

RIGID EXPERTS
IMAGE WAR ON PAPER

United States Army Officers
Say Germany Must Advance
Through Belgium.

FRENCH FRONTIER STRONG

Division of Kaiser's Fleet Viewed as
One of Weakest Places in Ger-
many's Lineup—Strategists
Point Out Flaws.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—American
Army officers think in the campaign
through Belgium lies Germany's only
hope of marching her soldiers into
France. Even allowing for the
necessity of crushing the Belgian army,
the experts here regard this as the
most feasible point of attack.

For nearly 40 years the French en-
gineers, among the ablest in the world
in scientific design, have been labor-
ing like beavers constructing fortifica-
tions of earth and steel, even includ-
ing great revolving turrets like those
of a dreadnought, that now practically
cover every mile of the frontier be-
tween France and Germany and south
of Belgium. In the estimate of Army
engineers these defenses are invul-
nerable except as against an army
vastly outnumbering the French forces
behind the parapets and in the rifle
pits.

American Axiom Applied.
American axiom is that one soldier
behind such defenses as the French
have erected on this frontier is equal
to four in the attacking army.

This ratio of effective defensive and
offensive power might be greatly re-
duced by systematic siege operations,
but this would involve the expenditure
of that most precious factor in a cam-
paign—time. Therefore, the beginning
of the campaign in Belgium had been
expected here and the outcome is be-
ing awaited with great interest by
the general staff.

The belief is that the Belgians for
the present will confine themselves to
obstructive tactics in the German
front, feinting and skirmishing and
falling back so as to reduce the per-
centage of losses and losing no oppor-
tunity to harass the advancing German
army and if possible to cut its line
of communication.

While this is going on American
strategists believe the French forces,
which are very numerous in the neigh-
borhood of Rheims and to the north
and south of the fortresses, will come
to the aid of the Belgians.

Germany's Weakness Cited.
Thus, it was suggested tonight,
within one year of a century after the
defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, the
Germans and French and Belgians may
come together again in a decisive battle
in almost the same theater of this
war.

Today's report of naval engagements
in various places were regarded as
preparatory of many similar events in
the four quarters of the globe. Naval
strategists are quick to point the les-
son of the dangers of a division of the
fleet. Germany has weakened her po-
sition by clinging to the old practice
of dispersing her naval vessels far and
wide in time of peace, failing to guard
against the outbreak of hostilities,
that would make concentration impos-
sible.

AMERICA OFFERS TO HELP

(Continued From First Page.)

and French embassies and Belgian leg-
ation called at the department.

Mr. Bryan delivered the message to a
representative of the legal attachés of
the Netherlands and other countries not
directly involved, but as a matter of in-
formation to their foreign offices. The
diplomats expressed no opinion to the
Secretary, but some of them told news-
papermen afterwards they believed
the situation had gone too far to be
halted by mediation. The Austrian
Ambassador thought, however, that
even if the offer were not accepted, a
sudden turn in the military situation
in the aspect of the war might influence an
acceptance.

Move Carefully Weighed.

The offer of the United States was
made after many days of careful con-
sideration by the President and his
Cabinet. The Cabinet almost unani-
mously supported the proposal. From
the first the idea had been in the minds
of Administration officials, but as the
President read dispatches from Ameri-
can diplomats reciting the failure of
repeated efforts on the part of other
powers to mediate in the dispute when
it was confined to Austria and Serbia,
and later between Germany and Rus-
sia, he was not encouraged.

As long as European nations them-
selves were endeavoring to adjust the
situation, Mr. Wilson thought it was
the traditional duty of the American
Government not to interfere.

When practically all Europe suddenly
became involved and the United States
stood forth as the solitary power of
absolute neutrality, the President acted
with dispatch.

Crisis Brings Quick Move.
He wrote the brief note, sent it to
Secretary Bryan, who promptly ap-
proved, and late last night the mes-
sages were sent to Europe. It is be-
lieved the message to Emperor Wil-
liam was delivered before the cable to
Germany was cut. One of the secre-
taries of the German embassy here
said today he would in all events try
to get the message to his government by
wireless.

From the character of the inquiries
made by American diplomats of their
own initiative, the prospect for an ac-
ceptance by some of the European na-
tions was considered bright at the
White House. Great Britain and her
allies, it is believed, will accept, but
no assurance of any kind has come
from Germany. Should the Emperor
agree, it is thought the entire situation
would be settled by pacific means and a
great war averted.

