

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

Do You Consider Price Alone Or Does Quality Interest You Also?

Is the price of a garment the only point worth consideration?

Is excellence of style of no importance to you?

Don't you think a combination of distinctive style and a low price is necessary to make a garment of real value?

The Thompson-Belden January Clearing Sale of Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel is of greater importance this year than ever before, because the market is flooded with cheap undesirable apparel made for sale purposes, whose only possible recommendation is price—and price without quality and distinctive style is an "investment" best left alone.

We have bought nothing for sale purposes.

We will include every garment in our high grade stock of fine ready-to-wear apparel. This sale will commence Saturday, January 2, 1915.

WAIT you won't be disappointed.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

GERMANS REPULSE ATTACK OF ALLIES

Official Statement from Berlin Tells of Failure of Movement on Nieuport.

FRENCH EFFORTS ALSO FAIL Trenches South of Ypres Are Taken with Many Prisoners by the Fighting Forces of the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—(By Wireless to London, 3:10 P. M.)—The German official statements, given out today, reports that the allies yesterday made an attack by land and sea on the town of Nieuport, at the extreme right of the German line in Belgium, but that no serious damage resulted.

The Germans also reported the capture of several trenches and of a number of prisoners to the south of Ypres and the repulse of French attacks in the regions of Arras, Verdun and Senheim. The text of the communication reads: "In the western theater, the enemy unsuccessfully renewed his attacks on Nieuport, supported by warships, which did no damage to us, but killed or wounded a few inhabitants of Westende. An attack on the Hamlet of St. George also failed."

"South of Ypres we captured one of the enemy's trenches and some dozens of prisoners fell into our hands on this occasion."

"Several violent attacks by the enemy in the region to the northwest of Arras were repelled."

"To the southeast of Verdun the enemy repeated its attacks, but they also were without success. A similar result occurred when they attempted to recapture a height to the west of Senheim, for which we fought yesterday."

"There is no news from east Prussia or from Poland North of the Vistula and on the left bank of the Vistula our attacks are developing, notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather."

PETROGRAD, Dec. 28.—(Via London)—The investment by the Russians of the Austrian fortress of Cracow has again been raised. Following the discovery of an attempt made by the Austrians to divide the Russian forces in Galicia the Russians retreated eastward for a distance of fifty miles.

RUSSIANS ABANDON SIEGE OF CRACOW

(Continued from Page One.)

It is claimed by military observers to be a marked advantage for the Russians, the retirement being due to the discovery of the Austrian plan to cut into halves the Russian forces in this region.

Object of Austrians. The Austrian reports from the Russian southern front say, began advancing December 23 from Tymbark, thirty-five miles southeast of Cracow, with the apparent object of swinging the left of the Russians along the river Biala, northward of Tarnow, and joining forces with the army of General Boehm-Ermoloff, which was advancing along the railroad from Sanok to Lisko.

The premature appearance of General Boehm-Ermoloff's army to the south of Przemysl, however, the Russians on their guard and the Russians concentrated along the Biala river, moved down and attacked the Austrians at Tuchow, fifteen miles south of Tarnow, where they were successful in preventing a juncture of the Austrian armies. Meanwhile the attention of the Russians was directed to the Austrians advancing from Sanok, which movement was checked. After their successes in this district, the Russians took the offensive along the Biala river.

Win on Christmas Day. Christmas day the Russians won the battle of Tuchow, the Austrians retreating throughout the following day. The Russians captured 3,000 prisoners and eighteen machine guns. Later, divisions crossed to the western bank of the Biala and successfully stormed the heights of Stediska, four miles south of Tuchow. The Russians took possession of a twenty-mile strip of territory and thus succeeded in separating the two Austrian forces.

General Boehm-Ermoloff's army is said by the Russians to be in full retreat, and the western army of the Austrians is reported to be badly crippled.

Dam Gate Breaks, Town Has No Water, Another in Darkness

SHOSHONI, Wyo., Dec. 28.—(Special.)—Fear that the Boysen dam across the Big Horn river, twelve miles from this place, had been undermined by the waters of the great lake which the dam backed up, has been relieved by the discovery that the draining of the lake during the last week is the result of destruction of one of the gates in the dam by ice pressure. Had the dam been undermined it would have been merely a question of time until the entire structure collapsed, entailing the destruction of the largest hydro-carbon plant in Wyoming. But now that the sinking of the lake has exposed the inner surface of the gates, repairs to the damaged gate are possible and in progress. Results of the escape of the lake through the damaged gate are that Shoshoni is in darkness, the town deriving electricity from the Boysen plant, and that the town of Thermopsis is without water supply, the closing of the dam in this district today, repairs may be made having caused the river to recede until it is below the intake of the town's waterworks.

