

Our Annual August Linen Sale

August Sale of Table Napkins
 \$1.75 Silver Bleached Hemmed Napkins...\$1.19 doz.
 \$4.00 Bleached Napkins...\$2.89 a doz.
 \$3.50 Bleached Napkins...\$2.48 a doz.
 \$5.00 Bleached Napkins...\$3.75 a doz.
 \$10.00 Bleached Napkins...\$7.50 a doz.

August Sale of Roller Towels Ready Made
 50c Heavy Crash Roller Towels...35c each
 65c Heavy Crash Roller Towels...50c each

AUGUST SALE DAMASK BY THE YARD.
 \$1.75 72-inch Bleached Damask...\$1.10 a yard

AUGUST SALE EMBROIDERED MADEIRA CENTER PIECES.
 All our \$7.50 27-inch Round Madeira Center Pieces...\$5.00 each

August Sale of Table Cloths
 All \$4.50 Bleached Table Cloths...\$2.89 each
 All \$6.00 Bleached Table Cloths...\$3.75 each
 All \$7.50 Bleached Table Cloths...\$5.00 each
 All \$10.00 Bleached Table Cloths...\$7.50 each

Fine Dressmaking and Tailoring
 Style, quality and superior workmanship have won for Mr. Ackerman, our expert designer, a unique place in the regard of Omaha's best gowned women.
 The new Autumn Suitings are now being shown in our sixteenth street window. Get your order in early and avoid delay.

Thompson Belden & Co
 HOWARD AND SIXTEENTH STREETS

FRENCH WARSHIPS TAKE TWO GERMAN CRUISERS; SINK ONE

(Continued from Page One)
 One man was killed and some buildings were damaged.
 The French government intends to introduce into parliament today several bills to meet the expense of the war and to regulate business. One of the measures will authorize the banks of France to increase its note issue to £2,000,000,000. On July 30 the notes in circulation amounted to about \$1,340,000,000. This measure is to exempt the bank of France from paying out coins in exchange for its notes—in other words, as the semi-official summary of the bill says—"to authorize the institution of forced currency."
 A second measure to be introduced will extend the moratorium to other debts, including house rent.

Acts of Aviators.
 Before diplomatic relations between France and Germany were formally severed last night, Baron Von Schoen, the German ambassador, in an official letter to the French government declared French aviators had flown over German and Belgian territory and that the presence of these piratical acts of aggression by the French, the German government considered itself as in a state of war with France.
 Premier Viviani in reply protested against the allegations regarding the French aviators and reminded the German ambassador that France had presented a note on Saturday last in reference to the violation of French territory.
 In reply to the ambassador's declaration that a state of war existed, Premier Viviani asked the German government to hand to the French ambassador in Berlin his passports.

Sweden Proposes Moratorium.
 STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4.—A bill proposing a moratorium was introduced in Parliament today. There are 2,000 Russians here with no possibility of their being able to return home.
 Word was received here today of the arrest at Osterund in North Sweden of an Austrian woman who is accused of being a spy in the service of Russia. Photographs of the Norwegian fortresses and maps were found in her possession.
Dowager Empress at Copenhagen.
 LONDON, Aug. 4.—Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna of Russia is reported to have reached Copenhagen, whence she will try to get to St. Petersburg by way of Sweden and Finland. She was on her way to the Russian capital from a visit to England when she was stopped in Berlin and turned back by the German authorities.

WAR NOW EXISTS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE GERMANS

(Continued from Page One)
 cheered and sang the British national anthem.
 LONDON, Aug. 4.—Great Britain today sent a practical ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply by midnight tonight on the subject of Belgian neutrality.
Kaiser Answers Belgium.
 LONDON, Aug. 4.—Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech, indicating the British attitude in regard to the violation of Belgian territory by Germany, was a second ultimatum from Berlin to Brussels saying Germany was prepared to carry through plans by force of arms if necessary.
 The British government was officially informed by Belgium today that German troops had invaded Belgium, and that the violation of that country's neutrality, which the British foreign secretary intimated must be followed by action on the part of the British, had become an accepted fact.
 Definite announcement of Great Britain's intentions under this grave affair was expected in the House of Commons this afternoon.
 In the meantime John Burns has resigned from the British cabinet and Viscount Morley's absence from his meeting today indicated that this strong peace advocate had also determined to leave his colleagues.
 Diplomatic relations had already been severed last night between Germany and France, and the German ambassador on leaving Paris informed the French premier that Germany regarded itself as in a state of war with France, which requested Germany to hand the French ambassador in Berlin his passports.
Aeroplane Hurts Bombs.
 The open breach between France and Germany was rapidly followed by the appearance of German troops on French territory and by an incursion of bomb hurling German aeroplanes, which attacked the fortified town of Lunelville, without doing anything more than damage to a roadway.
 French armies and outposts also were reported to have made raids on German territory.
 A tangible occurrence was the bombardment of the French naval station at Bona by a German cruiser, which, however, retired before doing much damage, and is cruising the Mediterranean.
 A considerable number of French war vessels are looking for such marauders.
 What the British admiralty intended to do was not ascertainable, and no news was made public as to the movements of British war vessels. British ships bound for continental ports north of Calais were advised by the admiralty to divert their course to ports in the United Kingdom in the interest of the national welfare.
 As to the fighting between Austria and Serbia, the original combatants in the war which has spread over the greater part of the European mainland, reports come from Nish, Serbia, that the Austrians had suffered a sharp repulse and heavy losses at the hands of the troops of the Balkan nation.
 In diplomatic quarters in London it was reported without confirmation that the Turkish army, which is being mobilized, will, if it participates in the general conflagration, remain under the command of General Liman von Sanders, the Prussian officer, who acts as instructor.

