

## HOPE OF PEACE IN MEXICO GONE

### Carranza Must Fight Way to Capital and Control.

#### Federal Army of 25,000 Ready for Clash and New Equipment Has Been Received.

Mexico City.—All hope for peace between the federals and the constitutionalists is now apparently gone.

The war party at the capital is in control and is being backed by Provisional President Carbajal, and unless concessions are made, General Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital and to power.

General Medina Baron was Thursday appointed commander in chief of the federal forces in the capital.

"We have 25,000 men, 25 field pieces, 100 machine guns and plenty of ammunition," a prominent army official said. "We are prepared to resist to the end unless ample guarantees are given us. If we must fight it will be one of the greatest battles of the revolution, for it will take place on the plain and with none of the familiar cover offered by mountain fighting. Every officer in the federal army is prepared to die in defense of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the capital."

General Enrique Rivero, General Joaquin Jimenez Castro and General Angel Garcia Conde are in command, respectively, of the infantry, cavalry and artillery brigades.

If a battle is fought it is believed it will take place in the vicinity of Tlalapa, eight miles north of the capital. The federal advance guard, consisting of 7000 men of all arms, is facing the constitutionalists at Teoloyucan, 15 miles north of Tlalapa.

The factories here are turning out 60,000 cartridges daily. In addition there are 1000 stands of new Japanese rifles and 3000 Spanish rifles in the armory at Cuadela, a western suburb of the city, and also the arms brought to Mexico recently by the steamer Ypiranga.

In case of a battle the federals will endeavor to hold all of Mexico south of the capital.

### Shipping of Crops to Be Subject of Conference

Washington, D. C.—Confronted with the problem of disposing of the country's enormous grain and cotton crops, the administration made plans for a conference in Washington next week of representatives of the leading shipping interests and foreign exchange bankers.

The bankers have been asked to come to Washington to formulate plans for a resumption of the international exchange market and restore the use of international bills of exchange.

In announcing the conference call Secretary McAdoo said:

"It is of vital importance to the country that two things be done as quickly as possible; first, provide ships to move our grain and cotton crops to European markets; the second, restore through the bankers the market for foreign bills of exchange.

"Grain is a very pressing problem at the moment, because the crops have been largely harvested and the movement is already well under way. The cotton movement is not so advanced and will not be for a few weeks. It is my purpose to invite a conference on the subject of cotton to be held at an early date, of which announcement will be made later. These are important questions for the American people and every possible effort will be made by the administration to co-operate in the movement of these crops."

The senate again failed to pass the amendment to the Panama canal act admitting to American register foreign-built ships less than five years old. Some opposition developed, Senators Simmons and Williams, Democrats, attacking the plan as dangerous and inadequate to meet the situation.

Senator Newlands introduced an amendment to the bill, renewing an effort made several years ago, which would authorize the government to provide for construction in private or government yards of 30 vessels to be used as auxiliary ships to the navy mail lines as might hereafter be provided. The proposed ships will be not to exceed in aggregate cost \$30,000,000, not more than six ships to be built in any one year, \$5,000,000 to be expended the current year.

#### Concoy Thought for Gold.

Boston.—The armored cruiser North Carolina left Boston under sealed orders. It was generally expected that she would join the cruiser Tennessee, which left New York with gold aboard for Americans. On board the cruiser were two American consul generals, a vice consul and eight consuls. Consul General Charles Denby, who landed in this country on Monday, was returning to his post at Vienna. Consul General George Horton was to return to Smyrna and J. W. Garrett, minister to Argentina, was bound for Berlin.

#### Canal to Open in Week.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison issued a statement to set at rest doubts as to the opening of the Panama canal on August 15. "There is no reason at present known on the isthmus or to the south," the secretary said, "as to why the canal should not be opened on that date to vessels not needing more than 30 feet of water."

## Germans Lose Heavily in Attack Upon Belgians

Brussels, via Paris, Thursday A. M.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege.

The Belgians made a heroic defense, repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting.

The fortified position of Liege had to support the general shock of the German attack.

The Belgian forts resisted the advance fiercely and did not suffer.

One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

One hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the City of Liege, where they will be cared for.

Between 500 and 600 wounded Germans are being brought to the Belgian capital. Herve, Peppinster and Remouchamps are occupied by Germans, but a large Belgian force is advancing against them.

A message to the Standard from Namur, Belgium, reports that 20 or 30 persons were killed during the German bombardment of that place.

A London correspondent at Liege sends a story of a duel between a Belgian aviator named Fornau and a German aviator. The two exchanged revolver shots while maneuvering for the top position. Finally both planned to the ground.