Advices from Consul Canada today said Tomas Braniff, who went from Washington with credentials from Rafael Zubaran Capmany to discuss measures of peace with Carranza, has been re-arrested at Vera Cruz. He had been taken into custody on his arrival, but was at once released on representations from Consul Canada.

France and Russia Buy 65,000 Tons of Steel at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.—Orders for 65,000 tons of high carbonized steel rounds appeared in the Pittsburgh district today, 60,000 tons for France and 5,000 tons for Russia. Recently 36,000 tons of this grade of steel used in making shrapnel shells were shipped to Europe. It is understood that Charles McNight, president of the Carbon Steel Company, is now in Europe in connection with orders for similar material.

It is estimated that fully 65,000 worth of trenching tools, galvanized sheets, wire and projectile steel have been bought in Pittsburgh for the European belligerents in the last two months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—(Special Telegram)—The Postoffice department has accepted the proposal of William V. Allen to lease quarters for the postoffice at Madison, Neb., located on Main, between Second and Fourth streets, for ten years.

The postoffice at Powder River, Netrona county, Wyoming, is discontinued, mail to Waltham.

Coughs and Colds. Weak, sore lungs quickly relieved by Dr. King's New Discovery; the first dose helps. Best remedy for coughs and colds and all lung diseases, 50c and \$1.00. All druggists.—Advertisement.

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PRINCE EITEL FRIEDERICH, second son of Kaiser Wilhelm, is being proposed for the throne of Hungary. It has been put about in Hungary, says the dispatch, that Eitel is the modern form of Attila. This, naturally, according to German reasoning, marks out the holder of the name as the hereditary claimant to the independent throne, which will be one of the results of this war for Hungary.



FRENCH ADMIT LOSING TRENCHES

War Office Tells of Capture of Section of Defenses by Germans Near Hallebeke.

ADVANCES MADE ELSEWHERE Germans Yield Eight Hundred Yards of First Line of Trenches Near Carancy—More Artillery Fighting.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—(2:45 p. m.)—The French official statement, given out today, concedes the losing of certain trenches to the Germans, but otherwise claims advances for the forces of the republic.

Advances have been made in Belgium, and near Lens the French progressed 800 yards. Near the Meuse there has been slight progress, and a German attack in upper Alsace was driven back. The French lost trenches to the Germans near Ypres.

The text of the communication follows: "In Belgium we have continued to advance. To the west of Lombardsyde we are actually at the foot of the sand dunes, on which the enemy has established his line of resistance. At a point south of Ypres we have lost a section of trenches near Hallebeke."

"In the region of Lens, near Carancy, the enemy yielded under our attacks 800 yards of first line trenches."

"In the valley of the Aisne river and in Champagne there has been intermittent artillery fighting, which was particularly severe in the vicinity of Rheims and around Perthes. Here the enemy directed his artillery fire especially against the positions to the west of Perthes, conquered and occupied to us."

"On the heights of the Meuse there has been slight progress by our troops along the entire front."

In the Vosges the enemy bombarded the railroad station at St. Die, but the railroad service has not been interrupted. "In upper Alsace, to the northeast of Strassburg, a counter attack of the Germans was repulsed."

Attempt to Kidnap Youth is Foiled

TORRINGTON, Wyo., Dec. 28.—(Special.)—An attempt by Mrs. Marie Angleton of Grand Island, Neb., aided by her son, John Nolan, and her niece, Mrs. Annie Edwards, both of Scott's Bluffs, Neb., to kidnap Mrs. Angleton's grandson, Harley Cannon, aged 14, who is living with Frank J. Cannon, was frustrated by Sheriff Hayes after a wild automobile race which ended within half a mile of the Nebraska line. The Nebraska party were arrested and held in jail for several hours, pending a hearing before Court Commissioner C. P. Johnson in regard to guardianship of the child. The court decreed that Cannon should have custody of the child until he is 14 years old, an age at which the Wyoming law permits him to express a preference as to his guardianship, and thereafter Mrs. Angleton, Mrs. Edwards and Nolan were released, with a warning from the court not again to interfere with the child.