AMERICA IS ASKED
TO REASSURE CHINA

Oriental Government Wants
United States to Request
Neutrality in Far East.

REFUSAL SEEMS LIKELY

Action Taken in 1870 During Fran-
co-Prussian Outbreak Not Viewed
as Applicable Now in Light
of Developments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—
The government of China today ap-
pealed to the United States to intercede
with the warring powers for the pur-
pose of assuring maintenance of peace
in the East.

While this Government has not yet
made its final answer to the Chinese
government, there is every indication

that the Chinese government will be
informed shortly that the United States
does not consider it advisable or prac-
ticable to take the step requested.

It is possible, however, that the
United States will undertake to make
representations to European belliger-
ents with a view to securing exemption
of foreign concessions in China from
becoming the scene of conflict. Pro-
visions in the treaty of 1868 between
the United States and China afford a
basis for such restricted representation
to the powers by the United States, but
it is not believed China's broad propo-
sition will be viewed favorably.

Action in 1870 is Basis.
The request of the Chinese govern-
ment was made by Yung Kwai, secre-
tary of the Chinese legation. He based
his request on action of the United
States Government in 1870, during the
war between France and Prussia.

At that time Secretary of State Fish
brought about an agreement among
the respective belligerent govern-
ments and also between respective na-
tural commanders in Chinese waters to
refrain from hostilities in those waters.

The basis of Secretary Fish's appeal
and the reason for its success at that
time was his representing that fight-
ing between French and Germans in
Chinese waters might provoke them
into a general warfare on all nations.

It is understood, however, that the
State Department does not view the
situation in China and the Far East
in the same light as did Secretary of
State Fish during the Franco-Prussian
war.

Present Situation Different.
There is not basis for a belief that
the belligerents, in view of the large
and important interests and possessions
of their respective enemies in China,
would pay any attention to proposals
that they refrain from striking at their
enemies in that part of the world any
more than in Europe.

Neither is it now considered that
hostilities between the European bel-
ligerents, with the possibility of Japan
taking a hand in favor of her ally,
England, will arouse China to anti-
foreign outbreaks. The fear of such
outbreaks was the chief reason ad-
vanced to Secretary Fish and the basis
on which French and Prussians then
consented to them.

Great Britain imports more than 20,000-
000 tons of mineral waters annually.

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GERMAN CABLES ARE CUT

COMMUNICATION WITH EMPIRE IS
PRACTICALLY DEMOLISHED.

British Vessels Thought to Have Sev-
ered Line From Azores—Warring
Nation Well Hemmed In.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Direct cable
communication with Germany was
stopped today.

The German Atlantic cable lines from
New York to Emden, via the Azores,
were cut about 1:30 A. M. at some
point east of the Azores, possibly by
British warships. The Commercial
Cable Company, which operates the
American end of this line, made the
announcement of the cutting today, and
refused to accept messages for Ger-
many. It was denied that the lines
had been cut by British warships on
this side of the Atlantic. The cable was
working, according to announcement,
as far as the Azores.

Charles P. Adams, second vice-presi-
dent of the Commercial Cable Company,
said the English Coast. Communication with
England over these lines was still be-
ing maintained. No hope was held out,
however, for any immediate restora-

GERMANS ARE HOSTILE

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ABUSED AS
HE QUITS BERLIN.

Crowds Spilt in Face of Embassy Staff,
Among Whom is Princess Belos-
selsky, American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5 (Via Lon-
don).—The Russian Ambassador in
Berlin, M. de Svarzow, and his staff are
reported to have been subjected to
much abuse after the declaration of
war. Some of the members of the Am-
bassadorial suite, including Princess
Belosselsky, who was Miss Susie Whit-
tler, of Boston, and First Secretary of
Embassy Charovitski are alleged
actually to have been struck by per-
sons in the crowd, which followed their

motorcars to the railroad station when
they were leaving Berlin.

According to an eyewitness, the em-
bassy was surrounded, and when the
Ambassador, who was escorted by
mounted police, departed for the sta-
tion in an automobile, the people hurled
storms of abuse at him. The police had
the greatest difficulty in protecting him
and the members of his staff.

Friends of the Ambassador, who fol-
lowed him in motorcars, also are said
to have been forced to run a gauntlet
of hostile Germans. The crowd followed
the cars, abusing the occupants of
them, throwing stones, spitting in the
face of the embassy staff and striking
both men and women with sticks and
umbrellas, it is said.

