

COLLEGE STUDENTS ENLISTING FOR WAR

One-Third of Student Body of Oxford University Are Given Commissions in Army.

GERMANS DEMAND TRIBUTE

Force the French Cities They Have Captured to Give Contributions to Help Pay for the Expense of War.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Scattered and sometimes conflicting news dispatches poured into London today, which is going to make up a more or less accurate picture of what is taking place in the various theaters of the war.

A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rotterdam says a large number of refugees have reached Terneuzen from Saint Nicolas, a town of Belgium in east Flanders, twenty miles northeast of Ghent.

Another incident is reported regarding the duke of Westminster, who was recently mentioned as among those whose heavy in the field of action had attracted attention. The duke, it is said, is serving as an aide-de-camp to Field Marshal Sir John French.

The duke, while he was carrying orders by automobile. He put on the utmost speed, but numerous shots from the Germans struck the machine and one mortally wounded his companion, an officer. The latter half rose, attempting to salute, and fell back dead.

The universities and colleges are contributing their share of men for the war. The vice chancellor of Oxford university has recommended to the war office the names of 1,112 undergraduates for commissions in the army.

Of these, 1,000 already have been commissioned, which gives one-third of the student body to the army, and more than that proportion of British subjects, because there are many foreigners among the undergraduates.

Dr. W. J. Maloney, a professor at Fordham university, has accepted a lieutenantancy in the British medical service and will be attached to the staff of the surgeon general. Dr. Maloney recently married Miss Margaret R. McKim of New York.

The Boulogne correspondent of the Times says the Germans have demanded war contributions from French cities as follows: Lille, \$1,400,000; Amiens, \$500,000; Arras, \$100,000; Lens, \$140,000.

He says the prefect of the Department Du Nord has been imprisoned.

BRITISH AT FRONT UPHOLD HONOR OF NATION'S ARMS

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theater while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern.

Seventh French Army Formed.

The British expeditionary army has formed with the general movement of the French forces and acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff. Since the battle of Cambrai on August 26, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of French armies from a deadly turning attack supported by an enormous force, the seventh French army has come into operation on the British left.

This in conjunction with the fifth army on our right has greatly taken the strain and pressure off our left.

The fifth French army in particular on August 29, advanced from the line of the Oise river to meet and counter the German forward movement and a considerable battle developed to the town of Guise. In this the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German army corps—the tenth, the guard and a reserve corps. It is stated that the commander of the tenth German corps was among the killed.

Tensions After Reims.

In spite of this success, however, and all the benefits which followed from it, the general retirement to the south continued and the German armies, seeking persistently after the British troops, remained in practically continuous contact with our rear guard.

During the whole of the period marching and fighting have been continuous and in the whole period the British casualties, according to the latest estimates, have amounted to about 15,000 officers and men.

The fighting, having been in open order upon a wide front, with repeated retreats, has led to a large number of

American Newspaper Men Deny Stories of German Brutality

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Associated Press has received by wireless from Berlin a message which follows. It was sent from Aix-La-Chapelle to Berlin for transmission. The authors, all of whom are well known American newspaper men, were originally assigned to Brussels, but without success. The telegram was partly mutilated by interference and certain words are missing, but the text here given is clearly that intended by the authors:

"In spirit we unite in rendering (sic) German atrocities groundless as far as we are able to. After spending two weeks with and accompanying the troops upwards of 100 miles, we are unable to report a single instance unprovoked. We are also unable to confirm rumors of mistreatment of prisoners or of non-combatants with the German columns. This is true of Louvain, Brussels, Luneville and Nancy while in Prussian hands. We visited Chateau, Solre, Sambre and Beaumont without substantiating a single wanton brutality. Numerous investigated rumors proved groundless. Everywhere we have seen Germans paying for pur-

chases and respecting property rights as well as according civilians every consideration.

