

# THE KAISER NOW ABOUT READY TO DELIVER BLOW

## Russia Wild With Clamor for War and All Local Differences Forgotten

### ONLY ONE RAY OF HOPE APPEARS

#### "Conversations" Resumed and Brother of Emperor William Goes to Confer With Czar of Russia--Servians and Austrians Are Fiercely Fighting--England Will Help France--Business Feeling the Dire Effect.

London, July 31.—Official announcement of resumption of "conversations" at St. Petersburg and Vienna, between the Russian and Austrian governments, came today at a moment when pessimism had taken possession of all Europe. The hope that it might lead to a peaceful solution was grasped with desperation. The news was offset later by a proclamation of martial law in Germany, which was regarded as preliminary to mobilization of the German forces for war. Everybody seemed to settle down to await news that the great European powers had decided to engage in a struggle for supremacy. There was nothing to give the public hope that general war might be averted. The London stock exchange and the big provincial city exchanges, as well as those on the continent, were closed, owing to a breakdown of the credit system, which was made complete by postponement of Paris settlement. This, it was pointed out, would necessarily be followed by failure of some fifty members of the London Stock Exchange.

Precautionary military and naval measures taken by the British authorities are almost completed. The prevailing public opinion here is determined that England must observe her unwritten obligation to assist France, in her difficulties with Germany, but a small body of radicals continues to utter objections to England's involving herself in quarrels of continental powers.

The House of Commons met at noon to clear up belated business and the King gave his assent to the bills already passed.

Dispatches from Nish, in Serbia, and from Vienna told of encounters between the Austrian and Serbian troops on the frontiers, but authentic details of the fighting were lacking. It seems certain these conflicts between the frontier guards have occurred, but the military men here point out that the stories of fighting with heavy losses, such as said to have occurred at Fofcha, are absurd, as it would be impossible for the Servians, in the time at their disposal, to cross the river Drina and advance twenty miles into the Austrian territory. It is also argued that announcement that half million Austrian soldiers were on the march into Serbia is practically incredible. It is said Austria cannot have half million men on the move in less than six weeks.

Americans visiting Europe received a shock today when it was announced that sailing of the steamship Imperator, from Hamburg for New York, had been cancelled, owing to the unsettled situation. There was rush to the steamship office, in an endeavor to book passages, but few or none were to be had, as all ships were filled to capacity until the middle of September. The business men, to whom it was imperatively necessary to get back to America, offered premiums for berths, but even then could not get accommodations.

London, July 31.—It was officially announced here today that "conversations" had been resumed between Russia and Austria.

Fighting Desperately. Desperate fighting continues along the river Drina, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Nish. Both Austrians and Servians have sustained heavy losses. The Austrians, after fighting fiercely all day, failed to force a definite lead to Plevlje and Procopits.

Another Nish dispatch says up till last night the Austrian invaders had not succeeded in forcing the pass held by the Servians at the head of Morava river valley, which would open a direct road to Nish.

Market Closed. The stock exchange of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and Edinburgh were closed today. Reported Germany Has Declared War. A Berlin dispatch to the Reuters telegram company says a state of war has been proclaimed in Germany

#### STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED

New York, July 31.—The consolidated and curb exchanges here closed today. The exchanges in Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago also closed on report of New York's closing.

Russia must cease to procrastinate and must say distinctly and unreservedly what she intends to do. Popular enthusiasm in connection with the war against Serbia shows no signs of abatement. An appeal for Red Cross nurses today met with a response of a thousand women and girls of all classes of society.

Newspaper Extras Suppressed. Police authorities have forbidden publication of extra editions of newspapers and even regular editions have not been permitted to refer to the occupation of Belgrade, which is still generally unknown here.

The Austrian plan of campaign, it is understood here, is to attack Serbia chiefly by way of Bosnia, while the armies on the Danube, in the North, simply occupy positions and remain temporarily inactive.

The course of operations at the front is not known to the public and even the officers and reserves have been given no information.

Dutch Army to Assemble. The Hague, July 31.—Queen Wilhelmina issues urgent decree ordering general mobilization of Dutch army.

Steamers Won't Sail. Hamburg, July 31.—Sailing today of the giant trans-Atlantic steamer Imperator for New York, with eight hundred passengers was cancelled. It is reported the steamship Vaterland would be held in New York until further orders.

Not Mobilizing as Yet. Berlin, July 31.—The German Foreign Office today gave assurances that no mobilization order would be issued in Germany today. The officials admitted, however, that the situation had not improved, but had become aggravated since issuance of the Russian mobilization order.

War Clouds Heavy. The morning passed without a break in the heavy war cloud over the European horizon and there was no relief to the almost despairing uncertainty existing here. Excitement continued to increase.

Russia Wild With Excitement. St. Petersburg, Russia, July 31.—The population of the Russian capital kept awake throughout the night and the streets resounded with the din of patriotic demonstrations. In quick succession special editions of newspapers kept the excitement at boiling point. Great processions paraded the streets, with banners and portraits of the Emperor, whose picture was cheered. Striking scenes were enacted at the mobilization offices, where all classes flocked to register their names. The feeling was so great that utter strangers on the street in patriotic enthusiasm greeted and embraced each other.

