

40 Summer Dresses on Sale Friday

\$1.65 for Dresses that sold at \$4.95
\$2.95 for Dresses that sold at \$7.50

Not many dresses, but some of every size. A rare opportunity to buy a summer dress at about one-third of the regular price.

On Sale Friday at 8:30 A. M. SECOND FLOOR.

At the above prices we cannot alter, exchange, send C. O. D. or lay away.

Separate Skirts

Dame Fashion in her cycles has again brought us the pleated skirt. Most serviceable—most new is the pleated voile or Rampourchuddin skirt. A complete showing of styles and sizes at \$12.50, \$14.00 and \$16.50.

The Store for Shirtwaists

Announces a complete showing of Autumn Blouses. This display is most comprehensive and shows particularly attractive blouses for afternoon wear.

Annual August Linen Sale

Great Sale Odd Half Dozen Napkins Friday
All \$3.50 and \$4.00 Napkins, your choice Friday, \$1.25 per half dozen.
FINE LINEN HUCK GUEST TOWELS
10c Huck Guest Towels, Friday, 25c each
All 50c Huck Guest Towels, Friday, 39c each
All 85c Huck Guest Towels, Friday, 50c each
LINEN CRASH TOWELING
10c Unbleached Linen Crash, Friday, 12 1/2c yard
10c Bleached Linen Crash, Friday, 12 1/2c yard
20c Bleached Linen Crash, Friday, 17c yard
LINEN CRASH ROLLER TOWELS
50c Linen Crash Roller Towels, Friday, 35c ea.
65c Linen Crash Roller Towels, Friday, 50c ea.

Cleanup Sale of All Wash Goods Remnants

Good lengths, many of them large enough for dresses; they consist of Dress Crepes, Kimona Crepes, Scotch and Zephyr Gingham, Percales, Ratines, Dimity, Batistes, Etc. Goods worth up to 50c yard in TWO LOTS AT 10c and 5c YARD—Basement Wash Goods Section.

Sale of Summer Wash Dresses IN BASEMENT. FRIDAY

We have reduced the price for Friday on all our choice Summer Wash Dresses sold in our Basement Ready-to-Wear Section.
\$1.69 for dresses that sold at \$2.50.
\$1.95 for dresses that sold at \$3.50.
\$2.95 for dresses that sold at \$4.95.

Thompson Belden & G

HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

AMERICANS BACK FROM OTHER SIDE

Liner Philadelphia, with Over Thousand Rushing Out of Europe, Arrives.

ABOUT ALL WITHOUT BAGGAGE

Few Have Money—Everyone Has Story of Troubles in Leaving War Zone—Germans Are Abused in Paris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The American liner Philadelphia, with the first great crowd of Americans who rushed from Europe when the various nations declared war, arrived in New York tonight. There were 703 persons in the cabin and 309 in the steerage. Virtually all of them were without baggage, many of them without money, and all had stories of hardships to tell.

The Philadelphia sailed from Southampton a few hours after England declared war on Germany. The first day out seven French torpedo boats and three submarines were sighted. One of the torpedo boats hurried after the American liner, the rest of the fleet following slowly. Finally the torpedo boat, the B-7, came alongside and ordered the Philadelphia to stop.

Cheer French Ships.
The war vessel signaled the liner several times, its officers looking closely at the faces of the passengers crowded on the decks. The French naval officers were sure the Philadelphia really was an American vessel and that the passengers were Americans, and one of them shouted in English that the Philadelphia might proceed. The passengers cheered the French ships. The cheer was returned and the tiny vessels steamed away.

The refugees in the steerage were given the freedom of the ship. They were separated from the women, however, and in some cases husbands were divided from their wives by this regulation. Rather than sleep in the steerage where the passengers slept in the smoking room, on the boat deck under the boats and in steamer chairs. Four persons were in every cabin.

The passengers were exceedingly glad to get back to the United States. At quarantine they cheered the mail boat, the health officers' boat and the revenue cutter. They shouted questions over the side about the whereabouts of various vessels on which their friends were supposed to have sailed, but which were requisitioned by various governments. As the Philadelphia neared its pier in the North river the crowd waiting on shore shouted a welcome to the refugees. Then for a quarter of an hour the whole river resounded with cheers.

The regulation preventing a ship which arrives at quarantine after sundown from proceeding from the dock until the next morning was waived today. The Philadelphia did not reach quarantine until after 9 o'clock. The port authorities did everything in their power to have the ship and its load of passengers move quickly and an hour and a half after it arrived in the lower bay the last of its passengers had gone ashore.

