

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Montenegrins have invaded Austrian territory.

Japan has ordered two million bales of American cotton.

Icebergs are menacing ocean travel in the North Atlantic.

The war has materially checked immigration to this country.

A timber fire is threatening Macleay park, a Portland pleasure ground.

Temperature at Walla Walla reached 101 degrees, the highest of the year.

Sugar has climbed to \$8.05 per hundred, the highest price in many years.

Japan promises to protect American and Japanese merchantmen on the Pacific.

From Rome comes a dispatch that the French have sunk four Austrian warships.

A Japanese cruiser is trailing a German cruiser up and down the Pacific Coast.

Switzerland is trying to borrow money in the United States with which to feed her army.

Two Tacoma ministers went "slumming" recently in that city and found the "lid" on tight.

A small English cruiser chased a big German warship for many hours off the coast of Bermuda.

Two youths in Pittsburg succeeded in robbing a bank and escaping in a high-power automobile.

Two battered cruisers whose nationality could not be discovered, limped into harbor at Shanghai.

Constant rains at Fairbanks, Alaska, have caused the Tanana river to overflow, causing much damage.

Shoe plants of the International Shoe company at St. Louis have been closed on account of the war.

Secretary Houston thinks United States will be able to continue exportation of foodstuffs during the war.

The United States government has chartered six steamers to bring American refugees home from European ports.

Italy has mobilized between 200,000 and 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers, as a precautionary measure.

Scandinavian waters are reported clear of warships and foodstuffs are said to be going freely from Denmark to England.

The U. S. cruiser North Carolina has landed in England and France \$3,000,000 in gold to relieve the stranded Americans.

Reports in Mexico City are to the effect that the United States will recognize the Carranza government immediately.

American vessels plying out of San Francisco have been warned not to communicate with German warships lying outside the harbor.

The Belgian capital has been moved because of the advance of the German cavalry. The new seat of government is now at Antwerp.

Denmark has notified France that the waters about Copenhagen have been mined to guard against a possible surprise attack by the Germans.

The captain of a Danish steamer reports seeing the masts of seven sunken vessels off the German coast, and he believes they were German warships.

The State department is informed that Japan is about to declare war on Germany and join England in an attack on the German possessions in the Far East.

A company of "Rough Riders" is being organized in Paris. Three Americans have promised to furnish the best mounts money can buy for the entire body.

The British cruiser Suffolk was coaled in ten hours in Halifax, citizens of all classes, crews of trans-Atlantic liners and local militia volunteering for the job.

Stern measures are being resorted to in Germany to compel military service, according to a dispatch via London. It is reported that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the famous German Socialist leader, has been shot for refusing to join the army.

The banks of the Mexican capital which closed last week probably will reopen soon. The question of a circulating medium is causing some uneasiness in business circles. At present four distinct issues of banknotes are being passed in ordinary business transactions.

Icebergs are threatening Atlantic steamers that speed through the darkness or fog to avoid hostile cruisers.

It is believed the Germans are planning an invasion of Russian territory in Finland, in the hope that the people there may be induced to rise in revolt against the czar.

Officials in Washington believe the neutrality of China is certain to be violated by the warring nations, and it is considered likely that American shipping on the Pacific may suffer and this country become involved diplomatically, at least.

England's Army Landed to Join Forces of France

London—The most important revelation of Wednesday was that of the landing of a British expeditionary army on the shores of France. Everybody in England has known for two weeks that a large army was crossing the channel. The troops had been assembled at different bases, one of the largest contingents embarking at Dublin, Ireland. Many other regiments sailed from Liverpool, while still others took ship at Eastbourne, Southampton, and other ports along the coast of the English channel.

Even now the strength of the expedition, the names of the regiments composing the contingents and the ports where they landed are not allowed to be made public.

It is known, however, that a large proportion of the best troops of the British regular army are now on Continental soil. The reception of the British soldiers in France was enthusiastic. The officers and men of the two armies fraternized warmly.

Now that the three allied armies are working together on a coherent campaign scheme, the policy of secrecy has been extended to Belgium, and as a fountain of picturesque news that country has suddenly dried up.

Every man of the expeditionary force carries in his knapsack a little pamphlet signed by Earl Kitchener, containing 200 words of sound soldierly advice. The field marshal tells them to fear God and honor the king and their country, to remember that they will be fighting on the soil of a friendly nation, to abstain from liquor and looting and to be courteous to women and no more than courteous.

