

FRENCH AND GERMAN BIG BATTLE AT LONGWY

Great Armies Clash at Fortified City on French Side of Belgium Frontier, German Attack Beginning at Daylight, Soon Spreading.

(United Press Leased Wire.) London, Aug. 3.—A battle between French and German was reported in progress today at Longwy, a fortified town a few miles on the French side of the Belgium frontier. It was said the Germans attacked the French at daylight. The engagement was expected to extend all along the Franco-Belgium frontier, from Longwy to Orléans, a village between Nancy and Metz. The Germans already were said to be the advance guard of the combined armies which undertook a French invasion from Metz and by way of Belgium. The German scouts, it was stated, were using automobiles and motor-cyclists instead of horses. Early in the engagement, a French aviator, soaring high above a German aerial scout, was reported to have fired down on the latter, killing him and sending his machine crashing to earth. This was not the first aerial fight reported since Franco-German hostilities began.

A Paris message told of Roland Garros' sacrifice of his life in bringing down a German dirigible Sunday, just after it had crossed the frontier from Alsace-Lorraine into France, killing every one of its crew of 25.

The dirigible, a big Zeppelin, was said to have been scouting Garros, as soon as he sighted it, swooped down upon it, the story ran, from a height of 1000 feet, running it with his machine at full force, instantly, it was stated, the dirigible burst into flames, and with the aeroplane still entangled in its wreckage, dropped like a plummet. The victims' corpses were said to have been charred beyond recognition. Another German Zeppelin was reported lost near the French village of Toul at dusk Sunday night. German Dirigible Smashed. Like the other air craft, it appears to have been scouting. A French aviator, seeing it, made an immediate descent with an aeroplane of a height much greater than the Zeppelin, and rained shots upon it. His fire proved so effective that the dirigible soon crashed to the ground and all on board were killed. The story was not given, but was supposed to have been between 20 and 30, the average complement of airships of the Zeppelin type.

The aviator who brought it down, however, lost control of his own machine during the fight, fell with his machine and was dashed to pieces. A French flying man was said also to have done much damage by dropping bombs into the city of Nuremberg and still another French aviator was brought down by a German marksman at Wesel.

GERMAN INVASION OF FRANCE UNDERTAKEN BY ENORMOUS ARMY (United Press Leased Wire.) Brussels, Aug. 3.—The main portion of the German army in Belgium had reached the River Meuse, 10 miles northeast of Liège, today.

Belgian troops were refraining from firing on the invaders. Answer was given to martial law. News from the frontier indicated that the German plan was to combine the two armies which were approaching France, one through Belgium and Luxembourg and the other through Metz, and to stretch their line all the way from Longwy, where the German and French advance guards were already engaged, southeast to Cirey, a distance of about 100 miles.

It was reported that in a preliminary fight at Cirey Sunday the Germans suffered a reverse, but this story lacked confirmation. France was understood to be rushing forward a force of about 1,000,000 men to resist the invaders, and it was believed here that the battle of the encounter would develop into the first great and perhaps the decisive battle of the Franco-German campaign.

Much indignation was expressed here at the German disregard of Belgium's and Luxembourg's neutrality. The Germans, however, paid no heed to protests, but pushed their advance with the utmost energy.

Wire communication between Belgium and Germany was severed. Crowds Cheer Kaiser's Speech. Berlin, Aug. 3.—Emperor, speaking from a window of the castle last night to a crowd of 50,000 persons beneath, said:

"I thank you for the love and loyalty shown me. When I enter upon a fight let all party strife cease. We are German brothers and nothing else. All parties have attacked me in times of peace. I forgive them with all my heart. I hope and wish that the young German sword will emerge victorious in the fight."

The emperor's speech was greeted with tumultuous cheering. Imperial chancellor also addressed the assembly, saying:

"All stand as one man for our emperor, whatever his opinions or our creed. I am sure that all the young German men are ready to shed their blood for the fame and greatness of Germany. We can only trust in God, who hitherto has always given us victory."

New Department Store. Articles of incorporation of a department store to be known as "The City" capitalized at \$500,000 were filed by A. J. Tucker, R. J. Hurlburt and William B. Layton with County Clerk Coffey this morning.

Says War Will End Armament

Mayor Albee Predicts Great Loss Would Prompt Nations to Join in Universal Peace Plan. Mayor H. R. Albee sees in the war that has involved all the leading countries of Europe the end of armament for the civilized countries of the world. "When the countries of Europe have to stop and count the awful cost of this war," he said, "I believe it will mean disarmament and the establishment of the countries on a peace basis instead of a war basis. "We have been talking peace for years, and all the while going right on preparing for war. While the cost will be awful, I hope this war will be the means of bringing an end to such war preparations."

