

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

American tourists are fast leaving Europe.

Montenegrins have invaded Austrian territory.

Plans are forming in Rome to elect a new pope.

Japan has ordered two million bales of American cotton.

Icebergs are menacing ocean travel in the North Atlantic.

The war has materially checked immigration to this country.

General Carranza is now the provisional president of Mexico.

German cavalry is reported to have entered the city of Brussels.

J. P. Morgan tells U. S. Treasury department business is improving.

Austria has called to arms all able-bodied men from 20 to 42 years of age.

Sugar has climbed to \$8.05 per hundred, the highest price in many years.

Japan promises to protect American and Japanese merchantmen on the Pacific.

From Rome comes a dispatch that the French have sunk four Austrian warships.

A Japanese cruiser is trailing a German cruiser up and down the Pacific Coast.

Nearly all German manufactories are idle and the daily loss is said to be \$5,000,000.

The warring nations are buying the Chinese eggs intended for shipment to this country.

Chauncey Depew, stranded in Europe, sat nine hours on a flatcar in a drenching rain.

Switzerland is trying to borrow money in the United States with which to feed her army.

Two Tacoma ministers went "slumming" recently in that city and found the "lid" on tight.

Two youths in Pittsburg succeeded in robbing a bank and escaping in a high-power automobile.

Five persons were killed by a tornado in Pennsylvania, and much damage to property was done.

Constant rains at Fairbanks, Alaska, have caused the Tanana river to overflow, causing much damage.

Shoe plants of the International Shoe company at St. Louis have been closed on account of the war.

Every ship that sails out of New York for English ports sails light, though England is begging for food.

Another Boxer uprising in China is feared by the government and precautions are taken to protect foreigners.

European nations at war are said to oppose the United States' plan to buy ships for international commerce purposes.

Mexico City cheers lustily when Carranza's army enters the city. The parade was six miles long and everything orderly.

It is reported that Germany will refuse the ultimatum of Japan to evacuate Kiau Chau, China, and will fight to the last.

The U. S. cruiser North Carolina has landed in England and France \$3,000,000 in gold to relieve the stranded Americans.

Reports in Mexico City are to the effect that the United States will recognize the Carranza government immediately.

The Belgian capital has been moved because of the advance of the German cavalry. The new seat of government is now at Antwerp.

A proclamation was issued formally from Washington setting forth the neutrality of the United States in the war between Belgium and Germany.

In Paris 600,000 are out of employment, and the government proposes to put to work finishing buildings under construction, all youths and old men.

A company of "Rough Riders" is being organized in Paris. Three Americans have promised to furnish the best mounts money can buy for the entire body.

According to information from Berlin, the Spanish government has notified Germany of its strict neutrality, denying at the same time having any treaty with any power.

A war appropriation of \$50,000,000 has been put through the Canadian house of commons. There was no opposition or criticism. The proceeding occupied just one minute.

Americans Abroad in Need Lower All Social Barriers

London—Thousands of Americans gather daily at the Savory hotel, where the great ballroom and a score of tea-rooms and private dining rooms have been given over to the Americans and American resident committees, which are providing for the wants of visitors from the United States stranded in Europe.

Every morning when the doors of the relief headquarters are thrown open at 10 o'clock an army of American tourists rushes to the various information booths in search of news concerning the probable sailing of ships to the United States. Ten bankers and their clerks are kept busy at work providing money for travelers with letters of credit, while committees of representative men and women investigate credentials of persons who have exhausted their fund, but hold tickets on the steamship lines which have discontinued sailings.

A large postoffice force handles the mail for the stranded Americans. All letters and cablegrams sent in care of the American embassy are now being turned over to the committees with their trained assistants.

Men and women of all ages, millionaires, humble workmen, school-teachers and society leaders dressed in elaborate Parisian gowns, move shoulder to shoulder in the crowd seeking assistance from the relief workers. The war has levelled all social barriers and put all travelers on one level.

Americans who straggle into London from Copenhagen, Rotterdam and Cherbourg are equally helpless. Most of them are provided with travelers' checks or letters of credit, which were of little use to them in Berlin, Geneva and Rome. From Austria, Switzerland, Germany and France Americans have made their way to England as best they could. Few of them were able to get sleeping car accommodations, and nearly all of them lost their baggage.

