

Kaiser's Army in West Reported in Retreat

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BIG VICTORY OVER AUSTRIA CLAIMED BY THE RUSSIANS

Official Report from Petrograd States Francis Joseph's Army on Vistula Retreating.

OPEN ROAD TO BERLIN IS SEEN Final Overthrow of Austrians by the Russians May Come in a Few Days.

SLAV SENTIMENT PROVES HELP Invasion of Russians is Welcomed by the Slavs, Says Report from Petrograd.

CENSORSHIP IS HELD JUSTIFIED Lemberg Victory Result of Bold and Secret Tactics.

NO CHANGE IN EAST PRUSSIA Russians Are Said to Have Occupied Passes Leading to the East and Most Direct Route to Budapest.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—The following official announcement was given out today: "The Austrian army corps between the river Vistula and the river Bug are retreating with enormous losses. "The resistance of the enemy has been broken. "There are evidences of the possibility of a famine in Austria."

Follows Extended Move. PARIS, Sept. 7.—(2:20 p. m.)—The Havas correspondent at Petrograd transmits the following official announcement: "The Russians extended offensive tactics September 4 along the entire Austrian line of battle. The enemy's center, located in the region of Krasnostav, suffered the most from the Russian attack. The Forty-fifth Austrian infantry was completely surrounded and the commander, forty-four officers and 400 men were taken prisoners.

"The German division which came to the aid of the Austrians was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula. Russian troops have occupied the region around Strij and Russian cavalry is in possession of the Carpathian heights. "In East Prussia only light skirmishes have been reported."

Heavy Loss Near Lublin. According to advices received here, a second Austrian army operating in front of Krasnostav, in the Lublin region, has suffered great losses and is now on the defensive. Some of the Austrians have been forced to retreat. Many Prisoners Taken. In a dispatch from Petrograd, a correspondent of the Havas agency says that the Russians took 70,000 Austrian prisoners and 200 cannon of various sizes around Lemberg alone. They also captured three regimental flags, forty-one cannon, two aeroplanes, fifteen officers and 1,200 men in other engagements in Galicia.

London Hears of Move. LONDON, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of the Times at Petrograd, under date of Sunday, referring to a battle just begun which, if as successful as the Russian operations against Lemberg, will overthrow the Austrian forces and practically open the road to Berlin, says: "Reliable information as to the progress of battle enables me to state that the outlook is no whit less promising. (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

GRIM EPISODE OF THE WAR—This photograph shows French officers and soldiers lifting a wounded German spy from an automobile that had been used to bring him in from the front, where he had been taken. An hour after the photograph was made the man was shot to death as a spy.



General Battle Raging Over Long Line of 120 Miles East of Paris

SEA MINE VICTIMS LANDED BY RESCUERS

Three Hundred Russians Returning Home Across North Sea Saved by Brave Fishermen.

TWENTY-SEVEN ARE MISSING Many of Heated Protest Against Entrusting Themselves to Boat to Be Taken Up the River to Hull.

GRIMSBY, Eng., Sept. 7.—(Via London.)—Nearly 300 persons rescued from the Wilton line mine by trawlers when the steamship sank in the North sea, a victim of a contact with a mine at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, were landed at Grimsby and Hull on Sunday. The prompt work of four trawlers, the Silanton, St. Bethon, Cameo and Prince Victor, saved the lives of nearly every person on board. The Wilton line official says that all the crew and that all but twenty-seven of the passengers are safe in this port. The Silanton picked up 128 survivors—practically all it could hold. The Cameo saved nearly 100 and the other two trawlers seventy. The Runo was bound from Hull on the long trip across the North sea to Archangel, and its passengers were mostly Russians from America, who were returning to Russia with their women and children. The boat hit the mine in mid afternoon Saturday in fine weather. The explosion was terrific and a large portion of the ship was scattered, while several passengers were injured and one killed. It was extremely fortunate that the little fleet of four trawlers, homeward bound, with their police foil of fish, chanced to be passing almost within halting distance of the Runo at that moment. The trawlers, regardless of the consequences to themselves, in view of the possibility that there were other mines in the neighborhood, pushed through the wreckage and picked up sailors and passengers who were clinging to sticks and rafts. These were people who, in the first panic, had jumped overboard or had been blown into the sea. Others were gathered from the decks of the fast-sinking ship. The Runo, after settling by the head somewhat, remained in that position for nearly two hours. Many of the survivors, injured by flying debris, were taken in ambulances on arrival here. "It is believed all will recover. The work of the trawlers is declared by the Runo's crew to have been one of the finest episodes of its kind in the history of the sea. One of the rescued women gave birth to a child a few minutes after being saved. The scene on the Solway as it docked was distressing. Wives who had lost husbands or mothers who had lost their children sobbed without restraint. Most of the Russians were still in a panic, and when they learned that the boat was about to take them up the river to Hull, many protested fiercely, refusing to leave solid land again.

