

Left of Allies' Extending More and More

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Generally Fair

Ak-Sar-Ben Festival
Omaha, Sept. 30 to Oct. 10.
Electrical Parade, October 7.
Festive Parade, October 8.
Coronation Ball, October 9.

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OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1914—FOURTEEN PAGES.

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

ELECTRIC PARADE TONIGHT TO MARK ADVENT OF KING

Combined Wonders of Pageant and
Daring of Aerial Expert to
Make Day Memorable.

BEACHEY THRILLS MULTITUDE

Daring Birdman Loops the Loop and
Does Other Daredevil Stunts
Up in the Sky.

SPECTATORS STAND IN AWE

Marvel at Man Who Will Daily Defy
Death Simply to Amuse the
Merrymakers.

TWO MORE FLIGHTS WEDNESDAY

Visitors Come Early This Year to
See the Many Features that
Are Offered.

RAIN ONLY HELPS THE SPORT

Every Indication Now is that Reign
of Present Monarch Will Eclipse
All Former in Matter of
Visiting Subjects.

CARNIVAL ATTENDANCE.

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Wednesday	3,650	100	1,800
Thursday	5,647	4,154	4,080
Friday	7,388	5,846	455
Adults	16,062	15,494	12,138
Children	2,768	2,358	1,788
Monday	15,379	4,710	9,616

Festival Features.

- Ball festival, September 30 to October 10.
- Homecoming week, October 5 to 10.
- Electrical parade, Wednesday night, October 7.
- Festive parade, Thursday afternoon, October 8.
- Coronation ball, Friday evening, October 9.
- Lincoln Beachey, last two times today, 11:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.
- Information Bureau, 1619 Howard street.
- Children's days, October 8 and 10.

The magnificent electrical parade this evening, marking the entry of Ak-Sar-Ben into his chief city of Cibola to be crowned, combined with the last two flights by Lincoln Beachey, the air king, promises to make today the greatest and grandest of any in the history of Ak-Sar-Ben festivals.

A pageant of unequalled brilliancy and splendor is assured for this evening. Beautiful floats, illuminated with many thousands of electric lights, and interspersed with numerous bands, will offer the handsomest and most extensive spectacle ever witnessed on Omaha's streets.

Beachey Hides in Clouds.
Lincoln Beachey played hide-and-seek in the clouds on both his flights yesterday, amid unusually dangerous air conditions, which made his loops imperfect and constantly tilted his plane from side to side.

After completing his loops, he headed for the clouds above him, making two big spirals to climb up. Upon reaching the gray masses of vapor, he was alternately hidden and in sight for a brief period. Then he disappeared from view behind the aerial barrier, and was not seen again till he had traveled about a mile west, when he made his thrilling giant dip, headed straight for the ground, while the immense crowd marveled at (Continued on Page Two—Column Four.)

PART OF THE WAR ABOUT ANTWERP—Belgian troops crossing bridge over Scheldt river, it being temporarily repaired after being destroyed by shells from German guns.



LOSS TO U. S. TRADE BLAMED ON BRITISH

German Paper Says Americans Place
Responsibility on English
Pirates.

OUTLOOK IS RATHER DANGEROUS

Berlin Press Matter Asserts Surprise
Generally Expressed at Activ-
ity of Tension Ships
Abroad.

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—(By Wireless to Spay-ville, L. E.)—The Vossische Zeitung in an article on the commerce of the United States quotes statistics to show that both American imports and exports, but particularly the latter, have decreased since the beginning of the war.

"The outlook for American trade is rather dangerous," the paper says. "Producers will be seriously damaged; for instance, cotton growers. America needs a surplus of exports, not of imports. Germany buys from America goods worth about \$1,500,000,000 annually. It would take a large part of these wares even in war time if private property at sea in war time, enjoyed the same protection as property on land. England is constantly violating the established rules of naval warfare."

Blame British Pirates.
The English press is endeavoring to place the blame for the injury to American commerce on the German emperor; as a matter of fact Americans blame British pirates for this injury. The only way for America to retain this necessary commerce with Germany and to restore the balance of trade is to be found in the adoption of regulations against the piratical methods of England."

Press matter derived from official German sources says:
"Surprise generally is expressed at the amazing activity of the German cruisers stationed abroad. Though it was generally expected that the vessels would fall easy victims to British warships within a fortnight after the declaration of war, German now have astonished us learn from reports in the British and French press of the damage they are doing to merchant marine of the enemy."

