

Wilson Tells Kaiser Cannot Be Judge

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AUSTRIAN FORCES REDUCED IN SIZE JOIN AT RZESOW

Armies of Dual Kingdom Forty Per Cent Smaller Than When the War Began.

ROAD TO BUDAPEST LEFT OPEN

Russian Military Critic Regards the First Period of Western Struggle as Closed.

GERMANY MUST RELY ON SELF

Kaiser Will Be Required to Do Battle at the Same Time on Both Sides.

AUSTRO-SERVIAN REPORTS VARY

Claim Servians Are Driven Out May Be Discounted.

GERMAN OFFICER PUT ON TRIAL

Lieutenant Charged Before Court-Martial with Responsibility for Atrocities Alleged Committed in Russian Poland.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to the Express from Rome states that the two Austrian armies commanded by Generals Dankl and Auffenberg have joined forces at Rzesow, thirteen miles northeast of Jaroslau and thirty-two miles due north of Przemysl. In the course of this operation, the dispatch says, they lost 40 per cent of their numbers.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company quotes the military critic, Michalowski, as saying that Russia's victory during the last week over three Austrian armies on the line from the Vistula to the Carpathians leaves the road to Budapest, along the northern base of the Carpathians, completely open. The first period of the war on the western front, he adds, thus ends.

Depends on Germany.
The debacle—for it seems nothing less—in the Austrian armies, means that Germany will have more and more to rely mainly on itself; hence there will be a greater interdependence of events in the eastern and western fields of operations.

What new forces Germany can put into the campaign in the western area must henceforth depend in a great measure on how far it can neglect the Russian movement on Breslau, the capital of the Prussian province of Silesia, 190 miles southeast of Berlin.

According to reports today, Emperor William, himself, has gone to East Prussia to take chief command of the German armies opposing the Russian invaders. He may have gone there, but little credit is attached to the assertion that he proposes to take the active command out of the hands of a fighting general of the caliber of Von Hindenburg.

There is the usual diversity of stories today regarding the Austro-Serbian operations. The Austrian general staff claims to have driven the Servians out of the province of Banat and from the eastern district of Slavonia.

The Servians, however, hitherto have shown a marked capacity for reappearing in the same or better positions after

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HAVOC IN TERMONDE RECALLS SAVAGERY

Powell Tells of Ruin and Destruction He Saw in Peaceful Belgian City.

PETROL CART TO SPREAD FIRE

People Offered Neither Resistance Nor Provocation, Even Germans Admit—Famous Works of Art Destroyed.

By E. ALEXANDER POWELL.
ANTWERP, Sept. 16.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—In the light of recent events the



General Von Boehn, during his recent conversation with him, accused the burning of Aerschot by asserting that the burgomaster's son had assassinated the German chief-of-staff. He extenuated the destruction of Louvain by claiming that citizens had fired upon the soldiers. But neither of these excuses is valid so far as Termonde is concerned.

Even German prisoners admit that the townspeople offered neither resistance nor provocation. Yet today after the German evacuation Termonde looks like the fire swept portion of San Francisco. Fully two-thirds of the city has been destroyed. Practically all of the better class residences have been sacked and burned. The splendid Rue de Eglise is now lined with charred walls and tottering masonry.

The Twelfth century church of Notre Dame containing Van Dyke's "Crucifixion" and his "Adoration of the Shepherds," has been gutted by flames. That this wanton destruction was not due to an intentional spread of the flames is conclusively proved by a German military motor car equipped with tank, bump and nose for spraying petrol, which was found after the evacuation.

And if any further proof were needed of the cold bloodedness of it one only had to read the inscription, "Good people do not burn," scrawled in chalk on the doors of the few houses standing.

General Outraged

Before they left two German soldiers dragged from her bed and publicly assaulted the invalid wife of a policeman. I imagine that if the old war chief Geroinimo, whose name was once the synonym for cruelty throughout the southwest, could have been with me in Termonde today he would have admitted quite frankly that there was nothing he could teach the Germans.

