and government. Any attempt to interfere with the personal and material rights of these

# ONE OF FRANCE'S GIANT DIRIGIBLES



Poles not guilty of hostility to Russia, will, according to the order, be punished with all the severity of martial law.

Austrian Police Open Letters. Rome.—Via Paris.—News received here from Vienna says that letters addressed to foreigners in the Austrian capital are opened by the police, who either retain or deliver them with a yellow band on which is printed, "opened by the state police."

Wilson's Statement. The president sent the following signed letter to the attorney general: "The rapid and unwarrantable increase in the prices of foodstuff in this country on the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe, is so serious and vital a matter, that I take the liberty of calling your attention to it."

Italy May Take Action. "Turkey's purchase of the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben has made an unpleasant impression here, Italy probably will demand an explanation as to the future use of these ships and also warn Turkey that it will not allow the equilibrium of the lower Mediterranean to be threatened, as Italy is determined to prevent complications."

English and French Forces Join. London.—The much debated question, "Where are the British troops in Belgium?" was particularly answered when a dispatch from the Havas agency in Paris announced that Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the English forces, had joined, on the field, General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief.

Russ Army on Border. London.—According to reliable information from St. Petersburg, Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 men on the German and Austrian frontiers, half a million on the Turkish and Roumanian frontiers, while 3,000,000 men are held in reserve.

U. S. to Probe Food Prices. Washington.—President Wilson has set the machinery of the federal government in motion to determine whether the cost of living is being increased upon the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe. He called upon Attorney General McReynolds to report if criminal proceedings were warranted, and if any

Guarantees Against Discount Loss. London.—With the purpose of terminating the present deadlock in the money market and to enable trade and commerce to resume their normal courses the government has agreed to guarantee the Bank of England any loss it may incur in discounting bills of exchange either foreign or home banks, trade accepted prior to August 4.

Shanghai.—The Japanese steamer Shikoku Maru was seriously damaged and one of its crew killed by a cannon shot fired from the British fort at Kong Kong while the vessel was entering the harbor.

American Leave Ship. Paris.—Americans at Havre waiting for the French liner steamers France and Chicago to sail for the United States are deserting the vessels and are returning to Paris or going to England. Upwards of 2,000 Americans have been living aboard the steamers at the company's expense, expecting daily that they would sail. The company now offers to repay the fares of the Americans less \$1.20 a day dating from August 11. Most of the passengers have accepted these terms.

Greece. Pressure to participate in the present war is very great, but it is understood that the king desires to remain neutral.

# PLAN TO ATTACK LAW

## OMAHA FIRMS PLAN ASSAULT ON BLUE SKY MEASURE.

# EPOWORTH ASSEMBLY CLOSED

## Session This Year Proved a Grand Success and Receipts of Gate Satisfactory.

Lincoln.—Assault on the blue-sky law, passed at the last session of the state legislature, is being planned by Omaha firms, which come under its jurisdiction. That is the word brought to the railway commission.

The law's safety has been the cause of many anxious moments on the commission's part for several months. Weaknesses have been found which were not seen by the legislators. And apparent foundations of the law have been determined constitutionally void in other states, and the Nebraska law is affected thereby.

A provision inserted in the Nebraska statute may or may not save this entire law. This says in effect that "should the courts declare any portion of the act unconstitutional or unauthorized by law, or in conflict with any other section or provision of the act, then such decision shall affect only the section or sub-section so declared to be unconstitutional."

Further the Nebraska lawmakers took the unusual step of declaring in the act that "each section and provision thereof, so far as inducement for the passage of the bill is concerned, is independent of every other section, and no section or part thereof is an inducement to the passage or enactment of any other section or part of a section."

# Less Dogs, More Diamonds.

Dogs are on the decrease in Nebraska and diamonds on the increase, if the reports of the assessors of the state are to be taken as authority on dogs and diamonds. This year the number of dogs in the state is given as 106,876. In 1913 the number was 107,870; in 1912, 109,670, and in 1911 there were 111,969 of the animals. Pawnee county this year had the least dogs, the number being thirteen, while Gage county just across the county has 3,978.

