

Kaiser Leaves for the Alastian Frontier

EXTRA THE OMAHA DAILY BEE EXTRA

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OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1914.

On Trains and at Retail News Stands, 5c. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

TALY FACES AN INVASION UNLESS IT JOINS IN WAR

Germany and Austria Threaten Rome They Will Be Free to Draw Sword if Neutral.

VENETIA, LOMBARDY IN PERIL

Forces of Vienna Government Will March Into the Southern Kingdom.

ENGLAND STRAINING ITS EARS

Awaiting Naval and Military Battles that All Believe Are Impending.

RUSH FOR CURRENCY AT END

Unusual Demand for Provisions at Shops is Also Over.

RESPONSE TO MONEY APPEAL

Hundreds of Thousands of Pounds Subscribed to Care for Cases of Need Arising Out of War.

ROME, Aug. 9.—(3:30 a. m.)—Germany and Austria threaten Italy with the declaration that if the latter persists in its stand of neutrality they will consider themselves free to declare war and Austria will invade Venetia and Lombardy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—(11:30 p. m.)—England is waiting quietly and confidently for naval and military battles which all believe are impending. Except for the cries of newsboys calling war extras, the movement of troops and an orderly demonstration in front of Buckingham palace this evening which again brought the king and queen and the prince of Wales out to bow their thanks, London has assumed its usual everyday appearance.

The rush to the banks for currency came to an end with the issue of small notes as did also the unusual demand at the shops for provisions. People are going about their work as they did before the crisis arose, stopping only to pick up reports of battles, most of which proved false. There is some disappointment at the success of the German cruisers, Goeben and Breslau, in eluding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, which naval men describe as a piece of splendid seamanship on the part of the Germans.

Brings Some Solace.

The seizure of Togoland and the penetration of Alsace by the French, together with the strong opposition of the Belgians to the German advance, brought some consolation to Englishmen, but it is to the navy that England looks for big events.

Berlin has been celebrating "the fall of Liege," but reports from other quarters indicate that German troops, having failed to take the fortresses by frontal attack, are attempting to get around them. This is a hazardous undertaking as the Belgian guns cover the roads.

The appeal for funds which are being raised in England to care for the wives and children of those called to the colors and those thrown out of work, and to care for the sick and wounded, has aroused an unprecedented response, and hundreds of thousands of pounds have been subscribed. The prince of Wales fund has already reached \$5,000,000.

The Weather

For Nebraska—Fair.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Temp.	Wind	Dir.
6 A. M.	72	W	10
8 A. M.	75	W	10
10 A. M.	77	W	10
12 M.	79	W	10
2 P. M.	81	W	10
4 P. M.	83	W	10
6 P. M.	82	W	10
8 P. M.	80	W	10
10 P. M.	78	W	10
12 M.	76	W	10

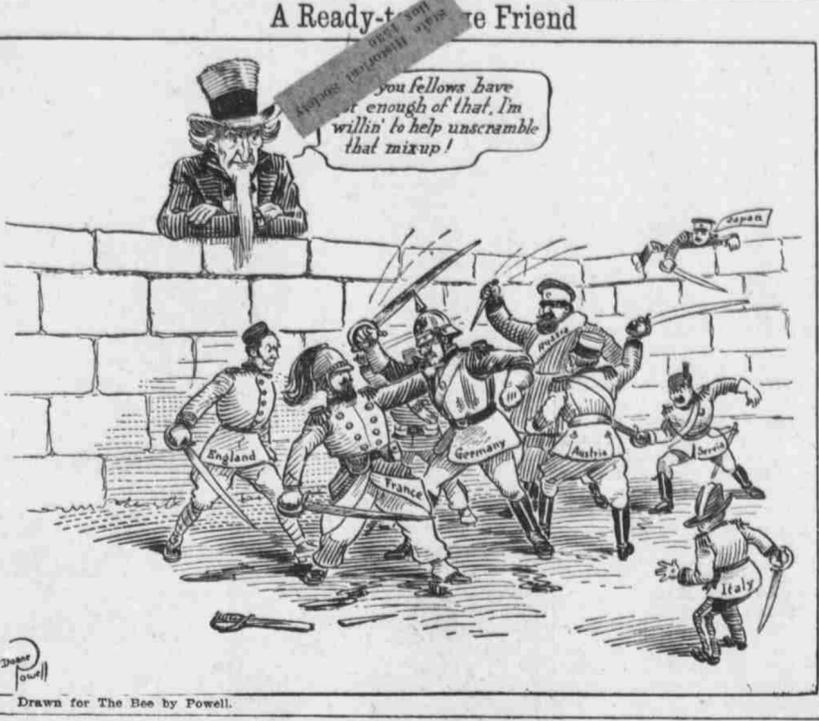
Comparative Local Records.

