

HOPE OF PEACE IN MEXICO GONE

Carranza Must Fight Way to Capital and Control.

Federal Army of 25,000 Ready for Clash and New Equipment Has Been Received.

Mexico City.—All hope for peace between the federalists and the constitutionalists is now apparently gone.

The war party at the capital is in control and is being backed by Provisional President Carranza, and unless concessions are made, General Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital and to power.

General Medina Baron was Thursday appointed commander in chief of the federal forces in the capital.

"We have 25,000 men, 25 field pieces, 100 machine guns and plenty of ammunition," a prominent army official said. "We are prepared to resist to the end unless ample guarantees are given us. If we must fight it will be one of the greatest battles of the revolution, for it will take place on the plain and with none of the familiar cover offered by mountain fighting. Every officer in the federal army is prepared to die in defense of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the capital."

General Enrique Rivero, General Joaquin Jimenez Castro and General Angel Garcia Conde are in command, respectively, of the infantry, cavalry and artillery brigades.

If a battle is fought it is believed it will take place in the vicinity of Tlalapa, eight miles north of the capital. The federal advance guard, consisting of 7000 men of all arms, is facing the constitutionalists at Teoloyucan, 15 miles north of Tlalapa.

The factories here are turning out 60,000 cartridges daily. In addition there are 1000 stands of new Japanese rifles and 3000 Spanish rifles in the armory at Ciudadela, a western suburb of the city, and also the arms brought to Mexico recently by the steamer Ypiranga.

In case of a battle the federalists will endeavor to hold all of Mexico south of the capital.

Shipping of Crops to Be Subject of Conference

Washington, D. C.—Confronted with the problem of disposing of the country's enormous grain and cotton crops, the administration made plans for a conference in Washington next week of representatives of the leading shipping interests and foreign exchange bankers.

The bankers have been asked to come to Washington to formulate plans for a resumption of the international exchange market and restore the use of international bills of exchange.

In announcing the conference call Secretary McAdoo said:

"It is of vital importance to the country that two things be done as quickly as possible; first, provide ships to move our grain and cotton crops to European markets; the second, restore through the bankers the market for foreign bills of exchange."

"Grain is a very pressing problem at the moment, because the crops have been largely harvested and the movement is already well under way. The cotton movement is not so advanced and will not be for a few weeks. It is my purpose to invite a conference on the subject of cotton to be held at an early date, of which announcement will be made later. These are important questions for the American people and every possible effort will be made by the administration to co-operate in the movement of these crops."

The senate again failed to pass the amendment to the Panama canal act admitting to American register foreign-built ships less than five years old. Some opposition developed. Senators Simmons and Williams, Democrats, attacking the plan as dangerous and inadequate to meet the situation.

Senator Newlands introduced an amendment to the bill, renewing an effort made several years ago, which would authorize the government to provide for construction in private or government yards of 30 vessels to be used as auxiliary ships to the navy mail lines as might hereafter be provided. The proposed ships will be not to exceed in aggregate cost \$30,000,000, not more than six ships to be built in any one year, \$6,000,000 to be expended the current year.

Canal to Open in Week.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison issued a statement to set at rest doubts as to the opening of the Panama canal on August 15. "There is no reason at present known on the isthmus or to the south," the secretary said, "as to why the canal should not be opened on that date to vessels not needing more than 30 feet of water."

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

Portland.—Only a small amount of local business is under way in the grain market. The wheat export situation showed no improvement, in fact was worse than ever, and shippers decline to predict when there may be a change for the better, or how it is to be brought about. The tying up of the Oriental trade has also closed any possible outlet in that direction.

Wheat prices are nominal. In some quarters club is quoted around 81 or 82 cents, and by other dealers at 84 cents. No considerable quantity could be purchased at the lower figures and not much is wanted.

The barley market is sluggish and weak. The export barley trade is in the same position as the wheat trade. Prices of both feed and brewing are nominal. December barley was quoted 2 cents lower at 97 cents at San Francisco. The oats market was also inactive.

