

ALLIES ADOPT NEW TACTICS

GERMAN VICTORY FORCES A CHANGE OF FRONT—MASSING OF TROOPS BEGUN.

ATTITUDE IS DEFENSIVE

Fate of France Depends on Ability of Combined Armies to Prevent Further Inroads by Invaders—Namur Already in Their Hands.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

London.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Rueter Telegraph company by the way of Amsterdam gives the official announcement that the Austrian government on Tuesday handed his passports to the Japanese ambassador.

London.—Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, making his first speech at a private meeting of the house of lords, prepared the British public for the possibility of a prolonged war, which would impose a considerable strain upon the nation.

It is understood that four-fifths of the 2,000 British casualties were incurred during the retreat of the British column. No list of the casualties has been published and the public suspense is very great.

Denied in Paris. The question of what has happened at Namur has not yet been clearly defined. The German report alleges that the town and five forts have fallen, but in Paris it is denied that the forts have been taken.

According to the British official news bureau there has been no further general engagement in the great battle.

The French war office announces that the Germans have assumed the offensive in the north against the new position taken up by the allies. Another German attack on Malines has been repulsed and German cavalry has penetrated as far as the Touching-Roubaix district, near Lille.

The French extreme right has fallen back to a position between St. Die and Luneville, where it rests on the great fortified position of Belfort and Epinal.

The public has still to wait for any important details of the recent battle, but according to the story published in the Daily Telegraph two British army corps were opposed by two German corps and a cavalry division for thirty-six hours, and the casualties represent about 3 per cent of those engaged and therefore were not heavier than might have been expected.

An Official Version.

The French war office has issued the following announcement: "The commander in chief, requiring all the available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of occupied territory. Muhlhausen has again been evacuated.

A new battle is in progress between Maubege, department of the Nord, and Donon, in Central Vosges. On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily, in order to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity.

Massing of Troops.

"West of the Meuse, as a result of orders issued on Sunday by the commanding chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line to take up the defensive are massed as follows:

"The French and British troops occupy a front passing near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

"East of the Meuse, our troops have regained their original positions, commanding the roads out of the great forest of Ardennes.

"To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but Gen. Joffre stopped pursuit so as to reestablish his front along the line decided upon Sunday. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The Sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

"In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne de Nancy and the other from the south of Luneville. The engagement which began yesterday (Monday) continues at the time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy, as it was yesterday.

Brilliant Attack Executed.

"The Fifteenth corps, which suffered heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed part of one of the two armies. It executed a brilliant counter attack in the valley of the Vesouze. The attitude of the troops was splendid, ef-



ADMIRAL BRIDGEMAN Admiral Sir F. C. Bridgeman of the British navy is one of King George's veteran officers who is seeing active service once more.

facing all memories of their conduct on August 20.

"Notwithstanding the fatigue of the three days' battle and the losses they have undergone, the morale of the troops is excellent and they are anxious to resume the fighting. The outstanding incident on Sunday was the fight between Algerian and Senegalese riflemen and the Prussian guard. Our African soldiers hurled themselves with unbridled fury on this solid body and the attack became a hand to hand combat in which the guard suffered heavily. The German emperor's uncle, Gen. Prince Adalbert, was killed and his body taken to Charleroi.

"Our arms will continue their magnificent effect, in the knowledge that they are fighting in the cause of civilization. All France follows the struggle calmly and with strong heart. The sons of France are supported by the heroic Belgians, who have recaptured Malines, and the courageous English army. Meanwhile the Russians are marching along the roads of West Prussia and the invasion of Germany is progressing.

"In the north detachments of German cavalry, which appeared Sunday in the neighborhood of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing, were observed yesterday near Douai. This cavalry cannot advance much farther without the risk of falling into English lines, which have been reinforced by the French troops."

Russians Push Forward. London.—The French embassy in London issued the following statement:

"The movement which was begun yesterday by order of the commander in chief was continued today without successful opposition by the enemy. It is confirmed that a Prussian corps of guards were roughly handled in the recent fighting. They were attacked by Algerian riflemen and in the hand to hand fighting which ensued the Germans suffered heavily.

"The attacks against Nancy have failed. "The Russians are resolutely pushing forward their offensive movement in Galicia and have routed two divisions of Austrian cavalry."

Resuming the Offensive. London, Aug. 25.—The Germans in the north appear to be resuming the offensive, according to an official statement sent from Paris by the Rueter correspondent. The statement adds, however, that this movement was stopped by the French army in conjunction with the British yesterday.

