

Friday Dress Goods Special

\$2.50 (56-inch) Worsted Suiting \$1.25 a yd.
An extraordinary value, all pure worsted of dark rich Oxford gray color, finished alike on both sides.
\$2.50, except Friday, it's \$1.25. This Special Price Friday Only.

Saturday Suit Sale--One Day Only

In Friday's paper will appear the announcement of the greatest value giving event of Suits in the 28 years of our business in Omaha. They are now on display in our 16th street window, and will be offered for this one day only.

Friday Bargains in Our Basement Ready-to-Wear Section

\$5.00 All Wool Skirts, navy and black, . . . \$3.98
\$4.00 All Wool Skirts, go Fr day at . . . \$2.98
All White Ratine Skirts, Friday . . . \$1.49
\$5.50 Crepe and Voile Dresses, now . . . \$2.75

THE STORE FOR SHIRTWAISTS
A FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY
One hundred waists of voile and linen and georgette crepe, sold for \$2.95 to \$6.50—Friday . . . 95c
There are all sizes.

FOR TOMORROW—FRIDAY—SECOND FLOOR
Exactly 33 summer Dresses of voile and net in stripes, figures and embroideries; worth \$6.50 to \$35.00—Friday . . . \$1.95

Thompson Belden & Co

HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

PRINCE OF LIPPE KILLS SELF

Grief Stricken When He Attacks Own Men Through Error.

AMERICAN WOMAN GETS NEWS

Lady Randolph Churchill Brings Information to England from Wife of Frederick William—Feared Kaiser's Wrath.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(1:50 p. m.)—Delayed in transmission.—Prince Frederick William of Lippe took his own life, following a mistake of his regiment, according to Lady Randolph Churchill, formerly Miss Jessie Jerome of New York, who has just arrived here from Germany, coming by way of Holland.

"The true story of the death of Prince Frederick William of Lippe," she said, "is that he committed suicide. He was commanding a German cavalry regiment before Liege on August 4, when his men in the darkness of evening nearly annihilated a German infantry regiment which had mistaken for Belgians. The prince shot himself fearing to face the anger of Emperor William. His widow, with whom I am acquainted, was informed of his death on August 14."

CARDINAL DELLA CHIESA CHOSEN POPE BY COLLEGE

(Continued from Page One.)

decorating the falling. The pontiff pronounced the apostolic benediction to the kneeling crowd below, and immediately afterward withdrew and entered his apartments.

It is asserted on good authority in Rome today that the new pope will appoint Cardinal Domenico Ferrata his secretary.

American Cardinals Late

According to a dispatch from Rome, dated at 2:50 yesterday afternoon, and received in New York early today, the White Star liner Canopic, bearing Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell to Rome, was not due at Naples until tomorrow. Therefore it is probable that neither of these two American cardinals participated in the election of the new pope.

Career of the New Pope

Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, who was today elected pope by the sacred college in succession to Pius X, who died August 20, was created a cardinal May 26, 1914. He is archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

He was born at Pegli in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1851, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1873. He served as secretary of the Nunciature in Spain from 1882 to 1887, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla.

He was appointed substitute secretary of state in 1901 and in 1907 he was elected

to the post of advisor to the holy office. In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid in succession to Monsignor Rinaldini, but this appointment was cancelled three days later. This incident had occurred just before he was made archbishop of Bologna.

When Monsignor Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the National democratic league, whose members advocated what is known as modernism in religion.

In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present pope issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the league.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last pope Benedict.

On his election to the papacy in 1740 Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna.

The choice falls on a cardinal of Italian birth, as was expected from tradition, and also from the disturbed conditions in Europe.

It was at the age of 24 that the new pope was ordained in the priesthood. He soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampolla, later secretary of state for Pope Leo XIII. When Cardinal Rampolla was made nuncio to Madrid, he took Monsignor Della Chiesa with him as secretary of the nunciature. On Cardinal Rampolla's return to Rome to become secretary of state for the Vatican, Monsignor Della Chiesa entered the secretariat of state as one of the "ministri" or minor officials, until 1901, when he was appointed substitute of the secretariat and also secretary of the office.

As secretary to the secretary of state Cardinal Della Chiesa was brought into notable prominence throughout the Catholic hierarchy, but his position was not at that time of cardinal rank. On the accession of Pope Pius X, Monsignor Della Chiesa continued in the secretariat until December 16, 1907, when the pope gave him a noted promotion to the position of archbishop of the important See of Bologna.

For seven years he administered the See of Bologna with notable success, until in May last, Pope Pius X named him among thirteen members of the hierarchy to receive the red hat. Archbishop Dign of Quebec was among the other cardinals named at that time, the others being prelates of Spain, France, Austria, Germany and Italy.