Year	Highest	Lowest	Mean
1914	84	54	74
1913	85	55	75
1912	86	56	76
1911	87	57	77
1910	88	58	78
1909	89	59	79
1908	90	60	80
1907	91	61	81
1906	92	62	82
1905	93	63	83
1904	94	64	84
1903	95	65	85
1902	96	66	86
1901	97	67	87
1900	98	68	88

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal.

Item	Value
Normal temperature	76
Excess for the day	7
Total excess since March 1	128
Normal precipitation	12.12
Deficiency for the day	1.11
Total rainfall since March 1	15.08
Deficiency since March 1	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1913-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1912-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1911-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1910-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1909-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1908-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1907-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1906-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1905-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1904-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1903-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1902-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1901-1914	2.29
Deficiency for period, 1900-1914	2.29

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.



BELGIAN DEFENSE FATAL TO GERMANS

Unexpected Check Shakes Morale of Army Sent to Strike Swift Blow at France.

BRITISH EXPERTS' OPINION

London Authorities Express Belief that Fight at Liege Means Defeat for the Kaiser's Plan of Campaign.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 9.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Military experts here declare that nothing more inspiring than Belgium's heroic defense of its territory against the German invaders can be found in history. The Germans' appeal for an armistice and their alleged acknowledgement of a casualty roll of 25,000 men amply confirm the Belgian triumph, they say.

Campaign a Failure.

This check point, in the view of some military experts, to the failure of the entire German campaign. If picked army corps under German's most trusted commander have failed against thirty-year-old forts at Liege, what chance, it is argued, have they of penetrating defenses judged the most perfect of their kind in the world—those on France's eastern and northeastern frontier.

The German plan was that France should be beaten to the ground first while Russia was slowly moving her forces. Then the victorious German troops were to drive back the Slav invaders. But instead of gaining a victory, it is argued, the Germans have opened their way by defeat from a minor power estimated of no military importance, and have shown that their fighting methods are altogether antiquated.

German Morale is Shaken.

Thomas Naylor, the Chronicle's correspondent in Brussels, says in a despatch that there can be no doubt that the morale of the German army has been shaken by the Belgian defense.

"Just over the Dutch frontier," writes the correspondent, "I met several refugees beyond Maastricht, from whom I obtained fresh details of the effective defense of Liege. It appears that the German artillery, which conducted the bombardment up to Thursday morning, was comparatively weak. Then it was evidently reinforced, for shells began to fall in all quarters of the city east of the river.

Citizens in a Panic.

"People were advised to move to the west side of the river. When they had done so the Belgians blew up the bridges. All this time the outlying forts east of the river held out gallantly and are still unoccupied. Shells soon began to penetrate the western side of the city. Many buildings caught fire. The burgomaster advised surrender. General Lemay refused.

"Then a messenger came with a white flag from the Germans demanding surrender, under threat of still heavier bombardment. Thousands of residents rushed panic-stricken to the railway station and entrained for Brussels and Tongeren, while others took refuge in cellars to await the bombardment.

At 4 o'clock this morning the rumor spread that the Germans had arrived in the city. Persons spying out from their hiding places saw troops believed to be the German Seventh army corps, pass through and proceed in a southerly direction, presumably toward Namur. This rumor proved untrue.

"I failed also to get any corroboration of the story that a Zeppelin dirigible had dropped bombs into the city of Liege."

RESERVIST UNDER BOND TO SUPPORT HIS FAMILY

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—City Magistrate C. M. Harris, sitting in the Domestic Relations court, today established a precedent in the case of wives and families of foreign reservists called to the front. Joseph Geier was placed under a bond of \$29 to support his wife and two children in the event that he is compelled to leave this country. Mrs. Geier made the application. Geier is an Austrian.

BERLIN HEARS LIEGE FALLS

Dispatch Received in Amsterdam from German Capital.

THREE CORPS CUT TO PIECES

All Men in One Division Which Succeeded in Crossing River Are Killed or Captured, It is Stated.

BULLETIN

PARIS, Aug. 8.—(6:45 p. m.)—Official dispatches from Liege received at noon today announce that the German forces have rested in their positions since yesterday and that the Belgians continue to hold all their forts and positions.

BULLETIN

LONDON, Aug. 9.—(2:35 a. m.)—Dispatches from Brussels say that at noon, Saturday, communication with Liege was cut off. It was possible to communicate as far as Tongres, eleven miles to the northwest.