The official news bureau announces that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed to command one of the army corps of the expeditionary forces in succession to Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, who died recently.

A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire.

"Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and bring you back victorious."

GERMAN FORCES CLAIM BRUSSELS AND LIEGE

London—Liege has fallen, her forts battered into ruins by the Germans' heavy artillery, but the defense of those forts held out to the very last against six German army corps, by the heroic Belgians. The quaint old town has won fame as impish as Ramillies, Malplaquet and Waterloo.

Near the field of Waterloo another great engagement is pending, where lie the dead of Marlborough, Wellington and Napoleon.

In Brussels there is no scene of revelry, for as this dispatch is filed it is reported the Belgian capital is taken by the kaiser's troops.

Rotterdam—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

Japan Will Limit Field of Action, Says Okuma

Tokio—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, in addressing a gathering of business men from various parts of Japan, reiterated the statements he had made to the members of parliament, merchants and industrial men of Tokio:

"Japan's warlike operations," he added, "will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the object of the defense of her own legitimate interests.

"The imperial government will take no such action as could give to a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding safety of their territories or possessions."

Canadian Vessel Wrecks

Vancouver, B. C.—Beating her way through a dense fog in Brown's passage, on her way from Masset to Prince Rupert, the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince Albert fouled the Butterworth rocks, near South Dundas island, and, according to early morning wireless reports, is breaking up rapidly. The first vessel to reply to the hurry call for help was the Prince Albert's sister ship, the Prince John.

As far as could be learned there were not many passengers on the ship.

Austrian Cruiser Sunk

London—An official message received in Rome from Vienna says that the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle off Antivari last Sunday, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The cruiser Zenta, which was built at Pola in 1897, was 303 feet in length and displaced 2264 tons.

Extra Legislative Session May Be Called for Dec. 1

Salem—Governor West, at a meeting of the State desert land board this week, announced that he probably would convene the legislature in extraordinary session December 1 to provide a plan for completing various Carey Act irrigation projects. He said that the \$450,000 appropriated by the last legislature could be used as a revolving fund for finishing the other projects. The act making that appropriation provided that the state shall be reimbursed through the sale of the reclaimed land.

The executive said if the special session were convened he would ask the legislature to determine what should be done with the salt deposits at Abert and Summer lakes. The board has received two bids for leases of the property, one of which was for more than \$2,000,000, and has been informed that the leases are probably worth 10 times that much. The governor said he also would ask the legislature to provide means for taking care of the unemployed with relation to the Benson-Hyde land suits.

"I think a moral obligation rests upon the state to take care of these Carey act projects," said the governor. "The good name of the state demands that something be done to take care of these projects because of the failure of the state officials properly to safeguard them in their inception. It is up to the legislature to see that something is done in the Benson-Hyde case. There is evidence of 50,000 bogus certificates and although the legislature appropriated \$5000 to bring suit no testimony has been taken. The suit is to recover school lands alleged to have been obtained through fraud."

After an all-day session of the board, State Engineer Lewis positively refused to certify for patent about 3000 acres of land in the Central Oregon irrigation project. Governor West

and other members favored it, with certain restrictions. Mr. Lewis said the contract with the company called for one and eight-tenths acre feet of water and an investigation showed that the company, because of seepage, could deliver only one and three-tenths feet.

It was argued that the latter amount was all that was necessary for ordinary crops, but Mr. Lewis said the contract must be lived up to. E. B. Williams, a settler on the project, who represented the settlers, said they were satisfied with the amount of water being furnished for the present.

A suggestion that Mr. Lewis certify the land for patent with a reservation that the state and the settlers retain their right to obtain the full amount of water through legal action was opposed by the state engineer. A resolution by State Treasurer Kay reciting that the state engineer decline to patent the list, but that the board believed the water was sufficient to grow ordinary agricultural crops, was adopted and will be forwarded to the secretary of the interior.

In reply to a request by Governor West as to the projects that had broken their contracts the state engineer said there were three. He said the Central Oregon Irrigation company had allowed the time for the completion of the first unit to expire; that the Deschutes Land company had forfeited its contract by failure to do the work on time, and that the Portland Irrigation company had violated its contract by allowing entry of land and rights to water by purchasers of stock. Governor West's resolution that the secretary of the board notify the companies which have not lived up to their contracts, if they fail to proceed with the work and to conform to the specifications of their contracts, the state will declare forfeitures of their contracts, was not seconded.

