

GERMANY TO WIN, SAYS ARMY WOMAN

Fatherland Able to Cope With Whole World, Declares Mrs. Louise Lueblen.

AIRSHIP FIGHTS PREDICTED

Wife of Officer Battling for Kaiser Vehement in Assertions That Tenthon Forces and Allies Are Fit for Great Combat.

"Germany can hold her own against the world. The great battles of the coming European wars will be fought with land forces or with aeroplanes and dirigibles. Germany will use her navy only as a means of protecting her coast."

Thus spoke Mrs. Louise Lueblen, wife of a German-army officer, who is visiting at the Portland Hotel. Mrs. Lueblen left her native country, Germany, June 1, and expects to remain in Portland several days.

"For 50 years Germany has enjoyed peace," said Mrs. Lueblen. "It is not the German's wish for war, nor yet the wish of the Kaiser. Russia is to blame, for she has forced the great war by her action in mobilizing. I believe that Germany will immediately muster her land forces at the Russian border, where the first big battle will be fought. Her navy will be stationed along the coast. Italy's land forces probably will be arranged along the French border, and the Austro-Hungarian army will protect Germany against invasion from the south.

"While the forces of France are not very strong, her navy will play an important part, and it is probable France will transport the Algerian soldiers to Europe. Algiers has not forgotten the Germany-France war of 1870, and is eager to fight Germany. A large army could be supplied from Algiers.

Long Training Cited.
"Germany is a nation of warriors. Every man is trained, skilled in fighting and ready to bat for his country at a moment's notice. Every German serves from one to three years in the army or navy. After his enlistment period is up he must serve about six weeks annually until he reaches the age of 40.

"The single men will be called out first, then the married men under 30 years of age, and gradually, as the forces are needed, the age limit will be extended until every able-bodied citizen is called into service. France will play nearly as important a part in this war as England, for Germany can battle Great Britain with her dirigibles, while France is equally as strong as Germany in air fighting with her hundreds of aeroplanes and skilled aviators.

"France also has her auto guns, which can be rushed as reinforcements with great speed to any point of battle. The fast struggles between the Southern European countries will be forgotten, the nations will line up on two great sides. Greece, Turkey and the other southern nations will not matter much in this war. Greece, however, has two American warships she purchased recently, and the United States may have the pleasure of watching these being destroyed.

Great Confidence Expressed.

"Germany will have the advantage of being on the defensive, but no one can actually see what will be the result of this war. I feel certain that Germany will hold her own against the entire world if necessary. Perhaps my confidence is because I am a German, but I have traveled extensively and watched the French, English, Russian, Italian, Austrian, Mexican and German war forces. The German forces, of course, I have observed frequently and the more I saw of the German army and navy, the more confidence I felt that my country can hold her own.

"This war will not extend to the Far East, or yet to Asia, with the possible exception of Asia Minor. It may extend to Northern Africa, to Algiers and neighboring nations. There will be no need for Japan lending aid to Great Britain against Germany and the triple alliance. Japan now has a heavy war tax and is not in condition for another battle. During my trip from New York to Portland I noticed many boats in the German army or navy.

"Especially was this true at Milwaukee, where I passed several days. No where in this country, I think, are the Germans so numerous as in Milwaukee. If a general war breaks out Milwaukee will be nearly deserted. When I read the paper this afternoon I learned that war had been declared. I was indeed surprised, but I am confident of Germany's safe future."

BELGIUM IN DILEMMA

HOLLAND'S COURSE MAY CUT OFF PORT OF ANTWERP.

Instead, Only Other Base of Supply, Is Threatened by Probable Closing of English Channel.

BY MAURICE GEARHAUZE.
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 1.—(Special.)—In case of war Holland, which has lately fortified its stronghold, Flushing, at the mouth of the River Escaut, expected to exercise its sovereignty even toward neutrals. This situation would be disastrous for Antwerp is the chief base of supply for Belgium. If Antwerp is blocked, the procuring of supplies would still be possible through Ostend, but Belgian statesmen are puzzled by the declaration of Germany, the French admiral, who has said that after war is declared France and Britain will prohibit the use of the English Channel to neutrals.