The full title of the new pope, in addition, to Benedict XV, will be Pope, Bishop of Rome and Successor to St. Peter, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Sovereign of the Temporal Dominion of the Holy Roman Church.

Many Pilots Collisions

Fred Tenney, the former big league manager and first baseman, is still playing ball. He is running the Pilgrim team in the composition of college stars and is considered a powerful attraction. McGushie of Harvard is one of the pitchers.

PEASANTS CAUGHT IN BLAZING WOODS

Tragic Feature of Sunday's Battle on the Road from St. Quentin to La Fere.

SCOTS SHOW THEIR METTLE

Highland Regiments Lose Heavily in Action, But Make Their Mark Against the Fiercely Charging Germans.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.)
By HAROLD ASHTON.
Special correspondent New York World and London Daily News.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 2.—(Delayed.)—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—St. Quentin is raging with battle. Heavy fighting, which began there Saturday, continued yesterday and was recommenced at dawn this morning. In a dense wood between St. Quentin and La Fere a number of people had taken refuge, peaceful peasantry for the most part. The wood was raided by a band of German cavalry, and though the white flag was hoisted on the outskirts it was not taken the slightest notice of. The undergrowth was as dry as tinder when the order was given to fire it. This was done, and in a few moments the wood was one huge raging fiery flame, roaring wildly. A priest of the Red Cross, who has struggled through from this desperate neighborhood, told me this tale in the gray hours of day this morning.

"What happened to the people there," I asked.

"What happened the good God alone knows," said he, as the sorrows of it drove tears in torrents down his honest face.

I was out very early today on the road to Abbeville and before I was turned back I heard the clamor of fighting around St. Quentin. High overhead in the sweeping mist I heard the wispish hum of an aeroplane. It was flying southward. Telegrams published this afternoon in Boulogne report, as I have already mentioned, of the fierce fighting around St. Quentin.

The Highland regiments and particularly the Argyll Sutherland, who came fresh into fight the other day, are reported to have done wonderful things with that dauntless courage which has ever marked their fighting and which will add fresh laurels to the monument of their splendid bravery in face of appalling odds. Their loss has been heavy, but they have been able to give even more than they received.

ALLIES ABANDON VALLEY OF MEUSE TO THE INVADERS

(Continued from Page One.)

is engaging the allies, knows precisely where their first line is drawn, and the purpose of the censorship is only to suppress facts which might enlighten the enemy.

The brief official bulletin of last night is the first word the British people have received from their government concerning the present battle. The last previous bulletin was Field Marshal Kitchener's statement, issued Sunday night, throwing a welcome light on the previous four days' battle, which ended Saturday, and which reflected the greatest credit on the censorship and discipline of the British army.

Strange Air of Confidence

In spite of the fact that the French capital has been removed to Bordeaux and that the German army of the west is within thirty miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, a strange air of confidence prevails today among the allies. The general feeling seems to be the German attack is wearing itself out in hammering away at the allies' lines, which give, but do not break.

President Poincare has issued a proclamation to his people, telling them that military necessity alone has led him to remove his government to Bordeaux.

Military experts agree that Paris will soon be the pivot of the hostile forces operating in the area of the west. Even the downfall of the French capital is not expected to end these operations.

The feeling of confidence is greatly increased by the news of the great victory of the Russians in Galicia. Reports from Petrograd (St. Petersburg), tell of the entry of Russians into Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. These appear credible, as news of the defeat of the Austrians in that district has been received from several sources.

Like Two Hundred Miles Long

The battle of Lemberg was one of the greatest ever fought. Evidently it resulted in a decisive and perhaps overwhelming defeat of the Austrians. The battle line extended over 200 miles, and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged.

According to an official dispatch received by Emperor Nicholas from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, the victory was won after seven days of fighting. The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final desperate assault on the Russian center, which was held by General Ruzsky.

The Austrian army in Galicia was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland.

Their plans, however, met with a series of disasters, ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian center.

German Capture La Fere

In the west the line now held by the left flank of the allied armies in the valley of the Oise runs diagonally from a point northeast of Paris to Compiègne and thence through Noyon (fourteen miles northeast by north of Compiègne) to LaFere.

LaFere, one of the weaker of the French fortresses, evidently is in the hands of the Germans. Farther east and north the allied armies apparently hold their own in the neighborhood of Leon and Rethel (twenty-four miles northeast of Rheims). The right of the allies rests on the fortified Franco-German frontier.

The names of the British who fell in the four days' battle last week will not be announced until they have been communicated to relatives. The heavy loss of officers in proportion to the men is the story of the officers refused to take cover, as they insist that the men shall. The west coast of Belgium and the west coast of northern France are free from Germans. Many Americans are crossing

FRENCH ADVANCE INTO BELGIUM—A troop of French cavalry riding into Gembloux on the way to the front during the third week of the war.



