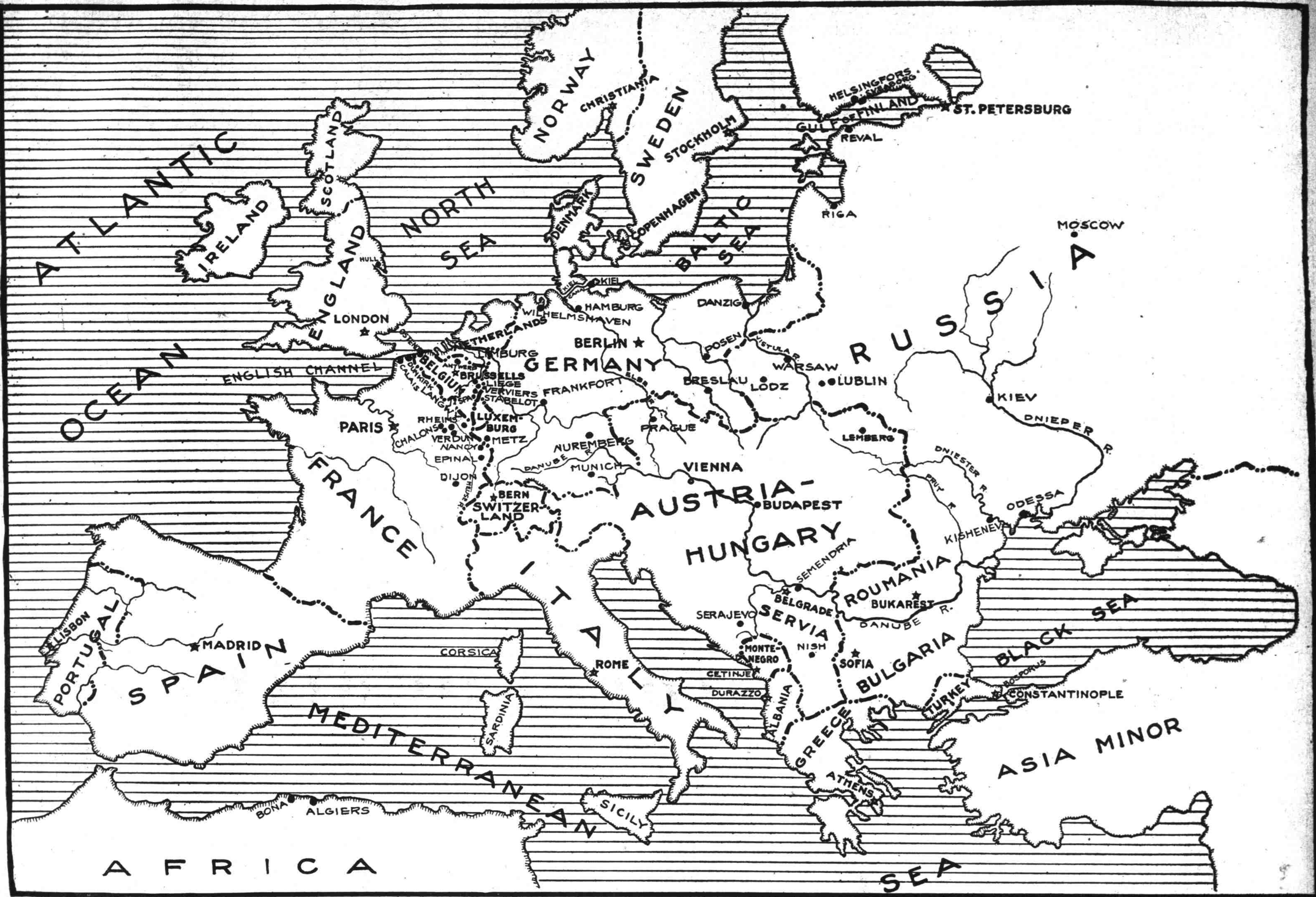


MAP OF EUROPE SHOWING PLACES INVOLVED IN WAR DURING WEEK



This map shows the boundaries of the European countries and the principal cities in each country. In addition, the several places where military operations thus far have occurred are designated. This map is offered Journal readers with the suggestion that they cut it out and use it for reference where subsequent news of later campaigns is published.

POSTMASTER GENERAL GIVES THE POWER TO LIMIT MONEY ORDERS

General Order Issued to All Postmasters to Safeguard Finances of United States.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Postmaster General Burslem has issued an order instructing postmasters that it is not necessary for them to accept large foreign money orders.

