AUSTRIAN RESERVE COMPARES ARMIES

Lieutenant Makdych Prepares Table Showing Strength of Four Belligerents.

TEUTON ADVANTAGE SEEN

Russian Mobilization Slow, Is Statement of Soldier, Who Explains Manner of Formation of Each Military Force.

A table showing the military strength of Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Russia has been prepared for The Oregonian by First-Lieutenant J. Makdych, of the Austrian Reserves, who is connected with the printing firm of A. E. Kern & Co.

The chief value of the table, aside from its use for comparative purposes, is that, when the dispatches say that a certain army corps of either of the four nations has been ordered to the front, giving the number of the corps, German, Russian, Austrian or French readers of The Oregonian may refer to the number of the corps in the table and learn from what city the corps is sent. Thus they will be able to determine whether their friends or relatives have been sent into the danger zone.

Armies Fully Mobilized.

"The German and Austrian armies are fully mobilized at the present time," said Lieutenant Makdych, "for they have a science of mobilization. In 1908, 1908 and 1912 the entire Austrian army was able to mobilize in six days. This means that all the army corps assembled in their headquarters cities, ready to be sent to any part of the empire.

"Every town has one or two companies, and they come in to the cities to make up their regiments. Then, if the regiment is sent out, a 'cadre,' or framework regiment, is kept in the headquarters cities for each regiment, and recruits come in and fill the regiments to full strength. They are trained, and if the regiment receives a second call other recruits come in and fill the ranks of the skeleton regiment."

Although the Russian mobilization began before that of the German army, the latter has a great advantage in this regard, according to Lieutenant Makdych, who says that it will take the Czar at least four or five weeks to get his troops together.

The table prepared by Lieutenant Makdych, showing the relative strength of the four armies, their disposition by corps and the composition of each corps as to infantry, cavalry and artillery, follows:

No. army corps—	Inf. Bat.	Cav. troops.	Artil. Bat.
France.			
First, Lille	36	10	29
Second, Amiens	32	10	23
Third, Rouen	32	10	25
Fourth, Le Mares	32	10	23
Fifth, Orleans	32	10	27
Sixth, Chalons	48	10	44
Seventh, Bescancon	40	10	27
Eighth, Bourges	32	10	23
Ninth, Tours	32	10	25
Tenth, Rennes	32	10	23
Eleventh, Nantes	32	10	30
Twelfth, Limoges	32	10	23
Thirteenth, Clermont	32	10	23
Fourteenth, Lyons	44	10	24
Fifteenth, Marseilles	36	10	42
Sixteenth, Montpellier	32	10	23
Seventeenth, Toulouse	32	10	23
Eighteenth, Bordeaux	32	10	30
Nineteenth, Algerien	45	41	12
Twentieth, Nancy	32	10	24
Paris military government	5	22	8
Lunciritle, Chalons (each)	..	30	..
Sedan, Reines, Lyon	..	..	..
Germany.			
First, Konigsberg	48	48	30
Second, Stettin	40	24	29
Third, Berlin	32	24	24
Fourth, Magdeburg	32	24	24
Fifth, Posen	40	24	24
Sixth, Breslau	40	30	24
Seventh, Muenster	40	24	24
Eighth, Koblentz	40	24	24
Ninth, Altoona	40	24	24
Tenth, Hannover	32	24	24
Eleventh, Kassel	32	12	24
Twelfth, Dresden	30	18	24
Thirteenth, Stuttgart	40	24	24
Fourteenth, Karlsrube	48	24	34
Fifteenth, Strassburg	40	24	24
Sixteenth, Metz	40	24	24
Seventeenth, Danzig	44	30	24
Eighteenth, Frankfort	40	24	24
Nineteenth, Leipzig	56	6	24
First Bavarian, Muncheer	28	24	24
Second Bavarian, Kurzburg	32	24	24
Third Bavarian, Nuernberg	32	12	24
Berlin military government	48	48	24
Russia.			
Military government, St. Petersburg—			
Garde, St. Petersburg	48	48	32
First Corps, St. Petersburg	32	..	16
Eighteenth Corps, Dorpar	32	..	24
Twelfth Corps, Helsingfors	32	..	..
Military government, Wilnd—			
Second Corps, Gradno	32	24	24
Third, Corps, Wilna	32	24	24
Fourth Corps, Minsk	32	..	32
Sixteenth Corps, Witebsk	32	12	24
Twentieth Corps, Riga	32	..	24
Military government, Warschau—			
Fifth Corps, Warschau	32	48	24
Sixth Corps, Lomsha	32	48	32
Fourteenth Corps, Lublin	32	24	24
Fifteenth Corps, Warschau	32	48	32
Ninet'nth Corps, Brest-litowsk	32	48	24
Military government, Kiev—			
Ninth Corps, Kiev	32	24	24
Tenth Corps, Charkow	32	24	32
Eleventh Corps, Rowns	32	24	24
Twelfth Corps, Winniexa	32	24	24
Twenty-first Corps, Kiev	32	..	24
Military government, Odessa—			
Seventh Corps, Simferopol	32	12	24
Eighth Corps, Odessa	32	24	32
Military government, Moscow—			
Grenadiers, Moscow	32	24	24
Thirteenth Corps, Smolensk	32	..	12
Seventeenth Corps, Moscow	32	18	32
Military government, Caucasian—			
First Caucasian Corps, Tiflis	48	48	32
Second Caucasian Corps, Tiflis	48	36	32
Military government, Turkestan—			
First Turkestan Corps, Taschkent	48	24	12
Second Turkestan C'rps, Aschbad	36	18	12
Military government, Irkutsk—			
Second Siberian C'rps, Tschita	32	..	24
Third Siberian Corps, Irkutsk	32	..	32
Military government Priamear—			
First Siberian Corps, Nikolsk	32	..	32
Austria-Hungary.	Inf. Bat.	Cav. Troops.	Art. Bat.
Corps 1—Krakau	40	24	30
Corps 2—Vienna	48	30	30
Corps 3—Gras	36	12	23
Corps 4—Budapest	30	17	22
Corps 5—Pozsony	27	18	28
Corps 6—Kaschau	28	12	16
Corps 7—Temesvar	24	12	18
Corps 8—Prague	30	6	22
Corps 9—Josefstadt	28	12	22
Corps 10—Przemysl	34	30	28
Corps 11—Lemberg	48	48	18
Corps 12—Nagyszeben	26	10	20
Corps 13—Zagreb	26	12	20
Corps 14—Innsbruck	30	6	18
Corps 15—Sarajevo	34	2	16
Zara	10	..	10

RECRUITING HERE SCORED

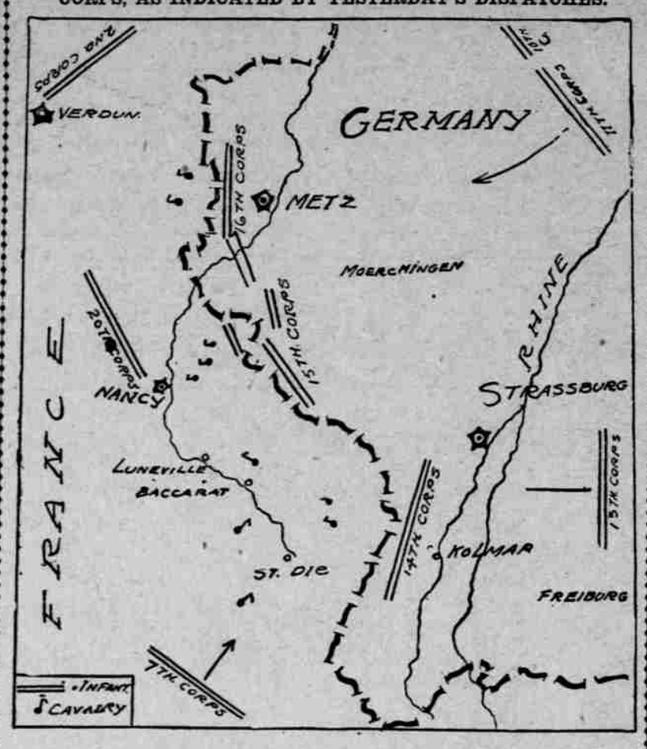
British Consul Believes America Will End Illegal Practice.