Belgium Prepared to Resist.
 BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—King Albert of the Belgians presided today over a joint session of the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In the course of an address his majesty declared that never since 1830 had a graver situation confronted a neutral nation. He said it was imperative that every Belgian should do his duty and resign himself to every sacrifice that might be necessary in order to prevent the violation of Belgian soil.
 The king proceeded:
 "Our fatherland is in danger. Let me make an appeal to you, my brethren. At

TOLSTOY'S PROPHETIC VISION—Interview with Count Leo Tolstoy by his great-niece, Countess Nastasia Tolstoy, in the autumn of 1910, the original copy having been presented by her to his majesty, the czar. This startling interview was printed in The Bee in 1913, over a year ago, when many readers preserved it for future reference.

"This is a revelation of events of a universal character which must shortly come to pass. Their spiritual outlines are now before my eyes. I see floating upon the surface of the sea of human fate the huge silhouette of a nude woman. She is—with her beauty, her poise, her smile, her jewels—a super-Venus. Nations rush madly after her, each of them eager to attract her especially. But she, like an eternal courtesan, flirts with all. In her hair ornament of diamonds and rubies is engraved her name, 'Commercialism.' As alluring and bewitching as she seems, much destruction and agony follows in her wake. Her breath, reeking of sordid transactions, her voice of metallic character like gold and her look of greed are so much poison to the nations who fall victims to her charms."
 "And behold, she has three gigantic arms with three torches of universal corruption in her hand. The first torch represents the flame of war, that the beautiful courtesan carries from city to city and country to country. Patriotism answers with flashes of honest flame, but the end is the roar of guns and musketry."
 "The second torch bears the flames of bigotry and hypocrisy. It lights the lamps only in temples and on the altars of sacred institutions. It carries the seed of falsity and fanaticism. It kindles the minds that are still in cradles and follows them to their graves."
 "The third torch is that of the law, that dangerous foundation of all unauthentic traditions, which first does its fatal work in the family, then sweeps through the larger worlds of literature, art and statesmanship."
 "The great conflagration will start about 1912, set by the torch of the first arm in the countries of southeastern Europe. It will develop into a destructive calamity in 1913. In that year I see all Europe in flames and bleeding. I hear the lamentations of huge battlefields. But about the year 1915 a strange figure from the north—a new Napoleon—enters the stage of the bloody drama. He is a man of little military training, a writer or a journalist, but in his grip most of Europe will remain until 1925. The end of the great calamity will mark a new political era for the Old World. There will be left no empires and kingdoms, but the world will form a federation of the United States of Nations. There will remain only four great giants—the Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, the Slavs and the Mongolians."
 "After the year 1925 I see a change in religious sentiments. The second torch of the courtesan has brought about the fall of the church. The ethical idea has almost vanished. Humanity is without the moral feeling. But then, a great reformer arises. He will clear the world of the relics of monotheism and lay the cornerstone of pantheism. God, soul, spirit and immortality will be molten in a new furnace, and I see the peaceful beginning of an ethical era. The man determined to this mission is a Mongolian-Slav. He is already walking the earth—a man of active affairs. He himself does not now realize the mission assigned to him by a superior power."
 "And behold the flame of the third torch, which has already begun to destroy our family relations, our standards of art and morals. The relation between woman and man is accepted as a prosaic partnership of the sexes. Art has become realistic degeneracy. Political and religious disturbances have shaken the spiritual foundations of all nations. Only small spots here and there have remained untouched by those three destructive flames. The anti-national wars in Europe, the class war of America and the race wars in Asia have strangled progress for half a century. But then, in the middle of this century, I see a hero of literature and art rising from the ranks of the Latins and purging the world of the tedious stuff of the obvious. It is the light of symbolism that shall outshine the light of the torch of commercialism. In place of the polygamy and monogamy of today there will come a poetry—a relation of the sexes based fundamentally upon poetic conceptions of life."
 "And I see the nations growing wiser, and realizing that the alluring woman of their destinies is, after all, nothing but an illusion. There will be a time when the world will have no use for armies, hypocritical religions and degenerate art. Life is evolution, and evolution is development from the simple to the more complicated forms of the mind and body. I see the passing show of the world-drama in its present form, how it fades like the glow of evening upon the mountains. One motion of the hand of Commercialism and a new history begins."

