

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

A big Russian warship has run aground at Aland islands.

Mexican Federal forces are preparing to evacuate Mazatlan.

Paris is without lights, having run out of coal and no more is to be had.

Diplomatic relations between France and Germany were formally broken off.

Ambassador Herrick to France is entirely without funds, owing to the war.

Holland has called all army reserves, frontier guards and coast guards to the colors.

One man was killed and eight injured in a \$500,000 waterfront fire in Seattle.

Thousands of American tourists are marooned in various cities of Europe by the war.

The German emperor sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passports.

At a mass meeting of Socialists in Brussels it was resolved to uphold the government in its present crisis.

Big German liner slips out of New York harbor in the night and without passengers, but loaded with coal.

A suggestion has been made in Tokio that United States and Japan offer to mediate in the European imbroglio.

All foreign cargoes leaving Pacific Coast ports are heavily covered with war insurance, at greatly increased rates.

The Standard Oil company has announced that it may be necessary for that company to curtail the output of petroleum.

According to a Sofia dispatch, the mobilization of the Serbian army has disclosed defects and shown that it was unprepared for war.

Twenty-five thousand men worked throughout Sunday night entrenching the frontier between the Belgian forts and the German boundary.

The report circulated in London that there had been a naval engagement in the North Sea between British and German warships is untrue.

It was officially announced that France had undertaken in the event of hostilities to fulfill her obligations to preserve Belgian neutrality.

John Burns, president of the local government board of London, has resigned. He is in disagreement with the war policy of the government.

President Wilson appealed to the managers of the 98 Western railroads to arbitrate its differences with its men, and the same has been accepted.

American tourists in Paris are unable to cash their checks and are stranded, owing to the European war. New York bankers will send \$3,500,000 in gold to relieve the stress.

All the London morning papers, even those representing the peace party, are unanimous in support of the government's view that England is bound to fight in behalf of France and in the defense of Belgian and Dutch neutrality.

Martial law is proclaimed over Boldera, Russia, and the mouth of the Dvina river and its vicinity. Steamers have to obtain special permission to pass in and out. The field of submarine mines outside the entrance to the harbor is complete.

Cablegrams for Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro are accepted by telegraph companies in New York subject to indefinite delay and only at the senders' risk and increased expense. No telegrams in code or cipher are accepted.

An official dispatch to St. Petersburg from Libau says that a German cruiser on Sunday bombarded the town. The cruiser fired 20 shells, one of which struck the naval hospital. Slight damage was done, but no one was killed or wounded. The cruiser then departed.

Starting their second campaign for woman suffrage, Ohio suffragists have placed on file initiative petitions for the submission in the November election of a proposal to amend the constitution so as to give women the right to vote. A suffrage amendment was defeated in September, 1912.

Lieutenant John Cyril Porte, who was assigned to pilot Rodman Wanamaker's airplane across the Atlantic, may be called home by the British naval authorities if war threatens to involve Great Britain. Lieutenant Porte is on a special aviation reserve list.

Strict Neutrality to Be United States' Stand

Washington, D. C. — Although the United States is but a neutral observer in the European war, the manifold interests of America in Europe commanded the incessant attention of President Wilson and officials throughout Monday.

The White House officials, the State and Treasury departments, presented scenes of unwonted activity. Wires and cables were kept busy with messages and orders to care for Americans abroad and to take necessary precautions for stabilizing financial conditions in this country. President Wilson sent Secretary McAdoo to New York to be accessible to bankers, large and small. The secretary conferred with several big bankers here about shipping gold to Europe, called together members of the Federal reserve board, already confirmed, as well as Paul M. Warburg, whose nomination is pending, and discussed foreign exchange.

Diplomatic officers of the government revealed by their dispatches that conditions throughout Europe were becoming increasingly grave. Word came that England was mobilizing her army and navy along the North sea, threatening Germany.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, formally notified the State department that Germany had declared war on Russia. Official messages did not mention war between Germany and France. Further indication of Italy's desire to remain neutral was conveyed to the American government.

As Russia, Austria and Germany, the countries already in a state of war, had asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests, the American embassies at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna were entrusted with new duties. England and France have inquired if the United States would take charge of their affairs in Europe, in case of emergency, and this request likewise has been favorably acted upon. It is regarded as certain that the American embassies, legations and consulates will be the means of communication between all the countries in conflict.

Government to Fortify American Bank System

Washington, D. C. — The vast machinery of the Federal government was turned Tuesday toward the perfection of plans to fortify the American banking system so that the nation's share in the financial burden of European war will be distributed on many shoulders and its direct effects minimized.

Conferences at the White House and Treasury department at which the foreign and domestic aspects were discussed, culminated in the departure for New York of Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams.

These two men have all the government authority to put in operation the plan which congress designed years ago for such situations as the present by which the national banks of the country can obtain \$500,000,000 in currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act with which to face any condition and meet any obligations.

Russian Empress Detained.

London—The dowager empress of Russia has been detained in Germany by the kaiser, it was learned here.