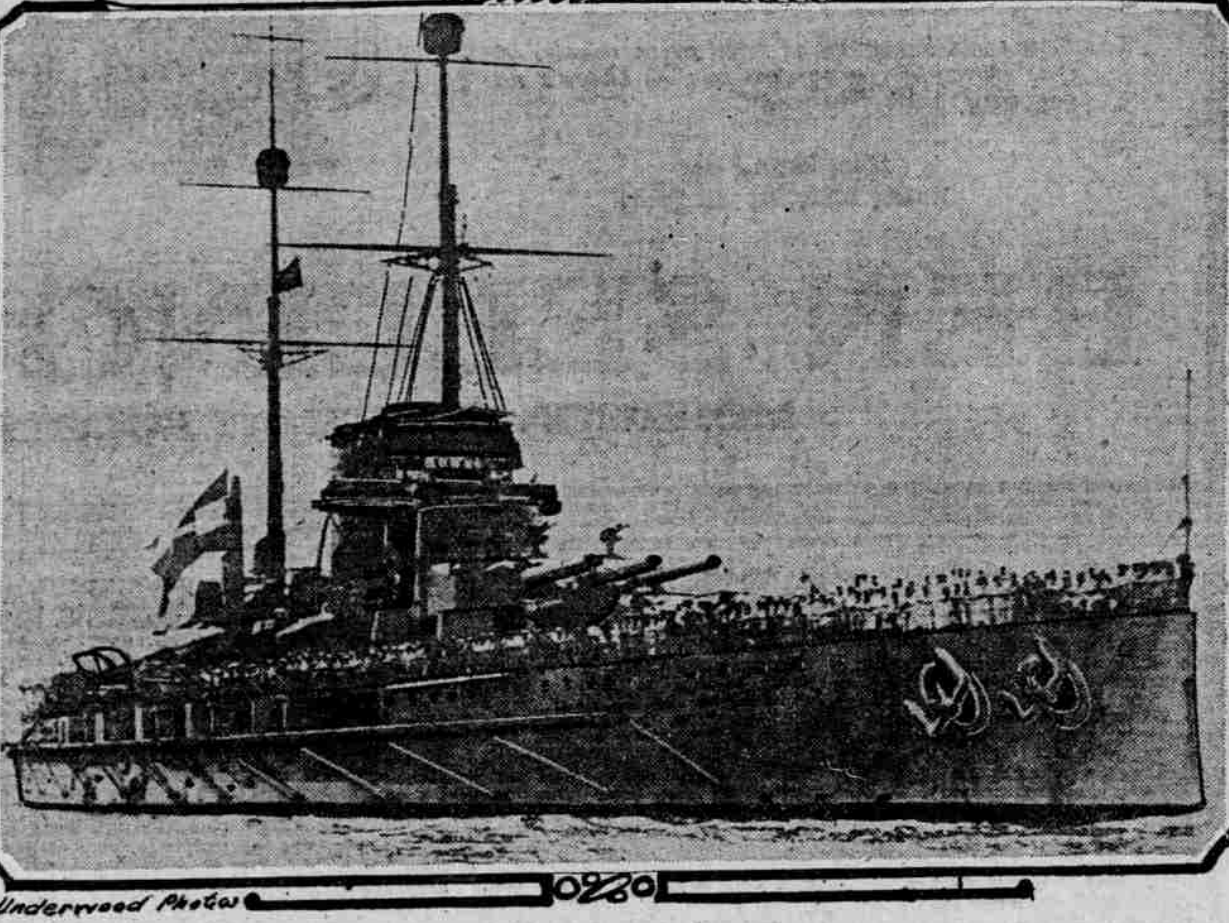
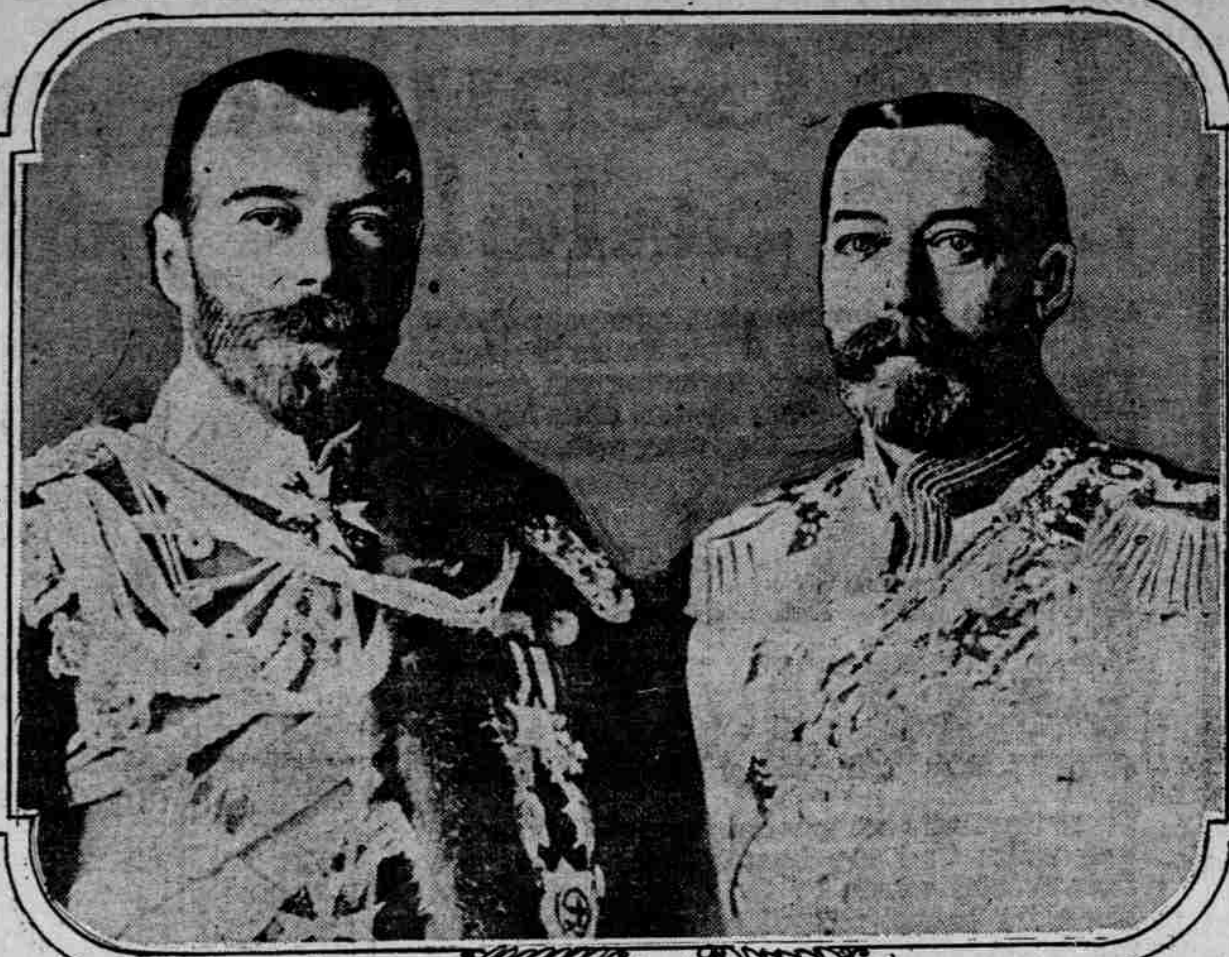
Such a measure would be a heavy blow to the ports of Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam. Belgium would be prevented from communicating with the Congo colony and Holland from communicating with the East Indies. Great quantities of supplies have been accumulated at Antwerp, which would be the last stronghold of Belgian independence.