Germans Beaten in Paris.
Hundreds of passengers on board had rushed from the interior of France and Germany. Travelers from Paris told of mob warnings through the streets, breaking windows and looting German shops. Others told of Germans caught in the French capital being beaten by gendarmes and the excited citizenry.

The streets near the railway stations were piled high with abandoned baggage. So great was the rush of Americans from France to England that the small steamers in the English channel, constructed to accommodate from 60 to 100 persons, carried 2,000 men, women and children on every trip. Mrs. B. Blackmore of Cincinnati, one of the passengers, was in Glatlach, Switzerland, July 11. She left for Paris on that date. She had a first-class ticket, but was forced to occupy a third-class compartment with a crowd of soldiers and peasants. She sat on the floor of the car during the entire trip.

Abandons Baggage.
In Paris she was informed by another American that she had just time to catch the last train for Calais, where she could get a boat across the channel. She abandoned her baggage in the street and reached a railway station a few minutes before the train left.

Five thousand American and English men and women were trying to get on the train, she said. Some of them rode between the coaches rather than be left behind. There was no water on any of the trains. Upon arriving at Calais, Mrs. Blackmore was faint from want of food and water. An American she had never seen took her to a hotel, where she was attended by Howard L. Willett of Chicago left Paris on the train with Mrs. Blackmore. He told a similar story and added that the train was stopped several times by soldiers, who went through it searching, he said, for German spies. In Paris, before he left he saw a gendarme seize a German who, he said, was acting suspiciously, and marched him toward a police station. A crowd of excited Frenchmen followed in the wake of the pair.

Troops Knocked Down.
A passing German protested and some one in the crowd struck him in the face and knocked him down. At the same time the gendarme severely punished the man he had arrested. The German protested loudly against this, but did not fight back. Mr. Willett said, because of the menacing crowd, a lot of bread was sold for 3 cents was bringing 25 cents on the day he left Paris. Other foodstuffs were soaring proportionately.

"I met Jack Johnson on the boulevard," said Mr. Willett. "His face was wreathed in smiles. Crowds surrounded him asking him to fight for France."

Committee formed aboard the Philadelphia, with the express purpose of assisting Americans abroad, issued a statement through its secretary, Thomas F. Gilroy of New York. It says: "No words can exaggerate the desperate condition of stranded Americans all over Europe, outside of England."

Treated Courteously.
Many of the passengers said they had been stopped in Germany and forced to prove that they were Americans and not Englishmen. Others had been stopped in France and asked whether they were Germans. With a few exceptions all were treated courteously.

When they proved their nationality. One or two cases were reported where soldiers searching trains had been unnecessarily rude. Soldiers were stationed all along the railroads and squads of them were guarding every tunnel and bridge. Military guards with loaded rifles were on every railway coach and engine and in all the stations. Among the passengers were Charles Aldrich and family of Cleveland, whom someone in London offered \$1,000 for their steamer or \$200 if allowed to travel with them. John A. Wilson, a cousin of President Wilson, and Mrs. James T. Harahan, widow of the former president of the Illinois Central railroad, who with her niece, Miss Martha Harris of Memphis, Tenn., fled from St. Petersburg, August 1.

Among the members of the relief committee is Bishop J. W. Atwood of Arizona. Stomach Troubles Disappear by using Electric Bitters. Best remedy for liver and kidney, indigestion, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles. 50c and \$1. All druggists.—Advertisement.

WAR DECLARED ON AUSTRIA BY GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from Page One.)

battle on Belgian soil. The bulk of the German forces is believed to be concentrated on the frontier between Liege and the duchy of Luxembourg. This leads to the conclusion that Germany's frontier facing Russia can be easily guarded, probably by newly organized armies composed of reservists called to the colors. As soon as the declaration of war by England on Austria-Hungary became publicly known, a large number of Austrians and Hungarians resident in London who were liable to be called up for military service, applied to Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general, for enrollment. The clerks of the consulate general at once began stamping the men's military books, and this will be regarded by the Austrian authorities as evidence that the holders were ready to perform their duty.

In accordance with previous instructions received from Secretary of State Bryan, Consul General Skinner has notified the American consuls throughout the British Isles to take over the Austrian consulates. Ambassador Walter Hines Page was read today assume charge of the Austro-Hungary embassy here as soon as requested to do so. The number of Austrians and Hungarians in the British Isles is not known, but it is expected they will add considerably to the problem of the relief committee.