The Goeben, Breslau, Emden, Karlsruhe and the Leipzig are the names of the German vessels whose successes have caused the liveliest satisfaction in Germany. In addition, the cruisers Scharnhorst and Gipsenau, stationed in the Pacific, are reported to have been busy in the vicinity of Tahiti, Society Islands.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

American Warship to Carry Children's Christmas Gifts to War-Stricken Europe

A ship of the American navy will carry the children's Christmas gifts from America to Europe.

What an example that will be for the warring nations!
One of Uncle Sam's great warships, not fitted out with engines of destruction, but laden with good cheer and choicest gifts of the spirit of peace on earth, good will to men! It will be such a sight as the world never saw before.

This message was received from the secretary of the navy at The Bee office last night:
"WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have arranged to send an American warship, the vessel to be selected later, to European waters during the latter part of November, for the purpose of relieving the North Carolina, and I have further arranged for this ship to carry the Christmas cargo of useful presents which the ninety-odd newspapers of this country, represented by you, have so thoughtfully collected from the generous people of our own country."

"It is a beautiful spirit which has prompted this portion of the press of the United States and the people who have responded to their appeal to lavish upon the distressed little ones of European countries these tokens of liberality.
"This unselfish enterprise, I feel confident, bespeaks our own gratitude to God for peace which now prevails within our own boundaries and at the same time breathes forth the universal prayer from the hearts of our countrymen that the distress of nations across the waters may soon be ended."

"Again assuring you of my delight that the navy is able, in some measure, to further your plans and purposes, believe me, cordially yours,
"JOSEPH PHEU'S DANIELS,
"Secretary of Navy."

Secretary Daniels will later designate the warship that is to be sent on this glorious mission, and then the exact date of the sailing will be announced. In the meantime, those who are already busy with the work of preparing the cargo of yuletide joy to be carried to the little ones of Europe are urged to keep on, and those who have been waiting for definite news should now get busy.

There is little time left, for Nebraska must be ready when the Christmas ship sails. The Bee will give due notice of the date, and in the meantime the Christmas Ship Editor will continue to answer all queries and give whatever advice may be needed. Cash subscriptions should be made payable to the Christmas Ship Editor.

BELGIANS SOUGHT GERMANS' PROMISE

Flemish Kaiser Tried in 1911
to Get Kaiser to Declare Would
Observe Its Neutrality.

GIVEN AS PROOF OF ITS PLANS

Refusal of Tensions to Give French
Possible Military Advantage Re-
garded as Evidence of An-
ticipated War.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Belgian government has issued a gray book of correspondence relative to the war. The facts disclosed have been almost completely covered by similar British correspondence, but the interesting revelation is made that in 1911 the Belgian government sought to obtain from the German government a declaration that Germany had no intention of violating Belgian neutrality.

The German chancellor replied that although Germany had no such intention, a public declaration to that effect would weaken Germany's military position by reassuring France which would in that

BRYAN AWAITING EXPLANATION OF JAPANESE MOVE

Secretary Looking for Statement as
to Landing on Island of
Marshall Group.

DECLINES TO EXPRESS OPINION

Action Has Not Yet Been Made Sub-
ject of Representation to the
State Department.

IS ANNOUNCEMENT VIOLATED?

Issues Really of Much Greater Con-
cern to England Than to United
States Government.

UNDERSTANDING VERY POSSIBLE

Believed Britain and Ally Have
Agreement Concerning Matter.

ISLE LIKELY TO BE VACATED

Either that Will Be Done or Terri-
tory Turned Over by Mikado
to the British Em-
pire.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Declining in the absence of all the facts to express any opinion whether the Japanese landing on the island of Jaluit, one of the Marshall group in the Pacific ocean is a violation of the announcement by the Japanese foreign office at the beginning of the war that Japan would be confined to the far east, Secretary Bryan today was plainly expecting the early arrival of some official statement of the ultimate purpose of this act.

Already the secretary has interested himself in Japanese military operations against the German concession in Shanghai, probably animated by the appeal from the Chinese government against violation of Chinese integrity.

No Representations Yet.

The landing on the Marshall Islands, however, has not yet been made the subject of representations to the State department, possibly for the reason that there is no one in a position corresponding to that of China. In Saigon it is pointed out by officials, the United States has a very lively interest in any change in the sovereignty of the group because of the proximity of the German-owned islands to the American island of Tutuila.

On the whole, official opinion is that while the United States is interested as would be any maritime power since the group lies on the trade route around Cape Horn and through the straits of Macellan to the orient, the issue really is of much greater concern to Great Britain.

Understanding with Ally.