Recalls Steamer By Wireless. New York, July 31.—The Hamburg steamer, President Grant, which sailed from here yesterday with 317 passengers, was recalled by wireless today.

Germans Active on the Frontier. Paris, July 31.—Military movements on the German side of the frontier were very active today and French covering troops sent out outposts. A German patrol at one point actually crossed the frontier, but probably owing to a mistake.

Report that Prince Henry, of Prussia, had gone to St. Petersburg, was regarded as a strong favorable sign for peace, as Emperor William's brother, is believed to have more influence over the Emperor of Russia than any one else.

Austrians Repel Invasion. Vienna, July 31.—The Austrian frontier guards today repelled a strong attack by Servians, near Klotievatz, on the Bosnian frontier, without sustaining loss. The Servians lost an officer and twenty-one men.

Tension Great in the Capital. Tension in the Austrian capital was greater today than at any time since the start of the international crisis, although nothing definite had occurred to change the situation for the worse.

Russia Must Make Answer. The Neue Freie Presse insists that

# UNCLE SAM STANDS READY TO HELP

## HELPING FARMERS

Secretary of Treasury Issues Statement to That Effect.

### READY TO AID AMERICAN INTERESTS

Millions in the Treasury Can Be Immediately Turned Over to Banks Upon Application.

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1914.—Secretary of Treasury McAdoo issued a statement today saying the treasury department will help as far as "it legitimately may" in New York and elsewhere during the present situation.

Secretary McAdoo's statement added that "The Aldrich-Vreeland act, as amended by the Federal Reserve act, is still in force and the terms whereby currency may be issued, under that act, are now so favorable that a resort may be made quickly and effectively to it to meet any emergency. It must be remembered that there is in the treasury, printed and ready for issue five hundred million dollars of currency, which the banks can get upon application under that law. This is in addition to the resources of the treasury."

The Secretary declared the closing of the stock exchanges temporarily was a reasonable measure of protection to the American interests.

## PRINTERS TO HAVE BASEBALL TOURNAMENT

Cincinnati, O., July 31.—On edge and ready for the annual tournament of the National Union Printers' Baseball League, a dozen teams of union types have arrived in Cincinnati or will in an appearance before the formal opening of the tournament tomorrow. Each team appears confident of winning the championship flag and the Garry Herrmann Cup. The contests will extend through the greater part of next week and will be played on the local grounds of the National league.

The league, the most unique in the national pastime, is composed of twelve clubs, representing the following cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Washington and Cincinnati. Each year an elimination tournament is held in a different city in the league circuit. Besides baseball, running, jumping, hammer-throwing and other field sports are held.

As the annual tournaments are gala occasions de luxe, the typesetting baseball players try hard for team positions, and the keen rivalry exhibited gives those in charge of the club ample opportunity to select the best diamond pastimers in the printers ranks.

Knights of Columbus to Meet. St. Paul, Minn., July 31.—Preparations on an elaborate scale were completed today for the reception and entertainment of the hundreds of delegates and visitors expected here next week for the international convention of the Knights of Columbus. All parts of the United States and Canada will be represented at the gathering. Besides the usual church ceremonies and parade there will be a banquet, a reception and ball and numerous automobile and boat trips to places of interest in and about the Twin cities. The business sessions of the convention will begin Tuesday and continue until Friday.

Wallie Van the funniest man on the Screen is at the Grand Theatre today with Hughie Mack, Harryavenport, and William Shea, in "The Widow of the Red Rock." It's a scream.—Advertisement.

Refreshment Coca Cola in bottles at Kroger's Five and Ten Cent store.—Advertisement.

If you want to see the best pictures that money can buy go to the Grand. Admission Five Cent.—Advertisement.

## COTTON AND STOCK BROKERS GO TO WALL

New York, July 31.—The cotton exchange here and in New Orleans closed today till Tuesday. The cotton brokerage firms of S. H. P. Fell and Company, F. J. Frederickson and Co., and Homer Howe and Company suspended business. The stock brokerage firm of Flower and Company also announced.

The Vitagraph Company offers a side-splitting comedy today at the Grand entitled "The Widow of the Red Rock."—Advertisement.

Refreshment Coca Cola in bottles at Kroger's Five and Ten Cent store.—Advertisement.

#### COLD SOME IN VIRGINIA

Washington, July 31.—Lynchburg and Elkins reported temperatures this morning lower than ever recorded in those places during July in history. Richmond equalled its law record.

## "BUSTED" MACHINE

### Municipal Ring Politics Gets Knocked Out Even in Japan—Reformers Do the Job Neatly.

Tokio, July 31.—The political machine which for ten years has dominated municipal government in Tokio was demolished by the reformers at the recent municipal elections. So serious was the reverse that the organization, which was known as the Tokiwakai, and which has been called "Tokio's Tammany," has been dissolved altogether.