BRUSSELS CIVIL GUARD FORCED TO DIG TRENCHES PARIS, Sept. 7.—An Ostend dispatch to the Paris agency says: "A new violation of the war law has been committed by the Germans. [The military governor of Brussels has forced the civil guards, although disarmed, to help on the work of the fortifications of the city, especially trench digging.

GERMAN ARRESTED NEAR PARIS IN FRENCH UNIFORM PARIS, Aug. 7.—A German officer was arrested today near Corbeil, on the river Seine, eighteen miles south-southeast of Paris, wearing the uniform of the French military automobile corps.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—(3:30 p. m.)—A general action is today proceeding to the east of Paris from Nanteuil Le Hardouin to Verdun, according to an official communication given out this afternoon.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—(3:37 p. m.)—The text of the official notice is as follows: "A general action has started on the line through Nanteuil Le Hardouin, Meaux, Sezanne and Vitry Le Francois and extending to Verdun.

"Thanks to the vigorous action of our troops, strongly supported by the British, the Germans started retreating. "The Germans had advanced Saturday and Sunday into the region between Coulommiers and La Ferte Gaucher.

"In the Austro-Russian theater of operations, twelve divisions of the Austrian army in the vicinity of Lemberg, Galicia, had been completely destroyed. "Nanteuil Le Hardouin is twenty-five miles northeast of the city of Paris and ten miles southeast of Senlis. The distance from Nanteuil Le Hardouin to Verdun is roughly 130 miles. Meaux is twenty-two miles east of Paris and Sezanne is about fifty-five miles east of the capital. Sezanne is also twenty-five miles southwest of Epernay. Vitry Le Francois is on the right bank of the river Marne, and twenty-five miles southwest of Verdun. Coulommiers is in the Department of Seine and Marne, and it is thirteen miles southeast of Meaux and thirty miles easterly from Paris. La Ferte Gaucher is ten miles east of Coulommiers and about forty miles to the east of Paris.

Before the official announcement was made newspaper dispatches from both Berlin and London indicated that engagements of tremendous importance were being fought in the district described by the French war office. The Berlin correspondent, whose dispatch was dated last Friday, said that a great battle was being waged on the French center from Reims to Verdun.

A message from London early today expressed the common belief in England that a decisive battle was being fought at Verdun. An attack at Nancy was reported yesterday and it was said that Emperor William was with the attacking army.

PARIS AND SEZANNE IS ABOUT FIFTY-FIVE MILES EAST OF THE CAPITAL. SEZANNE IS ALSO TWENTY-FIVE MILES WEST OF EPERNAY. VITRY LE FRANCOIS IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER MARNE, AND TWENTY-FIVE MILES WEST OF VERDUN. COULOMMIERS IS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SEINE AND MARNE, AND IT IS THIRTEEN MILES SOUTHWEST OF MEAUX AND THIRTY MILES EASTERLY FROM PARIS. LA FERTE GAUCHER IS TEN MILES EAST OF COULOMMIERS AND ABOUT FORTY MILES TO THE EAST OF PARIS.

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PARIS, Sept. 7.—(12:05 p. m.)—In the fighting which is going on today to the east and northeast of Paris, the German forces have their backs toward the capital. The French troops are harassing their march. From time to time the Germans turn and engage the French at their backs. French shells fall continually in the German rear.

Observers consider that it is obvious that the Germans could not attack Paris while the French armies were intact and are continuing their wide turning movement under perilous circumstances.

The Red Cross surgeon and ambulance corps in Paris had received instructions that when they heard firing to go in the direction of the sound. Doctors E. L. Gross and A. J. Magnin of the American ambulance corps were first on the field yesterday with ten automobiles and twenty stretcher bearers. They left the city in the evening and following the sound of the cannonading reached the French lines and passed beyond them until they were within the zone between the armies. They picked up some Arabs who had been pressing in pursuit of the Germans.

Following a trail afforded by the smoke from burning farm houses, the physicians encountered a French patrol, who said that between 250 and 300 wounded Germans were in (Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

PARISIANS HEAR THUNDER OF THE GUNS

GERMANS STRIVE TO CUT RETREAT OF THE ALLIES

Belief Is Decisive Battle is Now Being Fought at Volun, French Frontier Fortress.

GERMANS MARCHING TO SOUTH Would Separate the Eastern French Army Which is Now Holding Germans in Checks.