JAPANESE NAVY GETS READY TO STAND WITH BRITISH IN FAR EAST

Land Forces Do Not Expect to Be Drawn Into Conflict if It Should Come.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Tokyo, Aug. 3.—Japanese exchanges were closed here today owing to the slump in securities due to the European war situation. The Japanese admiralty was preparing its fleet for service the moment news was received of any attack by Germany or its allies on British shipping or interests in oriental waters. Whatever happened, it was considered unlikely that Japan would have any land fighting to do, but that the services of its fleet would be required. At Kiao Chau, a German possession on the Chinese coast, martial law had been declared and all foreigners had been ordered to leave. German, Austrian and Italian shipping, despite the supposition that Italy will remain neutral, was gathering at Tsing Tschau, Kiao Chau's port. The British Asiatic squadron was concentrating at Hongkong. The American and Japanese naval authorities at Shanghai and elsewhere up and down the China coast were co-operating in arrangements to protect foreigners in China.

EUROPE, IN CLUTCH OF WAR SPIRIT, IS ENGAGED IN BATTLE

(Continued From Page One)

repulse at Cirey. There was a better authenticated account of the defeat of a strong force of Uhlans, the German crack cavalry, at Petit Croix, who were being driven back by a furious fire from French machine guns, losing a quarter of their number killed and wounded, besides many prisoners.

French Invade Germany. In addition to this, according to a statement from the German war office, 75,000 French soldiers had invaded Germany at Alsace-Muenster. The Kaiser was hurrying up a strong force to meet them.

Fighting was in progress on the Franco-German frontier, too. Forces were being sent to the Russian border and near Eichenhof. Other parties of them were across the border elsewhere. Germans, in turn, had occupied Kallia, in Russian Poland.

Every indication was for a desperate engagement in a short time. Scouting by aeroplane, dirigible, automobile and motorcycle was in progress. Preliminary skirmishing had begun.

Russia Rushes Mobilization. The czar was rushing his mobilization, but it was believed it would be three weeks before he would have his army in full fighting trim. His Siberian as well as his European forces were being called to the colors.

Belgium's Fate. The German invasion of Belgium was being watched with keen interest. The German and Russian fleets in the Baltic. Stockholm advised that the Russian ships fled into the gulf of Finland before they were much damaged, but other information was that one Russian war vessel was ashore on one of the Aland islands, which the Germans seized.

German Cruiser Ausburg was bombarding the Russian port of Libau Sunday but nothing had been heard from there today. At latest accounts the town was in German hands.

Many Battle Rumors. There were rumors that English and German squadrons had met in the North sea and that two English and six German ships had been sunk, but the other reports were lacking verification and were not generally credited.

That England's forces had been mobilized, a step which everyone felt sure would result in a declaration of war, was announced in the house of commons by Foreign Minister Sir Edward Grey.

The British, he said, could not see France subdued by Belgium and England ravished—honor is not self-interest compelled the nation to go to its allies' aid. He laid special emphasis on the German disregard of Belgium's neutrality.

Amidst thunders of applause it was also announced that the Irish home rulers and anti-home rulers had buried their differences and were united against the foreign enemy.

To Reorganize Ministry. Notwithstanding all this enthusiasm, it was said several members of the British cabinet would resign, deeming war under any circumstances. The expectation was that Premier Asquith would so reorganize the ministry as to have all political parties represented.

Lord Kitchener was deemed a likely candidate for the war portfolio.

EUROPEAN WAR WON'T INTERFERE MUCH WITH PANAMA-PACIFIC FAIR

President Moore Asserts That This Country Will Easily Support Great Exposition.

BIG SHOW NEARLY READY Much of \$100,000,000 That Goes to Expense for Travel Annually Will Be Spent on Coast.

(Special to The Journal.) San Francisco, Aug. 3.—Unless the United States should become involved in the European imbroglio the Panama-Pacific international exposition will open its gates next February as scheduled. The fair is practically completed. The buildings are ready for the exhibits. The entire country has announced that it will cooperate. President Charles D. Moore today said that America could easily support an exposition by itself and although European participation might be stifled somewhat by the war, that nevertheless North and South America and the orient would be represented to a greater extent than at any other world's fair in history.

