

TURKS ON VERGE OF JOINING WAR

Ottoman Cabinet Wavers as to Projected Action.

Great Britain, Russia and France View Situation With Disfavor, But Are Cautious.

Washington, D. C. — Tension is so acute in Constantinople that diplomats there fear Turkey may at any moment be drawn into the general European war on the side of Germany and Austria.

A strict censorship has been placed on the papers in Turkey, which are now controlled by the military and are being used, according to diplomatic dispatches here, to create a strong pro-German feeling.

The Turkish cabinet is wavering between a declaration of war and the preservation of neutrality. The diplomatic representatives of the various powers are in constant conference with the government officials, England and Russia endeavoring to keep Turkey neutral. The German ambassador, it is said, has intimated that, while Germany wishes Turkey to remain neutral, he believed the Ottoman empire should mobilize to prevent an invasion by Russia.

Feeling is acute over the entry into the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Great Britain, Russia and France requested 10 days ago that if these ships were purchased by Turkey the crews be sent to either Germany or Austria, under safe conduct.

Many of the German sailors are still on board and 150 or more are said to have been distributed among Turkish torpedo boats.

The British government is observing these incidents with much disfavor and the situation has been aggravated by the inability of English merchant ships to pass through the Dardanelles, even after the Grand vizier has given the requisite permission. Subordinate officials disobeyed the instruction in a way as yet unexplained.

Great Britain has let it be known that if the Goeben and Breslau enter the Mediterranean with Germans aboard they will be fired on by the English.

LINER ADMIRAL SAMPSON SUNK; 15 THOUGHT DEAD

Seattle, Wash. — Within 20 miles of this port Thursday morning, at 6:30 o'clock, the passenger steamer Admiral Sampson was rammed and sunk by the Princess Victoria, a Canadian Pacific liner. The collision occurred in dense fog off Point No Point. It is believed 15 lives were lost.

The official list of dead furnished by the Pacific Alaska company contains 11 names, eight members of the crew, two passengers and an alleged stow-away, but four other passengers are missing and are believed to have perished.

The Admiral Sampson, bound for Alaska, was just creeping along in the smoke and fog, blowing her horn. The Princess Victoria, also whistling and traveling prudently, struck the Alaska boat at a quarter angle just abaft the beam and sliced almost three-fourths of the way across the Sampson. The oil tank of the Sampson was cut into by the Princess and oil was set on fire. Immediately the middle of the Sampson and interlocking bow of the Princess were enveloped in flame.

The officers of both boats had good control of their crews. The lifeboats of the Victoria and some of those on the Sampson were lowered immediately, the latter containing passengers. Persons on the Sampson began to leap into the water and were picked up speedily by the Victoria's boats and taken to the Canadian ship.

The captain of the Princess held his boat in the gap of the Sampson until the Sampson began to settle in the water and then withdrew. The Sampson sank a few seconds later.

Captain Moore, Quartermaster Marquist and Wireless Operator Recker stayed on the Sampson until they had seen all the others leave. Then they tried to lower a lifeboat, but were too late and they were engulfed with the ship.

As a result of the collision the Pacific-Alaska Navigation company filed a libel of \$670,000 against the Princess Victoria.

King Albert at Malines.

Paris — A dispatch to the Havas agency from Antwerp says that King Albert is at present at the Belgian army headquarters at Malines. Two Saxon princes, the correspondent continues, have installed themselves in the royal chateau at Laeken. Laeken is a suburb of Brussels and has a royal park and a residence of King Albert. Another dispatch to the Havas agency from Berne, Switzerland, says the German government has admonished the public to be economical in the use of kerosene and gasoline.

Ball Players Aid Red Cross.

New York — Twenty-five per cent of the gate receipts at all the National League baseball parks September 4 are to be given to the American Red Cross association for use in Europe, according to announcement made by John A. Heydler, secretary of the league. Mr. Heydler said the announcement was made on authority of President Tener.