Belgian customs officers and gendarmes at Ardennes, on the northern frontier of France, report important movements of French troops as taking place at night.

U. S. Churches and Saloons.

Indianapolis News.
The United States supports 231,422 churches; likewise 450,000 saloons—more than all the churches, hospitals, colleges and high schools combined.

TWO BIG HEADS OF THE TRIPLE ENTENTE AND AN AUSTRIAN SEA-FIGHTING MACHINE.



ABOVE (RIGHT), KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND AND (LEFT) CZAR NICHOLAS OF RUSSIA. BELOW, AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHT VERITUS UNITUS, BUILT IN 1912 AT COST OF \$12,165,000.

ANXIETY NOW FELT

Interest Centers About Portland Persons Abroad.

HOME TOURISTS NUMEROUS

Crosby N. and Edwin L. Shevlin Are Touring Germany Afoot, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Clark and Many Others Now in Europe.

Many prominent Portland families expressed anxiety yesterday concerning the welfare of Portland and Oregon persons now touring abroad or residing temporarily in European cities. Some, it is thought, may be on their way home and a majority of the others no doubt will leave immediately, providing they can engage satisfactory factory transportation.

Mrs. E. C. Shevlin is in Paris on an extended visit, while her sons, Crosby H. Shevlin and Edwin L. Shevlin, are touring Germany afoot. Mr. Shevlin had expected to join them, but changed his plans recently.

Joseph Heller is understood to be in Munich. Miss Minnie Couch, sister of Mrs. R. B. Wilson, is near Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Wheelwright (Martha Hoyt) have not yet sailed and probably their home-coming will be deferred.

Mr. and Mrs. Winslow E. Ayer are in Germany. Miss Henrietta E. and Miss May Fanning are in Hamburg, Germany.

Konrad Deibueck, of Elberfeld, Germany, is the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koehler. His wife, formerly Eliza Koehler, is here with the Koehlers.

Mrs. Harriet McArthur and Miss Genevieve Thompson were in England when last heard from.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Runyon were planning to sail for home soon. They are in England.

Miss Margaret Montgomery is in England. Miss Edith and Lenore Gregory, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Gregory, are in Berlin, Germany.

Captain F. H. Pope, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pope are in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Clark are on the Continent.

Miss Alice Joyce and J. E. Klein, Portland teachers, are in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. William MacMaster and daughters, the Misses Maiste and Ailes MacMaster, are traveling on the Continent.

Mrs. Richard Nixon (Agnes Dolph) lives in Paris. Mrs. Lewis Thornton (Ruth Dolph) lives in London. Mrs. Isom White is abroad. Miss Gertrude White is in Marienbad, Austria.

Miss Maude Almsworth was recently in Switzerland and is touring the Continent. Mrs. Charles Kohn is touring abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hoyt and children are scheduled to be in Italy. Dr. and Mrs. Ray Matson, who have been touring the world, have been in Vienna about two months. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Cartwright are

residing in London. Mrs. Cartwright, the daughter of Dan J. Malarky, was a

Word was received recently from Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Rittman from Stuttgart, Germany. Mr. Rittman is manager of the Low Cabin Bakery.

Among other Portlanders abroad are: Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Hamilton, Rev. T. F. Burke, Antoine Roge, who is in Italy; John Matthieson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lockman, Miss Ella Hubb, Dr. Noble W. Jones, Joseph Graf, who is in Germany; J. G. Stutzman, who is also in Germany; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Pettit and Constantine Motoff.

TROOPS OFFERED BY CANADA

Force of 20,000 Ready—Australian Reservists to Be Held.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 1.—A formal offer of military contingents was cabled to England today by the Canadian government. An emergency meeting of the cabinet was presided over by Premier Borden, who returned to Ottawa by special train to meet his associates and deal with the situation Canada finds herself in as the result of the European war.

Premier Borden informed his associates he had received word that the Duke of Connaught was hurrying back from the West to give his personal attention to the critical situation which is expected to develop at Ottawa. He is expected to arrive Monday night.

PREVIOUS GREAT EUROPEAN WARS

Following is a list of the most celebrated of European wars, with the dates and results of each:

- Trojan, 1193-1184 B. C.—Greeks capture Troy.
- Persian, 743-569 B. C.—Sparta conquers Messenia.
- Persian-Greecian, 504-460 B. C.—Greece successfully resists Persia.
- Sacred wars, 586-446 B. C.—Internece Greek; without results.
- Peloponnesian, 431-404 B. C.—Lacedaemonians take Athens.
- Graeco-Persian, 334-331 B. C.—Greece conquers Persia.
- Sannitic, 248-230 B. C.—Romans subjugate the Sannites.
- Three Punic wars, 264-146 B. C.—Romans destroy Carthage.
- Roman-Greecian, 200-146 B. C.—Rome subdues Greece.
- Jugurthine, 112-106 B. C.—Romans conquer Numidia.
- Social, 90-88 B. C.—The Socii obtain right of Roman citizenship.
- Mithridatic, 88-63 B. C.—Mithridates defeated.
- Gladiatorial, 73-71 B. C.—Gladiators defeated.
- Gaulic, 58-51 B. C.—Gaul conquered.
- Roman civil war, 50-31 B. C.—Establishment of Roman empire.
- Jewish, 70 A. D.—Jerusalem taken.
- Daclian, 86-100—Country beyond the Danube conquered.
- Barbarian, 410-553—Barbarians capture Rome and ravage Italy.
- Saracen or Moslem, 710-1492—Occupy Spain, but driven from France.
- Crusades, 1096-1291—Christians take Jerusalem and occupy ports of Seppia, but are finally driven out by the Moslems.
- Hundred-years' war (in France), 1337-1453—English lose all their possessions in France but Calais, although France suffers sorely.
- French civil war, 1388-1399—Swiss secure their independence.
- Hussite, 1419-1438—Religious toleration.
- War of the roses (in England), 1450—House of York supplants House of Lancaster.
- French civil war, 1562-1593—Edict of Nantes.
- Spanish-Netherlands, 1567-1609—Netherlands made independent of Spain.
- Thirty years' war, 1618-1648—Freedom of religious faith; peace of Westphalia.
- Civil war in England, 1642-1650—Establishment of commonwealth.
- Swedish-Russian, 1700-1721—Defeat of Charles XII.
- Spanish succession, 1701-1714—Treaty of Utrecht.
- Austrian succession, 1740-1748—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.
- Seven years' war, 1756-1763—Peace of Paris; Prussia holds part of Silesia.
- French Revolution, 1792-1799—Successful resistance to the reinstatement of the Bourbons on the French throne.
- Napoleonic, 1800-1815—Revises Europe and places France in the first position.
- Greek war of independence, 1821-1828—Independence of Greece secured.
- Crimean, 1854-1855—Boundaries established.
- Italian, 1859—Peace of Villafranca.
- Seven weeks, 1866—Prussia defeats Austria and becomes supreme in Germany.
- Austro-Swiss, 1866-1866—Prussia defeats Austria and takes Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.
- Russo-Turkish, 1877—Peace of San Stefano; treaty of Berlin.

ALL EXPORT TRADE RETARDED BY WAR

Commerce in Wheat at Dead Halt and Lumber Movement Also Affected.

MANY LINES MAY SUFFER

Northwest Prunes and Apples Likely to Lack Markets—Hops, Meat, Salmon and Wool May Rise, if Conflict Is Long One.

Trade in the wheat market, particularly the export line, was closed down even tighter yesterday than on the preceding day.

There were no foreign quotations and no way of knowing what Pacific cargoes would be worth in Europe, even if they could be sent there. War insurance rates were not obtainable and there were no quotations on foreign exchange.

Shipping men, in the early part of the day, still hoped that a general war would be averted and that the international financial situation would soon clear. They began to lose heart when announcement was made that the Bank of England rate had been raised to 10 per cent.

Declaration Halts Trade.

When the news came later that Germany had declared war on Russia, it was plainly seen that all export business for the time being must cease.

The impression prevailed that if England could keep out of the conflict matters would be simplified to the extent that ocean commerce might be resumed. All the grain exporters are prepared to re-enter the market just as soon as they know their cargoes will be safe and sales can be negotiated.

Trade With Orient Suffers.

Not only is export trade with Europe paralyzed, but business with the Orient also suffers. Neither wheat nor flour can be sold there on the basis of the present selling prices.

The same transportation problem confronts the lumber shipping trade, but as there is, fortunately, more American tonnage available for this business, the traffic may not be so seriously interfered with. Of the 19 foreign-bound lumber vessels now out from Portland, 12 fly the British flag, five are American, one is Japanese and one Peruvian.

Other Products May Rise.

If the war continues long, particularly if it reaches the crop devastating stage in Europe, either by the destruction or neglect of agriculture, it is likely to have a material effect on the price of other Oregon commodities than wheat. Hops, for one thing, may become much dearer.

European continental countries, especially Germany, export their surplus hops not only to England, where production is always much under consumption, but also to South America and Asia. About 30,000 bales of German hops go to Argentina, Chile and other South American countries every year, and some 60,000 bales are sent to the Orient annually. Should this German supply not be available, these countries would be compelled to come to the United States for their hops.