Ruin in Peaceful Town

You see I have just returned from Termonde. Only a few days ago Termonde was as quaint, peaceful and prosperous a place as you could find in a long day's journey. It contained 16,000 industrious, inoffensive inhabitants and some of the most interesting buildings in Flanders. Today the greater part of its inhabitants are homeless fugitives upon the countryside, their former homes either blackened walls or heaps of brick and plaster. Retreating Germans showed toward Termonde the same ruthless brutality with which they treated Aerschot and Louvain.

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KAISER WILHELM AT THE FRONT—A rare photograph, showing Emperor William of Germany conversing with officers of the German aviation corps, who are exhibiting to him photographs and plans taken during flights over the Belgian lines.



Allies and Germans Engage All-Strength in New Battle

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The German armies who failed, according to French judgment, to piece a road for their retreat by way of the frontier toward Metz, apparently have decided to fight another great battle for supremacy in the territory northeast of Paris.

They have taken up a line almost as extensive as that of the battle of Marne, and for the last two days there has been in progress a desperate struggle in which the entire German force that made the rapid march on Paris, has been engaged.

The allied troops, strengthened by new arrivals, also are bringing their whole strength into play. Their purpose is to dislodge the Germans, who in some quarters are believed to be suffering from exhaustion due to their long continued marches and counter marches, coupled with incessant and fierce encounters of their light and rear guards, as they retired, and the advance guards of the allies.

The position occupied by the Germans for the second extended engagement, especially at the western end of their line, appear to be suited naturally for the combat, which, according to French military critics, will have a far-reaching influence on the future progress of the war. The Germans are stationed on a great plateau of undulating country, interspersed here and there with wooded heights.

SHERIFF OF CLAY KILLED BY BANDIT

Official is Shot Down While Pursuing the Murderer of Henry P. Trout.

Sheriff Gives Chase and in a Running Fight with Desperado is Killed After Which Murderer Kills Self.

HARVARD, Neb., Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram.)—Three men are dead and one wounded as the result of a tragedy here this morning. The dead are:

HENRY TROUT, found murdered in his office.
SHERIFF CHARLES SANDERSON of Clay Center, killed in a running battle with the desperado.
UNKNOWN TRAMP, who took his own life in a field seven miles north of here after he had been surrounded by a posse.

Trout was found dead in his office. Robbery was apparently the motive for the crime. A tramp was located a short distance from here, soon afterwards, and the sheriff and Deputy George Phillips started in pursuit. In a running battle with the tramp Sanderson was killed and Phillips wounded. A posse closed in on the murderer and his body was found in a field. He had shot himself through the head.

At 8 o'clock Sheriff Sanderson received a report that a horseman, pushing his mount to the utmost, was riding out of town from the north side. Sanderson and Phillips, in Sanderson's automobile gave chase and caught up with the man three miles southeast of Giltner.

Sanderson got out of the car and shouted to the man. In answer the horseman opened fire. Sanderson was wounded by the first shot, but was able to empty his revolver before he died. Phillips was wounded in the arm and shoulder. He was taken to Aurora for treatment.

Bandit Travels North.
After shooting Mr. Trout the bandit took a direct route north of the city on foot, reaching the home of Roy Megraw in Hamilton county, where he engaged in a short conversation with him and passed on. Mr. Megraw was suspicious of him and when the report of the shooting came with a general call to patrons to watch for the murderer he at once mounted a horse and got on the trail first notifying the authorities here of his suspicion.

Sheriff Sanderson and George W. Phillips of the telephone company at once took up the pursuit in an auto and were stopped by the man opening fire upon them in the road near the homes of wounded in the arm and shoulder.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

COMBAT IS AGAIN RAGING IN FRANCE

U. S. CHIEF TELLS WILHELM FUTURE TO PASS ON WAR

Wilson Tells Kaiser Time to Come Later When Nations Will Try the Saxe.