The exposition officials have decided that the war will not interfere greatly with their revenue, should it be confined to Europe. They point out that more than a hundred million dollars is annually expended by Americans abroad. This money, they contend, will pour into the coffers of the exposition and will be used in touring the United States next year should Europe be an unsafe place to visit.

"Despite the unpromising returns at this time, I do not believe that all Europe will engage in strife," said President Moore. "I am confident that such a gigantic war is improbable in this enlightened age. Nevertheless the fair will go on. America can and will support it. There seems no reason why it should not be a success, and as the building of the Panama-Pacific is a reason why it should be postponed. While I hope that hostilities will soon be over, I believe we will be little affected by them. The fair will go on, and indeed in the entire country. It may be that we will even be benefited by the disasters which would follow a general European war."

Captain Appleton stated this morning that the British steamer Fernley, which arrived at Montgomery dock this morning, had been chartered to Kerr, Gifford & Co., grain exporters, all be gin loading wheat for Europe as if nothing had happened to disturb the equilibrium of the old world. Whether the cargo will be delivered safely or not is another question.

The Fernley will carry about 5500 tons of wheat. It is to go to the United Kingdom for orders. All of the president of the Fernley, the cargo, had been arranged before the vessel arrived in the river, and it appears now up to the vessel to do whatever her owners and Captain R. C. Appleton see most expedient.

Situation Is Discussed. "We are here from Molt Japan, after a good run of days," he said, "and I see no reason why we should not load and get away for Europe."

Accompanying Captain Appleton on the trip, is E. Brandon of West Hartlepool, superintendent for Appleby & Co., owners of the Fernley and other vessels. Mr. Brandon does not seem to fear capture of the steamer, and said that he had no reason to believe that the vessel would be detained here or prevented from delivering the cargo, whether or not the war is on.

For having not been informed officially that the war is on, he said, "and don't know anything about it except what I have read in the papers since we got into port, but our intention is to load and get away for Europe as usual. If it is opened in time for us, or else we will take the Straits of Magellan route. There is nothing can touch us on this coast for a month or two. We should be here here and if there should be any, the English will damn soon blow them away."

Germany Is Ambitious. "But Germany is seeking to gain control of the sea, of that there is no question, and she will come out again if defeated this time, as in my opinion she is sure to be. Germany is ambitious, and she is a prominent hand in ruling the waves."

"The Germans have fine vessels and splendidly trained sailors and soldiers, but they are not a good seafaring people. They are not a good showing as the British sailors with their wider experience. It is not that the young soldier who goes into a fight and trembles is a coward. He becomes excited. For that same reason, I believe that the British vessels will make a better showing than the German vessels. The British are equal to the best of the world."

The United States is the gold center of the world," declared E. G. Crawford, vice president of the Merchants' National Bank. "Our finances are in the best of shape. The eastern situation is not serious. It is temporary. There is no likelihood of our being distressed here."

"The eastern certificate plan means nothing at all to us here," said R. I. Durham, president of the Merchants' National Bank. "We will unquestionably continue the tenor of our way. Our local finances will not be disturbed in the slightest particular."

If the clearing house certificates are issued for use between banks we are not concerned; if the certificates are issued to the public as in 1907 it is probable we might adopt here the same plan," said Edward Cookman, vice president of Ladd & Tilton bank.

"My understanding is that the certificates are issued only between banks and I do not believe that we shall have any difficulty here whatever."

Seattle Declines Help. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—At a meeting of Seattle bankers today in the offices of J. E. Chubb, vice president of the Scandinavian-American bank, it was decided that no emergency existed here to warrant the issuance of clearing house certificates. The meeting was called after word was received here that in New York and Chicago the certificate plan was adopted.

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Socialists Opposed To European War

Mass Meeting Held Yesterday Adopts Resolutions of Protest—Peace Societies and Churches Condemned. Portland societies at a mass meeting held yesterday passed resolutions protesting against the European war and paying homage to the memory of Jean Jaures, the French Socialist assassinated in Paris last week. The resolutions read in part:

We protest against the impending slaughter in this catastrophe, and the working class and peasants who suffer, regardless of the outcome. We maintain the peoples of the different countries do not want war, but that the rulers and bankers of the opposing nations have precipitated this carnage for their own enrichment. Our dodging peace societies have shrunk back in the face of this calamity, and our religious institutions are praying for each other's destruction. And the only organization that has retained its sanity is the French Socialist party, which sincerely and consistently fights for peace."

They pointed out that more than a hundred million dollars is annually expended by Americans abroad. This money, they contend, will pour into the coffers of the exposition and will be used in touring the United States next year should Europe be an unsafe place to visit.

