

FRANCE IS INVADED BY GERMAN ARMY

FRENCH ARE CONCENTRATING ALL UNCERTAINTY OF WAR IS ENDED.

REPUBLIC PROMPT TO ACT

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg Entered By Teutons, Who Threaten Fortress of Longwy on Border.

London.—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Ronald Gerros, rammed and destroyed a German airship in mid-air, but fails to give the source of its story.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent sends a message from Boxtel, The Netherlands, that 2,000,000 men have been called to the colors. Each man hastens to the appointed place, gives his registration number and receives his field outfit with the regularity of clockwork.

Many railway lines, says the correspondent, are reserved for the transport of troops who are being conveyed in open and closed trucks. The men are in excellent spirits, all of them singing. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as petrol, all motor-cars and most of the horses in the country. The proclamation of martial law has crushed the Socialist opposition. All lighthouses have shut off their lights.

Liege, Belgium.—According to an evening newspaper published here 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier near Nancy.

They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

London.—German troops have invaded France, according to news which reached London from the Continent. This intelligence was conveyed in an official telegram. One German force crossed the frontier at Clery a French village half-way between Nancy and Strassburg, and another German detachment, probably the Twenty-ninth Infantry, invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, and continued its march on the French fortified town to Longwy. A dispatch from Brussels said there was good reason to believe that this force later in the day entered France.

The German force which came into France near Nancy, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German Army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian War. It was on August 2, 1870, 44 years ago, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial under the orders of the Emperor received his famous "baptism of fire."

By the treaty of London signed 1867 the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared neutral territory. Her safety and independence were guaranteed. A train full of German soldiers seized the station at Luxemburg during the night. They also took the bridges on the Treves and Trois Vierges Line in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

According to an evening newspaper at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

A telephone dispatch from Brussels said it was reported there that Germany had declared war on France and that the French ambassador Jules Cambon had left the German capital.

Austria Fears Russia.
Nish, Serbia, via Saloniki.—Austria appears for the present to have abandoned her aggressive campaign against Serbia, in order to prepare for possible Russian attack.

Emperor Reported Assassinated.
London.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been assassinated. This has not been confirmed.

Threaten Strike to AVOID War.
Rome.—Socialists, Republicans and anarchists of Italy are conducting a campaign to prevent even military preparations in Italy. A meeting of protest has been convoked in which railway and workmen's unions will take part. It is intended to issue an ultimatum to the government to the effect that either Italy shall abstain from any warlike attitude, or the workmen in all industries will strike.

The authorities have declared that all necessary measures to face this situation have been taken.

Martial Law in Kiao Chau.
Peking.—Martial law has been declared in the German protectorate of Kiao Chau. All foreigners have been ordered to leave. Germans residing in Peking have left for Tientsin.

German Cruiser Bombarde Libau.
Berlin, via Brussels.—The small cruiser Augsburg has sent the following report to Berlin by wireless: "An bombardment of the naval harbor at Libau and an engagement with the enemy's cruiser. The naval port of Libau is in flames."

MAP OF AUSTRIA-SERVIA FRONTIER.



EUROPEAN NATIONS PREPARE FOR WAR

WHOLE OF EUROPE PRACTICALLY THOUGH UNOFFICIALLY MOBILIZED.

CENSORS SILENCE CABLER

Communication is Mostly Cut Off From European Capital and Only Ominous Reports Heard.

London.—A Daily News Dispatch from Berlin says Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Russia demanding that mobilization be stopped within 12 hours.

A question has also been addressed to France, the dispatch says, in regard to her attitude in certain contingencies.

The Daily Citizens Paris correspondent reports that a general mobilization has been ordered.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially mobilized, and the smaller European States, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, as a precaution, have ordered the mobilization of their armies to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement and although a rumor credits her with the decision not to participate in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready for mobilization.

Communication across Europe has been cut off and there is universal application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Serbia. All code telegrams are refused. Many American travelers have been held up by the suspension of international trains.

The withdrawal of three famous German yachts from the Cowes regatta is significant. They include the Emperor's Meteor and Krupp's Germania.

All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the export of many products. All the stock exchanges in England and Scotland are closed. European State banks have raised their rates and the Bank of England rate has been doubled.

Facing the most serious epoch in their history since they shivered before the specter of a Napoleonic invasion, the English people are the calmest nation of Europe. They felt the decision whether Great Britain was to be drawn into a general European war was hanging in the balance; they believe it is a probability rather than a possibility.

There is no mistaking the fact that, with the exception of a minority of peace advocates, the nation's mind is reconciled to war.

There have been no "demonstrations," but there is apparent among all classes a sober and grim determination if the government declares the nation's interests and obligations require her to take up arms side by side with Russia and France, to see the business through to the bitter end.

The belief of the average man is that the existence of the whole of Europe as an armed camp, nervous and jealous, could have but one culmination and if the hour for a general settlement has struck, there will be no flinching.

Stock Markets of World Closed.
New York.—The vast and complex machinery of the securities markets of the world came to a complete halt for an indefinite period. It was an occurrence unprecedented in history. With all Europe seemingly on the verge of war, the Continental exchanges closed several days ago with the London market following suit the New York Exchange would have been called upon to bear the weight of the world's financial burdens. It virtually had done so all week, for while the London market was open, transactions were nominal. The unloading of stocks here by panic-stricken Europe during the last four days and the consequent collapse of prices made history in Wall Street.

To continue longer to bear the burden, in the opinion of the bankers, whose influence determines the course of events in the Street, would have been hazardous in the extreme. After a period of hesitation and extreme nervous tension, it was decided 10 minutes before the four set for the beginning of business that the exchange would not be opened. That action closed the last great market of the world. "If a general European war should come," and member of the board, "the exchange may be closed all Summer."