European War Will Not Hurt U. S., Says Expert

Washington, D. C. — Daniel C. Roper, for many years statistical expert of the ways and means committee and an authority on economic subjects, has prepared the following summary of the important economic conditions and changes in the United States, brought about by the war in Europe:

The European war has precipitated a distinct movement in the economic development of the United States, the potential benefits of which will be realized by our people regardless of what course that conflict may take or what its ultimate outcome may be. This movement begins with a certain shock to the economic organism. We have been called upon to liquidate large foreign holdings of American securities. Temporarily we have been cut off from much of our foreign supply of materials for manufacturers and from important foreign markets for our surplus food products, raw materials and manufactures.

This constitutes a disturbance of normal conditions sufficiently serious to cause alterations of the fundamental industrial organization and to create new channels of trade. The ultimate beneficial effect of such a disturbance is well known and eventuates even when the disturbance is accompanied by great disaster and loss, which is clearly not our case in the present instance.

Our country is in a self-contained and self-supporting state. It imports only \$18 worth of goods per capita annually, and exports in return \$25 per capita. This foreign trade is not large enough compared with our domestic commerce to be vitally essential to our national well being and such as it is, the balance is safely in our favor. The importance of our foreign trade, though great, is therefore easily exaggerated.

But there is no reason to fear any important stoppage of our foreign trade. Shipping is not suspended; our commerce can be adjusted to the changed conditions; the machinery for international exchanges remains unimpaired.

The circumstances of the war are such that at the present time the vessels of all belligerents except Germany and Austria, as well as the vessels of all neutral nations, are free to sail on the high seas without any danger of molestation that need deter them, especially in view of the provision by the several governments of war-risk insurance.

Only about one-sixth of the tonnage of our foreign trade has been carried under the flags of nations whose shipping is now suspended. It is reasonable to expect that the shipping measures now being authorized by congress will effectually supply any vessels needed in addition to those now available. Moreover, it is to be noted that cessation of shipping between belligerent nations and the establishment of effective blockades leaves free many vessels that may be employed in American trade.

Grain Exports Are Cut Nearly 100,000,000 Bushels

Chicago — The trade does not seem to grasp the fact that in the European war the allies' control of the sea removes Germany as a wheat buyer, says H. E. Rycroft. "She has been a direct buyer of from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels each year, but in addition she has been the final market for a large part of the takings of Belgium and Holland.

"These two countries import an average of about 125,000,000 bushels a year and have a crop of about 20,000,000 bushels, making a supply of 145,000,000 bushels. Their own consumption, with a population of 13,000,000, is only 80,000,000 bushels, so that over 60,000,000 of their imports are destined for Germany. This trade is also cut off, so that the total European demand is reduced nearly 100,000,000 bushels on account of Germany's isolation.

"Should the allies obtain naval supremacy in the Mediterranean it will make possible to again draw Russian supplies from the Black Sea, and as she is not a wheat-eating country her wheat will come out in exchange for the credit she needs in prosecuting her arms. Instead of the war stimulating the demand for wheat in Europe it seems that the opposite for the present is more likely, and export business must be more or less restricted."

Liner to Race Enemy.

San Francisco — Japan's declaration of war against Germany has not altered the sailing time of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamer Shinyo Maru. The big liner is scheduled to sail for Japan with 200 passengers and with more than 2000 tons of merchandise in her hold. It is probable that the ship will steam no further than Nagasaki, where she will be overhauled. Passengers for more distant points will be transferred. It is considered probable that the ship, with many others, will be utilized by the Japanese government as transports.

Carlsbad Refugees Arrive.

London — Steamers from Flushing, the Netherlands, brought here 650 Americans, most of whom were at Carlsbad when the war broke out. Among the passengers were Frank A. Munsey, the publisher, who has been active among relief workers at Carlsbad, and Archer M. Huntington, president of the American geographical society, and his wife, who were arrested at Nuremberg two weeks ago and held by the German police for a day or two as spies.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

Portland — There was a big run of all kinds of stock at the North Portland yards. The result on prices was a decline of a quarter on hogs and a weaker feeling in the cattle market. Sheep held firm.