Return Bond Application. The Omaha and Lincoln Power and Light company, which is owned by the McKinley interurban interests which operate the interurban road from Omaha to Papillion, has notified the State Railway commission that it desires to withdraw its application, made a few weeks ago, for authority to issue bonds in the amount of \$30,000 and stock for \$25,000 for the purpose of extending its road to Louisville. In its letter the company says:

"Owing to the fact that it seems to be the intention of parties for whom Benjamin Baker is acting to cause a good deal of trouble and obstruction to the authority to issue stocks and bonds, we have concluded to let the matter rest for the present, and we hereby withdraw the application made and will file an entirely new application sometime in the future."

# One of Seven Women Work.

One in every seven women in Nebraska is engaged in some useful occupation, according to the latest federal census. There are 63,303 working women in the state out of a total number of 432,326 women. The men in the state number 491,706.

Session is Over. The Nebraska Epworth assembly, which has been open here at Epworth Lake park the past ten days is over. Like its former meetings, the session has been a grand success and the receipts at the gate have been satisfactory.

Last Year's Wheat Crop. To what extent Nebraska suffered by reason of the partial failure, and in some parts of the state, the total failure of the wheat crop last year is evidenced by the reports of the assessors as sent in to the secretary of the state board of assessment. The number of bushels reported to the assessors in 1913 was shown to be 6,250,514 bushels on hand April 1, 1913. The report this year shows but 2,780,674 bushels reported when the assessors made their rounds, indicating a great deal of demand for the 1914 crop.

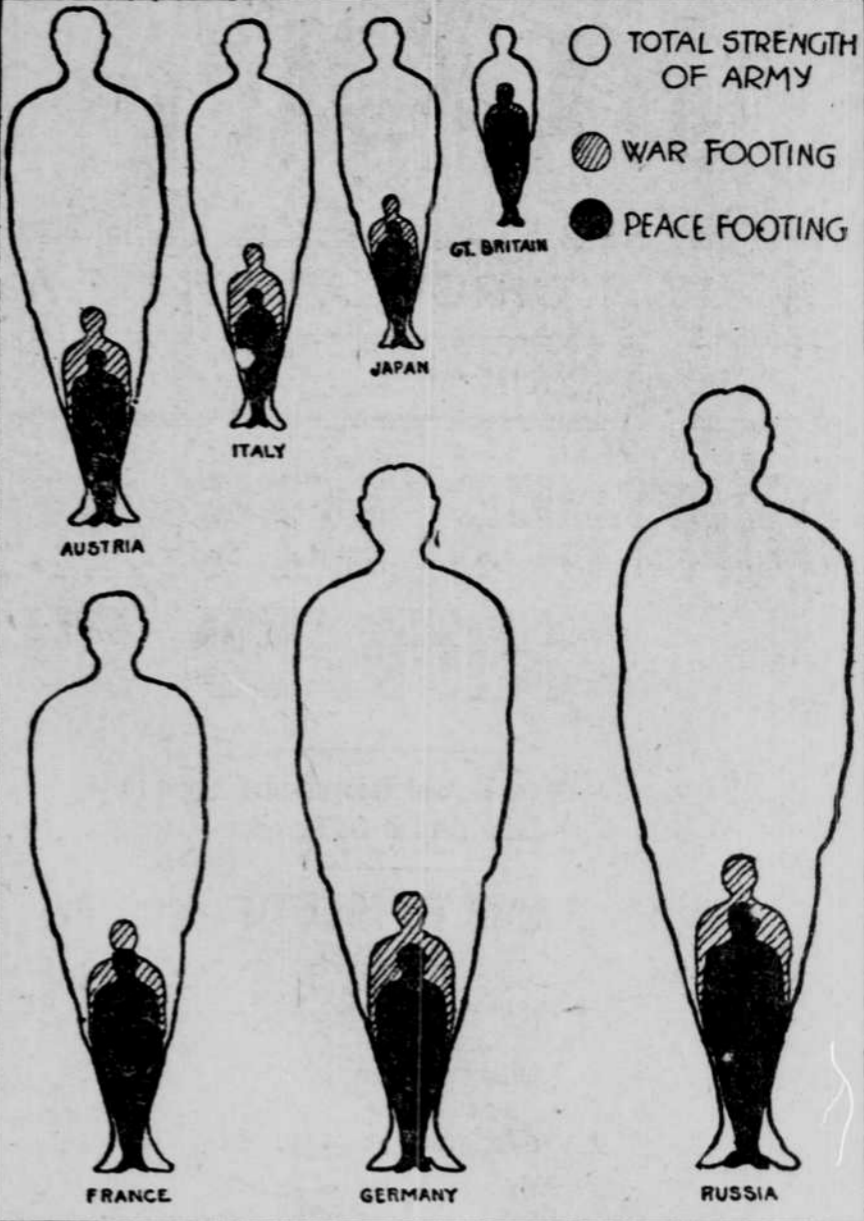
# Will Not Raise Assessment.