MAY BE MAKING SAFE MOVE Some Think Teutons Hope to Strike a Paralyzing Blow to the French Army.

TO CRUSH ALLIES BY NUMBERS Realize that Paris Would Be Worthless with Allies Free.

ANOTHER REAL BATTLE IS ON Dispatch from Berlin Describes a Fight Between Verdun and Reims as Decisive, as Far as French Are Concerned.

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War Summary

A news dispatch from Berlin says that a battle is being fought on the French center from Reims to Verdun, with the opposing forces on almost even terms.

Reports from other sources, while failing to reveal the purpose of the German strategy in removing a great force to the southeast of Paris, indicates a determination to deal the allies a crushing blow before the complete investment of the French capital is attempted. German pressure on the left wing of the allies has been withdrawn and apparently the main strength of the invaders has been thrown against the enemy's center and right.

It is officially announced in Paris that a general engagement is being fought east of that city today and that the Germans have begun to retire at that point.

Official reports from Petrograd state that the Russian troops are gradually closing in on the strong fortress of Przemyl, fifty miles west of Lemberg, and that this last remaining stronghold in Galicia will soon surrender or be taken by assault.

It is stated officially at Antwerp that the Belgians have repulsed the German attack against that city.

According to a news dispatch from Rome members of the Italian socialist reform party have formally declared Italian neutrality.

Two thousand Americans, many of them destitute, were in line when the offices of the American relief committee in London were opened today. The committee is hard put to it to afford prompt relief.

It is estimated that it will be another month before all the American refugees are able to leave the continent.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—A Boulogne dispatch to the Evening News says a telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces at Percy sur Oise. The imperial guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William, is reported to have been annihilated by the British force which opposed them.

The Evening News dispatch says: "A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British, and General D'Amade, at Percy sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

"The allies were drawn across the northern line with the center at Percy. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings, it is reported, the allies were successful. The German left was held by the French and retired to the north.

"The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the crown prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message.

PARIS (Via London), Sept. 7.—It was officially announced tonight that the Germans are retreating from the line of Nanteuil Le Hardouin to Verdun after vigorous action with French and British troops.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—It is estimated unofficially that nearly 1,000,000 troops are engaged in the fighting which is proceeding east of Paris today.

The nearness of this fighting to Paris was responsible for the reports current this afternoon that the sound of firing could be heard from the city itself. The day was clear and a strong wind from the east would tend to support the contention of those who declared they heard the sound of artillery.

Gather in Crowds. The inhabitants of Paris gathered in great crowds near the gates of the city to watch the passage of military dispatch bearers, who from time to (Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

GERMANS MAY AIM AT FRENCH CENTER

Kaiser's Army Playing Both Ends of Allies' Line to Weaken Middle for a Dash Through.

EMPEROR IS WITH HIS FORCES Stronghold of Nancy is Being Attacked While Teuton War Lord is Near By with His Staff of Officers.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The German plan of campaign is for the moment a mystery. The great sweep through Belgium—the plans of northern France with constant reaching on the west to turn the left flank of the allies was understandable and unforced, even though the allies refused to believe the Germans could move so far and fast.

Yesterday's bulletin stating that the main German army of invasion from the north was turning away from Paris and driving toward the south and east appeared to be confirmed and a theory that finds supporters is that the German purpose is now to strike through the center of the French army, leaving Paris partially invested from the north and crush the main French force by co-operation with another German army advancing from Lorraine.

The news that the Germans are attacking the fortress of Nancy and that Emperor William with his staff are attending operations tends to fortify that theory.

British Give Account. The British war office made public yesterday a more complete account of the operations of the British army than it has given heretofore. While this bulletin was far from satisfying the eagerness of the people for a detailed description of the parts in the different regiments played in the heavy and continuous fighting it sent a thrill of pride through the kingdom.

"Our men have established a personal ascendancy over the Germans and are conscious of the fact that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful," says Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the expeditionary forces. The field marshal ascribes this success to superior training and intelligence which has enabled the British to use the open formation. He expresses a poor opinion of the German infantry's shooting as compared with that of the British and claims that the British cavalry do as they like with the enemy until they are confronted by three times their number. He also says that the British artillery has always been opposed by three or four times its strength.

The war office describes the allies' operations as a strategic withdrawal and contraction of the forces. It concludes with an appeal for more men.

BRITISH CRUISER IN FIGHT WITH TURKS?

Warrior Stranded as Result of Engagement with Goben, Under Ottoman Control.

ONE ESCAPED FROM BOSPHORUS Possibility of Conflict Between British and Turkish Ships Indicated by Relief Message Received from Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A Berlin wireless to the German embassy says: "British cruiser Warrior stranded; probably as result of fight with cruiser Goben while escaping from the Bosphorus."