"After the battle of Brass (probably Bress), a suburb of Namur, we found Belgian women and children moving comfortably about. The day after the Germans had captured the town in Merbes Chateau we found one citizen killed, but were unable to confirm lack of provocation. Refugees with stories of atrocities were unable to supply direct evidence. Belgians in the Sambre valley discounted reports of cruelty in the surrounding country. The discipline of the German soldier is excellent as we observed. To the truth of these statements we pledge our professional and personal word.

"ROGER LEWIS.

"IRVIN COBB.

"Saturday Evening Post and Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"HARRY HANSEN.

"Chicago Daily News.

"J. O'DONNELL BENNETT.

"and JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON.

"Chicago Tribune."

so far as it has advanced, has given most promising opportunities of adding to the reputation of British arms and of achieving notable and substantial successes. But we must have more men so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the empire."

TEUTON AND RUSS OFFICIAL PRESS AGENTS IN ACTION

(Continued from Page One.)

that up to September 4, continuing their operations in that district had captured three flags, twenty-three guns, eighteen machine guns, two aeroplanes, 150 officers and 12,000 soldiers.

"Since September 4, having broken the resistance of the Austrians, our troops have been continuing their offensive toward the south.

"All reports concerning alleged victories of General Von Auffenberg near Zamosc and Tyachowzy are willful falsehoods and intended to lessen the importance of the Russians in Galicia, where in the direction of Lemberg alone, the Russians took rich booty, namely 70,000 prisoners, more than 300 guns, thirty locomotives, 150 trucks and numerous convoys of supplies."

Russians on Offensive.

The Russian general staff tonight issued the following official communication:

"Along the whole of the Austrian line the Russian troops on September 4, proceeded with an energetic offensive movement. The Austrians' center suffered most from the Russian attack. In the region west of Kranystaw the Austrians' forty-fifth regiment of infantry, which had been completely surrounded, was forced to a man to surrender, together with its commanding officer and forty-four officers—in all 1,900 men.

"The German division which was marching to help the Austrians, was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula river. Russian troops have occupied the Szary river region.

"The Russian cavalry already is among the passes of the Carpathian mountains. On the east Prussian front we have had nothing but slight skirmishes, which are without significance."

Another official communication issued under date of September 4, says:

"The Russians have commenced a general offensive movement between the Vistula and Bug rivers. The Austrians did not expect a vigorous offensive at Lemberg and hoped to resist it.

"The Russians estimate that they seized a year's provisions here.

"The Galician prisoners at Lemberg were set at liberty. The Czechs have refused to march against the Slavs.

"Wounded who have returned to Petrograd say the Germans in their fighting rely mainly upon artillery and give way before bayonet attacks."

Lemberg Defeat a Rout.

ROME (Via London), Sept. 6.—A news dispatch from Vienna says the defeat at Lemberg was a rout of the whole Austrian army operating in Galicia and that the only hope now is in the German contingent which is congesting all the railway lines toward the northeastern frontier.

It is asserted that the Austrian general staff is urging the Germans to dispatch some of their 120-millimeter guns to Galicia.

Official reports from Petrograd say that, although the defeat of the Russians at Tannenberg was regrettable, it is serving only to stimulate the fervor of the people, the army and the government to multiply their efforts for final success, which the whole nation considers inevitable, as the Germans in making what was perhaps their most strenuous attempt disrupted only one-twentieth part of the Russian army.

Since the war began the government has not permitted the operation of wireless telegraph apparatus. It has been suspected, however, that some wireless operators were at work and a search revealed an outfit on the roof of a boarding house frequented by foreigners. Two students who had erected the plant were arrested.

Take Many Prisoners.

Desperate fighting continues along the front from Lubin to Kholm where the Tenth Austrian army corps made an attempt to break the Russian line," says an official statement issued here tonight.

"The Austrians were heavily repulsed and 5,000 were made prisoners. The Russians secured various documents in which the Austrian generals made urgent appeals for help from Germany.

"In Galicia thirty locomotives and an enormous amount of rolling stock were captured.