American Consul Jailed by Mexicans at Hermosillo

El Paso—Louis Hostetter, American consul at Hermosillo, Sonora, has been placed in jail by the Mexican authorities, according to assertions made by Carranza officials along the border. It was not made known whether he had been released.

The responsibility for the consul's arrest is the subject of dispute between the Carranza and Villa factions. General Villa, commander in chief of Chihuahua, whose warlike preparations recently have occasioned so much misgiving, telegraphed Colonel Elias Calles, a Carranza officer, blaming him for Hostetter's arrest. Rodolfo de la Huerta, a Carranza official, telegraphed agents here that Hostetter had been imprisoned by order of Jose Maria Maytorena, the governor of Sonora, who is in open revolt against the Carranza central government, represented by Calles.

Villa remains at Chihuahua City. It was reported that throughout his zone recruiting of troops and the arming of them with rifles smuggled over the border here continued with unabated vigor. Villa's agents here have arranged for the delivery of large hospital supplies suitable for a long campaign.

Methodists Fight Proposed Federal Tax on Liquors

Topeka, Kan.—Asking them to unite in vigorous opposition to any effort to increase the Federal tax on liquors, a call was sent to 17,000 pastors of Methodist churches in the United States from the office here of the general secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church.

"Any extension of this iniquitous participation in the profits of this vicious and inherently wicked trade will be fought to the last ditch by every church member who realizes its shameful nature," sets forth Clarence True Wilson, general secretary. "Doubling the Federal tax on liquors will quadruple the difficulties now facing the Hobson-Shepherd prohibition amendment bill."

All Missouri Digs Dirt.

Kansas City—Residents of 90 Missouri counties spent Thursday improving the highways in their vicinities, and when the last tired worker lay down his pick and shovel and the teams had been "put up," it was estimated that Missouri roads had been improved to the extent of \$1,000,000 by the 150,000 earnest, hard-working road-day volunteers.

Although the day was hot, Governor Major stuck to his task of directing the work of 25 picked convicts from the penitentiary. The governor wore overalls and "bossed" the job as well as if he were a professional roadbuilder.

Servian Reservists Ask Aid.

New York—Approximately 10,000 Servian reservists in California and Arizona expect to go to Canada to seek the co-operation of the British government in landing them on their native shores, it was announced at the Servian consulate here Thursday.

NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS.

Portland.

Portland—A steady market, with many sales, characterized the Portland livestock trade. Cows were up a little and prices of other lines held steady. They brought \$6.25.

Hogs were firm at \$9.50 for the top, which made Portland about the highest market in the country. Wethers were up a little, sales being made at \$5, a slight advance over recent transactions.

Prime Cattle—Steers, \$7 @ 7.25; choice, \$6.75 @ 7; medium, \$6.25 @ 6.75; choice cows, \$6 @ 6.25; medium, \$5.25 @ 5.75; heifers, \$5.50 @ 6; calves, \$6 @ 8.75; bulls, \$3 @ 4.50; stags, \$4.50 @ 5.75.

Hogs—Light, \$9.25 @ 9.50; heavy, \$8.35 @ 8.50.

Sheep—Wethers, \$4 @ 4.75; ewes, \$3.50 @ 4.25; lambs, \$5 @ 6.

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86c per bushel; red Russian, 84c; bluestem, 93c; forty-fold, 87c.

Millfeed—Bran, \$23 @ 23.50 per ton; shorts, \$27; middlings, \$32.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$24.50; feed, \$24.50.

Barley—No. 1 feed, \$20.50 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$23.

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

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

Garlic has doubled in price on Front street within a few days and the price is yet unsettled, all because of the European war. One commission house is selling it at 15 cents a pound, and the dealers believe they are under the market at that. The usual price is about 6 or 7 cents. With importations from Italy to the Atlantic Coast market cut off, the Northwest crop is in demand, and prices are high as a result.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, 50c box; eggplant, 10c per pound; peppers, 7 @ 10c; head lettuce, \$1.70 crate; artichokes, \$1 dozen; tomatoes, 50 @ 65c crate; cabbage, 1 1/2 @ 2c pound; peas, 5 @ 6c; beans, 4 @ 6c; corn, \$1 per sack; celery, 35 @ 75c per dozen.