Because of the reluctance of the British Australian colonies to have the Japanese approach their continent, the British government itself is understood to have a very explicit understanding with its ally, Japan, that the British alone are free to exploit the important German insular possessions in Micronesia and in New Guinea.

It is assumed that what had been done on the island of Jaluit is in accordance with this understanding and a more or less official statement is expected that the Marshall Islands, after the extradition of the German naval base there, will either be vacated by the Japanese or turned over to the British, their future to be decided in the conference which must terminate the present war.

Just Temporary Act.

Officials at the British embassy were positive today in their assurance that Japan's act would in no way develop into a violation of the memoranda limiting the scope of Japanese military. The pledge outlining the extent of Japanese aggression was reiterated and declared to be a proof that the seizure of Jaluit was merely a temporary act.

Late today after receiving an official cablegram from Tokyo, confirming the destruction of the German base at Jaluit, the Japanese embassy issued the following statement:

Japanese Statement.

"In this connection it may be recalled that the German press of war have been making appearance in the Pacific and the South seas and have been disturbing the shipping routes ever since the outbreak of the present war, and that this fact at last compelled the allied fleets of Japan and Great Britain to decide upon expeditionary measures to keep the routes clear, as was recently reported in the press. In the light of this fact it may be safely concluded that the action taken by a portion of the Japanese squadron above referred to is nothing but a step for the fulfillment of the expeditionary mission."

BRITISH CRUISER TRIES TO STOP FRUIT SHIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Kalle from Barcelona reached port today with a tale of a British cruiser firing a shot across her bow off the Scottish lightship at the entrance to New York harbor. The Kalle's officer said that the vessel did not stop and that the cruiser made no further attempt to over-haul it, presumably because of its proximity to the neutral zone.

War Summary

The official silence maintained for the last twelve hours over the operations of the allies in north-eastern France was broken today by the official statement from Paris. This set forth that the left wing of the allied army was extending more and more widely; that strong forces of German cavalry had appeared in the vicinity of Lille, in the department of Nord; that between the Somme and the Oise there had been alternating advances and withdrawals, and that a German attack near Lassigny had failed. North of Soissons the allies have advanced. The rest of the front shows no change.

The disclosure that the operations on the western end of the great battle line have reached the vicinity of Lille, places the Germans in strength at a point easily within ten miles of the Belgian frontier. Taking Lassigny as the elbow of the French battle line, it now extends roughly for eighty miles due north and for considerably over 100 miles from Lassigny to the eastward.

No confirmation has come from any German source of the reported removal by Emperor William of Field Marshal von Moltke from the post of chief of the German general staff, and the succession by Major General von Voigts-Rhetz. This story was received in London last night from Amsterdam.

The Japanese navy department in explaining the occupation of the German island of Jaluit, one of the Marshall group in the south Pacific, declares the move was made for military purposes and not for permanent occupation.

French troops are well established in Alsace, according to a news dispatch from Belfort, France, and the German forces before them are not numerous.

A second Russian army is now threatening the town of Huszt, in eastern Hungary, according to a news dispatch from Rome. Huszt is forty miles from the boundary of Galicia, which is here the crest of the Carpathian mountains.

School Board In Bad

When last June Prof. Bernstein was dropped out of the high school faculty The Bee entered this protest:

The summary dismissal by the school board of a member of the high school teaching staff, without even charges, and much less a hearing, after more than fifteen years' service and successive promotions, promises to disclose whether the so-called permanent list affords any permanency of protection to teachers. It goes without saying that if the board can dismiss a permanent list teacher in this fashion, every teacher in the schools is exposed to the same treatment, and the permanent list is a farce. No one will contend that a school teacher is, or should be, immune from dismissal for cause, but he, or she, should have a right to know what, if any, charges are made and the opportunity to refute them. Our School board just now is not in such high public esteem that it can afford to violate its own rules and repudiate its own obligations just to wreak petty vengeance of individual members.

The dismissal of Miss Stegner is a perhaps less flagrant breach of the rules, for she had not yet earned a place on the permanent list, but in principle it is the same, and what The Bee said applies likewise in her case. The school board has put itself in bad again, because the people want the teaching corps kept on the merit system and no one dismissed for cause without a hearing and a chance for a defense.

Missing Italian Submarine is Now in French Seaport

ROME, Oct. 6.—(Via London.)—The Italian built submarine which disappeared while undergoing a trial trip in the Gulf of Spezia, arrived today at Bastia, a fortified seaport town of France in Corsica.

The submarine, which had just been completed in a private yard near Spezia for the Russian government, was under the command of Lieutenant Angelo Bellini, retired, who was reported to have expressed dissatisfaction over the neutral attitude of Italy in the war.