"The Russians entered the railway station at Lemberg and found it crowded with trains loaded with ammunition, dynamite, benzine and medical stores. The Russians captured the station so suddenly that three motor cars which were on the point of leaving, fell into their hands.

"In the neighborhood of Svoien, a German aeroplane was brought down and the aviator captured.

"At Viotslavsk a German armored train coming from Alexandrovo attempted to shell the town, but was beaten off."

ENGLAND IN FEAR OF MOSLEM UPRISING

(Continued from Page One.)

officials have been circulating since the outbreak of hostilities. The affairs of Egypt, semi-sovereign state, under the suzerainty of Great Britain, ever since the bombardment of Alexandria and the suppression of the Arabic insurrection thirty-two years ago. The natives have never entirely lost their aversion, however, for the intruders and Britain believes Germany has for a decade been busy fermenting anti-English feeling. Word of the sultan's friendliness of late to Germany and Austria is believed by British officials to have been spread to Egypt, an appeal being made not only to the nationalist sentiment of the natives, but their religious feelings.

France openly has charged in her communications with the American government that the German propaganda is busily stirring inciting Mohammedan uprisings, not only in Egypt, but in India and Turkey.

Far General Uprising.

The intimation from Great Britain that it would be pleased to see American warships in Turkish ports is in the light of what France informed the United States two weeks ago. Various nations have stated in view of the appeal that has been made to the Mohammedans that they feared a general uprising against Christians.

On account of the delicacy of their position they feared to send warships for the care of the Christians lest the move be misinterpreted as a general hostile measure toward Turkey.

England, France and Russia have reiterated that they wished to do nothing which would aggravate Turkey to abandon her position of neutrality.

All three nations, therefore, now are looking to the United States to protect their subjects in case the expected Mohammedan uprising develops.

South Carolina to Stay.

While the cruiser North Carolina has been sent on a mission of relief, it gen-

GERMANS TURNING LINES FROM PARIS

Four Divisions Are Moving South Rather Than Toward the French Capital.

PARIS CAN DEFEND ITSELF

Reports That It Has Plenty of Men and that the Moral and Financial Condition is perfectly Satisfactory.

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"Fighting continues in Lorraine with decisive results," the dispatch added. "The situation as to material and the morale in Paris are reported and the financial situation is pronounced satisfactory. Have the army needed for the defense of the capital."

Many Enlisting.

The foreign office states that enlistments are going forward in Great Britain at the rate of a division and a half a day. Few unemployed are reported and the financial situation is pronounced satisfactory.

TEETHING BABIES SUFFER IN HOT WEATHER USE Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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Advertisement for Luxus Beer, featuring the text 'THE BEER YOU LIKE' and 'NO BETTER BEER MADE'.

Advertisement for Willow Springs Beer, featuring the text 'TRY Willow Springs BEER' and 'NONE BETTER'.

Advertisement for 7% ON YOUR MONEY, featuring the text '7% ON YOUR MONEY' and 'HOME BUILDERS OF OMAHA'.

THE OMAHA BEE—THE HOME PAPER.

Advertisement for GAYETY, featuring the text 'IF IT'S AT THE GAYETY ITS GOOD'.

Advertisement for Garnation Beauties, featuring the text 'GARNATION BEAUTIES' and 'SUNNY MAY BERNHARDT'.

Advertisement for Orpheum, featuring the text 'Orpheum' and 'ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE'.

Advertisement for Lake Manawa, featuring the text 'LAST DAY LAKE MANAWA' and 'Park Closes Tonight, at 11 P. M.'

Advertisement for Base Ball, featuring the text 'BASE BALL Omaha vs. St. Joseph' and 'FRANCES BAETENS TEACHER OF PIANO'.

Large advertisement for Schlitz Beer, featuring the text 'Is this Food Pure?' and 'Pure Beer Is Food'.

Advertisement for 'The Great War Manual', featuring the text 'Everyone Needs The Great War Manual' and 'THE OMAHA BEE'.