Reason for Declaration.
The British foreign office later issued the following statement: "Diplomatic relations between France and Austria-Hungary being broken off, the French government requested his majesty's government to communicate to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London the following declaration: 'Having declared war on Serbia and thus taken the initiative in hostilities in Europe, the Austro-Hungarian government has placed itself without any provocation from France, in a state of war with France, and after Germany had successfully declared war against Russia and France, Austria-Hungary has interfered in the conflict by declaring war on Russia, who already was fighting on the side of France.'

"According to information worthy of belief Austria-Hungary has sent troops over the German frontier in such a manner as to constitute a direct menace against France. In face of these facts the French government finds itself obliged to declare to the Austro-Hungarian government that it will take all measures permitted to it to reply to these acts and menaces."

"In communicating this declaration, accordingly, to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador at London, his Britannic majesty's government has declared its excellency that the rupture with France having been brought about in this way, it feels itself obliged to announce that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, as from midnight."

FORCES ON LAND AND SEA TO MEET

Kaiser's Fleet Expected to Offer Battle on North Sea When Army is Ready.

TITANIC STRUGGLES COMING

Two Million Men Believed to Be in Field on the Opposing Sides—German Line Extends for Many Miles.

(Copyright, 1914, Fress, Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 13.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—England tonight awaits news of great happenings at sea and on land, where the forces and those of her allies are in contact with the enemy.

Official information received today has led to the hope that the German fleet has taken the offensive, as was expected it would when the first decisive land battle impended.

Everything points to the probability that the allied armies of England, France and Belgium are in a death grapple with the Kaiser's army of the Meuse, which has advanced from Liege in the direction of Brussels.

Allies Equal Invaders.
The allied troops are believed to be at least equal in numbers to the German force and confidence is felt that they will be able not merely to check, but to push back and perhaps smash the invading army.

Should the event equal this anticipation, the right wing of the huge German line, in which 1,000,000 men are said to be stretched over a distance of 150 miles, will have been broken and rolled back, leaving the armies in Luxembourg and on the Meuse, which are in daily outpost contact with the French forces, operating from the fortresses of Verdun, Nancy and Epinal as bases, in a precarious situation.

So serious does the German dilemma appear that it is said, there is reason to believe tonight that the Kaiser's troops will not even attempt to give battle in Belgium, but will withdraw and fall back on the center of the line.

British Court Sea Fight.
The prospect of a sea fight is looked forward to calmly, though there is no attempt to underrate the courage or fighting capacity of the German fleet. It is recognized that, with a powerful and numerous squadron of submarines and an aerial escort of Zeppelin bomb droppers, the German navy may, with luck on its side, counterbalance in large measure the overwhelming numerical and gun preponderance of the British ships.

But the silence of the admiralty, the repeated warnings to fishermen and the general feeling that Germany will attempt to strike at once on sea and land leads to the belief that a battle is imminent in the North sea.

Englishmen have lost none of their pride and confidence in their navy, and are firm in the conviction that in gunnery, seamanship and other qualities the British navy will maintain its traditions when it meets the German fleet. That there will be heavy losses in men and ships is expected, but England is ready to pay the price of victory.

Greatest Land Battle of History.
The land struggle, it is believed, will be the greatest ever fought in the history of war.

Nor are the stakes any less than have been fought for in any human contest since history began. For the map of Europe will be changed when peace settles down again over the continent.

The opposing armies are spread over a difficult frontier country, 150 miles in

length, if the operations in lower Alsace are included. Almost 2,000,000 men, it is estimated, are under arms along this front and they are supported by an artillery large in numbers and more powerful in action than the world ever has known in battle.

Military authorities estimate the German forces at seventeen army corps of more than 100,000 men. The gun strength of this immense force is said to be about 4,000 cannon-field guns and howitzers, and 1,200 machine guns.

These figures do not include the reserve armies in the rear of the fighting line. A combined attack of so large a force on so wide a front never has been attempted in history.

The number of troops that Germany can bring into the field for the first blow is approximately double that of the army that Von Moltke had at his disposition in 1870.

Judging from the fragmentary news coming through, it seems to be the Kaiser's intention to take the offensive all along the line by the simultaneous advance of all the seventeen army corps, though experts insist that he will hold his center and left wing until his right is either victorious, has fallen safely back or has been routed.

In the latter event, he might protect the retreat of the army that was so quickly checked at Liege by massing back his center, which is now in the neighborhood of Longwy, where France, Belgium and Luxembourg make a corner.