The Belgian troops, making a surprise sortie from Antwerp, drove the German advance guard beyond Malines. Fugitives Arriving. Western Newspaper Union News Service. Maastricht, Holland, Aug. 25, via London.—Fugitives from Belgium continue to arrive here. Many of them are slightly wounded. The total number of these fugitives is now nearly 7,000, and those who are being cared for in sheds. Those who have made their way here during the last few days are mostly from the vicinity of Malines. There has arrived also a large number of Belgian farmers, who consider it is no longer safe to stay on their lands. They say that the treatment of Belgians by the Germans has been none too good, but the opinion prevails here that this treatment is due to overt acts on the part of the peasants. Many of the refugees at Maastricht fought in 1870 and 1871.

Namur Has Fallen. Berlin, Aug. 25, by Wireless to the Associated Press, by way of Nauen, Germany, and Sayville, L. I.—An official announcement made public here today says that the city of Namur and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the four other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

SITUATION ACUTE IN THE BALKANS

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE A TOPIC OF MUCH INTEREST THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

LIKELY TO ASSIST GERMANY

Presence of Hundreds of Missionaries in Ottoman Empire Warns Action Should Hostilities Begin—Italy Would Be Forced to Join France and Great Britain.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

An acute situation has arisen in the Balkan states over the possible entry of Turkey into the European war, according to official advices to the American government from various sources.

Turkey has not yet given Great Britain, France and Russia a satisfactory explanation of the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. When it was first reported that Turkey had purchased these vessels Great Britain, France and Russia demanded that the crews of the two ships be repatriated immediately. Today's dispatches revealed that German crews were still aboard the cruisers.

Many Washington diplomats familiar with the situation consider it practically certain that should Turkey side with Germany and Austria, Italy would abandon her position of neutrality and join Great Britain, France, Russia and Serbia, who could count also upon the assistance of Bulgaria and Greece.

Quiet Mobilization. Both Greece and Bulgaria are under martial law, with their armies mobilized along the frontiers watching Turkey's movements. The troops of the Ottoman empire are quietly mobilizing without public order to that effect. Italy's order for mobilization on August 27 is believed here to be due to some extent to Turkey's military activities.

LONG, GRIM FIGHT SAYS KITCHENER

British War Chief Appears Before the House of Lords and Makes First Speech as Minister of War.

London.—In his first speech as minister of war, Lord Kitchener outlined to the house of lords the situation as he sees it. Below are given extracts from his speech:

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our empire, and undoubtedly considerable sacrifice to our people will be entailed. These will be willingly borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world, and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country.

Troops Display Gallantry. "Our expeditionary force has taken the field on the French northwest frontier and advanced in the neighborhood of Mons (in Belgium).

"Our troops already have been for thirty-six hours in contact with the superior forces of the German invader. During that time they maintained the best traditions of the British soldier and behaved with the utmost gallantry. The movements that they have been called on to exert have been those which demand the greatest steadiness of a soldier and skill in the commanders."

Lord Kitchener alluded to Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons, that the British troops had greatly aided the French and had been able to maintain their positions in the face of fierce German attacks. He said he had sent a telegram to Sir John French the commander of the British expeditionary force, reading as follows: "Congratulations to the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Casualties Will Be Large. Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater casualties than any campaign that Great Britain's army was engaged in.

"We know how deeply the French people appreciate and value the prompt action," Lord Kitchener continued, "that we have been able to afford them at the very outset of the war, not only giving in moral and material support, but our troops must also prove a factor of high military significance in restricting the sphere and determining the duration of hostilities."

MALINES BOMBARDED. London, Aug. 25.—An Antwerp dispatch to the Rueter Telegram company says that early this morning a force of 2,000 Germans bombarded Malines (Mechlin), fourteen miles south-east of Antwerp. Two hundred houses were partially destroyed and the church tower was damaged. The Belgians made an energetic counter attack and drove the Germans back as far as Vilverde, to the south.



ADMIRAL JELlicoe Admiral Jellicoe who has been placed in supreme command of all the British home fleets.

SUMMARY OF THE BELGIUM FIGHTING

Namur, the Belgian fortress, has fallen into German hands, according to an announcement made by the official press bureau in London. Details of the fighting around the fortress were not given, but the English newspapers regard the fall as inexplicable.

Berlin dispatches say five of the forts of Namur and the city itself have fallen and the capture of the remaining four forts is imminent. A reverse to the forces of the allies is generally admitted by the English and French newspapers, which say today's news is "decidedly bad."

While plainly expressing disappointment at the failure of their forces, they declare the retrograde movement toward the line of strong defensive works near the frontier has been carried out in good order. It is assumed that the allies are falling back on their first line of defensive works running from Maubeuge in a southeasterly direction by way of Hirson, Mesieres, Montmedy, Verdun, St. Mihiel, Toul and Epinal, all of which are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works such as Ayville, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Lianville, Girouville and Jouy-Sous-Les-Cotes. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications from St. Quentin, in the north through Laon and Reims, to the great entrenched camp at Chalons.