"This business of recuiting former residents of other countries involved in the trouble in Europe undoubtedly will be stopped in the United States, if the war gets under way, for it is entirely illegal," said Thomas Erskine, Brotosh Consul.

"In the Boer War there were no British subjects recruited in this country, although many served. They paid their own expenses until they got on a British ship or on British soil."

Under this arrangement is is probable that most British reservists who desire to return to the service in the event of war will make their way to British Columbia.

MAP SHOWING POSITIONS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMY CORPS, AS INDICATED BY YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.



First Lieutenant J. Makdych, of the Austrian army reserve, having read the cablegrams from Europe, yesterday drew the above map, showing the positions of the German and French army corps, now moving against each other for what may be a decisive battle of the war. It is the common understanding that Germany hopes to crush France in a decisive engagement at once and then turn her attention to the more slowly mobilizing Russians on her eastern frontier. The heavy dotted line indicates the French-German frontier. From the position of the troops yesterday it would appear that a great battle is soon to be fought in the vicinity of Nancy, France.

SWISS CALLED IN

Reserves to Be Used in Holding Neutrality.

ARMY MOBILIZATION PLAN

Consul Streiff Calls on Switzerland's Young Men and Old, From 20 to 48, to Report for Possible Service During War.

Preparatory to establishing its neutrality with force, if necessary, Albert Streiff, Swiss Consul for Oregon, received yesterday summons from the Swiss legation at Washington, D. C., in which the reserves throughout the United States were asked to report at once to the Consul of Switzerland in their respective territory.

Advertisement for the "Auszug" and "Landwehr" of the country is now being run in the papers.

The telegram from the Swiss Legation reads:

Notification Notice Out.

"Consulate of Switzerland, Portland, Or.—Mobilization of the whole Swiss army ordered. Affects Swiss incorporated in the Auszug and Landwehr living in the United States. Notify Swiss in your district. (Signed)

"CHARGE D'AFFAIRES HUEBSCHER."

The "Auszug" includes all men between the ages of 20 and 30. The landwehr (meaning defense of the land) includes those from 30 to 40 years of age.

One other division, Landsturm, (landsturm is not mentioned in the telegram, but Consul Streiff believes that it is included in the mobilization and has asked that all men between 40 and 48, the limits of the landsturm, report to him also.

The three divisions mentioned compose the three classes of the Swiss army. The first division is the nearest approach to the standing army. Every man enrolled goes into an eight weeks' camp every two years for what is known as the "review course."

Target Practice Yearly.

The men betwen 30 and 40 organize every year for a short target practice and review of the school of the soldier.

Just 44 years ago Switzerland was in practically the same position, with fighting all around it and holding its neutrality.

The country then was a retreat for France's fleeing army. The retreating legions of Bourbarki sought refuge in Switzerland, and 80,000 men were cared for by the little republic throughout the years of that war. The present mobilization is for the same purposes, to maintain its neutrality against all.

MUSICIANS CARRY CHIPS

INFERNO RAGES IN BANDS THAT HAVE MANY NATIONALITIES.

Leaders Find Diplomacy Needed When Neutrals Stir Europeans by Chance Remarks at Concerts.

International diplomacy was never more severely put to the test in any of the dynasties of Europe than it is in McElroy's Band at The Oaks, or Brown's Band in the municipal park concerts, for there isn't a nation in the great European conflict that is not staunchly and frequently pugnaciously represented among the musicians.

Indeed, at the Musicians' Union headquarters there are more different brands of chips going around on more different nationalities of shoulders, it is probable, than in any other place in the city.

