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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

THE WEATHER
Cloudy

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KAISER'S HEALTH MUCH IMPROVED, IS BERLIN REPORT

Emperor's Catarrh is Relaxing and Temperature Normal, According to Official Announcement.

SEA VICTORY CHEERS BRITONS

English Rejoice Over Naval Triumph in South Atlantic.

LINE IN THE WEST UNCHANGED

Indications that Allies Are Preparing for Forward Movement.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN EAST

Capture of Lodz is Temporarily Relieved by Reports of Heavy Fighting Around Craewo and in East Prussia.

BULLETIN.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 10.—Emperor William's health has considerably improved, according to an official announcement made in Berlin today. His catarrh is relaxing and his temperature is normal.

BULLETIN.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 10.—Wireless reports received here indicate that the German cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg, the survivors in the engagement with an English fleet December 8 in which the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig were sunk, closely pursued by British warships, are fleeing in the direction of Port Santa Cruz, on the Argentine coast north of the Atlantic entrance to the Straits of Magellan and west of the Falkland Islands. It is reported here also that the German auxiliary cruiser Prince Eitel is cruising in the South Atlantic and that it has on board 1,500 German soldiers.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The British naval victory in the South Atlantic is being discussed in England today, almost to the exclusion of all other phases of the war news.

The last word regarding the naval engagement was that the British squadron, after sinking the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, with the loss of nearly 2,000 men, was pursuing the fleeing Dresden and Nurnberg, the two other vessels present when the action opened. The British public is waiting anxiously for news of the outcome of this chase.

Defeat at Sea Means Death.

Naval observers, commenting on the action of the Falkland Islands, make note of the fact that in all naval engagements in the present war there is great disparity between the losses of the victors and the vanquished. In the case of the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope, sent to the bottom by a German squadron off the coast of Chile, early in November, the Germans were practically unscathed and the same is true of the British in their victorious engagement in the South Atlantic.

Reports of Kaiser's Illness.

The reported illness of Emperor William continues to be variously described. Some dispatches say it is serious and perhaps pneumonia, while others declare he is a victim of mental depression or that he is suffering from influenza.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Friday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair, no important change in temperature.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hours	Deg.
5 a. m.	14
6 a. m.	14
7 a. m.	14
8 a. m.	14
9 a. m.	14
10 a. m.	14
11 a. m.	14
12 m.	14
1 p. m.	14
2 p. m.	14
3 p. m.	14
4 p. m.	14
5 p. m.	14
6 p. m.	14
7 p. m.	14
8 p. m.	14
9 p. m.	14
10 p. m.	14
11 p. m.	14
12 m.	14

Comparative Low Record.

Year	Lowest
1914	14
1913	14
1912	14
1911	14
1910	14
1909	14
1908	14
1907	14
1906	14
1905	14
1904	14
1903	14
1902	14
1901	14
1900	14

Temperature and Precipitation Differences from the Normal.

Normal temperature..... 25
Deficiency for the day..... 11
Total excess since March 1..... 41
Normal precipitation..... .63 inch
Deficiency for the day..... .48 inch
Total rainfall since March 1..... 2.92 inches
Deficiency since March 1..... 3.70 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913, 5.11 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912, 3.72 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State Temp. High-Rain-
of Weather. p. m. est. fall.

Station	Temp.	High	Rain
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	24	.00
Denver, Colo.	22	24	.00
Des Moines, Iowa	22	24	.00
North Platte, Neb.	22	24	.00
Omaha, Neb.	22	24	.00
Rapid City, S. Dak.	22	24	.00
Spearhead, S. Dak.	22	24	.00
Sioux City, Iowa	22	24	.00
Valentine, Neb.	22	24	.00
Wichita, Kan.	22	24	.00

Indicates below zero.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

FRENCH CLAIMING SLIGHT ADVANCES

Report Several Gains Along Line, but Admit of No Repulse on the West Front.

HAVE REPULSE ALL ATTACKS

Tell of Driving Germans from Their Trenches by Artillery Fire from Heavy Guns—Repulse the Counter Attacks.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—December 9 passed quietly in Belgium as well as in the vicinity of Arras, according to the official statement given at the war office in Paris this afternoon.