Extend New Alsea Road From Waldport to Coast

Eugene—Final approval of the Alsea highway project, in which the government forestry service expects to open a road connecting Waldport and the coast of Lane and Linn counties to the Willamette valley, was given by government officials from Washington, D. C., who made an inspection of the project Friday and Saturday. The work will be started next week and rushed to completion, according to H. B. Rankin, supervisor of the Siuslaw national forest, who returned with the engineers today.

The government men were O. G. Merrill, chief engineer of the United States forestry service, and A. T. Schuyler, of the federal office of public roads. They accompanied Mr. Rankin into the forest on Friday. During the trip they were impressed with the beach resort possibilities of the Oregon coast south of Newport, which will be opened to motor traffic by

the new highway. Motor cars may reach Waldport and with the completion of the Cape Perpetua road, may reach Florence and return by way of the Siuslaw without having to be ferried. The road to Alsea is reached by way of Monroe. The new road will provide an outlet for cream and dairy resources of that coast region, now almost inaccessible.

The road project involves the construction of a mile and a third of new road through heavy timber and requiring the removal of heavy grades and much rock work. To build this distance will cost \$3000.

Work on the completion of the Perpetua road, connecting the highway between Tillamook and Coos Bay, will be commenced as soon as Lincoln county completes its part of the work, according to Supervisor Rankin. Nearly \$10,000 has been spent by the government on this project.

Week-Old Fire Is Halted On Upper Smith River

Albany—After burning for seven days, the forest fire on the headwaters of Smith river northeast of Belknap Springs now is under control.

The fire is burning yet, but it is believed there is no further danger and almost all the firefighters will be sent out tomorrow.

Supervisor Brundage of the Santiam national forest, who has been in personal charge of the fight on this fire, telephoned to forest service headquarters here from Fish Lake saying that the fire is under control. No report was made on the territory covered by the fire or its damage, but it was learned definitely that its progress has been stopped.

275,000 Wrappers Ready

Salem—Secretary of State Olcott said Thursday that a majority of the wrappers for the election pamphlets to be sent to 275,000 persons had been addressed. The wrappers are 13 inches long, and Mr. Olcott's deputies have figured that, if they were pasted together, they would more than stretch from here to Portland, which is about 50 miles.

Mr. Olcott has an addressing machine similar to those used by newspapers. If the old-style method of addressing wrappers by hand were employed it would take a corps of clerks weeks to do the work.

Oregon Is Free of Debt

Salem—Secretary of State Olcott took exception to an article under a Washington date line recently published in Portland newspapers that Pennsylvania was the only state free of debt.

He declared that Oregon, also, was out of debt and had not had a bonded indebtedness since the statehouse was completed 46 years ago. Investigation also showed that Kentucky and several other states were free of bonded indebtedness.

Lake County Pine Burns

Silver Lake—Forest fires northwest of Freemont have cast a heavy pall of smoke over Silver Lake and Christmas Lake valleys. The flames have eaten their way through several thousand feet of fine pine timber in the Freemont reserve. Little damage has been done to privately owned forests.

Union High School Planned

St. Helens—Representatives from 10 school districts surrounding St. Helens met to form plans and investigate the necessary legal steps to form a union high school here. A committee was appointed to confer with the board in each district and report at a later meeting.

High Tension of Grain Shippers Fully Relaxed

San Francisco—That the tension which has existed among the grain shippers since the beginning of the European embroilment has begun to relax and that within a few weeks at most, grain cargoes would be leaving this and other Pacific Coast ports as usual at this season of the year, was declared by J. P. Dowling, local manager of Dowling & Co., one of the largest British shipping firms.

Mr. Dowling, who is conversant with the grain situation, said that ship owners were preparing to load their vessels and that several of the ships which have been lying idle in this port would proceed to Port Costa and take on cargoes of barley.

He said that the apprehension felt here owing to the reported presence outside the heads of the German cruiser Leipsic had begun to wear off and that it was his personal belief and that of other shipping men, that the war vessel would not hinder British or French commerce and that the grain ships would be safe in leaving those ports for Pacific Coast.

In support of Mr. Dowling's views, comes the decision of the Hind Rolph company to send out the British liner Moana on schedule time. The Moana, which runs between this port and Sydney and carries valuable cargoes of merchandise as well as passengers, would prove a rich prize and the fact the vessel's owners and agents express no fear for her safety strengthens the contention of the grain shippers.