W. E. McElroy, director of The Oaks band, finds himself at most sudden and unexpected moments called upon to arbitrate an international disturbance that has been fomented by the neutral element in his band.

On the surface it may not look bad, when "Mac's" baton is drawing out of the responsive aggregation of instruments some dreamy Italian waltz, but underneath those dulcet and soul-stirring tones may be raging a very inferno of Russo-Italio-Anglo-Franco-Teutonic fury.

Ach Gott! How should Kolb soften the sighings of his bassoon to the amorous airs of sunny Italy when his soul is stung to the madness that demands that he should rip out a few bars of "Die Wacht Am Rhine?"

Shall the proud Austrian blood of Ludwig calm down so that he can blow his French horn witholt swallowing the mouthpiece, when Keith, the bold Scotchman at the snare drum, has intimated that Russia prepares soon a roast for the goose of Austria?

ALL CREEDS WELCOMED

Socialists and Anarchists Only Barred at Lead, S. D., Mines.

LEAD, S. D., Aug. 3.—Workmen of all religious and political beliefs, except Socialists and anarchists, are welcomed as employes of the Homestake Mining Company, according to J. Grier, superintendent of the company, the first witness at the hearing before the Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

Mr. Grier denied that the company had any connection with the Hearst Mercantile Company, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst being sole owner. He told of working conditions in the mines. Eight hours is the maximum day, he said, and $3 the minimum wage for underground workers. Men are discharged only after fair hearings and hospital services are free to workmen and their dependents.

Seventy-one per cent of the 2500 employes are English speaking, he said, while five years ago that per centage was foreign speaking. He named Mrs. Hearst as the largest stockholder in the mining company and James B. Haggin as one of the largest. The capital is $25,116,000, and the last annual dividend amounted to $7.80 per share.

WOMEN MAKE ADDRESSES

Missionary Society Convention on at River View Camp Grove.

JENNINGS LODGE, Or., Aug. 3.—(Special.) — "What Christianity Has Done for Women" was the topic discussed this afternoon by Mrs. J. B. Neubauer at the convention of the Women's Missionary Society, held at the River View camp grove, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. She pointed out the progress women have made in Christian nations. Mrs. Nettie Myers spoke on the "Hope of the Future," Mrs. Bradford on "Mission Bands" and Miss Catherine Voeglein on "Comrades in Service." "Knowledge of Efficiency" was discussed by the Milwaukie Society. A canvass for life members was made.

Rev. F. M. Fisher, president, will deliver the address of welcome tomorrow. An "Oregon Dry" rally will be held at 4 P. M., in charge of C. W. Clark. Speakers of the day are Charlotte Marvelle, Monmouth; Miss Grace Jackson, Albany; Eva Bischoff, Portland; Beuhal Rohr, Portland; Mrs. J. W. Kanacke, Rachael R. Birckemeir, Milwaukie; Martha M. Gueffroy, Salem; Bishop William Horn, C. F. Williams, Salem; N. G. Hedin, Portland.

When 2 Accuse Each Other Judge Divides "Pot."

Forty Dollars Over Which Quarrel Occurred Settled by Court, $20 Being Awarded Each.

DID William McKenzie rob Gus Erickson or did Erickson rob McKenzie. With both men before him, Judge Stevenson had to decide this question yesterday. He did so by dividing the $40 between them.

McKenzie came to detective headquarters yesterday with a story that "a Swede" had hit him over the head with a beer bottle and tried to rob him. His story was noted and Detectives Hellyer and Tackaberry were assigned to the case. Half an hour later McKenzie came back with "the Swede."

"This is the feller," said McKenzie. "I let him stay in my room last night and he tried to kill me."

"I didn't," protested Erickson. "This man and another one jumped on me and robbed me. I had to hit back. I got him on the head. My purse and $40 is gone."

Forty dollars was found on McKenzie. To settle all disputes, Judge Stevenson split the amount.

Train Hurts Two at Newberg.

