

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

Turkey has mobilized. Martial law has been declared in Switzerland. A 97-day dry period in Missouri has been broken by a drenching rain. A timber fire is threatening Macleay park, a Portland pleasure ground. Twenty-two thousand Canadians have enlisted in the English army. Temperature at Walla Walla reached 101 degrees, the highest of the year. Prisoners in Folsom, Cal., penitentiary have been relieved from wearing stripes. Theodore Roosevelt desires an early trial in the damage suit against him for \$50,000. A small English cruiser chased a big German warship for many hours off the coast of Bermuda. Austrians and Servians in Globe, Ariz., met in a pitched battle but no one was seriously hurt. An aeroplane rammed a Zeppelin balloon, destroying the dirigible, in the attack before Liege. Two battered cruisers whose nationality could not be discovered, limped into harbor at Shanghai. Secretary Houston thinks United States will be able to continue exportation of foodstuffs during the war. On account of the European war American children will go without many toys for Christmas this year. The United States government has chartered six steamers to bring American refugees home from European ports. Italy has mobilized between 200,000 and 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers, as a precautionary measure. Scandinavian waters are reported clear of warships and foodstuffs are said to be going freely from Denmark to England. American vessels plying out of San Francisco have been warned not to communicate with German warships lying outside the harbor. Dr. Aked, the erstwhile pastor of the Rockefeller church in New York, wonders why the Socialists of Europe permitted the war to begin. Denmark has notified France that the waters about Copenhagen have been mined to guard against a possible surprise attack by the Germans. The British are reported to have captured the liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm, of Germany, containing 6000 tons of coal and \$5,000,000 in gold. The captain of a Danish steamer reports seeing the masts of seven sunken vessels off the German coast, and he believes they were German warships. The Mexican cabinet has discussed the change of government and it has been decided to permit the constitutionalists a peaceful entrance into the capital. The State department is informed that Japan is about to declare war on Germany and join England in an attack on the German possessions in the Far East. The steamer Advance made a round trip successfully through the canal from Colon to Miraflores Lakes. The steamer Cristobal made the same trip last week. The British cruiser Suffolk was coaled in ten hours in Halifax, citizens of all classes, crews of trans-Atlantic liners and local militia volunteering for the job. Provisional President Carbajal and his cabinet have abandoned Mexico City, and preparations are made for the triumphal entrance of the Constitutionalists. Belgians appeal to America for wheat, but the U. S. exporters are inclined to wait until the supremacy of the seas is settled before attempting to ship grain. Stern measures are being resorted to in Germany to compel military service, according to a dispatch via London. It is reported that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the famous German Socialist leader, has been shot for refusing to join the army. Making no demands, but striking in sympathy with those at Newell, W. Va., 500 boys employed as mold runners and batters up, walked out on a strike and as a result 30 potteries probably will have to suspend operations, and 5000 men be thrown out of work. The boys are regarded as assistants to the foremen and are hired by them directly.

Extend New Asea Road From Waldport to Coast

Eugene.—Final approval of the Asea highway project, in which the government forestry service expects to open a road connecting Waldport and the coast of Lane and Linn counties to the Willamette valley, was given by government officials from Washington, D. C., who made an inspection of the project Friday and Saturday. The work will be started next week and rushed to completion, according to H. B. Rankin, supervisor of the Sluslaw national forest, who returned with the engineers today. The government men were O. G. Merrill, chief engineer of the United States forestry service, and A. T. Schuyler, of the federal office of public roads. They accompanied Mr. Rankin into the forest on Friday. During the trip they were impressed with the beach resort possibilities of the Oregon coast south of Newport, which will be opened to motor traffic by

the new highway. Motor cars may reach Waldport and with the completion of the Cape Perpetua road, may reach Florence and return by way of the Sluslaw without having to be ferried. The road to Asea is reached by way of Monroe. The new road will provide an outlet for cream and dairy resources of that coast region, now almost inaccessible. The road project involves the construction of a mile and a third of new road through heavy timber and requiring the removal of heavy grades and much rock work. To build this distance will cost \$3000. Work on the completion of the Perpetua road, connecting the highway between Tillamook and Coos Bay, will be commenced as soon as Lincoln county completes its part of the work, according to Supervisor Rankin. Nearly \$10,000 has been spent by the government on this project.