American Tourists Now Getting Home Easier

London—A dispatch from Berlin via Copenhagen states that the return of the Americans homeward will now proceed more speedily, as railway traffic is becoming more regular from all the larger centers of Germany.

A flood of travelers will start in a few days. A special train will leave Hamburg for Holland with 400 Americans. Other refugees will proceed on three trains, each carrying 400 persons.

Sixty Americans will leave Munich for Holland. A train from Berlin for Holland will carry 400 Americans, including 60 from Dresden.

Americans in Frankfurt and Bad Nauheim will leave for Holland in ordinary trains, four of which will depart daily. Americans here hitherto have shown little disposition to go to Holland, as relatives and friends arriving from there say that all the hotels are full and it is impossible to get steamer passage before the end of September.

Henry Van Dyke, American minister to the Netherlands, however, has advised Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that all Americans can easily find accommodations in Holland. Many Americans are now anxious to proceed to Holland, as they have letters of credit upon English banks on which German banks refuse to pay, as financial connections with England have been suspended. In many cases, however, the German banks, especially in Frankfurt, will make advances to well known Americans without security.

European Battle Line Now Extends 266 Miles

Paris—The conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and allied forces will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French minister of war. By its development and the nature of the ground on which the battle will be waged, this vast battle will differ profoundly from the battles of other times.

"By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will battle with the whole of the German forces, with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the Eastern frontier of the empire."

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French allies to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basel to Maestricht, with several millions of men on each side.

"It is this enormous extension of effective and of front which will characterize the battle, and it will be profoundly different from all other battles.

"When two adversaries engage in battle along a front of from 20 to 30 kilometers (13 to 20 miles), the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometers (266 miles), it is not likely to be the same."

Polish Leaders Bitter

London—A St. Petersburg dispatch to the Lloyd News says a newspaper man who has just arrived from Warsaw reports that city quiet up to the time he left. He says that a lively campaign is being waged by German sympathizers along the border for the support of the Poles.

A Polish newspaper, printed under German supervision at Czestochowa, is publishing accounts of German successes. In its latest issue it reported that Sweden and Japan had declared war on Russia.

Leipsic Puts Into Port

San Francisco—The German cruiser Leipsic, which, stripped for action, has been patrolling the coast off this harbor for the last week, entered San Francisco bay early Monday and anchored just inside the Golden Gate. The vessel sent word ashore that it desired to communicate with the German consul.

ULTIMATUM IS SENT BY JAPAN

Germans Warned to Withdraw Forces From Kiau Chau.

Tokio Government Sends Notice by Six Different Channels, Including United States.

Tokio—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takasaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld.

Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count von Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23.

The ultimatum follows:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions:

"First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be withdrawn.

"Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Japanese authorities without condition of compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

"The Imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of its not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Mexican Constitutionalists Take Reins of Government

Mexico City—The national capital is in the hands of the constitutionalists. In accordance with a prearranged plan, General Obregon marched in with his army and took peaceful possession of the city. The citizens greeted him and his soldiers with cheers. The evacuation by the federalists was completed and constitutionalist troops are now quartered in the barracks which the government soldiers recently occupied.

Eight special trains will leave for the front carrying a reception committee, which will formally welcome General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, who will assume the presidency as soon as he enters the capital.

For the first time in months American flags flew beside the Mexican colors. General Obregon caused to be posted throughout the city a decree threatening the immediate execution of an officer or an enlisted man who disturbed public order.

The sidewalks were crowded densely from Chapultepec Castle to the national palace, a distance of three miles.

General Obregon reviewed the troops from the balcony of the national palace, after which the soldiers were sent to the barracks.

Steamers Almost Empty

New York—With the exception of the Rochambeau and the Patria, of the French and Fabre lines, respectively, which sailed with approximately 1300 reservists for Havre and Marseilles, cabins and staterooms of nine liners sailing from New York Monday were practically deserted. The Cedric carried fewer than 200 persons, the Minnetonka 12, the Kronland 40, the Saxonia fewer than 100, the America and the Potsdam correspondingly small numbers. Sailing of the Anchor line announced for Monday, was postponed.

America Pleases France

London—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris tells of the reply of the French foreign minister, Premier, Viviani, to the American offer of mediation. He remarked that France had been attacked, despite her steady refusal to take the aggressive, and said, in thanking President Wilson: "You may be assured that the French government and people will recognize in your idea new evidence of your interest in the destinies of France."