AMSTERDAM, AUG. 8.—(Via London 11:25 p. m.)

—In Berlin there has been great rejoicing over the report that Liege has fallen. A dispatch received from the German capital says: "The news of the fall of Liege spread with lightning rapidity throughout Berlin and created boundless enthusiasm. The emperor sent an aide de campe to announce the capture of the city to crowds that assembled outside the palace."

Policemen on bicycles dashed along under Den Linden proclaiming the joyful tidings. Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg drove to the castle to congratulate the emperor on the victory and was enthusiastically cheered along the way.

The newspapers declare that false reports, which are known to have been circulated in foreign countries that the German's suffered a severe reverse before Liege, will no longer serve to conceal Germany's triumph. The Lokal Anzeiger says of the reported victory:

"It confirms our confidence that we can calmly await coming events. It was the prelude to deeds which will be spoken of as long as men live on earth."

Another paper comments:

"When our soldiers in the field learn of surrender of Liege they will rejoice not only for the victory of our arms, but because of the assurance it gives that our march through northern France cannot be stayed."

Official Account of Battles.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—(2:30 p. m.)—While the battle between the German forces and the Belgians is still in progress, around Liege and the final outcome is not yet known, an official detailed account of the engagements covering a period between August 3 and 5 was issued here today. In summarizing the operations the account says:

"The Germans lost 5,000 dead. Twenty-four guns were captured, and

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Austria Invaded by Russian Troops

ST. PETERSBURG (Via London), Aug. 9.—(7:30 p. m.)—Russian troops have penetrated through the valley of the river Stry, which rises in Austrian Galicia and flows into Russia, and have entered Austrian territory, driving the Austrian advance posts before them.

MUCH STERN WORK BEFORE PEACE MOVE

English Newspapers Think Great Britain Has Sympathy of United States.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT'S OFFER

Assume that in Future Leader of American People May Have Hand in Bringing About Peace Negotiations.

BULLETIN

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 9.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—The newspapers print appreciative editorials on President Wilson's offer of mediation, and are specially laudatory of it because it was made when he was beset by private grief.

"It is with profound satisfaction," says the Times, "that the British people have taken note that the cause in which they are fighting has the sympathy, virtually the unqualified sympathy, of their American kinsmen. The United States government itself has of course proclaimed official neutrality.

"It is the only first class power of the western world that can maintain an attitude of even comparative detachment toward the combatants. As such there may be reserved for the president of the United States a role not unlike that assumed by President Roosevelt in the war between Russia and Japan.

"President Wilson, to whom at the moment the sympathy of the whole British people is extended in his private sorrow, has indeed already intimated his willingness to act in the interest of European peace whenever occasion presents itself. That time is distant. There is much stern work to be done before any government is likely to avail itself of his proffered services."

Germany Threatens America.

The editorial closes as follows:

"What they (the Americans) are now beginning to appreciate is that the rise of Germany to the power and influence hitherto enjoyed by us would be inimical to American interests in the Caribbean and in South America and the Pacific, and a menace to the position and freedom of the United States as a world power."

"It may even be that to a greater extent than they yet imagine their neutrality depends on the ultimate victory of Great Britain and her friends."

"President Wilson is one of the very few heads of states at the present time," an editorial in the Daily News says, "to whom his fellow citizens have reason to feel warm gratitude. Even in the midst of his own troubles, it would be churlish not to give some expression to the sympathy which men of good will everywhere must feel for him in his heavy sorrow."

Europe Deaf Now.

"He wrote his offer of mediation from the bedside of his dying wife. It has fallen for the time, as it was bound to fall, on deaf ears in warring Europe. Not every man can thus completely subordinate his private griefs to the service of mankind."

"President Wilson's self-sacrifice has been for the moment vain, but the time will no doubt come when Europe will be glad to listen to it. We may be sure it will not be President Wilson's fault if it does not yet bear fruit."

WORD IS RECEIVED FROM U. S. EMBASSY AT BERLIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Communication between the State department and the embassy at Berlin was re-established today. Several messages, the nature of which was not disclosed, were interchanged this morning. Minister Von Dytch cabled the department that the Holland-American steamer Nieuw Amsterdam had sailed from The Hague with 500 Americans aboard. The vessel will touch at Plymouth. An appeal from Milan, Italy, reading "Hundreds in distress; what relief from you?" was signed by Henry Budd, Rev. Mr. Bolton, Alfred Nizer and Harry Nasson, all of Philadelphia.