St. Helens School Board Adopts Entirely New Plan

St. Helens.—To keep the boys of St. Helens out of the saloons and pool-rooms after their hours of work are done, the school board has arranged special courses and classes that may be attended day or night. These courses are designed to meet the needs of a large number of boys of school age, who are now working in the industrial plants of the town and whose education has not been completed. In addition, the board proposes to outline a system of out-door play on well protected grounds, where many teams will be given daily practice and

every student an opportunity for systematic exercise. Boys now at work may have their hours shortened that they may attend classes, while those who propose soon to leave school will be given vocational instruction. The normal pupil will be given his full four-years' course. Classes in business and in industrial arts and sciences will be furnished to the student at work. The library will be held open at night. The board consists of Dr. Edwin Ross, Judge R. S. Hatton, and Charles Graham, and Miss Alice Quick, clerk.

Wallowa County Wheat Yield Largest in History

Enterprise.—While no threshing returns have been made yet, it is the belief of farmers that Wallowa county's wheat yield will be the largest in its history. Several thousand acres of land are producing their first crop. The straw is not as long as last year, but the heads seem better filled with grain. Last year summer rains produced rank, heavy straw that made fine appearing fields, but the season is short here and in many instances the heads did not fill and the grain ripen. Dry farm wheat is good on land properly summer fallowed last year, and seeded in the fall. Where the seed was drilled in on stubble, there is practically no crop. Last year this makeshift method produced good results, on account of the unusually abundant rains. Many homesteaders are raising their first crop this year, and the results are directly proportionate to their labors last fall and this spring. Where they worked the soil thoroughly they have splendid crops, but where they just scratched the surface and trusted to luck, they have had no luck. The most successful of the new settlers as a rule are those from the Palouse country of Washington and Idaho, who have learned the secret of raising good dry farm wheat, with summer fallow and much working of the soil. The snowstorm and frost that visited all Eastern Oregon and neighboring states early in June reduced the alfalfa yield, but did little or no damage to grain.

Grasshopper War Is On. Salem.—Grasshoppers are playing havoc with crops at the farm of the State Insane asylum. Dr. R. E. Lee Steiner, superintendent, has reported to the State Board of Control that the pests have virtually destroyed the potato crop and that they are damaging other crops. He says the insects are of the Kansas variety. "Regiments, battalions and armies of the pests have swept down upon the farm," said Dr. Steiner. "We are fighting them as best we can, and believe we have the better of the situation." Dr. Steiner said that so far as he had learned the asylum farm had been the only sufferer.

Safety Meeting Is Held. Roseburg.—The Southern Pacific company this week held its initial "Safety First" meeting in this city. Employees were present from all sections. Superintendent Burkhalter presided. George Wilde, assistant superintendent of the mechanical department, with headquarters at Portland, delivered the chief address. The employees were asked to offer suggestions and a general discussion followed.

Fire Damages Hospital. Roseburg.—Fire which is believed to have ignited from a defective electric light wiring, damaged the hospital section of the Oregon soldiers' home here to the extent of \$800. When the fire was discovered there were about 40 patients in the hospital ward. They were quickly removed from the burning building by volunteers. All available firefighting apparatus in the city was rushed to the scene.

Union High School Planned. St. Helens.—Representatives from 10 school districts surrounding St. Helens met to form plans and investigate the necessary legal steps to form a union high school here. A committee was appointed to confer with the board in each district and report at a later meeting.