CAN'T LEAVE GERMANY NOW—Great Distress Among Tourists Marooned in Holland and France

Americans Must Stay While Mobilization is Going On.
WAR WITH FRANCE CONFIRMED
 United States is Notified Officially of the Situation Between Germany and France by Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—No Americans can leave Germany for the present. Through the German embassy at Newport, the State department has been informed that during the progress of mobilization no foreigners will be permitted to depart.
 The German order applies alike to men, women and children, although its purpose is to prevent the flight from Germany of men eligible for military service under pretext of citizenship. The inclusion of women and children in the decree is explained by the apprehension that valuable military information regarding the process of mobilization and especially the points of concentration of the German army forces might be conveyed to the enemy by women.
 The German embassy served notice on the United States today that a "state of war" exists between France and Germany. It is tantamount to a declaration of war but technically different.
 The notice from the German consul at Newport is practically the same as the announcement in Berlin last night by the German premier, in which he sought to place on France full responsibility for the beginning of hostilities. The notice justifies the United States and other neutral countries in the issue of formal proclamations of neutrality and sets in motion all the legal machinery necessary to empower the German government itself to proceed as in the case of an actual declaration of war.
 The only difference noted here between the two forms is that the state of war announcement still relieves the German government of liability for the initiation of hostilities such as would be carried by the issue of a formal declaration of war, a point which will figure largely in the negotiations which must close hostilities in the end.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Arriving today on what probably will be the last boat for some time from the Hook of Holland, W. T. Metcalf of New Brunswick, N. J., reported that the harbor at the Hook was being mined and that countless Americans were stranded in the Netherlands. He said:
 "At Hanover, Prussia, where I stopped while on my way to Berlin, I saw a woman and two children with \$2,500 in checks, but without any cash. The American consul was unable to aid her."
 "Americans, however, are showing a splendid spirit and are dividing their last crust. We traveled for twenty-four hours without food, locked in the cars all night in cramped positions. There was great suffering, but the children and women remained game."
 "The Germans," he continued, "are enthusiastic for war, the men and women joining in patriotic demonstrations. A rumor that Russia had decided on peace was received with regret. One German said to me: 'It is a bad thing; we want to have it out now.'"
 "There was a big line of people in the street in front of the American Express company offices in London today waiting for cash checks. Great crowds also thronged about the steamship offices. The United States embassy was filled with Americans making the usual requests for money and for ships to take them home. A few asked for passports, hoping to rescue relatives on the continent."
 PARIS, Aug. 4.—The scarcity of provisions in Paris and the withholding of money by the French banks today increased the seriousness of the situation so far as it affected Americans.
 Henry W. Diederich, the American consul general in Paris, sent a cablegram to Washington asking the State department to send a relief ship to relieve the distress of American citizens.
 Elbert H. Gary and H. H. Hargree, chairman and secretary respectively of the committee formed to aid Americans in Paris, have issued a circular, which reads in part as follows: "The secretary has received the names of many hundreds of Americans who are here, and he is learning their particular circumstances and desires concerning transportation and so forth. The committee is obtaining the facts relating to their financial condition and the means of departure from France."
 "The United States embassy issued about 1,000 certificates of American nationality and the consulate general handed out as many more. All day at the embassy the crowd never numbered less than 1,000 until dark.
 "The French authorities will recognize a simple certificate, signed and sealed by the American embassy or the consulate general and saying that the bearer is an American. Those with such certificates may either remain in France or leave without hindrance from the military authorities."
 "The French line steamer Chicago is to sail from Havre on Saturday next."