ALLIES PUSH LINE OF BATTLE NORTH OF THE OISE RIVER

Paris Military Critics Confident of
Victory for French Forces in
Great Battle.

MILLION MEN ARE FIGHTING

Phrase "North of the Oise" Appears
for First Time in Reports by
French War Office.

GERMANS CAUGHT IN A SWAMP

They Camp in Dry Bed of Marsh
Which Becomes Lake Because
of Rain During the Night.

MANY SKIRMISHES REPORTED

Afternoon Statement Indicates Lit-
tle Change on the Aisne.

LONDON IS WITHOUT ANY NEWS

British Censor Futs Lid On All In-
formation From Western and
Eastern Scenes of War
Operations.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The following official communication was given out in Paris this afternoon:
"On our left wing the front is extending more and more widely. Very important masses of German cavalry have been reported in the environs of Lille, coming from forces of the enemy, which are making a movement in the region to the north of the line between Tourcoing (in the department of Nord, seven miles northeast of Lille), and Armentieres (nine miles northwest of Lille)."

"In the vicinity of Arras and on the right bank of the river Somme, the situation shows little change. Between the Somme and the Oise there have been alternate advances and withdrawals. Near Lassigny the enemy undertook an important attack, which, however, failed.
"On the right bank of the Aisne, north of Soissons, we have, with the co-operation of the British army, made a slight advance. We also made some progress in the vicinity of Berry-Bac.
"There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.
"In Belgium, the Belgian forces defending Antwerp have occupied strongly the line between the river Rupel and the river Nethe. Against this line the attacks of the Germans have failed.

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Despite the official announcement of yesterday that the allies had yielded somewhat, confidence today in the ultimate success of the French and English in the great action on the left wing of the battle front in northern France has by no means diminished. Meanwhile without repose, and with no sign of a truce, the tremendous battle of millions of men is going on, each side trying by every possible means in their power to gain the advantage.
"North of the Oise," has appeared for the first time, in a war office statement. Till now all the combats fought on the right bank of the Oise river have been mentioned either in the region of Roye or between the Somme and the Oise. There is much speculation on the phase of the fighting in that vicinity, which can have a greatly varied importance.

Setbacks Unimportant.

The military critics, among them Lieutenant Colonel Rousset of the Petit Parisien, refuse to attach any importance to the setbacks or the yielding of territory, declaring them to be the inevitable retreats which can be offset by a progressive movement. He cites the fact that Napoleon Bonaparte at Marengo had to retreat three times in the face of the Austrian, which did not prevent him from finding there one of his most brilliant victories, as well as one of the most profitable.

Germanians Caught in Swamps.
The familiarity of the French with the territory is frequently of considerable advantage to them. The marshes of Saint Gond, near the Petit Morin river are perfectly solid in the dry season and the Germans here had made all preparations for an important surprise attack. The night before this was to take place a heavy rain made the swamp a lake and turned the position to the disadvantage of the Germans. The French merely stuck to their positions and while the enemy was in distress in the soggy ground annihilated large numbers with their artillery fire.

The digging of false trenches and all kinds of efforts which will redound to advantage are being resorted to by one side or the other.
The lists of dead printed in the newspapers are growing. They sometimes furnish the only news of the soldiers since their departure to the front. A force of ninety architects and engineers and 3,000 workers is ready to repair the damage in the war zone.

London Without News.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Never since its start has the battle of the Aisne, which has now become virtually a siege of the German positions on the Oise and north of this river, shown such a dearth of news as on this twenty-fifth day of the struggle.

The British information bureau, never very diffuse, completely closed down on (Continued on Page Two—Column One.)

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Wednesday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and vicinity:
Partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday	Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	64
6 a. m.	65
7 a. m.	66
8 a. m.	65
9 a. m.	65
10 a. m.	65
11 a. m.	65
12 m.	70
1 p. m.	75
2 p. m.	75
3 p. m.	78
4 p. m.	79
5 p. m.	77
6 p. m.	75
7 p. m.	72
8 p. m.	72

Comparative Local Record.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Highest yesterday	79	80	73	72
Lowest yesterday	62	62	74	65
Mean temperature	70	66	69	69
Precipitation	.36	T. 00	.27	.27

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:
Normal temperature 60
Normal for the day 70
Normal excess since March 1 127
Normal precipitation57 inch
Excess for the day17 inch
Total rainfall since March 1 31.56 inches
Deficiency since March 1 2.75 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 3.56 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 3.33 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.
Station and State Temp. High-Rain-
of Weather. T. p. m. est. Fall.