Onions—Yellow, \$1.25 per sack.

Green fruit—Apples, new, 75c @ \$2 box; cantaloupes, 50c @ \$1.40 per crate; peaches, 50 @ 75c per box; plums, 60c @ \$1; watermelons, 50 @ 75c per hundred; casabas, \$2.50 dozen; pears, \$1 @ 2 per box; grapes, 75c @ \$2 per crate.

Potatoes—Oregon, 1 @ 1 1/2c per pound; sweet potatoes, 4c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, case count, 23 @ 24c per dozen.

Poultry—Hens, 15 @ c; springs, 16 @ 17c; turkeys, 20c; dressed, choice, 22c; ducks, 10 @ 11c; Pekins, 12 @ 13c; geese, 10c.

Butter—Creamery prints, extras, 35c; cubes, 31c.

Pork—Block, 12c per pound.

Veal—Fancy, 14 @ 14 1/2c per pound.

Hops—1913 crop, nominal; 1914 contracts, 14 @ 15c.

Wool—Valley, 18 1/2 @ 20 1/2c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 16 @ 20 1/2c; mohair, 1914 clip, 27 1/2c per pound.

Cascara bark—Old and new, 4 1/2c per pound.

Seattle.

Seattle—Seattle is still receiving its full quota of cantaloupes, peaches and apples.

Good peaches are now selling at 30 @ 60c, while cantaloupes are bringing 50c @ \$1. Late strawberries are still coming in. There are not very many in a shipment, but what there are of them bring the rather fancy price of \$3.

The butter and egg market witnessed a stiffening, which is expected to result in a rise of prices this week. Most of the commission men are hard pressed on the fresh local commodities and the anticipated rise will not be difficult to understand.

Many commission men on the street were getting 36c for cottoned eggs, although there was no other rise reported in other qualities.

Washington creamery butter has been marked for a 2c raise, making the cubes 23c and the bricks 34c.

Eggs—Select ranch, 34 @ 35c; Chinese, 18c; Eastern Aprils, 26 @ 28c; local Aprils, 28 @ 29c.

Butter—Washington creamery firsts, cubes, 33c per pound; do. bricks 34c; city creamery, bricks, 32c; Oregon, 28c.

Poultry—Hens, 16 @ 17c per pound; squabs, \$2.50 @ 3 per dozen; 1914 broilers, live, 18 @ 19c; per pound; ducklings, 14 @ 15c; old ducks, live, 13 @ 14c; geese, live, 15 @ 16c.

Dressed Veal—15c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Whole, packing house, 13c per pound.

Dressed Spring Lamb—13c pound.

Dressed Mutton—10 @ 11c per pound.

Artichokes—\$1 per dozen.

Beans—String and wax, 5 @ 6c pound.

Beets—New, \$1.50 per sack.

Cabbage—Local, \$2 per cwt.

Corn—Green, local, \$1.75 per sack.

Onions—Green, 25 @ 30c per dozen; Walla Walla, \$1.25 per cwt.

Potatoes—Local, 1 1/2c per pound.

England's Army Landed to Join Forces of France

London—The most important revelation of Wednesday was that of the landing of a British expeditionary army on the shores of France. Every body in England has known for two weeks that a large army was crossing the channel. The troops had been assembled at different bases, one of the largest contingents embarking at Dublin, Ireland. Many other regiments sailed from Liverpool, while still others took ship at Eastbourne, Southampton, and other ports along the coast of the English channel.

Even now the strength of the expedition, the names of the regiments composing the contingents and the ports where they landed are not allowed to be made public.

It is known, however, that a large proportion of the best troops of the British regular army are now on Continental soil. The reception of the British soldiers in France was enthusiastic. The officers and men of the two armies fraternized warmly.

Now that the three allied armies are working together on a coherent campaign scheme, the policy of secrecy has been extended to Belgium, and as a fountain of picturesque news that country has suddenly dried up.