Pledge of Germany Not Satisfactory to British Government

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Premier Asquith in the House of Commons confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that it should give the same assurance of the neutrality of Belgium as France had done and that it reply should be sent to England before midnight.
 Mr. Asquith said that a telegram had been sent early this morning to Sir Edward Grey, British ambassador in Berlin, to the following effect:
 "The king of the Belgians has appealed to his Britannic majesty's government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British government is also informed that the German government has delivered to the Belgian government a note pending friendly neutrality pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions on the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy."
 "Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, requested an answer within twelve hours. Premier Asquith then read a telegram from the German foreign minister, which the German ambassador in London had sent to Sir Edward Grey today. It was as follows:
 "Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgium territory."
 "We understand that Belgium categorically refused to assent to a flagrant violation of the law of nations."
 "His majesty's government was bound to protest against this violation of a treaty to which Germany was a party in common with England and must request an assurance that the demand made on Belgium by Germany be not proceeded with and that Belgium's neutrality be respected by Germany, and we have asked for an immediate reply."
 "We received this morning from our minister in Brussels the following telegram:
 "The German minister has this morning addressed a note to the British minister for foreign affairs stating that as the Belgian government has declined a well-intentioned proposal submitted to it by the imperial German government, the latter, deeply to its regret, will be obliged to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace."

WAR TO BE DECIDED BY BATTLES ON LAND

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 complete security cannot save it from the serious ordeal due to the interruption of international commerce.
 At the other extreme is Russia, which does not import food and which would be comparatively little affected by the stoppage of sea-borne trade. Midway in the economic scale stands France, Germany and Austria, and France certainly should be powerfully aided by her naval support for its sea-borne commerce. But it is tolerably certain that the scales of war will be turned on land by the terrible swiftness of modern campaigns and the tremendous economic strain apart from all questions of overseas trade upon the belligerent populations.
 Means Unaided Suffering.
 There we have no adequate experience to guide us. The only certain knowledge is that credit is already paralyzed, that industry will be partially paralyzed in return and that high prices and lost wages will produce a situation among tens of millions of European workmen which is a grim thing to contemplate.
 The question of sending a British expeditionary force to aid France is still, it appears, undecided. The line taken by Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey about the infringement of Belgian neutrality seems to point to a dispatch of force with all its far-reaching consequences to the future of the country.
 The report that Austria is relaxing against Serbia and preparing for concentration north in a decisive area has the air of probability. It is hardly realized in what a critical position Germany stands if only Russian mobilization takes effect before any decisive blow has been dealt against France and before Austria is prepared to give effective assistance.

GOLD COIN FOR AMERICANS

Government Will Send Money to Europe on Warships.
WILL BRING TOURISTS HOME
 Army Transports and Chartered Vessels Will Be Sent for Them—None Can Leave Germany Now.

BULLETIN.
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The armored cruiser Tennessee will sail from New York at 8 p. m. tomorrow with between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 in gold for Americans in Europe.
 Assistant Secretary Breckinridge of the War department and a representative of the American Red Cross will sail on the Tennessee.
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—President Wilson today sent to congress a special message asking for immediate appropriation of \$5,000,000 for relief for Americans abroad in accordance with a plan approved by him this morning.
 The nations involved in the war will be informed of the purpose for which the gold is being sent to Europe in order that no complications follow.
 President Wilson today approved the detailed plans which were drawn up last night at a conference between Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo, Robert Lansing, solicitor of the State department; Counsel for the American Express company, and Benjamin Streig a New York banker.
 Congress will be asked to empower Secretary McAdoo to appoint fiscal agents in Europe to supervise the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 fund which will be in addition to the \$200,000 appropriated yesterday.
 A. C. Miller of the federal reserve board will work out the details of the relief plan, and to aid him, trained men from the War department and Navy department who are specialists in transportation, will be assigned to give their cooperation.
 Mr. Miller first will get in touch with steamship companies to get their cooperation and find what vessels will be available.
 In order to get gold to Europe arrangements will be made to send a United States vessel with the consent of the foreign governments, under the flag of the United States to the countries involved in the war.
 The State department today called diplomatic and consular officers abroad to assemble all Americans in the countries involved and have them ready to embark for home.
 Officials have been told it will be possible to get enough steamers from the coast-wise service and plans are being laid for chartering the necessary number.
 Mr. Miller conferred with Secretary Garrison today over the use of army transports. Mr. Garrison explained there were twelve army transports at Gibraltar, three government owned, and the others under charter, which could be sent to European ports. The vessels would afford accommodations for thousands of refugees, but only a few could be provided with cabin passage. The twenty-one military attaches at European embassies and the legations would be put at work to facilitate transportation.
Five Millions More Available.
 NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Five million dollars in gold, private funds, are immediately available for shipment to London and Paris for relief of Americans in Europe and will be sent by any vessel, warship or otherwise, which the government may designate. Out of this fund there will be cashed travelers' checks held by stranded Americans, no matter by what American banks the checks may have been issued, and where Americans abroad do not hold travelers' checks, funds will be advanced them on their own personal checks on American banks.
 This announcement was made today by Louis M. Porter, manager of the bureau of public relations of the American Express company. Mr. Porter said that the money had been raised by the express company and the Bankers' Trust company of this city and that the two concerns expected definite reply tonight to their request that they be made the government's fiscal agents abroad and disburse the \$5,000,000 already appropriated by congress.
 "We are taking this step," Mr. Porter said, "simply because we realize that somebody must come to the relief of our