The channel to the continent, determined to see something of the war at any risk.

Light from French Report

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British people continue to accept with stoicism the lack of news concerning the operations of the British army on the continent. The government has repeatedly assured the public that all news consistent with the nation's interest would be given out and the people are accepting that assurance. The French official reports throw further light on the operations than those of the British. The French reports say the action on the right of the northern wing has resulted in checking the Germans for a time. The inference plainly is that the Germans are employing all their forces in an enveloping movement against the allies left wing. That part of the allied army is retiring to the south and west indicates that the Germans have not yet outflanked them. Apparently the Germans have abandoned the west of Belgium to pour all their forces toward the road for Paris.

WILHELM'S HOST CAPTURES AMIENS AFTER A BATTLE

(Continued from Page One.)

Reports that they are preparing to attack Antwerp are not believed here, because there seems to be no dominating strategic reason for such a move. Military experts agree that the Germans are unlikely to waste more than a screening body to prevent a serious Belgian sortie against their line of communication. The occupation of Brussels probably was a demonstration for its moral relief, but an assault on Antwerp, it is considered, would be a side issue with little effect on the main plan of campaign it would be useless expenditure of men and energy.

There may be a strong method in the gradual retreat and compelling the Germans to make repeated, costly attacks while the allies keep a compact front before their last line of defenses.

Three million Frenchmen are under arms to defend Paris. They still have confidence in the ultimate result of the war. The list of killed, wounded and missing British officers from the crack regiments which were engaged in the four days' battle of last week brings mourning to many noble and aristocratic homes. This however is the price of war, which the country appears willing to pay.

FIVE BUILDINGS ARE BURNED AT GARNER

GARNER, Ia., Sept. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Fire that broke out in Peck implement company's barn in the rear of their building on Main street about 1 o'clock this morning, destroyed five buildings in the business section, entailing a loss of \$30,000. The buildings destroyed by fire were the Peck barn, Peck's two mercantile buildings, Hugh implement stock, part of which was saved; Katter building, occupied by Armentrout's grocery and china store, and apartments above.

HERRICK DECIDES TO STAY

12:05 a. m.—The diplomatic corps, excepting the embassy of the United States, accompanied the government to Bordeaux.

The American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, has decided to remain in Paris, and this course has been warmly commended by the ministry of foreign affairs, because the representative of the most powerful neutral government will be able, should the occasion arise, to serve the French as well as his own people.

Mr. Herrick's reasons for remaining, in substance, are that he can better look after the several thousand Americans who stay in Paris. They are principally permanent residents in business or persons of moderate means, unable to leave conveniently. He also feels that he can better protect American business interests, among them several American banks and banking agencies, with deposits of Americans. These would have transferred their cash elsewhere had not the ambassador remained.

Another reason that determined Mr. Herrick to stay was the possibility that he might, as the representative of the United States, serve human interests regardless of any belligerent and express the views and feeling of the American government and people.

Mr. Herrick asked Washington on Friday last if he was instructed to stay, giving at the same time his opinion that he ought to stay. Secretary of State

Bryan replied that Mr. Herrick might remain.

The American minister has sent J. W. Garrett, minister to Argentina; Louis A. Suedorf of New York, third secretary of the embassy, and Captain Parker, military attaché, to be with the French government at Bordeaux, with the approval of Mr. Bryan.

The American embassy is now charged with British, Russian, Japanese, Serbian, German and Austrian affairs in Paris and it is probable that the embassy will have its telegrams and mails delivered in any event, owing to the diplomatic exemptions. Mrs. Herrick, who has been ill, but is now recovering, will also remain in Paris.

Stratford Man Buys Big Cheyenne Farm

SIDNEY, Neb., Sept. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Oscar Lund of Stratford, Ia., today bought the Saint George farm, four miles east of here, consisting of 2,300 acres, for \$125,000. The deal was made through the Swenson Land company. The new purchaser intends to make many improvements and will stock it with the best dairy cattle and break up all the land.

RENT A PIANO

\$350
A Month and up
STEINWAY, STEGER & SONS, EMERSON, CHASE, WAGNER, STECK, VOSE & SONS, ARION, SCHMOLLER & MUELLER.
Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co.
1811-13 Farnam, Doug. 1623.

BANK OF FRANCE WILL BE MOVED

(Continued from Page One.)

Many families left for the west today, taking with them household necessities. These refugees from the capital have been forced to make a very long detour because the railroads are encumbered with military trains.

The railroad lines out of Paris to the north have virtually ceased running trains, owing to fears of possible raids by German cavalry.