The English newspapers declare that both the English and Russians are determined to "fight to a finish," whatever the outlook may be at present. They say the possession of Namur was vital for Germany and that it was a "fine stroke for the Germans to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies."

In other parts of Belgium fighting is still in progress and a report from Ostend says 30,000 Germans have attacked Malines, thirteen miles from Antwerp.

Charleroi has also been the scene of hot fighting, this time between the French and German troops, and a fresh encounter is believed to have begun there today. Twenty-five thousand Germans have been surrounded between Courtrai and Anseghem, according to an Ostend dispatch to the London Daily Express.

Brussels has been left by the main body of German troops, who have proceeded on their way to the front.

ADVANCE DESCRIBED. German Soldiers Sweep Along Without Check.

London, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Mons, Belgium, to the Daily Telegram describes the operations of the German forces.

"The German advance," it says, "was like a great river bursting its banks. As soon as the Belgians retired to the entrenched camp at Antwerp the German horde swept over the country without check, west toward Ghent and south toward Mons."

"The Germans are committed to a great turning movement. They are striving to hold the French along the Meuse between Namur and Dinant, while the armies to the west of that river are marching southward along a front many miles wide.

"One army threatens Mons, with the object of penetrating the French frontier and descending on Maubeuge and Valenciennes, another army is advancing toward the line extending from Tournai, capital of the Belgian department of Hainault, to Courtrai, which covers the city of Lille.

"I came south in the hope of seeing fighting at Charleroi. At Lessines the local authorities were disarming all civilians, so that the approaching Germans would have no excuse for violence. All around were refugees hurrying to, recover the Germans.

TO SHOW EXPENSES.

Board of Control to Issue Report on State Institutions.

Ex-Governor Holcomb, Henry G. Gerdes and Judge Howard Kennedy of the state board of control are planning to issue a biennial report that will be more complete than any report heretofore issued by state officers in Nebraska. It was customary for the old board of public lands and buildings to issue statements from heads of state institutions showing how much was spent for maintenance, repairs, salary and wages and a few other purposes, but no itemized statement was obtainable unless some curious person went to the state auditor's books and scanned the list of vouchers and dove into the pigeon holes and examined each voucher.

The biennial report of the board of control will show what money was spent for. It will not go so far as boards in some other states and give each item of expense and the name of the person to whom the money was paid, but it will show in its report a list of items numbering from 25 to 30 for each institution, so it will be possible to see at a glance how much money was spent at each institution for sugar, how much for tea, clothing, shoes, electrical supplies, fuel, meats and groceries. What state money is actually spent for is what the people have been anxious to know. The forthcoming report of the board of control will disclose this. It will be of value to the board in comparing the cost of one institution with another institution, different conditions of course being considered.

The legislative reference bureau is sending out questionnaires to the clerks of all the cities and towns of the state asking for detailed information on the municipal affairs of the town. Some of the information has been secured and published in tabulated form in the reference book on Nebraska municipalities.

The bureau is seeking to keep this tabulation up to date and also to secure additional information. Some of the new questions asked in the blank are: "What is the income from the occupation tax, the rate and the amount? Is question of liquor license an issue in your city? Do you have municipal milk inspection? What method is used in handling garbage? What interest does your town take in rural conditions? How many miles of paving and of what material?" The book on Nebraska municipalities, recently published, is now being sent out to the clerks of the various towns and villages.

Southwestern Nebraska has been bothered more by the Hessian fly during the last spring and fall than since the outbreak of 1904-5, in spite of the abnormally dry weather of the past four seasons, a condition generally unfavorable to the fly, says a bulletin put out by the Nebraska agricultural experiment station. The area affected extends westward to a broken line extending from the western edge of Holt county, through the center of Greeley county passing south-westward through Sherman county, the edge of Dawson and cutting through Frontier county to the southwest corner of Red Willow county. The most seriously affected district includes the counties of Richardson, Nemaha, Johnson, Pawnee and southern Gage, where there are many flies in the wheat stubble at the present time.

The railway commission has authorized the Antelope Mutual Telephone company of Elgin to give an additional 5 per cent discount on farm phones if rental is paid six months in advance. The company now gives a discount of 25 cents a month if paid one month in advance. The Loup Valley Independent Telephone company is allowed to make a charge of 35 cents a month for desk telephones. The Nebraska Telephone company at Atkinson has been authorized to cancel grounded circuit rates.

As a result of the equalization of land values in nine counties the state board of assessment has slightly increased the total assessed valuation of the state. The total this year is \$472,263,935, an increase of \$1,572,621 over last year. The state levy is the same as last year, 7.80 mills on the dollar valuation. This is as high as the law permits to be levied unless the Sheldon law was resorted to. That law permits an extra levy of one mill for the redemption of outstanding state warrants.