VILLA SUSPENDS ATTACK ON EBANO

Insurgent Chief's Army on the Gulf Coast Concentrates Efforts on Tuxpan.

GENERAL SITUATION IS GLOOMY Zapata and Villa Disagree Over Matter of Executing Former Federal—Gutierrez Still in Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—General Villa's forces have suspended their attacks on Ebano, near Tuxpan, and have concentrated their attack on the seaport of Tuxpan, where fighting is in progress today, according to advices to the State department.

Reports issued earlier today by the Carranza agency here, saying that General Gutierrez had resigned and left Mexico City were contradicted by dispatches to the State department from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City, who yesterday had a conference with Gutierrez.

The general situation as reflected in official dispatches, was viewed as not altogether encouraging. Friction is regarded as apparent between the Zapata element and the Gutierrez-Villa faction. Thus far, however, it has not resulted in any serious break.

The chief trouble seems to have arisen over the question of execution and punishment of former federals. Gutierrez and Villa have been in favor of suspending the executions and giving some federals an opportunity to join their cause. Zapata, now at Cuernavaca, is represented as opposed to that, as is General Palafox, minister of the interior in the Gutierrez cabinet and chief spokesman for Zapata.

Compromise Suggested. A compromise has been suggested, whereby former federals will be given fair trials. They also would be prohibited from joining the Gutierrez-Villa army.

The American government has found that both Gutierrez and Villa look with favor on its suggestion for a general amnesty for political offenders, but that the Zapata element seems irreconcilably opposed to it.

The situation is expected to develop further at the national convention called for January 1 in Mexico City, when a new provisional president will be chosen.

Only meager advices are in the possession of the State department as to the military activity of the Carranza forces, but latest dispatches say that Zapata forces have advanced to Soledad, near Vera Cruz and in co-operation with Villa forces are operating in the vicinity of Tuxpan and are driving the Carranza troops to the southeastern portion of Mexico.

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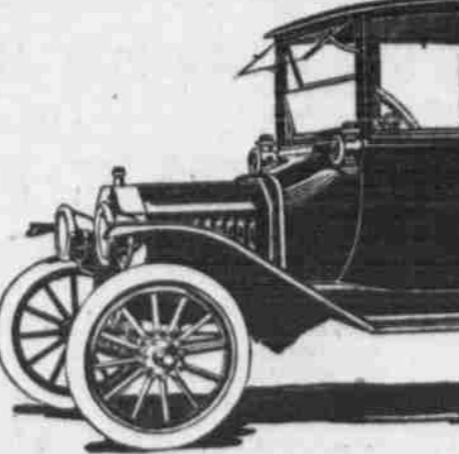
Wilson is Selecting Members of Federal Trade Commission

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—President Wilson expects to send to the senate this week nominations of the five members of the federal trade commission.

It was said at the White House today that while he has not finally chosen the commission, he has narrowed his list of eligibles down from 30 to a few men. Among the men whom the president is understood to be now considering are Governor West of Oregon, Joseph E. Davis, commissioner of corporations; Albert D. Norton, a St. Louis lawyer and former progressive candidate for governor of Missouri; Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; George F. Peabody, a New York banker and business man; Edward N. Hurley of Chicago, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and an expert on foreign trade, particularly in South America; former Attorney General Thomas S. Fisher of Georgia, former Governor Ansel of South Carolina, and Governor Hodges of Kansas.

Millionaire Fish is Again on Trial

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Joseph Fish, millionaire fire insurance adjuster, who was acquitted on a charge of arson Christmas eve, was placed on trial again today on another arson charge. Twelve veniremen were sworn and adjournment taken for a week.



The Ford Sedan is a car of high class in appearance and appointments. All the luxurious conveniences you desire in a family car. It carries five passengers most comfortably. The seats are very restful, and splendidly upholstered with cloth of the highest quality. Large doors give convenient entrance on either side. Large plate glass windows raised and lowered quickly give the car all the qualifications of the closed limousine for inclement weather, and plenty of fresh air when open. With high quality in detail is economy in maintenance. Ford Sedan \$975; Coupelet \$750; Town Car \$690; Touring Car \$490; Runabout \$440. All fully equipped, f. o. b. Detroit. On display and sale at 1916 Harney St. Buyers will share in profits if we sell at retail 300,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915

MAGYA DISTRICT IS BLOODY SCENE

Small Area is Bitterly Contested by the Austrian and Serbian Fighting Forces.