The best price obtainable in the cattle market for steers was \$7.15, only one load going at that figure. Five loads were sold at \$7 and two at \$7.05. The bulk of sales were at \$6.50 and \$7. Good cows sold from \$5.50 to \$6, and calves at \$8.

In the hog market the top price was \$9.25, as against a \$9.50 market throughout most of last week.

The larger part of the mutton transactions were in lambs, most of which brought \$6. Ewes sold readily at \$3.35, wethers at \$5 and yearlings at the same price.

Cattle — Prime steers, \$7@7.25; choice, \$6.75@7; medium, \$3.25@6.75; choice cows, \$5.75@6; medium, \$5.25@5.75; heifers, \$5.50@6.50; calves, \$6@8.25; bulls, \$3@4.50; stags, \$4.50@5.75.

Hogs — Light, \$9@9.25; heavy, \$8@8.25.

Sheep — Wethers, \$4@5; ewes, \$3.50@4.35; lambs, \$5@6.

The price of bluestem continues to advance, but other kinds of wheat are no more than holding their own. At the Merchants' Exchange session bluestem bids were advanced half a cent to 99 1/2 cents, and sellers likewise raised their asking price to \$1.05. No business was put through during the session. There were reports from the country of bluestem deals at \$1.02, Coast basis, for account of interior mills, and in view of the firmness of farmers, these reports were not questioned.

Bids for bluestem, 99 1/2c; forty-fold, 89c; club, 88c; red Russian, 86c; red Pife, 87c. Oats — No. 1 white feed, 26 1/2c. Barley — No. 1 feed, 21c; brewing, 21 1/2c; bran, 24 1/2c; shorts, 25 1/2c. Millfeed — Spot prices: Bran, \$25@25.50 per ton; shorts, \$27@27.50; rolled barley, \$23.50@24.50.

Corn — Whole, \$37 per ton; cracked, \$38.

Hay — Old timothy, Eastern Oregon, \$15@16; new crop timothy, valley, \$12.50@13; grain hay, \$8@10; alfalfa, \$11@12.

Eggs — Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 25c per dozen; candled, 28@30c.

Poultry — Hens, 15c per pound; springs, 17@17 1/2c; turkeys, 22c; dressed, choice, 22c; ducks, 11@12c; Pekins, 13@14c; geese, 10c.

Butter — Creamery prints, extras, 35c per pound; cubes, 31c; storage, 28@28 1/2c.

Pork — Block, 21c per pound.

Veal — Fancy, 14@14 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables — Cucumbers, 50c box; eggplant, 8c per pound; peppers, 6@7c; head lettuce, \$1.70 per crate; artichokes, \$1 per dozen; tomatoes, 40@60c per crate; cabbage, 14@20c per pound; peas, 5@6c; beans, 4@6c; corn, \$1@1.25 per sack; celery, 50@85c per sack.

Onions — Yellow, \$1.25 per sack.

Green Fruits — Apples, new, 75c@1.75 box; cantaloupes, 50c@1.35 per crate; peaches, 30@60c per box; plums, 60c@1; watermelons, 85c per cwt; casabas, \$1.50@2 per dozen; pears, \$1@2 per box; grapes, 85c@1.75 per crate.

Potatoes — Oregon, 1 1/2c per pound.

Hops — 1913 crop, 16@17 1/2c; 1914 contracts, 18@18 1/2c.

Wool — Valley, 1 1/2@20 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@20 1/2c; mohair, choice 1914 clip, 27 1/2c.

Seattle.

Seattle — The outlook for next week is continued low markets for fruit, the food staple that has not as yet participated in the excitement incident upon the war. Cantaloupes may be the sole exception, but these have been so low recently as to scarcely pay the cost of handling.