In addition to reports concerning Belgium, Paris also reports tonight that the Germans began the bombardment of Pont-A-Mousson in the department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, about twenty miles from Nancy, yesterday morning. A hundred shells fell in the town, killing and wounding a number of the inhabitants and demolishing buildings, the report says.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT CANDIDATE FOR SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy, today announced his candidacy for the democratic nomination for the United States senate.

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SAFETY FIRST PAINLESS OPERATIONS
Money-Back Guarantee if we cannot please you.
A Crown or Bridge Tooth \$2.50 Up
Best Work Warranted 10 Years.
Send for Illustrated Booklet Free.

Wonderful Opportunities for Keen Economies Offered in the
H. B. Claflin Stock Sales
Beginning Monday, August 17th.
HAYDEN'S
Watch Our Windows.

PERMANENT POSITIONS
There are agents with THE MIDWEST LIFE who came with the company in 1906, the year it was founded. Their renewed commissions now amount to a good many dollars each month. And there is room for many more who have the ability to make successful life insurance salesmen. Now is an excellent time to connect yourself with this live and progressive company. Nebraska is one of the prosperous states in this year 1914. Farmers have and will continue to have wheat, oats, cattle, hogs, corn and alfalfa to sell. You never will have a better opportunity to secure for yourself a permanent position. For additional information call or write
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AMUSEMENTS.
Grand Picnic
Hibbler's Park
Sunday, Aug. 16, '14
44th and Leavenworth Sts.
Political Speakers Invited.
All Candidates Welcome
Dancing—FREE—Wrestling.
BASE BALL
Omaha vs. Sioux City
Aug. 11, 12, 13 and 14.
BOUVERIE PARK.
Friday, Aug. 14—Ladies' Day.
Games called 3 P. M.
LAKE MANAWA
Dancing, Boating and many other attractions. Free moving pictures every evening. Hold your picnics at Manawa.

FIERCE BATTLE NEAR HAELLEN; MANY KILLED

(Continued from Page One.)
picking up the dead and wounded and collecting the abandoned material of war.

"No German surprise was expected and there are no reasons to fear any German cavalry movements on Brussels from the south, all roads leading to the capital being guarded by the Belgian army and the civic guards.

BULLETIN.
DOVER, Aug. 13.—(Via London, 2:20 p. m.)—Heavy cannonading was heard here early this morning, reports coming from the northeast. The firing lasted an hour.

BULLETIN.
BRUSSELS, Aug. 13.—(Via London, 11:45 a. m.)—The fighting yesterday between the Belgian and German armies in the vicinity of Diest lasted the entire day and constituted the first considerable battle of the war. It will be known as the battle of Haelen. Shells were still falling at 7:30 p. m. on the roads around Diest.

The battle centered around Haelen, in the Belgian province of Limbourg, extending to Diest, in the north of the province of Brabant, after passing around Zeehem.

At 7 o'clock last evening all the country between the three towns mentioned has been cleared of German troops except the dead and wounded, who were thickly strewn about the fire zone.

Many Are Killed.
Upward of 200 dead German soldiers were counted in a space of fifty yards square.

A church, a brewery and some houses in Haelen were set afire and two bridges over the Demer were destroyed by Belgian engineers.

Great quantities of booty were collected on the battlefield and this has been stacked in front of the town hall of Diest. Many horses also were captured.

The strength of the German column was about 5,000 men.

Germans Driven Back.
PARIS, Aug. 13.—(10:17 a. m.)—An official communication published here today says:

A division of Belgian cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry and by artillery, engaged and defeated near the fortress of Diest, eighteen miles northeast of Louvain, a division of German cavalry, also supported by infantry and artillery.

"The fighting was extremely fierce and resulted in the Germans being thrown back toward Hasselt and St. Troad."

Shearwater and Rainbow Reach Victoria Safely

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 13.—The Canadian cruiser Rainbow reached Victoria at 8 a. m. today, conveying the British man-of-war Shearwater. The Argentine is expected in later today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The arrival today at Victoria of the British sloop of war Shearwater, in convoy of the cruiser Rainbow, clears up the naval situation on this coast.

It is now positive that the flotilla east up outside the Golden Gate in the last three days was woodwork jetted by the Rainbow when it believed itself in danger of going into action with the German cruisers Letzpig and Nurnberg, which are still in these waters.