NEWBERG, Or., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Two young people, Theodore Langton and Mabel Southard, were walking on the railroad trestle just east of Newberg yesterday when they heard the electric train of the Southern Pacific approaching. They crowded off to one side as far as they could and two cars passed them, but they were struck by the step of the third and knocked to the ground a distance of about 15 feet. Both were considerably bruised, especially Miss Southard, but it is hoped neither was injured internally.

The value of gold produced in the Gold Coast and Ashanti during 1912 was $2,040,465, the largest production on record.

BIG GERMAN FISH BUYER HALTS HERE

F. Klevenhusen, Head of Firm, Waits in Vain for Word From Bremen.

TRADING NOW IMPOSSIBLE

Stalled Merchant Expresses Fear That Shutting Off of Cotton Supply Will Be Disastrous. Kaiser's Victory Predicted.

Calmly and watchfully waiting at the Hotel Multnomah for news from his native land is F. Klevenhusen, of Bremen, Germany, head of the firm of F. Klevenhusen & Co., of that city. He had heard nothing from Bremen for three days yesterday, and believes that the German government must have forbidden the use of the cables for private purposes.

Mr. Klevenhusen's firm imports salmon from the Pacific Coast, buying in Portland, Astoria, Seattle and Alaskan ports. Four carloads of frozen and mild-cured salmon were shipped from New York for Bremen by the firm on the steamer Qurfeurst just before the European trouble became acute. The steamer when one day at sea was recalled by wireless. The salmon was placed in cold storage, where, with other shipments for New York, it must remain until calmer times. In the meantime Mr. Klevenhusen can do no buying.

"There will be excitement in Bremen over the cotton situation," said Mr. Klevenhusen, "for Bremen is one of the biggest cotton ports of the world, and this disturbance shuts off her supply.

"If Russia is the victor in this war, what will England gain?" he asked, discussing the possibilities of England's siding against Germany. "What a setback to human progress it would be. Russia is the most reactionary nation on earth. Besides, victorious in this war, she would not only threaten England in India and attempt to taake Persia, but she would become the most powerful factor in Western Europe.

"But Russia is not going to win, and if England, as I think very improbable for the reasons I have pointed out, sides with France, thus becoming an ally of Russia, it may prolong the conflict, but will affect the result not at all."

Mr. Klevenhusen says it would be impossible to land an invading force on the German coast, by reason of its character and the strength of the fortifications. Besides these difficulties to an invader, he has the utmost confidence that the German navy will cope successfully with any foe it meets.

"It is probable that every automobile in Germany that may be used for military purposes has been commandeered," said Mr. Klevenhusen. "The government subsidizes the big freight auto trucks with the understanding that they are to be available in time of war."

He drew a small map showing the strategic importance of the island of Heligoland, acquired by Germany from England in a trade for Zanzibar, and now heavily fortified. Heligoland protects the entrance from the sea to Wilhelmshaven, the German navy-yard, and to Bremershaven and Coxhaven, important ports at mouths of the Weser and Elbe Rivers, respectively.

CIPHER CABLES UNDER BAN

Messages to Great Britain and Continent Censored in London.

"All cable messages for the United Kingdom and the Continent at present circulate via London," said W. A. Robb, manager of the Western Union, yesterday. A strict censorship is established in the London office of the Western Union. No code or cipher will be passed and cablegrams are accepted at sender's risk and subject to indefinite delay. Only plain French and English language will be passed.

"The censor will pass plain English or French messages providing he understands either thoroughly.

"The point to bear in mind is that the censor as well as the person to whom the message is addressed must understand the messages.

"At present cablegrams are being forwarded and received without apparent delay."

Farmer, Thought Insane, Freed.

OREGON CITY, Or., Aug. 3.—(Special.)—Fritz Timberman, a farmer living between Boring and Sandy, was brought to Oregon City this morning, examined as to his sanity and released. Timberman, who was recently charged with setting a fire to a barn near his home, had a mania for fire-sttting, according to neighbors, but a thorough mental examination failed to bear out the charges.