France Orders Envoy to Ask His Passports

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The French government today sent a message to Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin, telling him to ask for his passports and to leave the French embassy and consulate in the care of the United States.
 The French war office declares that rigorous inquiries into the allegations contained in Baron Von Schoen's note show that every one of them was wholly unfounded.

GERMAN PRISONERS ARE BROUGHT INTO BELFORT

BELFORT, France, Aug. 4.—A number of Germans were taken prisoners today and brought into Belfort.
 A squadron of the Eleventh French dragoons stationed in Belfort rendered funeral honors today at Jocherey to a German lieutenant, the first victim of actual conflict between France and Germany.
 Several hundred Alsations, Swiss and Italians have enlisted here and have demanded to be sent to the advanced outposts.

Fighting on the French-German Border



This map shows the different points at which the German army has sought to enter France; also the countries whose neutrality has been violated by the Germans in their efforts to attack their ancient enemies, the French.

Martial Law in Part Declared in England

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A special issue of the London Gazette this evening proclaimed a sort of martial law in the British Isles.
 The proclamation, which bears the signature of King George, says:
 "Whereas the present state of public affairs in Europe is such as to constitute an imminent national danger, we strictly command and enjoin our subjects to obey and conform to all instructions and regulations which may be issued by us or by any officer of our navy or army, or by any other person acting in our behalf for securing the objects aforesaid; and not to hinder or obstruct but to afford all the assistance in their power to any person acting in accordance with such instructions in the execution of any measures taken for securing those objects."

Germany Appeals to Italy to Be Its Ally

ROME, Aug. 4.—Germany has made an appeal to Italy to stand with her, according to the Giornale d'Italia.
 The paper says the attention of the Italian government has been called to what Germany describes as hostile acts on the part of France, which the German government asserts constitute a case coming within the terms of the treaty of alliance, even though on account of these acts the declaration of war came from Germany.
 The paper says it understands the Italian government will not change its attitude of neutrality.
Canadian Sioux Canal is Guarded
 SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 4.—The Canadian Soo ship canal is being guarded day and night by secret service agents of the Dominion of Canada. Shipping on the great lakes would be seriously affected if the canal locks were tampered with.
 Omaha real estate is the best investment you could make. Read The Bee's real estate columns.

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American Tourists Held Up in Germany

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4.—Hundreds of American tourists, surprised by events in the European situation, hurried from Switzerland and Germany to Luxembourg and Belgium. Railroad communication being interrupted at the German frontier, many hired horses and carriages, piling their baggage on the vehicles. Others arrived exhausted on foot in Luxembourg, whence a great party reached Ostend en route for London.
 Several hundred tourists are said to have been held between Basel, Switzerland and Luxembourg, the German authorities refusing to let them continue on their way.

Great Wireless Station is Closed

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The transatlantic wireless station at Tuckerton, N. J., communicating direct with a tower at Hanover, Germany, and not with ships at sea is to be closed because of the fear that to remain open would be a violation of the neutrality laws. This announcement, made today, followed the receipt of messages at the Sayville (L. I.) station of the Atlantic Communication company that the German government had seized the Hanover tower and also the Telefunken tower at Naven, Germany, with which the Sayville tower communicated indirectly.
 The Sayville tower will continue to communicate with ships at sea, but has no direct communication with Germany.
 The managers of the Tuckerton tower considered that if they send even the most innocent information of the war developments it might be construed by the enemies of Germany as a hostile act from a neutral shore.

Japan to War When England Gives Word

TOKIO, Aug. 4.—The Japanese foreign office today issued a statement that if the war extends to the far east and England is involved in it, Japan may find it necessary to participate in fulfillment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.
 The Japanese proclamation was generally interpreted as preparing the people of Japan for action of the Japanese navy as soon Great Britain's decision has been announced.
 The German fleet is very active around Kiao Chau and has already captured a Russian cattle steamer.