Much grain hay from the valley is being put on the market. Owing to the lack of warehouse room in the country, growers are forcing sale here at prices offered by dealers. Eastern Oregon timothy will begin moving in about two weeks.

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 81@84c per bushel; other grades nominal. Millfeed—Bran, \$23@23.50 per ton; shorts, \$26@26.50; middlings, \$31.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$21; gray, \$20 per ton.

Flour—Patents, \$4.80 per barrel; exports, \$3.65@3.65; valley, \$4.50; graham, 4.80; whole wheat, \$5.

Barley—Feed, \$19.50@20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$22.50.

Hay—Old timothy, \$16@17; new crop timothy, \$13@15; grain hay, \$8@10; alfalfa, \$11@12.

Corn—Whole, \$35; cracked, \$36 per ton.

Poultry—Hens, 13@14c per pound; springs, 13@16c; turkeys, 20c; dressed, choice, 22c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 28@30c per pound; cubes, 24c.

The run of stock over Sunday was one of the largest the North Portland yards has ever had, amounting to 101 cars. Cattle receipts were unusually heavy, and as a result the market eased off from last week's high level, but the weakness is believed only temporary.

The bulk of the selling was in the cattle division. About 50 carloads of steers were sold and the best price realized was \$7.50. The bulk of sales were at \$7 to \$7.35.

Cattle—Prime steers \$7.25@7.50; choice, \$6.75@7; medium, \$6.25@6.50; choice cows, \$6@6.25; medium, \$5.50@5.75; heifers, \$6.25@6.50; calves, \$6@8.25; bulls, \$3@5; stags, \$4.50@6.

Hogs—Light, \$8@9; heavy, \$7@8.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4@4.75; ewes, \$3.50@4.25; yearlings, \$4@5.50; lambs, \$5.50@6.50.

Seattle.

Seattle.—Chickens are a bane on the market, while fresh butter and fresh local eggs are comparatively scarce. This is not unusual at this season of the year, and it is likely that a slight advance in both of these commodities will be announced during the week.

So overstocked is the market with chickens of all kinds and descriptions that the packers are the only ones paying good prices.

According to one merchant, fresh butter and fresh local eggs are at a premium. The price of butter so far is standing at 28c for Washington creamery and 29c for bricks.

Eggs, fresh locals, at this time last year were on the advance and a similar condition is predicted for this week unless a supply comes in. The demand seems to hold firm according to various merchants along the row.

Eggs—Select ranch, 30c per dozen; Chinese, 18c; Eastern Aprils, 28c; local Aprils, 28@29c.

Butter—Washington creamery firsts, cubes, 28c per pound; do. bricks, 29c; city creamery, bricks, 25c; Oregon, 28c; jobbing basis, 25@26c.

Poultry—Hens, 16@17c per pound; squabs, \$2.50@3 per dozen; 1914 broilers, live, 18@20c per pound; ducklings, 14@15c; old ducks, live, 13@14c; geese, live, 15@16c.

Apricots—Local, 50@75c.

Apples—New cooking, 50c@1 per box; new eating, \$1.25@1.50; Gravensteins, \$1.75@2.

Blackberries—\$1@1.25 per crate.

Cantaloupes—Ponies, \$1@1.25 per crate; standards, \$1.50@1.75.

Cherries—Pie cherries, \$1.25@1.50 per box; Lamberts, 90c@1 box.

Crabapples—60c per box.

Currents—\$1@1.25 per crate.

Grapes—\$1.50@2 per crate.

Loganberries—\$1@1.25 per crate.

Peaches—40@75c per crate.

Plums—\$1.25 per crate; Diamond, \$1.50; Wixon, \$1.40; Grand Dukes, \$1.50.

Pears—Bartlett, \$1.50@1.75 box.

Raspberries—\$1.50 per crate.

Lettuce—Local, 30@40c per dozen.