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TEUTONS SAY LIEGE TAKEN; BELGIUM DUMB

KAISER LEAVES IN MOTOR CAR FOR ALSACE FRONTIER

Dispatch from Berne Says that Big Battle is Imminent on Franco-Swiss Border

AUSTRIANS ARE NEAR BASEL

French Assert Teuton Losses Are Very Serious and Their Own Are Not Excessive.

GALLIC ASSAULT WITH ARDOR

Cavalry of Defenders is Pursued in the Darkness by the Attacking Forces.

PEOPLE GREET THE INVADERS

Joffre Declares Soldiers Workers for Revenge.

FOE RETIRES TO NEU BREISACH

Before Retreating They Set Fire to Numerous Buildings in Mulhausen and Cause Great Havoc in Country.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—It is unofficially reported that Kolmar, a city forty miles southwest of Strassburg, in Alsace-Lorraine, has been occupied by the French.

Kolmar, also spelled Colmar, is a city with a population of 30,000 on the Ill river and almost directly north of the French are said to have occupied Saturday. Kolmar was ceded to France by the peace treaty of Ryswick in 1697 and restored to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt in 1871.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail says a report is current that Emperor William has left Berlin in a motor car for the Alastian frontier.

The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent adds that according to dispatches from Basel, Switzerland, the Germans have evacuated Sant Ludwig, in Alsace, four miles to the northwest of Basel, and that a battle is imminent on the Franco-Swiss frontier.

A dispatch to the Times from Berne, Switzerland, says 40,000 Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel, and that German and Swiss troops also are near the Swiss frontier, so that a big battle may occur at any time.

The foreign office has received a telegram from the British vice consul at Venice saying that the Austrian merchantman, Isglad, which arrived at Venice Friday, reported a strong Austrian fleet off Pola, Austria, and that the lights in the lighthouses of the Austrian coast of the Adriatic had been extinguished.

German Losses Serious.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—In a French official statement concerning the invasion of Alsace by French troops, and the occupation of Altkirch and Mulhausen, it is asserted that the French losses were not excessive, while those of the Germans were "very serious."

It was nightfall on Friday when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch, says the official statement. The city was well defended, and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge, shortly after which the Germans retired in disorder.

French Pursue Germans in Darkness.

A regiment of French cavalry followed the enemy, pursuing them in the direction of Wallheim and Tugolschen, inflicting serious losses upon them. A French colonel, and seven of his men were wounded.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves and the troops of France entered the city amid the cheers of the people. All the windows of the houses were thrown open, veterans embraced the French soldiers, and a great shout resounded.

At dawn of day the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry charged patrols, and the march of the entire brigade on Mulhausen was begun. In the afternoon of Saturday the scouts found that numerous and important defenses protected

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RUSSIA BLAMES AUSTRIA FOR WAR

Minister Sazonoff Says it Provoked Conflict Among Balkan Slavs.

STATEMENT CAUSES SENSATION

Internal Difficulties Caused it to Declare War on Serbia—Word from Kaiser Could Have Prevented General War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—(Via London 7:15 a. m.)—Minister of Foreign Affairs M. Sazonoff, reviewing the European situation in a speech before the duma blamed Austria largely for the war. He declared that the national conscience of Russia was clear and that after its great efforts to preserve the peace, its enemies would not succeed in throwing upon Russia the responsibility for the conflagration.

The minister caused a sensation when he declared that it was Austria-Hungary who provoked the war among the Slavs and added: "But thanks be to God, it will not ruin the work of Slav unification."

Asserting that Austria's internal difficulties led it to have recourse to the sword, M. Sazonoff said that it was impossible for Europe to recognize the will of Germany as obligatory. If the German cabinet had so desired, it could have stopped Austria by a single word, but Germany preferred an equivocal policy, he said.

The speech was interrupted many times by extraordinary demonstrations. When reference was made to Belgian bravery and to France and England, the whole house rose and the member, facing the ministers of these countries, who occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery, cheered wildly.

The minister of finance, M. Bark, then told the members of the financial resources of the country. Russia, he said, had entered the war with \$75,000,000. It was proposed to provide further income by increasing the taxes on wines and tobacco, he said.

The ensuing debate displayed the unanimity of all parties in support of the government. Resolutions expressing confidence in the ministers and extending fraternal greetings to those nations who are supporting Russia "and the brave Russians who are defending the empire" were adopted. All legislation necessary to provide funds for the war was passed. At the conclusion of the business, an imperial ukase, adjourning the duma until February, was read.