England Might Buy Here.

England, if she would be in a position to import hops, would also be drawn to this market. In that case the American supply would not be large enough to go round, as home requirements must first be filled.

Just before Austria declared war on Serbia negotiations were started at Independence for the purchase of the remaining supply of Polk County hops for shipment to London. About 1400 bales were forwarded by rail via New York, but now all business in this line has been brought to a stop.

The apple market in the Northwest undoubtedly will be affected by the war. A good European demand was developing for Oregon and Washington fruit, and although no actual sales had been made, it was anticipated that a large business would be booked. It was estimated yesterday by G. A. Malbouet of the Western Oregon Fruit Distributors, that fully 1500 cars of Northwestern apples would have been exported this season had conditions been normal. This business, which is worth \$1,500,000, will have to be abandoned, unless the war is of brief duration.

Supply May Be Too Large.

The apples, of course, can be sold in this country, but it is a question whether the domestic market will readily absorb the large supply of yellow Newtons, especially, that will be available.

The worst feature of the apple situation, in the event of a long continued war, would be the depression of the markets in the Eastern states, conse-

LADIES' SUITS

To Be Closed Out at Tremendous Sacrifice

For a few days only, choose from our entire stocks of Spring and Summer styles at prices less than the manufacturers' cost.

TO \$45 LADIES' SUITS, CHOICE

\$12

\$47.50 to \$75 LADIES' SUITS, CHOICE

\$23

R. M. GRAY

FOURTH AND MORRISON

RUSSIA IS IN FRENZY

WAR SPIRIT GRIPS PEOPLE AND ENTHUSIASM RUNS RIOT.

Thousands Parade Streets, Carrying Pictures of Emperor and Singing Patriotic Songs.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 1.—Germany's declaration of war against Russia has provoked in the Russian capital a wonderful demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm.

The German Ambassador, Count von Pourtales, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening in the name of his government, sent to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs official notification of the declaration of war, and two hours later an announcement to this effect was made to the people.

Tonight the capital presents a spectacle of extraordinary animation. The Nevsky Prospect and all the leading thoroughfares are filled with war-torn people, marching in processions, carrying portraits of the Emperor, with flags waving and torches blazing. From time to time there is an outburst of cheering and singing.

Speakers fired with patriotic fervor harangue the crowds. In the front of Kasan Cathedral each procession halts and a sudden hush falls over the processionists; then the strains of the national anthem sung in perfect harmony by a section of the procession rises in the air, the crowds listening silently with bared heads. Then the procession moves forward and the demonstrations are resumed with renewed ardor.

French Children Must Study.

London Star.
Elementary instruction is compulsory in France for children of both sexes between the ages of 6 and 13.

In 1913 Bermuda shipped more than 85,000 pounds of onion seed to the United States.

Line of the Equator.

London Tit Bits.
At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun sets and rises at 6 o'clock all the year round.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Final Clean-Up Sale of Summer Goods, commencing MONDAY, AUGUST 3.

Nothing reserved, many lines at less than cost to manufacturer.

15 Women's and Misses' Suits, in serges, mixtures and checks; suits that sold up to \$19.50; while they last \$5.00

25 Women's and Misses' Suits, the balance of our best suits sold up to \$25.00. Only one price on the entire lot. Your choice \$10.00

ALL SPRING COATS AT JUST HALF PRICE.

50 Dresses—crepes, serges, Panamas, wool challies, pongees, poplin, charmeuse and beautiful evening dresses; values up to \$25. Your choice \$10.00

White Waists—One table of Waists selling up to \$1.25, while they last \$50c

All Other Waists at One-Third to One-Half the Regular Price, including Crepe de Chine and All Fancy Waists up to \$10.00. NOTHING RESERVED IN SUMMER GOODS—EVERY ARTICLE MUST GO AT SOME PRICE.

We Also Have a Beautiful Showing of NEW FALL SUITS AND COATS, and Stimulate the Business, These New Goods All Go In at a Reduction of 25 to 33 1-3 Per Cent.

This is a money-saving sale to you. Come early and get the best choice.

THE STEVENS COAT & SUIT SHOP

388 and 390 Morrison street, Near Grand avenue.

We Mean to Be Known by the Value.