Week-Old Fire Is Halted On Upper Smith River

Albany.—After burning for seven days, the forest fire on the headwaters of Smith river northeast of Belknap Springs now is under control. The fire is burning yet, but it is believed there is no further danger and almost all the firefighters will be sent out tomorrow. Supervisor Brundage of the Santiam national forest, who has been in personal charge of the fight on this fire, telephoned to forest service headquarters here from Fish Lake saying that the fire is under control. No report was made on the territory covered by the fire or its damage, but it was learned definitely that its progress has been stopped.

Choose New State Road Route

Eugene.—With the development in view of a trans-state highway from the Willamette valley to Eastern Oregon, seven government officials left Eugene Tuesday for Eastern Oregon by way of the McKenzie highway and the McKenzie pass. The trip is a sequel to a similar trip made by the same engineers last year, following which a large sum of government money became available for the development of the McKenzie highway over the Cascades, which was considered the first step in the creation of a great trans-state highway through Sisters and Redmond. The route from there East is not announced definitely. The trip is also considered preliminary to further road work on the McKenzie highway, which according to the plans of the highway engineers, is to be one of the principal intermountain highways between the Willamette valley and Central Oregon.

Warehouse Considered

Oreoco.—At a meeting of the directors of the Oreoco Co-operative Marketing association it was decided that steps should be taken at once to secure a warehouse. A committee was appointed to confer with the officials of the Oregon Electric railway looking to the erection of the building on the railroad lands at Oreoco. A committee was also appointed to investigate the feasibility of erecting a cannery for use next season. The experiment this year with the public market in Portland has proved a success. Next year the members will be prepared to send a much larger supply than this.

Oregon Is Free of Debt.

Salem.—Secretary of State Olcott took exception to an article under a Washington date line recently published in Portland newspapers that Pennsylvania was the only state free of debt. He declared that Oregon, also, was out of debt and had not had a bonded indebtedness since the statehouse was completed 40 years ago. Investigation also showed that Kentucky and several other states were free of bonded indebtedness.

Belgiums Whip Germans in Open Field Action Brussels, via London.—The first battle in open country is reported in the following official communication: "After having passed the night (Tuesday) in the position they had reached after their retreat, the Germans advanced in force toward a point in our position, which they thought was not held. Our staff, however, was alert, and, informed by cavalry reconnoissances, was able to give the necessary orders, with the result that the enemy found its advance checked. A battle took place, in which our troops were victorious. Ten thousand men took part in the fight. "This was the first action of our troops in open country and their conduct is a good augury for the future. Apart from this, the situation to all appearance has undergone no change. "As regards our allies, the plan arranged beforehand is being followed out exactly according to program." Belgian and French troops have effected a junction south of Brussels. The German advance in the Belgian provinces of Limburg and Brabant has been checked. The Germans are bringing up heavy artillery against Liege. **Captured Germans Are Sulky.** Paris.—Several hundred German prisoners passed through the Champigny station, near Paris, on their way to Poitiers, where they will be interned. The soldiers seemed quite unconcerned as to their fate. The German officers in the party, however, were sulky. The untiring activity of General Joseph Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, has won the admiration of his troops. Since the first day of mobilization he has traveled thousands of miles in his motor car and appears to be everywhere at one time. His chauffeur is the famous racing motorist, George Bollet, who three times won the French grand prix. **Germans Hit Own Mine.** London.—It is understood that the German torpedo-boat destroyer reported to have been sunk by the explosion of one of her boilers off South Gledser on August 5, really was destroyed by a mine laid by a German warship. The Danish and Swedish lines, it is reported, ceased running as a result of information that the Germans had laid contact mines in the North Sea.