Treatment of mad dog bites and other forms of rabies will be attempted at the state bacteriological laboratory, if the people of the state are willing to foot the comparatively insignificant bill connected with extending the department. An announcement made by the state board of health says that some idea of the saving may be gained if all persons will submit list of amounts expended by them at any time for treatment at the Pasteur institute, Chicago.

The state railway commission has decided to permit the Lincoln Telephone company to establish new rates at Harvard. At a hearing the commission decided to give the company six months to make contemplated improvements. If at the end of that time conditions are not satisfactory the restraints may make further protest. The company will charge \$5 and \$2.50 for business phones, \$3 and \$2 for residences, \$1.25 and \$1.75 for two-party residence phones and the company has permission to cut out four-party lines.

School Dress Adorned With Smocking



NOW that mothers are looking about for something novel, or at least for some new touches in school dresses for little girls, the return to fashion of smocking will be welcome. Light dresses of woolen fabrics must be prepared for the cool days of autumn when the little miss begins another year in the schoolroom. Smocking is a form of needlework easily done and especially appropriate to children's clothes. By means of it little garments can be shaped and held in to the figure at the necessary positions. It is not adapted to wash fabrics, but is especially effective on lightweight woollens.

A little dress is pictured here well designed for little girls from eight to thirteen years old. It is fuller in the skirt and sleeves than the majority of dresses designed for such youthful misses. The fullness is provided by smocking and tucks laid in the material. In addition to these there are single box plaits outlining a panel in the back and front, and on the underarm seams. These plaits extend to the band of smocking which heads the short skirt. The panels are finished with a band of smocking at the neck and another across the breast. Midway between these two bands a single row of smocking forms the material into two puffs. These puffs are further decorated with small French knots.

The body of the dress is adjusted to the figure also by parallel tucks on each side of the panels. They extend from the shoulder to the normal waist line. The bottom of the skirt is finished with a group of narrow tucks six in number, above the hem.

The shoulders are long, drooping over the top of the sleeves. The sleeves are somewhat longer than three-quarter length, with their ample fullness confined at the bottom by a band of smocking and a plain cuff of the same fabric as the dress.

With this dress is worn a round collar of val lace and organdie. Small cuffs to match are placed over the bands on the sleeves.

There is nothing so appropriate for decorating children's clothes as needlework, and the return to favor of old fashioned smocking, which is easily done, introduces a welcome new feature in fall dresses for little girls.

Two Pretty and Popular Neckpieces



THE liking for the flaring collar has resulted in many modifications of the original design patterned after the medic collar. Combinations of the flaring collar and small vestee made of organdie, lace, or net are endless in variety. Then there are the combinations of the flaring collar and revers to be worn with blouses or coats. In many of these only the back of the collar has been left, the flare at the sides being dispensed with. With the advance of the season this particular development of the medic collar has increased its popularity.

In the picture a neckpiece with the back flare and revers is shown made of organdie, trimmed with valenciennes edging. It is decorated with two rows of hem-stitching, one of them fastening the lace to the organdie. The collar is supported by four very fine wires at the back, and the revers show a decoration of tiny covered buttons at one side. This is a dainty and easily laundered neckpiece which will give an up-to-date touch to the blouse or little coat with which it is worn.

A vestee of net, finished with plaited ruffles, one of which forms the standing collar, is shown in the second design. It is held in place about the waist with an elastic band, and fastens down the front with clasps concealed under small covered buttons. The short ruffle designed to stand up about the neck is supported by collar stays of wire.

This vestee is to be worn under blouses of silk or other material in one-piece dresses, and is very useful for the summer tourist for freshening for traveling gown and supplying a touch of white at the throat.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

COOL AND HANDY GARMENT

Envelope Chemise Has Much to Recommend, It Especially During the Hot Weather.

Never was a handier little garment designed than the envelope chemise, and certainly there was never a bit of underwear more comfortable. They are so easily made, too. If you never made a garment before, you can make an envelope chemise. Get a simple paper pattern and you will need no other guide or advice. You may either tuck the yoke of the chemise or embroider it. If the chemise is of white crepe, it is well to embroider it, for the tucks would need ironing, whereas, with the crepe embroidered, it is possible to wear the garment without ironing. If you wish an elaborate undergarment, a strip of hand embroidery can be worked all the way down the front, but for the simpler garment a spray of some small flower is sufficient across the upper part of the front.

In very hot weather the envelope chemise will act as drawers, petticoat and corset cover, serving as three garments in one. Besides, the combination drawer and petticoat idea is delightfully cool. In cooler weather the envelope chemise can be worn over a knitted union suit.