There has been no naval action on the Pacific coast and none is likely for the present. The Algerine and Shearwater were not built for battle. They have not the guns or the armor to engage even small, protected cruisers like the Germans, which mount nothing bigger than 4 1/2 rifles. The Rainbow is about on a par with either one of the Germans, but would not seek battle where the odds were two to one against it.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumo is not in the reckoning. Japan is not yet among the belligerent nations.

The French cruiser Montcalm is rumored to be in the Pacific, but it has not been sighted for weeks and its whereabouts are wholly unknown.

Danes to Maintain Their Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12.—(Via London, Aug. 12.)—Political circles consider that the neutrality of Denmark must be maintained at all costs. Otherwise the economic distress which already is acute will be accentuated.

Large quantities of goods are being exported to the combatants. Germany has removed its tariff restrictions but requires that the shipments be in large quantities. The export of Danish goods to England commences tonight, the government ensuring that war was risks.

WIRELESS STATIONS ON PACIFIC COAST SEALED

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Orders to seal all amateur radio stations on the Pacific coast and to silence the wireless apparatus aboard the ships of belligerent nations while those ships are in Pacific coast ports were received from the Navy department at Washington today by Rear Admiral C. F. Pond, supervisor of the Twelfth naval district.

The radio stations of the commercial companies are not included within the order, although they are already under a strict censorship.

NEBRASKANS REGISTERED AT BRITISH EMBASSY

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—(Special Telegram.)—Residents of Omaha and nearby towns who have registered as American citizens at the British capital are as follows in addition to names previously published:
Omaha—Mrs. Victor White, Mary Wallace, Winifred Wallace.
Lincoln—Frank W. Woods, Miss Mildred Potter Woods, W. C. Wilson and family, Dr. H. P. Wickessey.
Wahoo—Albert A. White.
Des Moines, Ia.—Dr. and Mrs. Vest, Clarence Waltz.
Let The Bee get you a good job. "Sit. Positions Wanted" ads are free.

GERMAN REPORT SAYS THE FRENCH LEAVE GERMANY

(Continued from Page One.)
and August 12 in Belgium, the French troops forced the Germans to retreat and took many of them prisoners.

Wounded in Southampton.
A number of wounded troops arrived at Southampton today from Belgium. The report did not say to which army they belonged.

Over 100 German prisoners of war taken from travelers in the North sea were landed today at Fort George, Scotland, by British cruisers.

An Austrian steamship Israida has been captured off Land's End by a British gunboat and brought to Mounts Bay. So far as is publicly known this is the first Austrian prize captured by Great Britain since the declaration of war on the dual monarchy.

The Prince of Wales relief fund for sufferers from the war totalled today \$125,000.

French Report Victories.
PARIS, Aug. 13.—(4:30 p. m.)—An official report of the fighting between the French and Germans in the vicinity of Pont-A-Mousson, north of Nancy, issued today, says:

"The fighting which started on August 11 was continued on August 12 under thrilling conditions for the French. It may be summed up as follows: "The first phase was an attack on two French battalions by German forces greatly superior in number. The two French battalions fell back, but being reinforced during the night, assumed the offensive well supported by artillery.

"This counter attack caused the Germans to retreat precipitately, leaving behind them a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners.

"The Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three machine guns and several wagon loads of ammunition.

"The French troops followed up their advantage and on Wednesday a French battery surprised the Twenty-first Baden dragoon regiment while the men were dismounted. In a few minutes the regiment was destroyed.

German Troops Stopped.
"The effect of this double success was immediately perceptible. Not only was the forward movement of the German troops stopped, but their columns fell back, closely followed by the French. In the course of this pursuit, the French found on a hill and in neighboring villages many German soldiers who had been wounded in the fight on August 11.

"Nine German officers and one thousand wounded men fell into the French hands as prisoners.

"The poor quality of the projectiles used by the German heavy artillery was convincingly demonstrated during the bombardment of Pont-A-Mousson. More than 100 shells containing enormous charges of explosives weighing altogether 23 pounds each were fired from a battery of 21 centimetre mortars at a distance of about 8 1/2 miles. The total result of this avalanche of iron explosives was four killed and twelve wounded in the town."

Fighting at Liege Resumed.
AMSTERDAM (Via London, 5:35 p. m.), Aug. 13.—Fighting in the neighborhood of the Belgian town of Tongres to the north of Liege, was resumed today, according to the correspondent of the Telegraph at Maastricht, who says that after a quiet night an artillery duel was recommenced this morning in that direction.

Press Meet in Los Angeles.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—The International Typographical Union convention, closed today to hold its 1913 meeting at Los Angeles, Cal.