Russians Repulse Austrian Foes Along Frontier

London.—Apparently reliable and authentic information comes from St. Petersburg that Russian arms have been successful both along the border within Russian territory and in East Prussia, at a point occupied at the very beginning of hostilities by a force of the Czar's troops. The Austrians have suffered a check on the Dnieper River. Four regiments of Austrian infantry and eight regiments of Ulians were routed. The approaching big battle probably will be a decisive one. An attempt by the Germans to occupy Eydtkuhnen, East Prussia, one of the points to which Russian troops were dispatched early in the war, has failed. The Germans, consisting of a detachment of infantry, with artillery, were repulsed with loss. It is announced officially at St. Petersburg that German aeroplanes have been carrying out extensive maneuvers along the Russian frontier, but have done no damage. A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says the German staff admits heavy losses on the Russian frontier. The German troops near Mulhausen captured 10 French officers, 500 men, four guns, 10 wagons and many rifles. According to the report, German territory has been cleared of French. It is said that at Lagarde the German troops took more than 1000 prisoners, about one-sixth of the two defeated French regiments. The Austrian troops on the Russian frontier have been placed under the command of a German general. The news is confirmed that certain divisions of Austrian forces comprising Tyrolean Czechs regiments have been transported to French territory.

England Severs All Diplomatic Ties With Austria

London.—Great Britain has severed diplomatic relations with Austria, as did her ally, France, without a declaration of war. It has been expected that a declaration of war would be proclaimed, but there was none. Count A. Menzendorf-Pouilly-Dietrichstein received his passports and has left. He is an intimate personal friend of the British royal family and feels his dismissal keenly. He has been in London for 18 years—first as first secretary to the embassy and then as ambassador. One of the first results of the practical state of war which the severance of diplomatic negotiations brings is likely to be seen in the Mediterranean. An Austrian fleet has been bombarding the Montenegrin coast and a larger fleet has been reported near the Straits of Otranto. It may be presumed that the British Mediterranean fleet, co-operating with the French fleet, will put a stop to the attack on Montenegro from the sea and that a bombardment of Austrian ports may follow. The break in the diplomatic negotiations between the two countries came as a result of Austria's sending troops to the French border to assist her ally, Germany, against Great Britain's ally, France.

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ULTIMATUM IS SENT BY JAPAN

Germans Warned to Withdraw Forces From Kiau Chau.

Tokio Government Sends Notice by Six Different Channels, Including United States.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany Saturday night at 8 o'clock, demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action. The general expectation here is that the ultimatum will be followed by war. Takaaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, simultaneously with the dispatch of the ultimatum, conferred with George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, and made to him a broad statement calculated to assure the United States that American interests in the Far East would be safeguarded and the integrity of China upheld. Owing to doubts whether communications with Berlin were assured, Japan, in order to insure the arrival of the ultimatum, forwarded it to Berlin by six channels, including Washington, London and Stockholm. The government also notified Count von Rex, German ambassador to Japan, and likewise retarded the time limit for a reply until August 23. The ultimatum follows: "We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain. "In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions: "First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be withdrawn. "Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Japanese authorities without condition of compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China. "The Imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of its not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Mexican Constitutionalists Take Reins of Government

Meixco City.—The national capital is in the hands of the constitutionalists. In accordance with a prearranged plan, General Obregon marched in with his army and took peaceful possession of the city. The citizens greeted him and his soldiers with cheers. The evacuation by the federals was completed and constitutionalist troops are now quartered in the barracks which the government soldiers recently occupied. Eight special trains will leave for the front carrying a reception committee, which will formally welcome General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, who will assume the presidency as soon as he enters the capital. For the first time in months American flags flew beside the Mexican colors. General Obregon caused to be posted throughout the city a decree threatening the immediate execution of an officer or an enlisted man who distributed public order. The sidewalks were crowded densely from Chapultepec Castle to the national palace, a distance of three miles. General Obregon reviewed the troops from the balcony of the national palace, after which the soldiers were sent to the barracks. **America Pleases France.** London.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris tells of the reply of the French foreign minister, Premier, Viviani, to the American offer of mediation. He remarked that France had been attacked, despite her steady refusal to take the aggressive, and said, in thanking President Wilson: "You may be assured that the French government and people will recognize in your idea new evidence of your interest in the destinies of France."