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UNLIMITED CURRENCY IN TREASURY OF U. S. FOR USE OF COUNTRY

House Passes Senate Bill Removing the \$500,000,000 Limitation Fixed by Senate

U. S. IN GOOD CONDITION President Announces This Country Is Absolutely Prepared to Meet Situation Caused by Foreign War.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, Aug. 3.—By a vote of 231 to 160 the House today passed the senate bill making available immediately the unlimited millions of currency in the United States treasury. The senate bill was amended so as to remove the limitation of \$500,000,000 and authorized Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to use more if necessary to stay a panic in America.

The senate was expected to accept the bill as amended by the house. President Wilson appealed today, through the Washington newspaper correspondents, to the press of the country not to publish any sensational or unverified statements. He declared that the United States was prepared to meet any financial situation which might arise from the European war. Unfounded newspaper reports, he said, might cause unreasonable alarm.

The president told the correspondents that America could reap great and lasting glory by "seeing that no one lost his head." "As this country is concerned," said President Wilson, "the excitement is without cause. There will be some temporary inconvenience to the money market, exchanges and in the handling of crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and straighten out everything without difficulty."

The president urged calmness, saying bankers and business men everywhere were cooperating with the administration's efforts to prevent even the semblance of a panic.

Portland Finances NOT AFFECTED BY EASTERN SITUATION That New York and Chicago banks have issued clearing house certificates has absolutely no effect on Portland finances, say Portland bankers. The certificate issue of the east is being viewed here as the soundest possible condition.

"I don't see any necessity for the use of clearing house certificates here," said J. L. Hartman, manager of the First National bank. "The certificates spoken of as adopted by eastern banks are not certificates for public use, but merely for clearing between banks. Probably the action is taken to help out across the water."

"There is more demand for gold abroad than here," said E. A. Wyld, vice president of the First National bank. "England and France both want to keep all their gold and want more. If New York and Chicago banks issue clearing house certificates, it is absolutely no cause of worry to us. We cannot possibly imagine how we could be affected, especially since the certificates are not for the public."

For clearing between banks, it is undoubtedly adopted by eastern banks to strengthen their reserves," said John C. Alnworth, president of the United States National Bank. "Gold shipments to the east have been stopped. The below legal requirements, but the \$100,000,000 sent to New York by Secretary McAdoo today should have material effect on the situation. We have no particular cause of concern here and we will probably not be influenced at all. Anything affecting the local situation would come through San Francisco to us."

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ONLY NEUTRAL CRAFT WILL BE CONSIDERED AT INSURANCE RISKS

No Quotations Possible Upon Craft Flying Flags of Warring Countries, Asserted.

FREIGHTS LIKELY TO RISE Little Trouble Expected in Delivering Merchandise in Orient or Even in India and Australia.

Only vessels of neutral nations are considered good insurance risks today and so quotations are issued on vessels flying flags of the nations involved in the war. This was the statement of Henry Hewitt, this morning. "No quotations are possible on vessels flying the flags of the nations involved," said Mr. Hewitt, "because the premiums fluctuate so rapidly. If anyone wants insurance the proposal must be placed before the brokers, who will do the best they can under the circumstances."

"American vessels are regarded absolutely safe risks and nothing for the present involves a vessel flying the flag of the Scandinavian countries, Italy or Spain."

Other Large Merchant Navies. Norway in comparison to its population has the largest merchant marine in the world and many Norwegian vessels are in Pacific coast waters. As a result, it is probable that the greatest majority of vessels to come here during the war will be sailing under that flag.

Holland has a large merchant marine in foreign waters and so her Denmark, but most of the vessels are on regularly established routes, as are also the larger vessels of the Swedish merchant marine, with the exception of the sailing vessels.

The Norwegian steamer Christian Bora was chartered a couple of days ago by the Pacific Export Lumber company to carry a cargo of logs from this port to Shanghai and will be here in a week or two to load. She will carry about 3,500,000 feet.

C. B. Molander, vice president and manager of the Pacific Export Lumber company, this morning stated that no doubt freights will advance as a result of the war, and no ships are now being offered.

Little Danger in Pacific. However, he believes there will be no trouble in delivering cargoes at ports in the orient and even India, Australia or South America, even in bottoms flying the flags of the warring nations, if they can be obtained. In his opinion, Germany will not send her warships far from home to intercept merchant vessels flying the flag of the enemy.

