

LOUVAIN CITIZENS HELD RESPONSIBLE

German Officer, Writing of Attack, Says Troops Fired On Without Warning.

RETRIBUTION FOLLOWS SWIFTLY

Houses Searched and People Handed Arms Shot, Finally in Squads of from Fifty to Sixty Persons.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—An official German statement on the destruction of Louvain has just been given out. It says: "Belgium is officially spreading false representations about the occurrences through which the city of Louvain was made to suffer. It is claimed that German troops, having been repulsed by Belgians making a sortie from Antwerp, were fired upon by mistake by the German garrison of Louvain, and that in this way fighting occurred there. But events proved incontrovertibly that the Germans repulsed the Belgian sortie. "During this battle before Antwerp an undoubtedly organized attack was made upon the German troops at many places in Louvain, after apparently friendly relations between the Germans and the citizens of the town had been established for twenty-four hours to the beginning of the attack was at first against a landwehr battalion, composed of older men of quiet disposition and themselves mostly fathers of families; also against sections of the general staff that had remained in the city and upon moving columns of troops. The Germans had many killed and wounded. They won the upper hand, however, owing to the arrival of fresh troops by rail, who were fired upon at the station. The truth of the foregoing statements is established beyond all cavil. The city hall was saved, but further attempts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful."

Ask Aid Through Dutch. According to the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the diplomatic representatives of Germany in neutral countries have been supplied with material for rebutting the charges made abroad against Germany's manner of conducting the war. The German government also instructed its minister to The Hague to ask the Dutch government in the interests of humanity to impress urgently upon the Belgian government the necessity of restraining the civil population of Belgium from its absolutely useless resistance, and the Dutch minister of foreign affairs complied with this request.

Meanwhile a letter written by a German officer, who was in Louvain during the uprising of the civilian inhabitants, has been printed. It is as follows: "LOUVAIN, Aug. 27.—Dear parents: "On the 27th we took a train from Liege to Louvain, arriving here at 9 p. m. Before the train stopped bullets were rattling against its sides and they were whistling through the air thick and fast when we got out. We had no idea what was going on. The station lies in a depression and we stood there as if caught in a trap. We had heard something about a fight with the English in the vicinity of Louvain and we thought that they had probably broken through our lines and were firing upon us. "But we were soon to learn otherwise. The citizens of Louvain had been reduced to a handful of men to hold the railway station. The staff officers and the station guard would simply have been murdered and the station would have been blown up; but thank God, there was an error in this calculation of the citizens. "Of course they did not anticipate that two battalions had arrived just five minutes before our train pulled in the station. At first we quickly fired several salvos into the houses and then all was quiet. I was first to be ordered to take my platoon, about 85 men, and search two houses, to bring out all the men and seize all their arms. This went off all right and other searching parties were ordered out. We set fire at once to houses in which arms and ammunition and suspicious individuals were found and these rascals were shot. On Tuesday night about thirty such executions occurred. Afterwards we were again fired upon suddenly, and we had several dead and wounded. Thereupon we set fire to this entire quarter of the city. A horrible sight. But these people killed it thus. "Yesterday, Wednesday, we had only to protect the railway station; and there we were fired upon again. "More houses were then fired and some fifty or sixty men shot, including some Belgian soldiers in civilian clothes. I then searched a number of streets with my platoon for arms and ammunition; in doing which some heartrending scenes occurred. We were compelled to be severe. Last night we were left alone, but our troops were fired upon in another quarter of the city. For this reason the whole civilian population has today been herded together and this afternoon our heavy artillery is going to level the whole city with the earth."

Matters did not, however, go to that extent as Dr. Karl Heitlerich, a director of the Deutsche bank, reports. He has just returned to Berlin from a visit to Louvain and says that the city was by no means wholly destroyed. The entire southern half and a part of the western section were hardly injured at all. Even while the German soldiers were doing volunteer firemen's work in saving the beautiful city he reports, they were fired upon by civilians.

MRS. MANCHESTER RETURNS FROM FRATERNAL CONGRESS

Mrs. Emma B. Manchester, supreme guardian of Woodmen Circle, has just returned to the city from Des Moines, Ia., where she attended the Iowa fraternal congress.

Mrs. Manchester reports a most enthusiastic meeting of the congress and states that many excellent papers were read and discussed.

The friends of Mrs. Manchester are pleased to learn of her unanimous reelection as vice president of the congress.

HORSE SUPPLY GETTING LOW

Demand for European Conflict is Using Thousands of Animals.