Germans Lose Heavily in Attack Upon Belgians

Brussels, via Paris, Thursday A. M.—Several thousand dead and wounded is the toll paid by the German army of the Meuse for its attack on Liege.

The Belgians made a heroic defense, repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting.

The fortified position of Liege had to support the general shock of the German attack.

The Belgian forts resisted the advance fiercely and did not suffer.

One Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons.

One hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the City of Liege, where they will be cared for.

Between 500 and 600 wounded Germans are being brought to the Belgian capital. Herve, Peppinster and Remouchamps are occupied by Germans, but a large Belgian force is advancing against them.

A message to the Standard from Namur, Belgium, reports that 20 or 30 persons were killed during the German bombardment of that place.

A London correspondent at Liege sends a story of a duel between a Belgian aviator named Fornau and a German aviator. The two exchanged revolver shots while maneuvering for the top position. Finally both planed to the ground.

General Linaer in an official report of his operations in the Liege district, states that in Wednesday's battle 25,000 Belgians were engaged against 40,000 Germans. The success of the Belgians was complete. Every attack of the Germans along their extended front was repulsed, the German Seventh army corps retreating into Dutch territory.

Prior to the attack on Liege, General von Emmich, commanding the German army of the Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces and suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgian people to accede to this, in order to avoid the horrors of war.

The Germans committed repressions against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles northeast of Liege, burning the city and shooting many of the residents.

General von Emmich's proclamation to the Belgian people follows:

"To my great regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality already having been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in automobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between people who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found our country's independence! But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best of friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy."

"Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

JAPAN MAY STRIKE BLOW AT FAR EAST POSSESSIONS

Shanghai.—An official of the Japanese consulate said Thursday that upon receipt of the first official news of the beginning of the clash of arms between England and Germany, Japan would send a fleet with 10,000 men to attack Tsing Tau and 10,000 more to relieve the British garrisons at Tien Tsin and Peking. Preparations for such action are now under way, he said.

Tokio.—Reports that revolutionaries in China are showing signs of activity focus attention here. It is feared the European war will inspire an outbreak in China.

Favorable Reports on Warburg.

Washington, D. C.—The senate bank and currency committee recommended Thursday the confirmation of the nomination of Paul M. Warburg, a New York banker, and Frederick Delano, president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, as members of the Federal reserve board.

Canada to Offer 20,000.

Ottawa.—Colonel Samuel Hughes, minister of militia, announced late Thursday that Canada is raising a contingent of 20,000 men for service abroad. Men are to report to the officer commanding in each district. Colonel Hughes said he already has received offers from more than 100,000 men.

Strict Neutrality to Be United States' Stand

Washington, D. C.—Although the United States is but a neutral observer in the European war, the manifold interests of America in Europe commanded the incessant attention of President Wilson and officials throughout Monday.

The White House officials, the State and Treasury departments, presented scenes of unwonted activity. Wires and cables were kept busy with messages and orders to care for Americans abroad and to take necessary precautions for stabilizing financial conditions in this country. President Wilson sent Secretary McAdoo to New York to be accessible to bankers, large and small. The secretary conferred with several big bankers here about shipping gold to Europe, called together members of the Federal reserve board, already confirmed, as well as Paul M. Warburg, whose nomination is pending, and discussed foreign exchange.

Diplomatic officers of the government revealed by their dispatches that conditions throughout Europe were becoming increasingly grave. Word came that England was mobilizing her army and navy along the North sea, threatening Germany.

Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, formally notified the State department that Germany had declared war on Russia. Official messages did not mention war between Germany and France. Further indication of Italy's desire to remain neutral was conveyed to the American government.

As Russia, Austria and Germany, the countries already in a state of war, had asked the United States to care for their diplomatic interests, the American embassies at St. Petersburg, Berlin and Vienna were entrusted with new duties. England and France have inquired if the United States would take charge of their affairs in Europe, in case of emergency, and this request likewise has been favorably acted upon. It is regarded as certain that the American embassies, legations and consulates will be the means of communication between all the countries in conflict.