MUCH BATTLE UNDERGROUND Enemies Undermine Each Others' Trenches and Use Every Imaginable Means of Warfare to Reduce Men Engaged.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) MITROVICA, Hungary, Nov. 28.—The southern theater of the European war had its "Tiger" canal and west Flanders" in a terrain, the possession of which meant much to the adversaries. Before the Austro-Hungarian army could make headway against Serbia, it was necessary to take the Magya district, and before this could be invaded the Parania peninsula, in the "Bav" north of the Drina's mouth had to be taken.

The Austro-Hungarians first attacked the Serbia position in the Parania early in August and discovered that the undertaking was too costly. Then after a month contented themselves with what may be called a siege of the position. By the end of September it became more apparent than ever that the Parania and Magya would have to be cleared of Serbian troops and operations against the entrenchment and redoubts on the peninsula were resumed. Toward the end of October the Parania was finally occupied after a most desperate struggle, and from that time on the advance of the Austro-Hungarian troops, while slow, made steady headway, until Valjevo was in their hands, and Kragujevac, the last fortified position of the Serbs.

Furrowed with Trenches. The area of the Parania is approximately two and a half square miles. Today its level surface is furrowed by hundreds of miles of entrenchments, redoubts, bomb-proofs and covered passages from one trench to another. The locality has the appearance of a tremendous maze, and in some parts the impression is conveyed that a whole underground city had existed there at one time. Not a few of the trenches have been used as graves, for men and animals, but on the whole the entrenchments today have the appearance they had when still occupied by either Austro-Hungarian or Serb.

In many places the trenches are but fifteen yards apart, and in but a few instances they are separated by more than fifty yards—eloquent testimony of the severity of the struggle for their possession.

So well constructed were the trenches, shelter ditches and bomb-proof, that field artillery was useless, and so well defended were they by the Serbs that every attempt by the Austro-Hungarians to take them by infantry attack resulted in terrible slaughter. In the end a practice common in the wars of the middle ages had to be resorted to—counter mining.

The Serbs had entrenched themselves to a depth of from five to nine feet and dug tunnels from one position to another, and where this was not feasible, stout timber had been used to render the trenches safe against the field artillery of the Austrians. But the Austrian sappers and pioneers dug deeper tunnels at right angles to the Serbian trenches and parallels, through which their infantry would advance under cover of night. In this manner ground was gained one day, to be lost again, perhaps, the following day by a similar maneuver of the Serbs.

Struggle for Six Weeks. For about six weeks this really subterranean war was continued. It was ended by the bringing up of heavy mortar batteries by the Austrians. The resistance of the Serbs continued, however, as heretofore, their trenches had to be taken one by one, but this time artillery rendered

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fulfill their brave defense. Many of the Austrian shells fell into the Serbian trenches and killed or maimed every soldier in them. But a dash for the position by the Austrian infantry brought the usual hail of small arms and machine gun bullets, and added hundreds to the population of the vast metropolis that Parania has cost.

The determination of the Austro-Hungarians to take Parania was no less than the realization of the Serbs that with this position gone the fate of Magya, Serbia's richest district, would be sealed. The struggle therefore continued with unabated bitterness and finally was carried to the open country, beyond the peninsula. The resistance of the Serbs collapsed after their positions near the village of Carnabara had to be abandoned. By the time Valjevo had been taken by the Austrians the Serbs are said to have been completely demoralized.

Battle at Close Quarters. The Serbian entrenchments in the Parania peninsula start on the banks of the Save and extend from there a distance of about three miles, the trenches around Carnabara not included. Owing to swamps the terrain on which the battle raged is in some places not more than three-quarters of a mile wide. The Serbian trenches face northwest; the Austrian works in the opposite direction and most of the trenches show they have been used by Serbs and Austrians in turn. This is indicated by a transfer of the parapets from one side to another, some of the bricks—the material used generally—having been left where they were first placed by the Serbs.

Bomb proofs were constructed by digging a deep hole or trench and placing heavy beams and boards over it. Over these earth was then thrown, the whole providing a shelter against which the Austrians' field artillery was impotent. Concrete was not used, as has been claimed, but brick was employed in lining and retaining the walls of the deeper trenches and covered passages. All trenches and redoubts had connecting ditches and tunnels, and by means of them, the Serbs, and later the Austrians, were able to take troops from one part of the terrain to another without their being seen.