General Linaer in an official report of his operations in the Liege district, states that in Wednesday's battle 25,000 Belgians were engaged against 40,000 Germans. The success of the Belgians was complete. Every attack of the Germans along their extended front was repulsed, the German Seventh army corps retreating into Dutch territory.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed reprisals against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles northeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

General von Emmich's proclamation to the Belgian people follows:

"To my great regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality already having been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between people who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence!

"But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best of friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy.

"Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

## JAPAN MAY STRIKE BLOW AT FAR EAST POSSESSIONS

Shanghai.—An official of the Japanese consulate said Thursday that upon receipt of the first official news of the beginning of the clash of arms between England and Germany, Japan would send a fleet with 10,000 men to attack Tsing Tau and 10,000 more to relieve the British garrisons at Tien Tsin and Pekin. Preparations for such action are now under way, he said.

Tokio.—Reports that revolutionaries in China are showing signs of activity focus attention here. It is feared the European war will inspire an outbreak in China.

#### German Aircraft Winged.

London.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Brussels reports that a German aeroplane, flying at a height of 1500 feet, was brought down by a shot which also wounded the pilot. A Zeppelin airship, manned by Germans, was struck by the fire from a Belgian fort and fell near Herve.

Hundreds of automobiles left Brussels during Thursday night to pick up the wounded. The first prisoner of war brought in was a German captain named Forstner, who was wounded.

#### Favorable Reports on Warburg.

Washington, D. C.—The senate bank and currency committee recommended Thursday the confirmation of the nomination of Paul M. Warburg, a New York banker, and Frederick Delano, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, as members of the Federal reserve board.

#### Canada to Offer 20,000.

Ottawa.—Colonel Samuel Hughes, minister of militia, announced late Thursday that Canada is raising a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad. Men are to report to the officer commanding in each district. Colonel Hughes said he already has received offers from more than 100,000 men.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

### Portland.

Portland.—Only a small amount of local business is under way in the grain market. The wheat export situation showed no improvement, in fact was worse than ever, and shippers decline to predict when there may be a change for the better, or how it is to be brought about. The tying up of the Oriental trade has also closed any possible outlet in that direction.

Wheat prices are nominal. In some quarters club is quoted around 81 or 82 cents, and by other dealers at 84 cents. No considerable quantity could be purchased at the lower figures and not much was wanted.

The barley market is sluggish and weak. The export barley trade is in the same position as the wheat trade. Prices of both feed and brewing are nominal. December barley was quoted 2 cents lower at 97 cents at San Francisco. The oats market was also inactive.

Much grain hay from the valley is being put on the market. Owing to the lack of warehouse room in the country, growers are forcing sale here at prices offered by dealers. Eastern Oregon timothy will begin moving in about two weeks.

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 81¢ @ 84¢ per bushel; other grades nominal. Millfeed—Bran, 23¢ @ 23.50¢ per ton; shorts, 26¢ @ 26.50¢; middlings, 31¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, 21¢; gray, 20¢ per ton.

Flour—Patents, \$4.80 per barrel; exports, \$3.65 @ 3.65¢; valley, \$4.50; graham, 4.80; whole wheat, 5¢.

Barley—Feed, 19.50¢ @ 20¢ per ton; brewing, 21¢; rolled, 22.50¢.

Hay—Old timothy, 16¢ @ 17¢; new crop timothy, 13¢ @ 15¢; grain hay, 8¢ @ 10¢; alfalfa, 11¢ @ 12¢.

Corn—Whole, 35¢; cracked, 36¢ per ton.

Egg receipts are again declining, and this should soon affect the market. At the present time trade is slow and former prices are in force.

Arrivals of poultry are not large, but sufficient. Hens sold at 13¢ @ 14¢ and springs were quoted at a wide range of 13 to 16 cents, according to size.

Dressed meats were in small supply and prices were firm with an upward tendency. No changes were reported in the butter or cheese markets.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 23¢ @ 23.5¢; candled, 25¢ @ 26¢.

Poultry—Hens, 13¢ @ 14¢ per pound; springs, 13¢ @ 16¢; turkeys, 20¢; dressed, choice, 22¢; ducks, 10¢ @ 11¢; geese, 10¢.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 28¢ @ 30¢ per pound; cubes, 24¢.

The run of stock over Sunday was one of the largest the North Portland yards has ever had, amounting to 101 cars. Cattle receipts were unusually heavy, and as a result the market eased off from last week's high level, but the weakness is believed only temporary.