Government to Fortify American Bank System

Washington, D. C.—The vast machinery of the Federal government was turned Tuesday toward the perfection of plans to fortify the American banking system so that the nation's share in the financial burden of European war will be distributed on many shoulders and its direct effects minimized.

Conferences at the White House and Treasury department at which the foreign and domestic aspects were discussed, culminated in the departure for New York of Secretary McAdoo and Controller of the Currency Williams.

These two men have all the government authority to put in operation the plan which congress designed years ago for such situations as the present by which the national banks of the country can obtain \$500,000,000 in currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act with which to face any condition and meet any obligations.

Russian Empress Detained.

London.—The dowager empress of Russia has been detained in Germany by the kaiser, it was learned here.

The dowager had been visiting her sister, the English queen mother, but at the outbreak of hostilities started for St. Petersburg. From London she went to New Haven, crossed from there to Dieppe and took a train for the Russian capital. She had entered German territory when railroad service was suspended except for military purposes.

The kaiser, it was said, would either return her to London or send her to Copenhagen. She was a Danish princess.

For a time she could not be located and the greatest anxiety concerning her was felt.

Berlin Issues Statement.

Berlin.—An official statement issued Monday says:

"In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory, Germany is in a state of war with Russia."

"The French reply to the German representations is of an unsatisfactory character."

"Moreover, France has mobilized, and an outbreak of war with France must, therefore, be reckoned with any day or any moment."

Another statement declares Russia has invaded Germany during a time of peace, "in flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurances."

Chicago to Use Paper.

Chicago.—Chicago banks will go on a clearing-house certificate basis and savings depositors will be required to give notices of withdrawals of their accounts. This action was decided upon by a committee of four bankers representing the Chicago clearing-house association.

ENGLAND TO WAR WITH GERMANY

Formal Declaration Made Be- tween Two Great Powers.

Germany's Summary Rejection of England's Neutrality Request Brings On Final Crash.

Berlin.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Tuesday evening Sir William Edward Goschen, the British ambassador, went to the foreign office and announced that Britain had declared war with Germany. He then demanded his passports.

London.—Great Britain declared war on Germany Tuesday night.

The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries. The British foreign office has issued the following statement:

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by His Britannic Majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

All Europe is now in arms. On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized.

The German demand that the Belgian government shall permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

American Tourists Caught in Europe Are Panicky

London.—There were more Americans in the West End of London than Englishmen. They were chiefly crowded about the offices of the American Express company and of the steamship lines, trying to get checks cashed and obtain passage home.

Individual Americans are helping their fellow countrymen by making advances of money to enable them to tide over their temporary inconveniences.

Herbert C. Hoover, a Californian, opened an office in the American consulate and advanced amounts of \$25 and upward to persons unable to get money by other means. Altogether Mr. Hoover gave assistance to 300 Americans who were absolutely without cash, and announced that he would continue to aid them as long as his currency lasts.

Many Americans tell pitiful tales of trials on their flight from the Continent. Those from Paris and nearer points had a bad enough time, but those who had to come from Germany or places even more remote were forced to go several days without sleep and in some instances without food. One self-reliant woman related how she and her daughter, with only a sovereign (about \$5) between them, made their way to England from Prussia. They traveled by train and steamer and finally reached here, tired and exhausted.

FOREIGN SHIPPING IN NEW YORK HARBOR FEARS FOES

New York.—With war formally declared between England and Germany there was keen interest in marine circles here regarding the movement of trans-Atlantic steamships, particularly the German liners, which are scurrying to port to avoid possible capture by warships of hostile nations.

The presence of six warships—three German, two English and one French—in the vicinity of Sandy Hook has been reported. The ships have been in Southern waters and are believed to be waiting in the Northern latitude so as to be nearer home should they be called.

Jack Johnson Would War.

Paris.—Jack Johnson, the pugilist, has handed over his automobiles to the government and asked leave to enlist in the French army.