The rate on exchange has become so high in the last few days that many firms and individuals doing foreign business turned to the postal service to transmit their money. The postmaster general said in regard to this: "The sudden and extraordinary advance in bankers' exchange due to the public apprehension of a general Euro-

pean war may lead to abuses of the money order system, because of the much lower rates of conversion obtainable at postoffices.

Bar Against Speculation.
"In these unusual circumstances, and until the return of normal conditions, postmasters may decline to accept applications for international money orders when made for unusually large sums, and when there is reason to believe the orders are wanted for speculative purposes. In every case, however, immediate report of the facts should be made to the office of the third assistant postmaster general, division of money orders."

The high rate of foreign exchange and the closing of the New York stock exchange bears on the international money order business of the postoffice department to some extent. But the sale of international money orders for purposes not speculative is being continued and American money orders in the average volume of \$500,000 a day are being redeemed abroad.

Balance Against America.
American money orders payable in Europe exceed European orders payable in the United States to the extent of about \$300,000 a day. Under normal conditions the postoffice department purchases foreign exchange weekly to cover the balance against the United States. These purchases will not be made for the present.

The accounts with the European countries having money order conventions with the United States and which are involved in the present unsettled situation will be kept open until foreign exchange may be obtained at a reasonable rate. It is expected that the international money order service will be continued as usual notwithstanding the abnormal conditions.

QUEEN HELENA RETURNS

(By the International News Service.)
Rome, Aug. 8.—Queen Helena, who returned with her children to the Quirinal today, in order to be near the king during the present situation, said: "My place in case of danger is beside my husband." Accompanying the queen and her three children was her sister-in-law, Princess Natalia, of Montenegro.

Nearly 80 per cent of the alcohol made in Germany comes from potatoes.

COMBINED NAVIES OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE ARE OUTCLASSED BY FOES

With Great Britain in War, Naval Strength Is With the Triple Entente.

London, Aug. 8.—Great Britain's declaration of war against Germany has decided the question of naval supremacy. When it was a question between the Triple Alliance and France and Russia there was no great discrepancy between the strength of navies. The difference was small enough to leave the question of sea supremacy in doubt, but with Great Britain in the general conflict the Triple Alliance's navy is completely overawed.

The 1914 edition of the Naval Annual, edited by Viscount Hythe, has just been published. By effective fighting ships, the Annual defines those which are classed under the head of battleships and cruisers. In the first group are placed modern battleships, battle cruisers, and older battleships; the second group contains first class and light cruisers.

Another category, one in which the navies of Russia and France more than hold their own against the combined navies of the Triple Alliance, according to the Annual, is torpedo flotillas. Here the Franco-Russian alliance actually outnumbered Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. If the enormous flotilla of Great Britain be added in, the Triple Alliance is hopelessly outclassed.

Battleships and Cruisers.
Viscount Hythe gives 76 battleships to the Triple Alliance, including those being built, contributed as follows: Germany 48, Austria-Hungary 13, and Italy 15. Against them Russia has 19 battleships and France 31, a total of 50, including those under construction. In the same class Great Britain

is credited with 82. In the cruiser class, built and building, the Triple Alliance's combined strength is 84 vessels, more than half the number being German, and the combined strength in these vessels of France and Russia is 52. Great Britain's strength in cruisers is 127.

When the comparison comes to torpedo destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines, France's activity in this style of construction gives the Franco-Russian alliance a great advantage. In destroyers, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy combined could muster but 217 vessels against 228 commanded by their opponents when all the vessels laid down by both parties shall have been completed. And of submarines the Triple Alliance could collect but 73, whereas France alone has a larger number, 93, and with Russia's equipment the total is brought up to 138 underwater craft.

Austrian Torpedo Boats.
In torpedo boats the advantage is slightly the other way. Austria is particularly strong in these craft, possessing 85, or more than are found in the navies of either Great Britain or Germany. Germany and Italy bring the total up to 207, while the Franco-Russian combination totals only 178, even with France's strong equipment of 153 torpedo boats.

In the matter of torpedo flotilla strength, Great Britain has contributed 238 destroyers, 70 torpedo boats and 96 submarines. Looking to the future, the Naval Annual says:

"At the end of 1915, we (Great Britain) shall have 41 modern battleships, as compared with 23 for Germany and 33 for the Triple Alliance. At the end of 1916 we should have 46 ships completed, Germany 26, and the Triple Alliance 36, though it is possible that Austrian ships laid down this year may be completed in 1916. At the end of both years it should be noted that the strength of the Franco-Russian alliance in this class of ship will nearly equal that of Germany."

KING ALBERT IS HEROIC

Brussels, Aug. 8.—King Albert, before his departure to the front to lead the Belgian forces, in addressing the people, said: "Before the Germans can annihilate our army they will have to pass over my body."