Everywhere the men adopted efforts to make themselves comfortable. Adjoining the trenches one finds small caves whose floor are still littered with straw and hay, upon which the men slept. While during the day it was fatal to show the location of a trench by the smoke of a fire over which food might be cooked, the men seem to have managed to get a warm meal at night. Many of the caves in the trenches show fireplaces. Usually a small hole in the surface provided a chimney. To prevent sparks being seen a piece of tin resting on four bricks was used as a chimney top. A large underground opening had at least four barber shops and three baths—used, it is supposed by the Serbian officers.

Gradually the Serb inhabitants of the Magya are returning to their ruined homes. Timidly they await the approach of a stranger, and then go on their way. Little is left of their stock. Here and there one sees porkers on the point of starvation and hundreds of hungry dogs waiting for the porkers to die. In Carnabara a lonely hen stood in the door of a ruined home and further on a few geese honked in terror. Even the pine trees whose fruit is said to be famous all over Europe, have not escaped the terrors of war. Some of the orchards were plowed up by artillery fire, while others supplied fire wood and trench pling.

DEATH RECORD. A. G. Jennings. JOPLIN, Mo., Dec. 28.—A. G. Jennings, who as a contractor built many of the railroads in the midwest during the last thirty years, died at his home here today, aged 80 years.

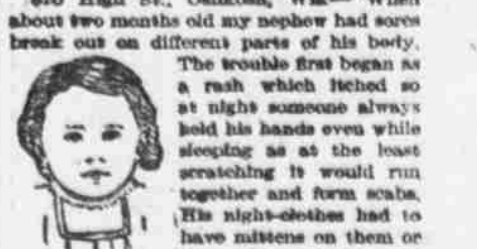
Five Persons Burn to Death. WINTERHAVEN, Pa., Dec. 28.—Harry Alvey, his wife and three children were burned to death early today, when fire destroyed their home near here.

Innocent Man Hanged in Chicago Twenty Years Ago

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—That an innocent man was executed here in 1901 when George H. Painter was hanged for the murder of Alice Martin, is the statement made in a letter received today by Chief of Police Gleason from a person signing himself "R. W. Baxter of Buffalo, Sangamon county, Illinois." The writer asked that Painter's relatives be found and promised to remove the stigma from the family. Painter's last words on the scaffold was a declaration that he was not guilty.

ECZEMA ON CHILD'S BODY

Began as Rash. Itched so Had to Hold His Hands While Sleeping. Clothing Irritated Trouble, Face and Scalp Covered. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.



870 High St., Oshkosh, Wis.—"When about two months old my nephew had severe break out on different parts of his body. The trouble first began as a rash which itched so at night someone always held his hands even while sleeping as at the least scratching it would run together and form scabs. His night-clothes had to have mastic on them or the scabs would be raw and bleeding by morning. His clothing or the bed clothes irritated the trouble. His face and scalp were covered. They called it eczema. "We tried different treatments but none cured him. At three years old we commenced the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We could see an improvement after the first month's treatment. It took nearly a year to effect a complete cure and he had anything like it since." (Signed) Mrs. F. Stouffer, Mar. 21, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail. Care for your hair with Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. They keep the scalp clean and free from dandruff, allay itching and irritation and promote natural hair-growing conditions when all else fails. Although Cuticura Soap (35c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c), are sold by druggists everywhere, a sample of each with 25-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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7% ON YOUR MONEY (GUARANTEED) HOME BUILDERS OF OMAHA

AMUSEMENTS. BRANDEIS Tonight, 8:30 P. M. AND WED. MASTERLING'S WORLD FAMOUS FAIRY FANTASY THE BLUE BIRD Original Company and Production

New Year's Attraction Friday and Saturday, Jan. 1 and 2 Matinee Each Day JOHN CORT PRESENTS

McINTYRE AND HEATH In a Massive Revival of Their Biggest Musical Comedy Success THE HAM TREE Company of 100 Special Ham Tree Orchestra

BOYD Douglas 1919 Tonight, Society Night, Added Attraction—Mrs. Eulalia Davis Turner in Songs Between Acts and Boyd Theatre Stock Co.

OMAHA'S FINEST GAYETY Daily Mat., 15-25-35c. Evenings, 15-25-35-75c. Here's a Brand New Show

RAY SAUVES This week: George Attraction—Mrs. Eulalia Davis Turner in Songs Between Acts and Boyd Theatre Stock Co.