Low apples are outlined for the balance of the season, running far into the cold storage regions with \$1@1.25 predicted by jobbers as the top for the year. It is pointed out that even though the war should stop tomorrow, the season is too far advanced to permit of shipping the fruit to the besieged countries without appalling shrinkage. Growers in the Wenatchee valley, with a fair price this season, would have gone on a cash basis.

Cantaloupes are scheduled to go higher next week. The market, glutted for the past week with good quality fruit, shows slight reduction in volume of receipts, and growers will make an attempt to get a profit from the fruit. Prices are 75c for porties and \$1 for standards.

There has been much complaint as to the general quality of the peach offerings. Hanford has shipped in the best Elbertas, and while other sections are contributing, the standard is not what it has been in previous years. The quality of the Crawfords is not good. The market is 40@60c for best fruit.

Eggs — Select ranch, 33c per dozen.

Poultry — Live hens, 10@15c per pound; old roosters, 9c; 1914 broilers, 14@15c; ducklings, 10@12c; geese, 10c; guinea fowl, \$9 per dozen.

Ranch butter — 16c per pound.

Apples — New cooking, 50c@1 per box; new eating, \$1.25@1.50; Gravensteins, \$1.25@1.75.

Watermelons — 1c per pound.

Dressed Beef — Prime beef steers, 12@12 1/2c per pound; cows, 11 1/2@12c; heifers, 12c.

Dressed Veal — 15@16c per pound.

Dressed Hogs — Whole, packing house, 13c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb — 12@13c per pound.

Dressed Mutton — 9 1/2@10 1/2c per pound.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON KAISER

Emperor's Ultimatum Is Unanswered by Germany.

Bombardment of Tsing Tau Commenced by Nipponese—United States Neutrality Liked.

Tokio — The Yamato in an extra edition Monday says that the bombardment of Tsing Tau by the Japanese fleet has commenced. This message was passed by the censors of the navy department.

Washington, D. C. — The Japanese ambassador here announced that a state of war existed between Japan and Germany since noon Sunday (Japanese time) and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 p. m.

Japan's declaration of war has reached Berlin, according to official reports received in Washington. Whether the declaration was sent by cable or wireless was not indicated.

Viscount Chinda, in making his announcement, repeated assurances frequently given by Great Britain that Japan's actions would be confined to the Far East.

Aside from informal verbal exchanges between Viscount Chinda and Secretary Bryan in Washington and between United States Ambassador Guthrie and the foreign office in Tokio, however, there is nothing of record so far to commit the Japanese to this limited field of war.

The impression prevails here among diplomats, however, that the statement of Chinda taken in connection with the speech in the Japanese Diet last week of Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, is quite sufficient to bind the Japanese government to a strict performance of its obligations in regard to the return of Kiau Chau to China and of the limitation of the field of hostilities definitely set out in the British statement.

No mention was made by Ambassador Chinda of the status of the railroads in Shantung province directly or indirectly controlled by the Germans.

It was said at the Japanese embassy here that in all probability the Japanese army would content itself with the seizure of the railroads running inland to Tsinan, about 200 miles in length, because this was German in every respect. It was not expected that any attempt would be made to take possession of the system of railways lying between Tientsin and Nanking, because, although these were financed by Germans, they were nominally Chinese railroads.

Tokio — The proclamation of the emperor who declared war on Germany has sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy.

Count Von Rex, the German ambassador in Tokio, has received his passports. He probably will leave here for America. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality, will not accept the offer.

Girls Dance With Enemy.

London — A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ostend says:

When the Germans entered Brussels they removed the British and French flags and in the center they flew the arms of the city of Brussels with the colors of Belgium and Germany on the right and left.

In their dealings with the shopkeepers the German privateers are compelled to pay cash, but the officers are giving checks which the shopkeepers are required to accept, although they regard the chances of cashing them as rather dubious.