M. Charovitski was struck a severe
blow on the head which cut his scalp.
He is said to be under special treatment
in Copenhagen. Princess Belosselsky
was hit on her back and shoulder by
an old, well-dressed man, and other
persons in the crowd spat at her.
Other members of the party are de-
clared to have been similarly treated.
The children were placed in the bot-
toms of the automobiles in order to pro-

RAINBOW QUILTS STRAITS

Canadian Cruiser to Ply Outside to
Reassure British Ships.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The Cana-
dian cruiser Rainbow, which has been
stationed at the Esquimaux naval sta-
tion, near Victoria, passed out of the
Strait of Fuca at 9 o'clock this morn-
ing. The Rainbow is an old boat, and
her armament is not formidable. It is
supposed that she will cruise off Cape
Flattery to reassure British ships.

So far as known, there is no hostile
war vessel nearer than Mazatlan, Mex-
ico, but rumors have been widely spread
that German cruisers were lying in
wait off Cape Flattery.

Ambassador Willard Returns.
RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—Joseph E.
Willard, Ambassador to Spain, will sail
aboard the Tennessee, returning to his
post in Madrid from the bedside of his
sick daughter, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt,
in New York.

Dardanelles and Bosphorus Closed.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The
Dardanelles and the Bosphorus were
closed today in order to preserve the
neutrality of Turkey.

WAR MAP SHOWING PRINCIPAL POINTS FIGURING IN WEDNESDAY'S HOSTILITIES.



1—Guernsey, Channel Islands, Near Which French Warship Captured German Steamer. 2—Dover, England, Off Which Firing Was Reported. 3—London, Where There is Greatest Activity in Mobilization. 4—Hull, England, Where Several German Steamers Were Seized by Great Britain. 5—Calais, France, Off Which French Torpedo Boats Captured Two German Vessels. 6—Namur, Belgium, Scene of German-Belgian Clash. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—Brussels, Belgian Capital, and Liege, Verviers, Stavelot and Spa, Belgian Cities, Around Which Fighting Raged. 12—Tatburg, Holland, Seized by Germans. 13—Hamburg, Germany, Base for Operations of North Sea Fleet. 14—Nancy, France, Around Which German Invaders Are Fighting French Defenders. 15—Gibraltar, British Fortress and Naval Base for Operations in the Mediterranean. 16—Algiers, Off Which French Fleet Snag German Warship and Captured Two Oth-ers. 17—Dardanelles Straits, Closed by Turkey, Impeding Russian Black Sea Fleet.

WAR MAPS IN DEMAND

Books on Lands Involved in War
Are Readily Sold by Stores.

Bookstores in Portland simply have
been stripped of war maps of all kinds
and there has been a demand for books
on the countries involved in the pre-
sent war that threatens to call for rush
orders to the Eastern houses to keep
up with the demand.

"Maps have been sold ranging all the
way from 25 cents to \$75, to persons of
every nationality interested in the
struggle," said J. T. Hotchkiss, man-
ager of the book department of Gill's
yesterday. "One man bought a color-
ful map for \$75."

"The call is steadily increasing. I
have wired two orders for maps and it
begins to look as though book orders
will have to follow. Books on the
Kaiser and on Germany are most in de-
mand, although histories of all other
countries involved are in demand."

The Public Library has experienced a
startling war activity. Miss Hunt
has issued orders for special "War
Library" to be compiled.

CANADA BUYS SUBMARINES

Dominion Takes Two Vessels Just
Finished for Chile.

SEATTLE, Aug. 5.—Two powerful
submarine vessels just completed at a
Seattle shipyard for the Chilean navy
have been sold to the Canadian govern-
ment. They proceeded to Victoria,
B. C., under their own steam last night.
They are each 60 feet long and of 420
tons.

The Chilean government was to have
paid \$500,000 for the submarines, which
had been christened Iquique and Anto-
fagasta, and it is supposed that the
Canadian government paid this sum in
cash. There has been a controversy
between the builders and the Chilean
government over whether the boats ful-
filled their promise in the contract.

THE LUSITANIA SAILS AWAY

Under Cover of Darkness Big Liner
Puts Off; No Hostile Ship Seen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The big Cu-
narder Lusitania, which sailed under
the cover of darkness early today, was
to the eastward of Nantucket this
afternoon and proceeding on her course.
There were no hostile warships in the
vicinity, as far as could be learned.

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difference

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CROWN
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Standard Oil Company
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Costs least
per
mile