RELATED TO BRITISH TYPES

Practically All of the Saddlers in Fight Are Offspring from English Breeding at Some Previous Time.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The great European war has already made itself felt on thoroughbred horses abroad in view of the fact that government agents of Canada, England and France have seized many horses for cavalry and artillery purposes. Horsemen, not only in this country, but all over the world, are alarmed over the conditions for the single reason that the meager supply will soon be exhausted. The great authority of England and France, "Boulanger," has written an interesting article on the thoroughbred situation. He says: "The race horses for the sake of breeding, but we do not breed horses for the sake of racing. Of the many things said and written in these days, this is one of the truest, and, indeed, he is a biased man who does not admit it. Too many faddists are getting a hearing at the present moment, but while in times of peace strenuous efforts have often had to be made to silence the crowd who decry racing as a menace to the economical and moral welfare of the people it should not be a very difficult task to prove that they are in error when the warhorse of the various nations, which has so vastly been improved during modern times, is put to its severest, and, possibly, decisive test. Opposition against a speedy resumption of racing denotes a painful ignorance with regard to all the vital points of horse breeding generally, and in particular of the cut off the noble horse.

Related to British Thoroughbreds. "Nobody can accuse me of being possessed of a too vivid imagination if I declare that there is not a single horse on the battlefields which comes within the range of army remounts that in percentage ancestry, is not related to the British thoroughbred. I had in my time many an occasion to inspect registers of fiscal and private half-bred studs and I am certain that if I compiled a list of British breeders mentioned in these I could get a complete directory of English and Irish breeders which one would have some difficulty to obtain by the usual means.

"It is perfectly true to say that for the first time in British history the English soldier is to become aware of the efficiency of that essential 'weapon' which has been produced and raised on the soil of his motherland, viz., his mount, and being, I am almost inclined to say, an instinctive connoisseur of horseflesh, we shall probably have to listen to lucid descriptions of the French army horses, which, for my part, I consider the most efficient means of offense to be employed in this disastrous war. Thoughts of this kind induced me to observe, in my article in the Sporting Life of August 11 that the establishment of fiscal studs in England on continental lines can be a matter of time only. It is certain to come, since the government is now obtaining the first practical conception of the immense value of a uniform type of army horse, and in future, therefore, lend a willing ear to those whom they thought to be pleading for a wrong and impossible cause. I am highly pleased to note that an esteemed correspondent has been encouraged by this comment of mine to discuss this important subject from the proper English point of view, and versatile and impulsive as he is, he should not fail to strike a suitable scheme with a view to encourage the government to at once take the necessary steps.

Good Animals Hard to Get. "Only a few days ago I chatted about these matters with a prominent English breeder for the war office, and he alluded to the great difficulty in procuring the proper material of course, there are a few of splendid hunters and hacks to be got, but they are not used to army routine, which is so vastly different from and much more strenuous than daily work over a country. Only the dire need for horses for military purposes can justify the enormous capital outlay connected with this item of the mobilization. It has certainly cost more than the maintenance of fiscal studs would have required, yet this sort of remounting can never serve its purpose, since uniformity in type of the army horse as a whole and not supreme individual merits on the part of a few among them is its chief asset. A squadron of lancers mounted on 152-hands hunters and 15-hands hacks cannot possibly attack in straight and close lines, and, instead of overriding a column of infantry, they would soon be all over the ground, and seriously handicapped in the proper use of the rifle, would be made prisoners or shot without difficulty."

TEUTON RIVER MEN EXPECTED. Secrecy of Pilots Along Streams of Prussia Excuses Them from War Service. BERLIN, Sept. 26.—In order to meet the secrecy of experienced men for river and canal traffic, the military authorities have ordered that all rivermen belonging to the landsturm need not enlist, and a call has been made for old rivermen, who have entered other trades, to return immediately to river work.

It is pointed out that it is of vital importance to keep commerce on the inland water routes going, for the transportation of foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities, and the authorities are doing their utmost to maintain this service. The only thing lacking, it is said, is the experienced river man, so many of whom have gone to war. So far as ships and other shipping facilities go, it is declared, there is no handicap.

Professors as Mail Carriers. A number of the older professors of the University of Goettingen are reported to have accepted positions as rural letter carriers, to relieve the loss of men in this service during the war. Great numbers of members of the students' association have gone to the front. Practically all of the students "Germania" in Berlin are in the field, including even the "alte Herren" or former students.

Complaint from Tangier. The Wolff bureau says it is reported from Palermo by the German charge d'affaires at Tangier, that he and the members of his legation were handed their passports by the Moroccan government on August 18, and forcibly taken on board the French cruiser Casard, which conveyed them to Palermo. The Wolff bureau dispatch points out that this is a breach of international law, since Tangier is the capital of the international zone in which the diplomatic representatives of the signatory powers of the Alge-

rian conference still exercise control. "This arbitrary act," says the Wolff bureau dispatch, "was possible only with the consent of England, in view of the location of Gibraltar."