GERMANS BECOME OBJECTS OF FURY WHILE IN ANTWERP

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 9.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Edgar Rowan, correspondent of the Chronicle at Amsterdam, sends to his newspaper stories of Germans who were driven out of Antwerp, Belgium, after their belongings in that city had been looted or destroyed. Many of them did business at that port, and got along well until they became suddenly the objects of public fury.

"These fugitives from anti-German demonstrations in Antwerp," the correspondent writes, "have been arriving here since Thursday. One told me that the Hotel Weber had been raided by the mob because it was owned by Germans. The furniture was wrecked. Attack was made on all the German cafes near the harbor. The assailants lugged out pianos, tables, chairs and other furnishings and threw them into the water."

"Crowds went around the city, stopping at all houses in which the presence of Germans was suspected. When they found houses containing Germans the contents were looted or destroyed and the buildings wrecked.

"German refugees have been able to get away by trains only as far as Esse. There the trains have stopped, and passengers have been obliged to walk across the frontier, loaded with their baggage, getting another train at the Dutch station of Rosendahl, and thus reaching Amsterdam."

GERMANY SENDS NEW THREAT TO BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9 (By Way of London, 11:30 a. m.)—According to the Gazette, the Belgian general staff expected important developments during the night, but up to 2 o'clock Sunday morning nothing had occurred. It is reported that Germany has sent a new and threatening message to Belgium.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN HOSTS WIN

BRUSSELS (Via Paris), Aug. 9.—(1:22 p. m.)—News that the French, Belgian and British troops had effected a junction across the lines of the German advance in Belgium caused great rejoicing here today. The crowds sang the national anthems of the three allies.

TURKISH TROOPS ACTIVE IN BELGIAN TERRITORY

ATHENS (Via London), Aug. 9.—Large Turkish forces have concentrated on Bulgarian territory near Ferekia in the vicinity of the river Maritza. They are moving apparently in the direction of the frontiers of Thrace and Bulgaria by agreement with Bulgars.

GERMANS INSIST LIEGE CAPTURED, BELGIANS SILENT

Berlin Report States Losses of the Enemy Considerable and Many Made Prisoners

OWN CASUALTIES UNKNOWN YET

Will Be Communicated as Soon as Reliable Information is at Hand.

THOUSANDS OF CAPTIVES TAKEN

Between Three and Four Thousand on Way to Germany, According to Advices.

ASSAILANTS SHORT OF SHELLS

Brussels Dispatch Asserts Enemy is Shy of Ammunition.

ADMIT THE CITY IS INVESTED

All Forts Are Still in Belgian Hands and No Serious Occupation of the Town by the Foe.

AMSTERDAM. (Via London), Aug. 9.—(6:30 p. m.)—A semi-official message from Berlin says: "We hold fast. Liege is in our hands. The losses of the enemy were considerable. Our losses will be communicated as soon as reliably known. The transport of 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners to Germany has begun already, according to news received here. We were faced at Liege by a quarter of the total Belgian army."

Berlin Claims Liege Taken.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A semi-official dispatch from Berlin today says: "Liege is in our hands. Between 3,000 and 4,000 Belgian prisoners are enroute to Germany."

No confirmation of the report published in Berlin of the fall of Liege has been received in London, and nothing on the subject has reached London since the report was announced last night. The Belgian legation here refuses to give the report any credence.

Belgians Silent About Liege.

The latest message received here from Brussels, filed at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon, was still strangely silent on the subject of the German assertion that Liege had fallen.

It is understood that the Belgian minister of war's announcement regarding loss of 30,000 killed and wounded by the Germans and 15,000 by the French in the battle at Altkirch, Alsace, was based on unofficial reports of the fighting reaching the Belgian ministry of war.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Brussels at 4:15 p. m. this afternoon said the German attack on Liege had been suspended for two days. The Germans were safe beyond the reach of the forts and were spending Sunday in rest. Their projected advance towards the River Ourthe to the south of Liege had proceeded no further. Instead all along the line from Liege to the French frontier, the attack for the time being had been arrested.

German Advance Suspended.

BRUSSELS (Via Paris), Aug. 9.—(3 p. m.)—The German advance, checked by the resistance of the Belgians at Liege, appeared today to have been entirely suspended. The Germans remained passive in their positions beyond the fire of the Belgian forts. It was understood they were concentrating their forces.

German Short of Shells.

At noon today the forts of Liege were still holding out. The German bombardment had become very intermittent, the German gunners, it was belted, having run short of shells.

An official announcement says Liege is invested but all the forts are still in Belgian hands. There has been no serious

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German Cities are Best Governed

Read how Frank L. Haller of Omaha was impressed by municipal management which he describes for our readers.

See Editorial Page