The war office claims French advances at several points on the extended battlefront, and makes no mention of any reverse. For instance, near Le Quesnoy, gains of from 200 to 600 yards were made; in the Aisne and on the heights of the Meuse, the French artillery mastered the batteries of the enemy and near Rheims French cannon compelled the evacuation of trenches. Counter attacks were repulsed near Perthes, and in the Argonne. In the latter locality new trenches were taken by the French.

The text of the communication follows: "The day of December 9 passed quietly in Belgium as well as in the region of Arras, where the enemy made no attempt at a resumption of offensive operations."

"Further to the south, in the region of Perthes, the enemy by means of two counter attacks, endeavored to recapture the intrenchments which it lost to us on December 8. They were repulsed. The ground taken by us has been effectively protected."

"In all the Argonne region we have continued to make progress. We have occupied trenches; repulsed with complete success six counter attacks and completed and consolidated the ground won from the enemy."

"On the heights of the Meuse there have been artillery engagements in which we maintained the distinct advantage and this, in spite of the very great activity of the batteries of the enemy."

"In the forest of Lepretre we have taken some new trenches. There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front as far as the Swiss frontier."

"Further to the south, in the region of Lequesnoy and around Andigny, we made advances varying from 20 to 30 yards. Our gains were maintained and consolidated."

"In the region of the Aisne and in Champagne there has been no change. The German artillery, over which we gained the advantage during the last few days, yesterday evidenced increased activity. It was again mastered by our heavy artillery. In the environs of Rheims the heavy French pieces compelled the Germans to evacuate several trenches. This evacuation was carried out under the fire of our infantry."

"An official report of the principal happenings of the battle front from November 27 to December 5 was given out in Paris today. It is in part from the observations of eye-witnesses at the front and is as follows:

"The period of time between November 27 and December 5 was not marked by operations of any great extent, but observations made during these days established the fact that along the entire front we have taken the advantage over the enemy with our artillery and infantry. The French artillery, without suffering severely from the fire of the German cannon, was successful at a number of points in silencing and demolishing batteries of the enemy. Our infantry made progress everywhere and at no point was progress followed by retirement."

"From the sea to the Oise, on the first of December, and at Bizschotte and Merken, our heavy artillery inflicted serious damage on five German batteries. Several ammunition wagons were blown up. The same day at Wydenreft we destroyed a section of German machine guns. December 4 our heavy artillery imposed silence upon the heavy artillery of the Germans. On the 23rd of November our heavy artillery demolished certain bridges built by the enemy and destroyed his supplies in the region of Knoeke. There was a similar series of engagements December 3 at Bizschotte."

"On November 27 we bombarded successfully at a point near Lens certain German supply trains and on November 5 we demolished the earthworks of the enemy in the vicinity of Roelincourt."

List of Engagements.

"Here is a list of the principal infantry engagements with the date and locality of where they took place:

"At Paschendale, on November 27; at Bizschotte, on November 28; again at Paschendale, on December 3; at Wiedenreft, December 5, and at Broelincourt, the same day on November 29. In this last mentioned engagement the Germans evidenced great energy in their offensive. Some of the attacking force were killed on the parapets of our trenches. No fewer than 140 corpses were found in front of one trench."

"From one end to the other of the northern section our infantry has made advances and won ground in the region of the Stren Straits. November 29, we advanced between 100 and 150 yards at Veldhoek and the same day we made sixty yards at Swartelen. The following day we advanced 150 yards, near the Inn at Kortmekeer and on December 4 we progressed more than 500 yards in the region of Langemark."

Pope Will Receive Great Britain's Envoy

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Observatory Romano publishes today an official communication stating that Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, had asked the Vatican whether the appointment as envoy from England to the Holy See of Sir Henry Howard, announced on November 28, was acceptable. Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, replied that Sir Henry would be welcomed as the British representative.

This is the first official announcement from the Vatican concerning its new relations with Great Britain, which formerly has not had a representative among the diplomats accredited to the pope.