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Fresh Fighting On Near Malines City

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(5:50 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that fresh fighting is taking place near Malines, Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuters' Telegraph company telegraphs that last week 1,500 Austrian soldiers, belonging to the heavy sledge artillery corps of Trieste, passed through Cologne, on their way to the western theater of war.

The correspondent's authority for this statement is a Hollander, who has just returned to Amsterdam from Cologne. The journey of these Austrian troops lasted four days and the soldiers brought their own sledge material with them.

Cured of Indigestion

Mrs. Sadie P. Clawson, Indiana, Pa., was bothered with indigestion. "My stomach pained me night and day," she writes. "I would feel bloated and have headache and belching after eating. I also suffered from constipation. My daughter had used Chamberlain's Tablets and they did her so much good that she gave me a few doses of them and insisted upon my trying them. They helped me as nothing else has done." For sale by all dealers.—Advertisement.

THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE

In this age there are few who do not recognize the economic value of life insurance. Most persons can recall specific instances where practically all that remained for the widow and children was the proceeds of a life insurance policy. Such examples are not rare ones and as they occur, they present forcible illustrations of some of the economic benefits of life insurance. It is not only that the individuals comprising the family in such cases are better housed, better fed and better clothed, but there is a far more important factor, namely the mother is enabled to keep her children together and the family unit is not entirely destroyed. This phase of life insurance has not been emphasized enough nor given the attention which its importance warrants. Protect the family now by insuring in

THE MIDWEST LIFE

N. Z. SNELL, PRESIDENT
A NEBRASKA STOCK COMPANY
SELLING NON-PARTICIPATING LIFE INSURANCE ONLY
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, LINCOLN.

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CITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
GENERAL AGENTS: GEORGE CROCKER,
F. A. FINNEY AND H. J. KRISCHSTEIN

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Next Sunday,
September 6th,
The Bee
will publish
something
of interest
to every Bee reader.

Watch the

Want Ad Section.
Everybody Reads Bee Want Ads.

AMUSEMENTS.

"OMAHA'S FUN CENTER"
Gayety Daily Mat. 10-25-50
THE CORP-PED GUS FAY and
DUFOUR COMEDY.
GAYETY GIRLS Burlesque
Harry K. Morton, Zella Russell, Pecky & McCloud, Miss Willette Whitaker, Kiamer & Morton, Australian Woodchoppers, Charles Yule, Fred Munier & Co., Libby & Barton, Exclusive Animated Photographs.

Opheum
Dorcas 49c
Flora 50c
ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE
This week: Bob Matthews, Al Shayne & Co., Trovato, Miss Willette Whitaker, Kiamer & Morton, Australian Woodchoppers, Charles Yule, Fred Munier & Co., Libby & Barton, Exclusive Animated Photographs.

BRANDEIS Tonight, 8:30.
ANNETTE KELLERMAN
IN NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER.
Prices: Matinee, 10c-25c; Evening, 25c.

Three Days, Beginning Sunday, Sept. 6th
Maline Monday, Labor Day.
"MILESTONES"
The Sensation of Europe and America.

Lake Manawa

DANCING,
BOATING,
ROLLER COASTER
AND MANY
OTHER ATTRACTIONS.
Park Closes Labor Day Evening,
at 11 P. M.

BASE BALL

Omaha vs. Topeka
SOURCE PARK.
Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4,
Friday, Sept. 4, Ladies' Day
Games called 3 P. M.

"Where Everybody Goes"
15th and Kamey—DAILY
HIPP FROM 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Today and Tomorrow
Jesse L. Leaky presents the favorite
Juvenile Star—TEOS W. BOSS, in
THE ONLY SON.
Exhibit starts promptly at 10, 11:15,
12:30, 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 7:45,
and Wed. MARY PICKFORD in
THE NAGLE'S MATCH.

Everyone Needs

The Great War Manual

In it you will find over 1,300 indexed facts and places and personalities connected with the stupendous conflict now shaking Europe and the world.

THE OMAHA BEE

will send you a copy today, bound in strong cloth, full of maps and pictures and data about the war. This great War Manual has been prepared by the Editors of The World's Work, which is a guarantee of its unquestioned authority.

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In addition to a Perfect Fit, I give you the latest style, the newest fabrics and expert shape retaining workmanship at moderate prices.

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LINCOLN, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

Lincoln Beachey in Looping the Loop, Upside Down and Startling Drop Flying.
Three Harness and Two Running Races Daily.
Patrick Conway's Band, Indian Village, Vaudeville, Fireworks, Etc.
BOOST NEBRASKA BY ATTENDING THE BIG FAIR.
JOSEPH ROBERTS, President. W. R. MELLOR, Secretary.