The dowager had been visiting her sister, the English queen mother, but at the outbreak of hostilities started for St. Petersburg. From London she went to New Haven, crossed from there to Dieppe and took a train for the Russian capital. She had entered German territory when railroad service was suspended except for military purposes.

The kaiser, it was said, would either return her to London or send her to Copenhagen. She was a Danish princess.

For a time she could not be located and the greatest anxiety concerning her was felt.

Berlin Issues Statement.

Berlin—An official statement issued Monday says:

"In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory, Germany is in a state of war with Russia.

"The French reply to the German representations is of an unsatisfactory character.

"Moreover, France has mobilized, and an outbreak of war with France must, therefore, be reckoned with any day or any moment."

Another statement declares Russia has invaded Germany during a time of peace, "in flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurances."

Chicago to Use Paper.

Chicago—Chicago banks will go on a clearing-house certificate basis and savings depositors will be required to give notices of withdrawals of their accounts. This action was decided upon by a committee of four bankers representing the Chicago clearing-house association.

GERMANY CALLS WAR ON RUSSIA

Great European Conflict Begun; England Stands Aloof.

Situation Is Germany and Austria Against Russia, France and Serbia—Italy Neutral.

London—Events in the European crisis developed Sunday with startling rapidity. The German ultimatum to Russia, demanding that Russia cease the mobilization of her army, expired at noon, and at 5:15 o'clock in the afternoon the German emperor signed a mobilization order.

At 7:30 o'clock the German ambassador at St. Petersburg delivered a declaration of war in the name of his government to the Russian government, and the entire staff of the embassy immediately left St. Petersburg.

Although, after the warlike speeches delivered by the German emperor and the imperial chancellor at Berlin on Friday, no other result could be expected, hopes that the dread event might be averted had been raised by the intervention of King George in St. Petersburg. Hence the actual declaration of war had not been expected for another day or two.

Now the die is cast and Europe is to be plunged into a general war, which has been the apprehension of European statesmen for generations. It is now only a question of how soon a state of actual war will exist between Germany and France.

Placards were posted in Paris calling for general mobilization, and the German ambassador, although he had not been handed his passports, was preparing to leave the French capital.

It is not known exactly at what hour Germany's ultimatum to France, asking that country to define what attitude she would assume in case of a war by Germany and Austria against Russia, was to expire, but it is believed it will not be long before diplomatic relations will be ruptured or war declared.

The German emperor and his advisers have maintained to the last that they made supreme efforts for the sake of peace, and the last of the series of earnest appeals from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas, a telegram repudiating responsibility for the calamity threatening the world, on grounds that while Germany was engaged in mediating with Austria-Hungary at Russia's request, Russia by her general mobilization was threatening Germany's safety.

Americans in Paris Safe But Many in Dire Need

Paris — The situation of Americans on account of the war crisis was much worse Monday. Their panic was increased by the closing of banks, Cook's agency and American Express at noon.

However, the latter two concerns met all paper with cash and promises to open soon.

The inability to secure money is the chief peril of the Americans, for there will be plenty of trains to boats after mobilization is over.

Ambassador Herrick, however, considers the financial situation so critical, it is reported, he will ask Washington to send a swift cruiser with a cargo of gold to enable Americans to cash their checks, at present useless. He also will ask for transports to facilitate getting out of the country.

In case war is declared America will take over the business of the German embassy here, and in Berlin Ambassador Gerard will assume the business of the French embassy. This mutual accommodation on the part of the United States will prevent any ill feeling toward American citizens in either country, assuming German business means a tremendous amount of work.

Ambassador Herrick said there were still 100,000 Germans in the country. In case they are given the order immediately to leave France they will be herded over the Spanish frontier to the furthest point from home.

6000 Gather at Palace.

London—There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside Buckingham Palace Monday. A crowd of 6000 gathered before the palace, sang the national anthem, and called for King George, who, with Queen Mary, appeared on a balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for him and for France.

Japan Takes War Move.

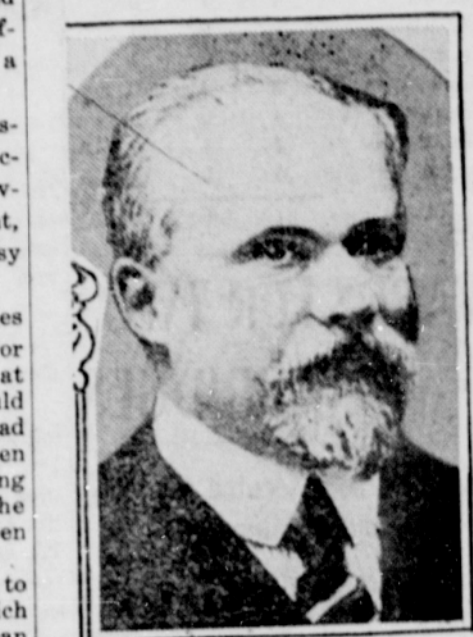
Tokio—The emperor has specially summoned the privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war. The emperor has asked Lieutenant General Oka, the minister of war, to report to him on the condition of the army.