"The dispatch contains nothing to amplify or explain its message. There was nothing to indicate which cruiser was escaping from the Bosphorus or what had happened to the Goben. The indefinite terms of the dispatch aroused added interest because of the fact that the Goben, with the Breslau, another German ship, after being chased by hostile ships at the beginning of the war, took refuge in the Dardanelles and were later reported taken over by the Turkish navy, although it was understood a German crew remained aboard.

The latter feature opened the possibility of a conflict between British and Turkish ships. In view of the threatened entry of Turkey into the European conflict by a declaration of war on Russia, this possibility was regarded with added interest.

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GERMAN ARRESTED NEAR PARIS IN FRENCH UNIFORM PARIS, Aug. 7.—A German officer was arrested today near Corbeil, on the river Seine, eighteen miles south-southeast of Paris, wearing the uniform of the French military automobile corps.

ITALY AND SPAIN MAY BE INVOLVED

Relations Strained Between Italy and Its Former Allies During Last Few Days.

AGREEMENT MOST EFFECTIVE Understanding by Triple Entente Warning to Balkan States—Germans Strive to Rouse the Mohammedans.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—(3:50 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Bordeaux says: "Much attention is being paid here to the possible inclusion of Italy and Spain in the number of countries at war."

"The strained relations between Italy and her former allies have been greatly aggravated in the last three days, while, in spirit, public opinion is becoming most impatient for a declaration in support of Great Britain and France."

ROME, Sept. 7.—The Corriere d'Italia, commenting today on the undertaking signed by the powers of the triple entente in which it was agreed that none of the three would accept terms of peace without the previous consent of the other two, says that the undertaking will have enormous importance. In addition to its effect on Germany, it will serve as a warning to certain Balkan states, the paper declares.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The correspondent of the Reuters Telegram company at Rome says that a dispatch has been received there from Naples saying: "Steamers arriving from Egypt report that German emissaries are inciting the Mohammedans against England, seeing that Germany is everywhere victorious."

EMPEROR STARTS FOR DANZIG SUNDAY MORNING LONDON, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen dated Sunday, says it is stated that the German emperor started Sunday morning for Danzig.

American Steamer Taken to Shanghai by British Ships

SHANGHAI, Aug. 7.—Hong Kong reports the arrival there of a number of prizes, including the American steamer Hanamet and the German steamers Paklat, Frisia and Rajaburi.

The prize crew of the Paklat held the German engineers at work for three days at the point of revolvers and frustrated an attempt to disable the engines.

The American steamer Hanamet is 2,700 tons burden and is owned by T. W. Katz of Shanghai. The Paklat and the Rajaburi are owned by the North German Lloyd, the former being of 1,277 tons burden and the Rajaburi 1,138 tons. The Frisia is a ship of 3,160 tons.

Both the Hanamet and the Frisia have previously been reported as having been seized. The Hanamet is suspected of carrying contraband. Its owner has appealed to the American consul at Shanghai for indemnification.

BUCHAREST HEARS ABOUT OCCUPATION OF CZERNOWITZ PETROGRAD, Sept. 7.—(Via London.)—A dispatch from Bucharest, coming by way of Odessa, announces the entry of Russian troops into Czernowitz.

An earlier dispatch from London reported that the Russians had entered Czernowitz unopposed. The city is the capital of Bukovina, Austria-Hungary, and is 145 miles southeast of Lemberg.

JAPAN REPRESENTATIVES PASS \$26,500,000 WAR VOTE TOKIO, Sept. 7.—The House of representatives today unanimously passed a war vote of 25,000,000 yen (about \$26,500,000).

The Weather

For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Partly cloudy, probably local showers; warmer.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour	Deg.
5 a. m.	67
6 a. m.	67
7 a. m.	64
8 a. m.	62
9 a. m.	62
10 a. m.	62
11 a. m.	62
12 m.	62
1 p. m.	62
2 p. m.	62
3 p. m.	62
4 p. m.	62
5 p. m.	62
6 p. m.	62
7 p. m.	62

Comparative Local Record.

1914	1915	1912	1911	
Highest yesterday	68	95	95	93
Lowest yesterday	49	75	72	65
Mean temperature	64	82	82	78
Precipitation	.15	.09	.09	.01
Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal				
Normal temperature	69			
Deficiency for the day	1			
Total excess since March 1	65			
Normal precipitation	11 inch			
Excess for the day	.02 inch			
Total rainfall since March 1	17.31 inches			
Deficiency since March 1	4.69 inches			
Deficiency for year period, 1913	4.81 inches			
Deficiency for year period, 1912	2.81 inches			

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

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