Every man of the expeditionary force carries in his knapsack a little pamphlet signed by Earl Kitchener, containing 200 words of sound soldiery advice. The field marshal tells them to fear God and honor the king and their country, to remember that they will be fighting on the soil of a friendly nation, to abstain from liquor and looting and to be courteous to women and no more than courteous.

The official news bureau announces that General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been appointed to command one of the army corps of the expeditionary forces in succession to Lieutenant General Sir James Grierson, who died recently.

A stirring message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire.

"Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly done. I shall follow you every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and bring you back victorious."

GERMAN FORCES CLAIM BRUSSELS AND LIEGE

London—Liege has fallen, her forts battered into ruins by the Germans' heavy artillery, but the defense of those forts held out to the very last against six German army corps, by the heroic Belgians. The quaint old town has won fame as imperishable as Ramillies, Malplaquet and Waterloo.

Near the field of Waterloo another great engagement is pending where lie the dead of Marlborough, Wellington and Napoleon.

In Brussels there is no scene of revelry, for as this dispatch is filed it is reported the Belgian capital is taken by the kaiser's troops.

Rotterdam—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

Japan Will Limit Field of Action, Says Okuma

Tokio—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, in addressing a gathering of business men from various parts of Japan, reiterated the statements he had made to the members of parliament, merchants and industrial men of Tokio:

"Japan's warlike operations," he added, "will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the object of the defense of her own legitimate interests.

"The imperial government will take no such action as could give to a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding safety of their territories or possessions."

Austrian Cruiser Sunk.

London—An official message received in Rome from Vienna says that the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle off Antivari last Sunday, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. The cruiser Zenta, which was built at Pola in 1897, was 303 feet in length and displaced 2264 tons.

JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON KAISER

Emperor's Ultimatum Is Unanswered by Germany.

Bombardment of Tsing Tau Commenced by Nipponese—United States Neutrality Liked.

Tokio—The Yamato in an extra edition Monday says that the bombardment of Tsing Tau by the Japanese fleet has commenced. This message was passed by the censors of the navy department.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese ambassador here announced that a state of war existed between Japan and Germany since noon Sunday (Japanese time) and that a declaration of war was issued at 6 p. m.

Japan's declaration of war has reached Berlin, according to official reports received in Washington. Whether the declaration was sent by cable or wireless was not indicated.

Viscount Chinda, in making his announcement, repeated assurances recently given by Great Britain that Japan's actions would be confined to the Far East.

Aside from informal verbal exchanges between Viscount Chinda and Secretary Bryan in Washington and between United States Ambassador Guthrie and the foreign office in Tokio, however, there is nothing of record so far to commit the Japanese to this limited field of war.

The impression prevails here among diplomats, however, that the statement of Chinda taken in connection with the speech in the Japanese Diet last week of Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, is quite sufficient to bind the Japanese government to a strict performance of its obligations in regard to the return of Kiau Chau to China and of the limitation of the field of hostilities definitely set out in the British statement.

No mention was made by Ambassador Chinda of the "status of the railroads in Shantung province directly or indirectly controlled by the Germans.

It was said at the Japanese embassy here that in all probability the Japanese army would content itself with the seizure of the railroads running inland to Tsinan, about 200 miles in length, because this was German in every respect. It was not expected that any attempt would be made to take possession of the system of railways lying between Tientsin and Nanking, because, although these were financed by Germans, they were nominally Chinese railroads.

Tokio—The proclamation of the emperor who declared war on Germany has sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy.

Count Von Rex, the German ambassador in Tokio, has received his passports. He probably will leave here for America. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality, will not accept the offer.

Girls Dance With Enemy.

London—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Ostend says:

When the Germans entered Brussels they removed the British and French flags and in the center they flew the arms of the city of Brussels with the colors of Belgium and Germany on the right and left.

In their dealings with the shopkeepers the German privateers are compelled to pay cash, but the officers are giving checks which the shopkeepers are required to accept, although they regard the chances of cashing them as rather dubious.

There have been some lively scenes in the city. At evening the German officers gather at the principal hotels, where they drink champagne and dance with the pretty girls of the town. The private silders and the inhabitants mingle freely, eating, drinking and smoking together.

Italy May Fight Austria.

Paris—There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of the Petit Parisien in the latter city. "Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week.