AMERICA MUST NOT TAKE SIDES

Executive Asserts Read Statement with the Gravest Interest and Concern.

GRATIFIED BY COMMUNICATION

Wilson Honored Should Turn to Him as Representative of People Neutral and Seeking Truth.

HE SPEAKS WITH FRANKNESS

Knows Emperor Will Expect Him to do as One Friend to Another.

PRESIDENT CAN'T SAY MORE

Asserts Day of Accounting Will Come When Nations of Europe Will Assemble to Determine Settlement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—President Wilson today replied to Emperor William's protest that the allies were using dum dum bullets. The president's reply follows closely the statement, made today to the Belgian commissioners protesting against alleged German atrocities. His reply to President Poincaré's message will follow the same lines.

The text of the president's reply to Emperor William was as follows: "I received your imperial majesty's important communication of the 7th and have read it with gravest interest and concern. I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested as respects the present war and truly desirous of knowing and accepting the truth.

Can't Say More.
"You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

"The nations of the world have fortunately by agreement made a plan for such a reckoning and settlement. What such a plan cannot compass, the opinion of mankind, the final arbiter in such matters, will supply. It would be unjust, it would be premature, for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would even be inconsistent with the neutral position of a nation, which like this has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment.

Speaks Frankly.
"I speak thus frankly, because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend should to another and because I feel sure that such a restoration of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be seen in their entirety and in their true relation will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality.

"WOODROW WILSON"

Kiao Chow Station Taken by Japanese

TOKIO, Sept. 16.—The railway station at Kiao Chow, five miles from the bay of that name and opposite Ting Tau, the German fortified fort, was occupied on September 15 by Japanese scouts, according to an official announcement made today.

It is officially announced that a Japanese aeroplane dropped bombs on the barracks of the Germans at Tsing-Tao and that the machine returned safely to its headquarters. The destroyer flotilla operating from Lashan bay near Tsing-Tao, drove in the enemy's patrols.

Colorado Miners Accept Peace Plan

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 16.—Colorado union coal miners in convention late today voted to accept the peace plan recommended by President Wilson. The vote, which came after three days of vigorous debate, was 33 to 8.

The Colorado mine owners have called a meeting to be held in Denver on Saturday, at which the same proposal is to be considered.

After the convention adjourned officers of the United Mine Workers of America sent President Wilson a telegram notifying him that the strikers were ready to return to work under the terms of a three-year truce treaty drawn up by Hywel Davies and William R. Parley, federal mediators appointed by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor.

The afternoon session of the convention was featured by speeches by John R. Lawson, Colorado member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers, and E. L. Doyle, district secretary, both of whom at first had opposed the president's proposal. Both today urged that the plan be adopted.

Captured Uhlans First Demand Food

PARIS, Sept. 16.—A detachment of forty Uhlans, who had been wandering in the woods of Fontain-Bleau since the engagement at Montmirail was surrounded yesterday by a company of territorial infantry. They were nearly famished and their first request was for something to eat and drink.

Another detachment of Uhlans captured near Auberge, said when taken by the French troops: "Do what you like with us afterward, but first give us something to eat. We are dying of hunger."

Aviator Killed by A 2,000-Foot Fall

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 16.—Weldon B. Cooke, aviator, was killed in a plunge of 2,000 feet in his aeroplane while giving an exhibition flight over the state fair grounds today.

War Summary

An official French statement issued in Paris yesterday afternoon stated that the German army was fighting a defensive battle along its front from Noyon, a town on the Oise river, fourteen miles northeast of Compiègne, to a point north of Verdun.

This would indicate a battle front of approximately 110 miles, with the extreme west at a point fifty-five miles northeast of Paris.

The German general staff announced yesterday that the situation on the west front was still favorable. It was added that the allies have not won a victory at any point on the whole battle front and that the Germans could look with confidence to the outcome.

An official statement issued at Vienna declares that the Servian invaders of Hungary have been defeated along the whole line.