The bulk of the selling was in the cattle division. About 50 carloads of steers were sold and the best price realized was \$7.50. The bulk of sales were at \$7 to \$7.35.

Cattle—Prime steers \$7.25 @ 7.50; choice, \$6.75 @ 7; medium, \$6.25 @ 6.50; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.25; medium, \$5.50 @ 5.75; heifers, \$6.25 @ 6.50; calves, \$6 @ 8.25; bulls, \$3 @ 5; stags, \$4.50 @ 6.

Hogs—Light, \$8 @ 9; heavy, \$7 @ 8.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4 @ 4.75; ewes, \$3.50 @ 4.25; yearlings, \$4 @ 5.50; lambs, \$5.50 @ 6.50.

### Seattle.

Seattle.—Chickens are a bane on the market, while fresh butter and fresh local eggs are comparatively scarce. This is not unusual at this season of the year, and it is likely that a slight advance in both of these commodities will be announced during the week.

So overstocked is the market with chickens of all kinds and descriptions that the packers are the only ones paying good prices.

According to one merchant, fresh butter and fresh local eggs are at a premium. The price of butter so far is standing at 28¢ for Washington creamery and 29¢ for bricks.

Eggs, fresh locals, at this time last year were on the advance and a similar condition is predicted for this week unless a supply comes in. The demand seems to hold firm according to various merchants among the row.

Eggs—Select 1 inch, 30¢ per dozen; Chinese, 18¢; Eastern Aprils, 28¢; local Aprils, 28¢ @ 30¢.

Butter—Washington creamery firsts, cubes, 28¢ per pound; do. bricks, 29¢; city creamery, bricks, 29¢; Oregon, 28¢; jobbing basis, 25¢ @ 26¢.

Poultry—Hens, 16¢ @ 17¢ per pound; squabs, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen; 1914 broilers, live, 18¢ @ 20¢ per pound; ducklings, 14¢ @ 15¢; old ducks, live, 13¢ @ 14¢; geese, live, 15¢ @ 16¢.

Apricots—Local, 50¢ @ 75¢.

Apples—New cooking, 50¢ @ 1 per box; new eating, 1.25¢ @ 1.50¢; Gravenstein, 1.75¢ @ 2.

Blackberries—\$1 @ 1.25 per crate. Cantaloupes—Ponies, 1¢ @ 1.25 per crate; standards, 1.50¢ @ 1.75¢.

Cherries—Pie cherries, 1.25¢ @ 1.50 per box; Lamberts, 90¢ @ 1 box.

Crabapples—60¢ per box.

Currents—\$1 @ 1.25 per crate.

Grapes—\$1.50 @ 2 per crate.

Loganberries—\$1 @ 1.25 per crate.

Peaches—40¢ @ 75¢ per crate.

Plums—\$1.25 per crate; Diamond, \$1.50; Wixon, \$1.40; Grand Dukes, \$1.50.

Pears—Bartlett, \$1.50 @ 1.75 box. Raspberries—\$1.50 per crate.

Lettuce—Local, 30¢ @ 40¢ per dozen.

## ENGLAND TO WAR WITH GERMANY

### Formal Declaration Made Be- tween Two Great Powers.

#### Germany's Summary Rejection of England's Neutrality Request Brings On Final Crash.

Berlin.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Tuesday evening Sir William Edward Goschen, the British ambassador, went to the foreign office and announced that Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

London.—Great Britain declared war on Germany Tuesday night.

The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries. The British foreign office has issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized.

The German demand that the Belgian government shall permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

### American Tourists Caught in Europe Are Panicky

London.—There were more Americans in the West End of London than Englishmen. They were chiefly crowded about the offices of the American Express company and of the steamship lines, trying to get checks cashed and obtain passage home.

Individual Americans are helping their fellow countrymen by making advances of money to enable them to tide over their temporary inconveniences.

Herbert C. Hoover, a Californian, opened an office in the American consulate and advanced amounts of \$25 and upward to persons unable to get money by other means. Altogether Mr. Hoover gave assistance to 300 Americans who were absolutely without cash, and announced that he would continue to aid them as long as his currency lasts.

Many Americans tell pitiful tales of trials on their flight from the Continent. Those from Paris and nearer points had a bad enough time, but those who had to come from Germany or places even more remote were forced to go several days without sleep and in some instances without food. One self-reliant woman related how she and her daughter, with only a sovereign (about \$5) between them, made their way to England from Prussia. They traveled by train and steamer and finally reached here, tired and exhausted.