WHERE THE SOLDIER SPENDS HIS DAY Type of French bomb-proof on the advanced trench



Fortifications Are So Strong They Will Never Be Put to Test

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The person who would believe the defenses of this country are in other than splendid condition is either ignorant or vicious," declared Representative Shirley of Kentucky, and chairman of the fortifications committee, in the house, in an address at the annual dinner of the New York Southern society tonight. Continuing, he said:

"We are in a better position of preparedness than we have been at any time since the civil war, and we are in no true sense a defenseless condition. I do not believe there is a well informed man in America who will not frankly admit that we have the best fortifications in the world, and I make bold to say that we are so well fortified in the United States that our fortifications will never be put to the test."

"The statement that an enemy's fleet could stand out of the range of the guns that defend New York and put them out of commission will not be supported by the authority of any military experts qualified to judge. No commander of a battleship, having any appreciation of the value of ammunition, would waste it by firing at any such distance."

"It may interest you to know that of the thirty-six submarines now owned by the United States twenty-two are larger, faster and more powerful than the U.S. of the German fleet, which was responsible for the sinking of the Hawke and is reported to have been drawn in the fight when the Aboukir, Cressy and Hoque were sunk."

"Its personnel, in its accuracy of gun fire, ship for ship, our navy is not surpassed by the navy of any nation."

"No worse enemy of the republic exists than he who by false and alarming statements as to our military preparedness seeks to frighten the people into an undue military expenditure, unless it be the impractical individual who either persuades himself that war will never come to us, or that should it come, we can without effort overcome our enemy."

BIG EDISON PLANT DAMAGED BY FIRE

Eleven of the Eighteen Buildings Destroyed, While Loss is About Seven Millions.

INVENTOR'S RECORDS SAVED

One Man is Killed and Two Others Missing—Work of Rebuilding Begins at Once—Fire Probably Due to Explosion.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 10.—When the fire which swept the ten-acre manufacturing plant of the Thomas A. Edison company here was extinguished today, a hurried inventory of the damage revealed that eleven of the eighteen buildings had been destroyed, others had been damaged and that the loss would approximate \$7,000,000. Seven thousand men are employed at the plant and a half of these, it is estimated, will be out of work temporarily.

The entire force of employees was put to work today at removing the debris. Under the active supervision of Thomas A. Edison they began tearing down the concrete walls, which had to be removed while the embers were cooling.

At least one man perished in the flames. This became known today with the finding of a charred body in the ruins of the mill house, where the explosion occurred which started the blaze. Two other men, both workmen, were reported missing.

Inventor's Workshop Saved. The flames were beaten back from the laboratory and workshop of Mr. Edison, where were stored innumerable records and materials gathered from every corner of the world, the result of more than thirty years of the inventor's efforts. At the height of the fire, a force of men removed the debris from the workshop.

The National Capital

Thursday, December 10, 1914.

The Senate.

Met at noon. Senator Works introduced a bill to prohibit export of all supplies to the European belligerents.

Investigation of charges of discriminations in coal rates against South Atlantic ports was continued before a special committee.

Hearings on the hydro-electric land leasing bill were continued before the land committee.

Met at noon. The House.

Representative Gardner spoke for his resolution for investigating the preparedness of the nation for defense. Restored consideration of District of Columbia appropriation bill.

ROULIERS ENTERED BY ALLIES, TEUTONS QUIT ARMENTIERES

Forces of Coalition Occupy Flanders Town Northwest of Ypres, According to Amsterdam Paper.

BRITISH HURL BACK GERMANS

English Troops, it is Reported, Drive Invaders Out of French Border City.

SEA VICTORY NOT CELEBRATED

People of Island Too Much Wrapped Up in Continental Struggle.

NO NEWS FROM EAST WORRIES

Lack of Definite Information Concerning Situation in Poland Causing Uncasiness in United Kingdom.

BULLETIN.

AMSTERDAM (Via London) Dec. 10.—The allies have entered Rouliers (Roulers) in west Flanders, about twelve miles northeast of Ypres, according to the Stus correspondent of the Handelsblad.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Reuter's Boulogne correspondent, who has just returned to Boulogne from Armentieres, says that Tuesday the Germans were driven out of Armentieres by the British and hurled back beyond artillery range. Armentieres is nine miles northwest of Lille.