Demonstrators against Italy's attitude of neutrality were suppressed by the military in Rome.

According to advices received in Rome, probably from Austrian sources, two Austrian armies in Galicia have effected a juncture at Rzesow, thirty-two miles north of Przemysl.

It is announced at Tokio that Japanese scouts have occupied the railway station five miles from the Bay of Kiao Chow.

WILSON REPLIES TO THE BELGIANS

President Says it Would Be Unwise for Neutral Government to Form or Express Judgment.

PRAYS DAILY WAR WILL CEASE

High Commission Declares Germans Were Brutal, Attacked Defenseless and Destroyed Property in Invasion.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The Belgian commission, which comes to protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium, was received in the east room of the White House today by President Wilson.

Accompanied by Minister Haventh, the commissioners arrived at the State department just before 2 o'clock and were received by Secretary Bryan who took them to the White House.

Wilson's Statement.
President Wilson said to the commission: "Permit me to say with what sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the king of the Belgians, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration; a king for whom they entertain so sincere a respect and express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earnest and deserving their regard.

"You are not mistaken in believing that the people of this country are justly proud of the true paths of progress, and have a passionate regard for the right of humanity.

Thanks for Document.
"I thank you for the document you have put in my hands containing the result of an investigation made by a judicial committee appointed by the Belgian government to look in the matter of which you have come to speak. I will give it my most attentive personal and my most thoughtful consideration.

"You will, I am sure, not expect me to say more. Presently, I pray God very soon, this war will be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it, for granted, the nations of Europe will assemble to determine a settlement. Where wrongs have been committed, their consequences and the relative responsibility involved will be assessed.

"It would be unwise, it will be premature for a single government, however fortunately separated from the present struggle, it would be inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation, which like this has no part in the contest, to form or express a final judgment.

Belgian Statement.
The text of the statement of the Belgian high commission was as follows: "Excelsency, his majesty, the king of the Belgians, has charged us with a special mission to the president of the United States.

"Let me say to you how much we feel ourselves honored to have been called to express the sentiments of our king and of our whole nation to the illustrious statesman whom the American people have called to the highest dignity of the commonwealth.

"As far as I am concerned, I have already been able, during a previous trip, to fully appreciate the noble virtues of the American nation and I am happy to take this opportunity to express the admiration with which they inspired me.

"Ever since its independence was first established, Belgium has been declared neutral in its perpetuity. This neutrality guaranteed by the powers, has recently been violated by one of them. Had we consented to abandon our neutrality for the benefit of one of the belligerents we would have betrayed our obligations towards the others, and it was the sense of our international obligations, as well as that of our dignity and honor, that has driven us to resistance.

"The consequences suffered by the Belgians have been the most terrible. We have seen the war a duty and an opportunity. It is ours to share in even greater proportion. The world markets are open. We have the raw material—the men—the money—and we are getting the ships.

Don't Sit Around Waiting to See What Is Going to Happen—It Has Happened

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

ANOTHER BATTLE IN PROGRESS ON FRENCH GROUND

Reports from Paris Relate that Retreating Germans Are Making Stand on High Ground.

KAISER HAS NEW ADVANTAGE

His Armies Now Fighting Under More Favorable Conditions Than in Recent Encounters.

PRINCE IN DANGEROUS PLACE

Heir Apparent, According to London Reports, in Dangerous Position by Von Kluck's Shifting.

BERLIN DEMAND IS ALLAYED

Clamor for War News Satisfied with Word of Army's Resistance.

CZAR'S ATTACK WAS A RUSE

Russians Invaded Koenigsburg to Make Kaiser Send Troops There and Weaken Paris Attack—Invaders to Withdraw.

BULLETIN.
BERLIN, Sept. 16.—(By Wireless Via Sayville, L. I.)—The German prospects in the battle in the Marne region are still characterized in Berlin as favorable.

The general staff has authorized the announcement that nowhere along the line of battle have the British or French forces won a victory.