### FOREIGN SHIPPING IN NEW YORK HARBOR FEARS FOES

New York.—With war formally declared between England and Germany there was keen interest in marine circles here regarding the movement of trans-Atlantic steamships, particularly the German liners, which are hurrying to port to avoid possible capture by warships of hostile nations.

The presence of six warships—three German, two English and one French—in the vicinity of Sandy Hook has been reported. The ships have been in Southern waters and are believed to be waiting in the Northern latitude so as to be nearer home should they be called.

#### Roads Refuse Exports.

Portland, Or.—All shipments of freight for export by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines were placed under embargo Wednesday. The order takes effect at once and means that no more freight will be accepted by the North Bank roads centering in Portland for export points reached by those steamships. The order was transmitted by the superintendent of telegraph for the Spokane, Portland & Seattle road. Steamship agents continue to book passages to the British Isles.

#### Jack Johnson Would War.

Paris.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, has handed over his automobiles to the government and asked leave to enlist in the French army.

## Where New Styles Are Launched



A MUCH sketched and much talked of costume, worn at the Chantilly races, is pictured at the left of the snapshot photograph which appears here. It is in black satin with the longest of white lace tunics over it and a black satin coat. With the same color combination, used in reverse order, is a costume of white satin with overdrape of black lace, at the right of the picture.

A throng of people attend these meets for the sole purpose of staging costumes in the most effective of settings. These people demonstrate the modes and launch new styles. They form the centers of attraction for that greater throng that is in attendance for the purpose of looking at them.

The handsome costume which caused so many modistes to take notice and so many artists to level cameras or ply pencils, is chiefly remarkable for the oddity of the lace of which the tunic is made. Patterned after an old idea, modern lace, showing figures on a net ground, was used for this tunic. But the figures are distinctly up to date, showing girls in sweeping draperies and graceful outlines encircling the tunic near the bottom. The figures and draperies are cleverly outlined with run-in threads and they, with the garlands of flowers and other figures, are brought out in a cameo-like relief by the underskirt of black satin.

The coat is not allowed to distract the attention from this clever posing of odd lace. It is entirely plain, but quite original in cut. The hat is of black satin with two extravagantly long Numidi feathers sweeping beyond the brim edge.

The attention of the seeker for new styles having been seized by this novel gown, he notes its details to find new features worth remembering. First, its simplicity; then the extra length of tunic and width of petticoat; and most noticeable, the wide hat brim, which is a radical new departure.

It is not often that anything so striking is at the same time so elegant. The combination of black and white makes this possible.

The second gown is hardly less noteworthy and only a shade less original. The tunic is of black net, having an insert of lace wrought in and a border of very wide velvet ribbon above the hem. It is set on to the bodice of black net by a band of black velvet. The long sleeves are of net and lace in black. There is that original touch which means everything in the really gorgeous embroidery in white figures which ornaments the net bodice.

The white feather turban worn with this costume is a prominent feature in styles of the hour.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## Coming Changes in Hairdressing Styles



HAT brims are growing wider and modistes foretell a vogue for large hats, to begin with the fall season. Large hats and small, simple coiffures do not harmonize, and already the light puff for filling out the coiffure has made its appearance. We have also to consider small hair curls or pads for supporting the hair, and coiffures are quite generally dressed in waves. These are the wavelets that are breaking upon a new shoreline in hairdressing, speaking figuratively; they are foretelling a rising tide of favor for more display in the management of the hair. The coiffure shown here pictures the hair parted at one side and waved in smooth, regular undulations. There is a short lock at the front arranged in a light curl. Some of the new styles show two very precise ringlets, one on each side of a middle part. For this style the hair is also waved, but more loosely, and the coil is arranged lower on the neck.

Long, light puffs help out in building up a coiffure and a few of them, arranged about a coil, make the new styles easy to accomplish. The coiffure arranged on top of the head, with the hair combed back from

the face is liked by the younger women. Only a few curls about the face relieve the plainness of this style, but a mass of hair piled on top of the head makes a piquant arrangement suited to youthful faces.

Puffs and short curls are becoming to everyone and look as well on grand-mama as on her daughter and daughter's daughter. They are most successful when made separately and pinned on, for they can be easily dressed and placed wherever needed. There is no very good reason why one should not borrow the charm that belongs to them unless a prejudice against wearing separate pieces of hair can be construed as reasonable.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

#### Washable Tango Girdles.

Have you seen the new washable tango girdles? They are made of mercerized poplin, embroidered in white or colors, if preferred. They are passed twice around the waist and finished with two embroidered ends which hang at the side.

Peacock feathers are now being gilded before they are poised on hats of gold or blue hemp.