The good government party regarded overthrow of the organization as a signal victory, and indicative of the general reform movement which is sweeping over Japan in all branches of political life. For the last ten years they had fought to eliminate the Tokiwakai majority in the municipal assembly, but each successive attempt met with failure until this year they have not only removed the objectionable majority but also defeated its leader, S. Morikubo, in whom they saw all of the party's corruption personified. The charges were similar to those which have characterized so many municipal unhealths in America—harmful patronage, corruption in the distribution of contracts for public works and general graft.

The success this year was due largely to the younger element, which was organized into an anti-machine body. Public meetings were held and almost every means of political publicity utilized to arouse the voters of the urgency of good government. The election continued for three days, at the end of which the reformists had captured all but 21 of the 75 seats in the assembly. Morikubo, the ousted leader, thereupon invited his fellow victims to a meeting at which it was voted to dissolve the association.

The new organization now in power is known as the Municipal Government Club. They are not content with reforming municipal politics alone, however, and have already begun a vigorous campaign to establish themselves in the National House of Representatives, where the Seiyukai, or Conservative party will be the object of its attack. The Seiyukai has a large majority in the Diet, and since it was linked with the now defeated Tokiwakai it appears to be in danger of losing its power.

The present Okuma cabinet is backed by groups hostile to the Seiyukai. If unable to carry through his program in the face of an opposing majority, Count Okuma would be likely to dissolve the Diet and give the people and opportunity to register their will at the new election.

An interesting phase of the suffrage question was seen in the recent municipal elections. The suffrage is very restricted, there being three classes of voters, classified according to the amount of tax they pay.

Taking the city as a whole about one householder in thirteen has a vote. Each grade of voters elects 25 assemblymen. The voters of the first grade number only 1,137. The second category has 6,136 electors. The great majority of voters, namely 49,948, out of the total of 57,271, are found in the third grade. To be qualified for this grade the citizen must pay a land tax or else an imperial tax to the amount of 2 yen yearly.

The election of the assemblymen of the third grade was regarded as most closely expressing the popular will. In every street leading to the voting booths the candidates had established committee rooms where there was a good deal of smoking and talking. Formerly tea and refreshments were at the disposal of the thirsty or hungry voter but today to government following the ideas of the West permits only moral suasion. The voter approaches the outer office of the election hall, gave his name an address and was supplied with a ballot. Another official checked and stamped the ballot. The voter then passed upstairs to the voting room where his ballot was again supervised. Finally he wrote the name of his candidate and handed over his ballot to the officials.

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# J.P. MORGAN SAYS CONDITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY SOUND

## Crisis Showed the Stability of American Finances.

### MAY BE NO WAR

#### Hopes That Sentiment in Europe Will Arouse Itself and Prevent the Great Catastrophe.

New York, July 31.—J. P. Morgan today issued a statement saying "alarming as the news is from Europe we are still hoping there will not be general war. While the gravity of the situation can hardly be exaggerated, there is still opportunity for sober second thought of the people of Europe to prevail over their first impulses. If the delicate situation can be held of abeyance for few days I should expect rising tide protest from the people, who are to pay for war with their blood and their property."

"The situation of the American security market, during the past few days, has been a splendid illustration of the inherent soundness of financial conditions in this country. While we earnestly hoped the New York stock exchange might be kept open the situation is fraught with so much uncertainty that it seemed necessary in the interest of the whole country, to close the exchange."

## FOR MONSTER STRIKE

### Order Issued For Fifty-five Thousand Firemen and Engineers to Quit Work Next Week.

Chicago, Ill., July 31.—A strike of 55,000 firemen and engineers of the ninety-eight Western railroads has been set for August 7th, it was officially announced today. The brotherhood chiefs declared the order would be put in effect, unless the railroads accepted the plan of settlement proposed by the Federal Board of Mediation.

Will Appeal to Their Patriotism. Washington, July 31.—President Wilson plans to appeal to the patriotism of the managers and employees of the western railroads to avert a strike, in face of the threatened European war and consequent paralysis of crop moving. Chairman Chambers, of the Federal Mediation Board, with Commissioner Knapp, arranger at the White House today conference tomorrow between the board and representatives of the men and the railroads, at which the President will seek to settle the differences.

## FORT SMITH TO BE DRY

### For Smith, Ark., July 31.—Midnight tonight marks the passing of the saloons and other liquor establishments in Fort Smith. Court proceedings instituted in behalf of the saloon interests failed to act as a stay until the matter could be carried to the highest court. In consequence, the "dry" era will be inaugurated tomorrow and it is doubtful if any attempt will be made to obtain liquor licenses until next year. The most of the dealers are prepared to close, having disposed of their stock at "special sale prices" after the ruling of the court that they must quit business. About fifty saloons and wholesale houses are affected.

## FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF EXCHANGE

### New Orleans, July 31.—The closing of the cotton exchange today was the first in the history of the exchange. Price fluctuations ranged from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty-four points, and when trading ceased were sixty-nine to seventy points lower.