TINY LUXEMBURG HAS FIGURED AS POWER OF NATIONS SINCE 1308

German Invasion of Independent Duchy a Violation of Treaty of 1867.

London, Aug. 8.—Tiny Luxembourg, which was invaded by the German army, has figured in more political transactions than any piece of land of equal size anywhere, and has often been the key of the peace of nations. At various times it has belonged to Belgium and to Holland. Germany has been its sovereign and several times the concerted nations have declared it neutral. It is neutral territory now, according to the terms of the London international treaty of 1867, and the German invasion violates the terms of the treaty which both Germany and England subscribed.

On a war map you will find Luxembourg at the point where Germany, France and Belgium touch. It lies south and west of the Prussian Rhine province, north of France and east of Belgium. German Lorraine also touches it on the south. Politically it is a grand duchy and has an army of 350 soldiers. Its 236,000 people are mostly of German origin, speak a corruption of both German and French and are Catholics.

Grand Duchess is 20 Years Old.
Luxembourg lies on a slant, its eastern and southern portions being on the plateau of Lorraine and the western and northern portions high up in the Ardennes. In the lower portions the land is remarkably fertile. Its area is 998 square miles.

Commercially Luxembourg is of considerable importance. Its crops are cereals, grapes and fruits, and stock raising is an important industry. The great product is iron ore. In 1901 there were 75 iron mines in operation,

employing 4700 persons and producing 4,500,000 tons of ore. Copper, antimony and lead are found and there is a large output of building stone.

There are 290 miles of railways in the grand duchy, its steel mills employ 5000 persons and its manufactured products foot up about \$19,000,000 a year. For commercial purposes it has formed a part of the German Zollverein for many years.

The ruler of Luxembourg is a hereditary monarch, and the country is a constitutional monarchy. The original constitution was promulgated in 1848, and revised twice since then. The executive power is vested in a minister of state, and there is an elected council of state. Its present ruler is Grand Duchess Marie, who is 20 years old. She became the head of the grand duchy two years ago, and is the youngest of Europe's sovereigns.

What is now Luxembourg came into political prominence in 1508, when it was a part of the Holy Roman Empire. When Count Henry was elected to fill the imperial throne in that year, John, the Blind, his son, became king of Bohemia, to which the territory then belonged. Wenceslas became ruler of the little province in 1363, and it was raised to the rank of a duchy. Luxembourg was possessed by Burgundy in 1442 and then fell into the hands of Spain through one of the many intrigues that distorted European politics for several centuries.

Became Independent in 1807.
Austria got it in 1713, and nearly a century later it was transferred to France as a portion of a war indemnity. It was first made a grand duchy in 1815 by the congress of Vienna, and entered the personal sovereignty of the king of the Netherlands as indemnity for the loss of Nassau.

The little duchy had to play shuttlecock again in 1831, when it was cut in half and divided between Belgium and Holland, the latter retaining little more than the capital city, from which the duchy was named, until 1839, when a treaty of the powers at London formed what is now Luxembourg.

It passed back to the king of Holland at the dissolution of the German confederation in 1846, and Holland tried to sell it, but Bismarck prevented it. Then came the treaty of 1867, and it became a neutral state.

Three times since then conferences of the nations have perpetuated Luxembourg as a neutral state, and it was Germany that first violated the agreement. It was upon the accession of Adolphus, duke of Nassau, to the throne in 1890 that Luxembourg passed from the personal union with the Netherlands and assumed its place among the independent monarchies of central Europe.

The armies of King William of Prussia marched through Luxembourg 44 years ago at the outset of the Franco-German war.

Militants Declare a Truce.
London, Aug. 8.—A spark of brightness in the prevailing gloom was the issuance of a manifesto by the militant suffragette organization, the W. S. P. U., announcing that no acts of militancy would occur until the crisis has passed.

Scarcely a newspaper gave space to the announcement.

The Hotel of Portland

A city home for citizen or traveler, located in the very heart of Portland. Cheerful, luxurious guest-rooms; an open court, with vine-clad verandas and sun parlors; a dining room and grill famed around the world for their excellence.

BREAKFAST 6:30 TO 12
WEEKDAY LUNCHEON 11:30 TO 2
AFTERNOON TEA 3:30 TO 6
TABLE D'HOTE DINNER 5:30 TO 6
SERVICE IN THE GRILL TO 1 A. M.

Delightful Orchestral Music Throughout Dinner Hours and Evening

The Portland Hotel

G. J. KAUFMANN, Manager

FALL SUITS

OUT PRICE
MAX MICHEL
UPSTAIRS
4TH & WASH.