No details of the fighting in France is given out and it is said that no decisive turn of events seems probable for some time to come.

BULLETIN.
LONDON, Sept. 16.—(5:23 p. m.)—The official press bureau today gave out a statement which says: "The general position attending the Aisne river fight continues very favorable. The enemy has delivered several counter attacks, especially against the first army corps. These have been repulsed and the Germans have given way slightly before our troops and the French armies on our right and left.

"The enemy's loss is very heavy and we have taken 200 prisoners."

BULLETIN.
PARIS, Sept. 16.—According to official announcement made this afternoon, the German army is fighting a defensive battle along its front from Noyon to a point near Verdun.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The official communication of Monday, which referred to the preceding day's developments, said that the enemy showed a disposition to resist north of the Aisne river. Yesterday's official communication said that the enemy had resisted on the line from Craonne and the forest of L'Aigle, north of Compiègne. As a simple rear guard stand against the allies this would scarcely last forty-eight hours, so there must be another big battle in progress since Sunday.

The forces that constitute the center in the battle of Marne seem also to be seeking a position on the same line, while the crown prince's army in Argonne continues to retreat in that direction.

The Germans have on this line the advantage of high ground, with the right

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

Canada Is Awake— Are We

EVERY industrial fibre in our good Canadian neighbor is already tingling with hope and courage. Canada is shipping her grain and farm products to Europe—she is starting her mills and factories.

She sees in the war a duty and an opportunity. It is ours to share in even greater proportion. The world markets are open. We have the raw material—the men—the money—and we are getting the ships.

Don't Sit Around Waiting to See What Is Going to Happen—It Has Happened

(Continued on Page Two, Column Four.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair, slightly cooler.

Temperatures at Omaha Yesterday

5 a. m.	72
8 a. m.	72
11 a. m.	72
2 p. m.	72
5 p. m.	72
8 p. m.	72
11 p. m.	72
Lowest yesterday	64
Highest yesterday	74
Total rainfall since March 1	34.44
Deficiency since March 1	20.33
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 7.11 inches	
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 2.39 inches	

Comparative Local Record.

1914, 1913, 1912, 1911.	
Highest yesterday	86
Lowest yesterday	64
Mean temperature	72
Total rainfall since March 1	34.44
Deficiency since March 1	20.33
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 7.11 inches	
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 2.39 inches	

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State	Temp.	High	Low
Chicago, clear	72	84	60
Denver, clear	70	84	50
Des Moines, rain	70	84	50
Indianapolis, clear	70	84	50
St. Louis, clear	70	84	50
St. Paul, clear	70	84	50
Portland, Me., clear	70	84	50
San Francisco, clear	70	84	50
Seattle, clear	70	84	50
Portland, Ore., clear	70	84	50
San Diego, clear	70	84	50
Phoenix, clear	70	84	50
Albuquerque, clear	70	84	50
El Paso, clear	70	84	50
San Antonio, clear	70	84	50
Fort Worth, clear	70	84	50
Dallas, clear	70	84	50
Houston, clear	70	84	50
Memphis, clear	70	84	50
Little Rock, clear	70	84	50
Shreveport, clear	70	84	50
Monroe, clear	70	84	50
Baton Rouge, clear	70	84	50
New Orleans, clear	70	84	50
Mobile, clear	70	84	50
Savannah, clear	70	84	50
Atlanta, clear	70	84	50
Richmond, clear	70	84	50
Washington, D. C., clear	70	84	50
Baltimore, clear	70	84	50
Philadelphia, clear	70	84	50
New York, clear	70	84	50
Boston, clear	70	84	50
Providence, clear	70	84	50
Worcester, clear	70	84	50
Springfield, clear	70	84	50
Hartford, clear	70	84	50
New Haven, clear	70	84	50
Stamford, clear	70	84	50
Waterbury, clear	70	84	50
Hartford, Conn., clear	70	84	50
Stamford, Conn., clear	70	84	