The company has the British steamer Quaker Maude coming here during the month under charter to carry a cargo of railroad ties to Karasau, India. So far as now known, this steamer will not be interfered with, with arrangements made some time ago. The steamer is now on the coast.

J. W. Logan Given 20 Months in Prison Convicted in "Loonster" Case, He Comes Into Court and Asks to Be Sentenced.

J. W. Logan, who, with W. F. Minard, was convicted in the federal court last week for using the mails to defraud by locating settlers on lands forfeited to the United States government, was sentenced today to 20 months in the federal penitentiary at McNeil's island.

Logan had been given 30 days in which to perfect his appeal, but he waived this right, and appeared for sentence.

German Reservists Called to Colors Captain Paul Reimer Will Start East Tonight and Will Reach Seat of War Soon as Possible.

Recalled by his government to serve as an officer in the German navy, Captain Paul Reimer will start east tonight and will reach the seat of war as soon as possible. He has been connected with a ship lining contracting firm for several years and is a member of the German reserves.

SHIPMENT IS DEFERRED It was reported today that one of the sawmills here received a message of cease cutting on an order for 2,000,000 feet of lumber to be delivered at Calcutta, as it was feared that possibly the vessel engaged to carry the lumber might have difficulty in making delivery. However, the order was not canceled.

Woman Did the Work. Mrs. M. J. Kingston was paid \$2 for her services as an election official in precinct 153 this morning by County Commissioner D. V. Hart. Through mistake, Mrs. Kingston worked on the night of election in place of man named Abet, who had been regularly appointed to the place. As Abet had appeared for service he was paid, although Mrs. Kingston did the work.

A great deposit of fuller's earth has been discovered on government property along the Panama canal.

THREE OF ROYAL MAIL LINERS IN DANGER OF CAPTURE OR RECALL

Two Bound for and Third From This Port; One Especially Valuable.

Three English steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet line, two with cargo for this port and the other with cargo taken from here, are in danger of capture or returned home for service in the English navy. The steamers are the British steamers Cardiganhire, Glenary and Marlborough.

The Cardiganhire, the huge 16,000 ton freighter to visit this port in April, arrived at Antwerp on July 12, to go on to Antwerp, where she is to deliver her cargo of wheat and other goods to the British navy. She is in a neutral port, and will likely be kept there till some disposition is made of her. She is especially adapted for transport service, having stateroom accommodations for 1000 people, and it is expected here she will be immediately called into service for that use.

The Marlborough, another of the Royal Mail's new steamers, of 8000 tons carrying capacity, but having no passenger accommodations, sailed from London for Antwerp on July 12, and was in this port early this morning, and is on her second journey here. She also is in danger of capture or recall.

Leaving home, after the most disastrous journey she has ever had, the British steamer Glenary, Captain Holman, is in European waters, having passed Perim for Antwerp on July 21. The Glenary was in Portland at the time of the first waterfront fire and was badly damaged as she lay alongside of Columbia dock No. 2. She has on board 800 tons of barley loaded here for delivery at Antwerp, as well as some cargo taken in the orient.

Deckload Board to Visit the Coast President Wilson Tells Northwest Senators That He Approves of Secretary Redfield's Suggestion.

(Washington Bureau of The Journal.) Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson this morning received Senators Chamberlain, Lane, Perkins and Jones and discussed the question of measurement of deckloads on Pacific coast shipping. Referring to a letter to Secretary Redfield, he said he approved of the suggestion and would refer the matter to the Pacific coast to investigate the matter.

The question of the measurement of deckloads on ships passing through the Panama canal was taken up at the instance of Senator Chamberlain July 30, at a meeting in Senator Chamberlain's office attended by Senators Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, Perkins of California and Jones of Washington. The meeting was held after being out of the city, and a letter setting forth the position of Pacific coast shippers and commercial interests was framed to be sent to President Wilson, asking for enforcement of the rule. A meeting was also arranged for with Secretary of Commerce Redfield on July 31, at which the matter was discussed.

The letter to President Wilson, which was accompanied by letters from commercial bodies at Portland and other Pacific coast ports, stated that under the proposed rule a great additional burden would be placed upon the lumber trade of the Pacific coast and that the rate would be unjust and discriminatory and many convincing facts and figures.

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SWISS RESERVISTS ARE LATEST ONES TO RECEIVE THE CALL

Call Comes From Washington Headquarters and Affects Oregon and Idaho.

Reservists of the Swiss army are the latest to be called home, the call being received this morning in Portland by Albert Streiff, consul of Switzerland for the states of Oregon and Idaho.

The call comes from Charge d'Affaires Huesbeck at