There have been some lively scenes in the city. At evening the German officers gather at the principal hotels, where they drink champagne and dance with the pretty girls of the town. The private soldiers and the inhabitants mingle freely, eating, drinking and smoking together.

Son Sent to His Death.

Paris — Colonel Folque, commander of a division of artillery at the front, recently needed a few men for a perilous mission and called for volunteers. "Those who undertake this mission will perhaps never come back," he said, "and he who commands will probably be one of the first sons of France to die for his country in this war." A young graduate of a polytechnic school asked for the honor of leading. It was the son of Colonel Folque. The latter paled, but did not flinch. His son did not come back.

Italy May Fight Austria.

Paris — There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien in the latter city. "Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week.

FABLES IN SLANG

GEORGE ADE

The New Fable of the Man Who Was in Position to Take Advantage of a Good Thing.

Once there was a prosperous manufacturer who had made his stake by handling an every-day commodity at a small margin of profit.

One morning the representative of a large concern dealing in guaranteed securities came in to sell him some gilt-edged municipal bonds that would net a shade under five per cent.

"I'll have to look into the proposition very carefully," said the investor, as he tilted himself back in his jointed chair. "I must have the history of all previous bond issues under the same auspices. Also the report of an expert as to possible shrinkage of assets. Any investment should be preceded by a systematic and thorough investigation."

Having delivered himself of this signed editorial he dismissed the bond salesman and went back to his morning mail.

The next caller wore a broad Sombrero, leather leggings and a Bill Cody Gaiter—also the hair down over the collar. He looked as if he had just escaped from a Medicine Show. After lowering the curtains he pro-

duced from a leather pouch a glistening nugget which he had found in a lonely gulch near Death Valley.

The careful business guy began to quiver like an aspen and bought 10,000 shares at \$2 a share on a personal guarantee that it would go to Par before September 1.

MORAL—It all depends on the bait.

The new fable of the dancing man who wore out his pumps and his rating.

Once there was a Porch Rat, who was also a Parlor Snake and a Ham-mock Hound. He worked the popular Free Lunch Routes for thirty years before deciding to hook up and begin paying for his own food and drink.

When he started flitting from Bud to Broiler to Kiddykadee back in 1880 he was a famous Beau with skin-tight trousers, a white puff tie run through a gold ring and a hat lined with white satin, the same as a child's coffin.

In 1890 he was parting his hair in the middle, in imitation of a good bird dog, and had been promoted to the veteran corps of the iron-legged dancing men and the insatiable diners-out. He would eat on his friends about six nights in each week and repay them every Christmas by sending a card showing a frozen stream in the foreground and evergreen trees beyond.

In 1900 he was beginning to sit out some of the numbers. Also, when he got into his evening togs, his general contour suggested that possibly he had just swallowed a full-sized watermelon without slicing it up. But he was still Johnny-answer-the-bell when it came to dinner parties.

In 1910 he carried a little balloon under each eye and walked as if he had gravel in his shoes. He was still trying to be game, although he had a different kind of digestive tablet in each pocket and would rather tackle bridge than the barn dance.

The path was becoming lonely and the whispering trees seemed tall and forbidding. He decided to whistle for a companion. The dear girls had been degging him for three decades

and he decided to let one of them have her wish at last.

He hunted up one aged 24 and broke the glad news to her and she told him not to rattle his crutches over the mosaic floor as he went out the front way.

He is now living at a club organized as a home for men who have gone wrong.

When he pushes the button the bell-hops match to see who will be stuck.

MORAL—There is an age limit, even for men.

The New Fable of the Morning on Which He Should Have Overslept.

One morning a precent parasito owing allegiance to a political party of progressive principles went around to the dingy office of a fuel supply co. to pull off the customary fake primary.

He was met at the door by a broad-faced lady of benevolent mien and black ribbons on her nose-glasses, who told him to use the mat and not track up the place.

"What is the idea?" asked the alcoholic henchman looking vainly about for bottle-nose Burley, Mike the Pike,



He Produced a Glistening Nugget.

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