The State Board of Equalization held a session to listen to the objection of representatives of different counties where the board had given out that a raise on lands would be made unless a showing was made which would cause them to change their minds.

# AIR MACHINES WILL DO BUT LITTLE KILLING

While he believes war of the air will be the war of the future, Captain Bristol, head of the United States navy aeronautic service, predicted that air machines will do little actual wholesale killing in Europe.

# ARMIES OF POWERS COMPARED



# REAL BATTLE CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMIES OF EUROPE

"Do you know that the contending armies in Europe today are battling upon their peace time footings?" asked a colonel on the general staff of the United States army. "And don't forget that the nation that gets its fighting force up to its full war strength first will gain a material advantage in the present turmoil."

This means that any hasty deductions made upon the basis of figures won and lost up to date may soon prove absolutely misleading. The question then arises: Which of the struggling armies can reach its war strength soonest, and with that attained, what are its chances for maintaining that standing in the grueling days to come? The answer is a matter of administrative efficiency first, and then follows naturally the relative merits of the reserve material upon which the nation can draw as battle after battle and disease thin the ranks of those in the field.

As it is necessary to deal with figures it is just as well to begin now as later. These figures, interpreted in the light of additional information have another meaning, one that comes closer to the facts inspiring the aggressive policy assumed by the Kaiser in face of seemingly appalling odds. According to authoritative information the peace and the war footings of the powers named are as follows:

	Peace	War	Reserves	Total
Russia	771,198	1,023,287	3,400,000	4,494,485
Germany	552,565	844,983	5,000,000	5,847,548
France	532,670	700,740	3,250,000	3,983,410
Austria	342,333	428,224	2,500,000	3,270,557
Italy	211,304	371,436	1,500,000	1,872,740
England	306,628	223,638	215,000	429,266
Japan	182,563	281,300	1,000,000	1,283,333

As between France and Germany apart from the latter's superior war footing, the total of the fully trained reserves in the Fatherland would be the most potent factor in a prolonged struggle and also the justification for a vigorous initiative despite early heavy losses. Both Germany and France have in the last two years increased the period of service from two to three years. In France this lengthening of the term with the colors aroused a great deal of opposition, not to say discontent.

Immediately back of these soldiers are the first reserves, men who but recently have finished their full tours of active service and of course are familiar with the latest practices. Now look at the foregoing figures. Germany's peace footing is only 29,855 men stronger than that of France, but the first call to arms this moderate superiority immediately jumps to the greater figure of 144,203, giving the Kaiser an advantage of nearly 21 per cent. But this is only the beginning of the difference.

Germany's total reserve of fully trained reserves—men trained with peculiar thoroughness—is today quite 5,000,000, while the admittedly less exactly drilled reserves of France number but 3,250,000 rank and file. Here, as can plainly be seen, the Fatherland leads by 1,750,000—two and a half times the war footing of France, while still having in reserve as many as France would have at best.

Setting aside the question of the relative military value of the training of the German and the French soldiers, those of France carry a magazine rifle of eight millimeters caliber and the German infantrymen reported yet to the point where they will be particularly destructive. Their chief effectiveness in the big war in Europe will be to create consternation in groups of hidden soldiers. The death rate from an air bomb among closely packed forces might be twenty men.