Britons Don't Deliberate.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—While the defeat of the German squadron in the south Atlantic has evoked the liveliest satisfaction throughout Great Britain there has been no celebrations such as marked the victories of the South African war, the British people being too much wrapped up in the action of the allied armies on the continent.

The lack of news from Poland causes some uneasiness regarding the result of the prolonged battle between the Russian and Germans, but reports from France are considered here to be more favorable to the allies.

French Make Slow Progress. The daily communication from Paris show that the French have been making slow progress at many points for the last fortnight, and a review sent by a French eye witness for the period from November 27 to December 5 claims that the ascendancy of the French infantry and artillery over the Germans has been established, and that while the infantry has advanced the artillery has mastered the German batteries.

The report from French headquarters this evening adds little to the general knowledge, as it says the situation is unchanged, which, indicates, however, that the positions taken have been maintained. Berlin on the other hand states that the French attacks in the Argonne have been repulsed.

Wilson Wires if it Is Safe to Take Men From Colorado Zone

Daniels Says People of United States Do Not Want to Be Military Power.

SECRETARY FOR LARGER NAVY

He Advocates Steady Increase in Building Program and the Creation of a Naval Reserve of 25,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Secretary Daniels tonight telegraphed to Governor Ammons of Colorado, asking whether it would be safe to withdraw the federal troops from the strike district. If Governor Ammons replies that the state is ready to assume control of the situation, the president will withdraw the troops immediately.

The president acted following a conference with Senator Thomas of Colorado, and after formal word had been received from the United Mine Workers of America that the coal miners strike had been called off, effective today.

Mr. Wilson is anxious to withdraw the troops, but wants formal assurance that the state will be able to control the situation. Secretary Garrison of the War department, acting under directions of the president, has completed preparations for withdrawing the troops as soon as word comes from the White House.

Austrian Troops in Serbia Imitate Russ Retreat from Lodz

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The bonds of \$10,000, furnished by H. L. Linder, was declared forfeited today by the court of general sessions when Linder failed to appear before Judge Malone to plead formally to an indictment charging him with having violated section 552 of the penal law in revealing the contents of a telegraphic message sent out by the Associated Press, Linder was a Postal Telegraph operator in the office of the New York Globe.

City of Przemysl is in Dire Straits

LEMBERG, Galicia, Dec. 10.—(Via Petrograd and London)—Prisoners who were taken in a sortie made by the garrison of the Austrian fortress of Przemysl were brought here yesterday. They declare that all the inhabitants of Przemysl have deserted the city and that it is fast becoming uninhabitable. Food stores have become exhausted, they say, and few cattle are left. A day's rations for an entire company, according to the prisoners, has decreased to fourteen pounds of meat, and even canned goods are almost gone.

Municipal 5% Bonds for Eastern Nebraska or Western Iowa Farms.

Met at noon. The House.

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The Day's War News

The naval battle in the South Atlantic and the illness of Emperor William diverted attention today from the great struggles now in progress in Belgium, France and Poland. The fate of the small German cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg, which at last accounts were being pursued by British warships, had not been disclosed.

The British admiralty preserved its silence as to the make-up of the squadron which sent to the bottom the formidable German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the smaller cruiser Leipzig, but it was intimated at Tokio that the warships which avenged England for the loss of the Good Hope and Monmouth were all British vessels.

The latest report concerning the condition of Emperor William was that he was unable to leave his bed and that his fever had not decreased. There is no official confirmation, however, of reports that the emperor is suffering from pneumonia.

The German armies in the west have been stirred to renewed activity by the offensive movement of the allies, as is shown not only by their sharp attacks in Flanders, but by their attempted advance in the department of Oise, which the French war office says was repulsed. Ypres and Furnes again are reported under heavy bombardment by the Germans.

An official Russian statement shows that there has been no let up in the fighting in the east. The German line that stretches across France for more than 200 miles is said by the French war office to be giving way before the attacks of the allies. The official statement from Berlin today gives few details of the fighting in France, although asserting that the allies in one instance were repulsed with heavy losses.

The German statement is confined so far as the fighting in the west is concerned to a reference to the conflict in the Argonne, where, it is stated, an attack of the French was repulsed.

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