"News" for South America. A committee formed in Frankfurt-on-Main announces that it has organized for the special purpose of sending to South America "truthful reports of political and economic conditions in Germany."

Help for Soldiers' Families. The city council of Hanover has decided to set aside as a first appropriation the sum of 1,000,000 marks for the support of the families of soldiers now in the field. Every married woman will receive a monthly allowance of thirty marks, which sum is to be proportionately increased for each child.

Want Outside Papers. The admiralty staff of the navy announces that it would "welcome the sending in of the latest foreign papers."

Very little is seen in Germany now of any of the foreign publications.

Mean an' Selfish. "What on earth are you crying about, little boy?" asked the neighbor who was strolling by an east-end dooryard the other afternoon.

"Because I'm so mean an' selfish" sobbed the little one.

"Oh, I guess you're not very mean an' selfish if it affects you this way," commented the passerby. "What makes you think you are?"

"See this bread-an'-jelly? Well, I'm so mean an' selfish that I ain't a-goin' to Cleveland Plain Dealer."

HAYDEN'S ECONOMY consists not in spending the least nor in spending the most—but in spending the amount can best afford for best qualities obtainable. Qualities and Prices Here mean True Economy.

The Demand for New Wool Dress Goods Is unusually heavy for September and our immense showing means satisfying selection for every customer. Broadcloths, Gabardines and Serges are in greatest demand, but all other wanted weaves are shown in almost limitless variety.

New WASH DRESS FABRICS An Immense Collection of New Silks. Always leaders in showings of new silks. We have excelled our own best efforts this season; every desirable weave and coloring shown.

Just Think of It! This Classy Hat - \$4.98. And it's only one of scores of equally beautiful and becoming models at this extremely moderate price.

Blankets. Bath Robes—Indian Robes—Auto Robes—Baby or Crib Blankets—Comforters—Couch Throws—Etc. The Best Values in Omaha for the prices.

Big Special Purchase Underwear. Fall and Winter Weights on Sale This Week at ABOUT HALF WORTH! Men's All Wool Union Suits, all styles, best makes; values to \$5.00; in three lots, \$2.95, \$2.50, and \$1.95.

Unprecedented Linen Values. Belfast heavy double Damask Pattern Cloths, dew bleached, worth \$7.50, each at \$4.95. Belfast heavy double Damask Dinner Napkins, 27-inch, to match, worth \$10.00 dozen, at \$5.95.

In Our Famous Domestic Room. Sheets, Muslins, Linens, Towels, Towelling, and Pillow Slips at less than third year's prices.

New Laces and Trimmings. The coming season is, strictly speaking, a Lace Season. Laces of all kinds being more than ever popular for trimmings, flouncings and lace gowns.

New Fur Trimmings—Furs of all kinds will be extensively used as trimmings this season. Our stock is very complete, at yard \$2.00 to \$2.00.

New Rugs. Over \$100,000 Worth of New Rugs for Your Selection. All fall, 1914, patterns and every rug perfect. We own them right and can guarantee every buyer satisfaction and price savings.

More New Tailored Suits added for Monday's sale. Never before have we shown such charming style and superior qualities at such pleasingly low prices.

Distinctive Individuality in Design, Coupled With Surprisingly Low Pricings are Features Much Appreciated in Our Women's Garment Display.

New Waists—An immense variety of clever designs suitable for all occasions, priced at \$2.95, \$3.95, \$5 up.

New Draperies. An assortment of the new weaves and colorings that leaves nothing to be desired by the most exacting purchaser.

Coal Bargains. In Grocery Department. In Basement. One of our representatives will be glad to call upon you and will make it worth your while to buy of us if you wish to arrange for your winter's supply.

Dinnerware Bargains Extraordinary. Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets—100 pieces, in gold band or floral design, attractive new shapes, \$15.00 value, at \$11.98.

WORTH WHILE FURNITURE Bargains. Just a few of many splendid values offered in these September Sales this week.

A Full Line of HEATERS of All Kinds at Lowest Prices: Base Burners, "Garland," "Reno," "North," and others, up from \$20.00.

Choice 19c. Basting Spoons.

Coal Bargains. In Grocery Department. In Basement. One of our representatives will be glad to call upon you and will make it worth your while to buy of us if you wish to arrange for your winter's supply.

Special Flour Sale Monday. Monday, per 40-lb. sack, \$1.35. 15 lbs. best Oats Granulated, \$1.00.

WORTH WHILE FURNITURE Bargains. China Closets, bent glass ends, golden oak, on sale for \$12.00.

WORTH WHILE FURNITURE Bargains. Leather Seat Dining Chairs, on sale for each \$2.00.

WORTH WHILE FURNITURE Bargains. Real Goose Feather Pillows, worth \$6.00 a pair, on sale for one day, pair, \$3.50.

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