First Clash of Troops Comes on Danube River

Vienna — The Servians Friday blew up the bridge spanning the River Save, between the Austrian town of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with monitors on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated after a short engagement with trifling losses.

It is said the Austrians have another bridge, in sections, on their side of the river, which they can put up in a few days.

A small detachment of pioneers, in co-operation with the customs officers, captured two Servian steamers laden



PRESIDENT POINCARE
French Ruler Regrets Inability to Join
French Army.

with ammunition and mines. The pioneers and revenue guards, after a sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crews and took possession of the vessels and their dangerous cargoes.

Popular enthusiasm is growing since the emperor's manifesto and patriotic demonstrations are being held all over the country. Runs on the savings banks are diminishing.

The war spirit in the Austrian capital is hourly increasing. The streets of Vienna were so crowded with enthusiastic persons, singing and parading, that traffic in the leading thoroughfares was almost brought to a standstill. The patriotic demonstrations surpassed in extent and fervor anything witnessed within memory.

Daily Cost of General War Would be \$54,000,000

It is estimated that the cost of a general war, such as would ensue if Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy and Roumania should be drawn into the conflict between Austria and Serbia, would be \$54,000,000 a day.

This is based on the estimate that 20,000,000 men would be called to arms, of whom half would be sent to the front. The cost is divided by an expert as follows:

Provisioning of troops, \$12,500,000; feeding of horses, \$1,000,000; pay, \$4,250,000; wages, arsenals and harbors, \$1,000,000; mobilization, \$2,000,000; transport of foodstuffs, weapons, etc., \$4,000,000. Ammunition—Infantry, \$4,000,000; artillery, \$1,250,000; ship artillery, \$375,000; fitting out of army, \$4,000,000; ambulance service, \$500,000; movement of ships, \$5,000,000; deficit in taxes, \$10,000,000; support for population without means, \$6,750,000; requisitions, damages to towns, bridges, etc., \$2,000,000; total, \$54,125,000.

If such a war lasted as long as the brief Franco-Prussian conflict of 1870 the outlay on this basis would exceed \$5,000,000,000 irrespective of war indemnities.

\$10,000 Damages Asked.

Astoria—A suit was filed in the Circuit court here by John Martinous against the Clatsop Mill company to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged personal injuries, \$100 for medical attendance and \$180 for wages, which he could have earned. The complaint alleges that on May 18, 1914, when the plaintiff was working at the company's mill, he was struck in the left eye and his sight destroyed.

Spain Assembles All Warships.

Gibraltar — Spain has ordered every available warship to assemble at the Balearic isles, in the Mediterranean. The battleship Pelayo and several cruisers are proceeding from the Moorish coast, and the cruiser Extremadura and a torpedo boat squadron are leaving Algeciras for the same destination.

ALL EUROPE ON FULL WAR BASIS

Faint Peace Hope Seen in New Negotiations of Russia.

Communications Cut Off Between Countries, Trains Halt and Censurings General.

London — An extraordinary council of ministers held at Peterhof, according to a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Times, was confronted Saturday night with a modified situation, resulting from assurances by the German ambassador, following messages exchanged between the Russian emperor, the German emperor and King George.

The impression among the ministers, the dispatch adds, is that Germany is disposed to bring influences to bear upon Austria to resume diplomatic conversations on grounds acceptable to the other European powers, and there seems some hope of a compromise.

London—There are only two factors giving the faintest hope of averting a general European war.

First—Russia and Austria are engaged again in direct negotiations.

Second—Both Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace.

On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization and Ger-



KAISER WILLIAM
Orders State of War in Germany.

many has declared a state of siege, which is undoubtedly a prelude, if it does not cover, mobilization.

France has not yet mobilized, but cabinet councils, which sat until late at night, issued decrees establishing a moratorium and taking other action which could only be determined upon the eve of war. Unofficially the French army is being virtually mobilized.

A circumstantial, though as yet unconfirmed report, published in Rome, says that Germany is about to demand from both Russia and France the immediate cessation of mobilization. Yet another rumor has it that the German ambassador has notified the French government of his departure.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially, mobilized, and the smaller European states, as a precaution, have ordered the mobilization of their armies—Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents; Norway, Sweden and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Noted Socialist Leader Is Slain in Restaurant

Paris—Jean Leon Juarez, the noted Socialist leader, was assassinated Saturday night when dining in a small restaurant near the bourse. The assassin was arrested, but refused to disclose his identity. Later he was identified as Raoul Villain, 29 years old, and said to be the son of a clerk of the civil court at Rheims.

The minister of the interior, Louis Malvy, on learning of the crime, left the meeting of the council and ordered precautions to be taken to prevent demonstrations.

M. Juarez was seated at a table near an open window, facing the Rue Montmartre, chatting with several Socialist deputies and the editors of the L'Humanite. As though by prearrangement, the curtain covering the window was lightly brushed aside and a hand, holding a revolver, was thrust through.

Before M. Juarez could move he received two bullets in the head.