Railroad is Embarrassed.
Peoria, Ill.—The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad was placed in the hands of receivers. The action was brought by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York following the failure of the road to pay interest on \$2,000,000 due on June 1 of this year. The amount is part of a \$15,000,000 issue largely taken by English investors in July, 1913. Major Bluford Wilson, president of the road and William Cotten, representing the majority bondholders of New York, were named as receivers.

Text of War Declaration.
Vienna.—The text of the declaration of war follows: "The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1913, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

Workers May Go to War.
Pittsburg.—Huge manufacturing and mining companies fear a shortage of labor if the Austro-Serbian War is prolonged. It is estimated that there are 500,000 Austro-Hungarian subjects in Western Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia, one-fifth of whom are liable for military duty.

PEACE IN EUROPE RESTS ON GERMANY

GERMAN CABINET SITS IN CONFERENCE; EMPEROR PRESENT.

BRITISH NAVY IS PREPARED

St. Petersburg Expects Austria to Declare War Against Russia.—Official Battle Report of Day.

London.—News comes that the German Cabinet, presided over by the Emperor, sat at Potsdam until midnight and that a censorship over the telegraph lines is being imposed at Berlin.

It is fully expected both at London and Berlin that the Russian Foreign Minister, Sergius Sazonoff, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation to the effect that the Russian mobilization has already been ordered and cannot be cancelled.

In the event of Germany mobilizing it is expected that Premier Asquith immediately will ask Parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution.

The British Navy is prepared for war at a moment's notice and the British Army is quietly and swiftly preparing. The war office throws cold water on the word "mobilization," and has issued another carefully framed notice to the newspapers that only "the usual precautions" are being taken.

Vienna.—The following official dispatch was received here: "About midnight machine gun fire was opened from Belgrade and in reply the Austro-Hungarian monitors bombarded the city.

"At 1 o'clock in the morning the powder magazine in Belgrade blew up. At dawn the Servians made another unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge.

"As shots were fired from the Servian customs house upon our troops, our artillery was trained upon the building which was quickly demolished. This was followed by the sound of rifle fire. Simultaneously fires broke out at different points in Belgrade.

"During the Servian attempts to blow up the bridge 15 Servians were captured by our men and taken to Peterwardein.

"It is rumored serious disturbances have broken out in new Serbia where the non-Serbian elements are reported to have refused to enter the army."

Peace in Mexico.
Washington.—Referring to the Mexican situation generally President Wilson described the outlook for peace as "entirely encouraging." Advice from every quarter to the Washington Government showed the restoration of tranquility throughout the Republic. The Zapata faction now is working in harmony with the Constitutionals and an agreement has been consummated through which the support of the Southern revolutionary forces is promised to the new Constitutionalist government.

Insurance Was Limited.
New York.—Brisk buying of war risk insurance covering gold exports continued at the record rate, set recently of \$5,000 per \$1,000,000 of gold insured. Even at these figures some of the underwriters refused to take any more risks for shipments on the steamship St. Louis, which sails tomorrow with about \$5,000,000. The feeling prevailed that the insurance companies faced a situation where it might become difficult for them to pay losses under adverse circumstances.

Certificate to Pass Through Canal.
New York.—In anticipation of the Panama Canal 50 vessels have thus far applied to the surveyor of the port of New York for measurement under the canal rules. Thirty vessels, it was announced, have already been granted certificates which they will produce whenever they pass through the canal. There is no fee for measurement and foreign vessels can also measure for the canal traffic. Under the canal rules it will cost the American steamships Kronland and Finland \$10,725 apiece.

RUSSIAN CZAR MAY LEAD MILLION MEN

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OCCUR IN ST. PETERSBURG AND FORCES GATHER.

GREAT BRITAIN IS FOR PEACE

Austrian Forces Capture Servian Supply Ships on Danube and Belgrade is Besieged.

St. Petersburg.—A great patriotic demonstration took place on the Nevsky Prospect. A procession was formed and with banners flying marched to the Servian Legation where there were speeches singing and cheering. Thence the procession marched to the French and British embassies where similar scenes of enthusiasm were enacted the crowds increasing.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted to the rank of officers. In addressing them the Emperor said: "I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the Navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your service as officers do not forget what I say to you—trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country."

A striking demonstration occurred at the Kazan cathedral where a special service was held and prayers were offered for victory to the Slav arms. The cathedral was thronged and the officiating priest after the ceremony presented to the Servian Minister a fac simile of the Ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan for the Servian army. The Minister handed the Ikon to officers who started for the front.

Expects Russian Action.
London.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Serbian war to those two nations. The feeling throughout England and the Continental feeling, as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, tonight is distinctly more anxious than yesterday.

Two events have made for pessimism. Direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other governments hope of a compromise, have failed. Russia is mobilizing four army corps consisting of 1,280,000 men, in the four districts along the Austrian frontier. Russia's resolution to stand by Serbia appears to be fixed.

A manifesto by the Russian emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives, though all say there yet is hope and base their belief on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy—the last two named most of all—do not want war and don't think the Austro-Serbian quarrel important enough to justify it.

St. Petersburg messages say Russia has asked Austria for a direct exchange of views and that Austria declined to extend the much-discussed negotiations which yesterday were considered in the chancelleries as the principal known basis for optimism.

Text of War Declaration.
Vienna.—The text of the declaration of war follows: "The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1913, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

FEELING OF RELIEF OVER DECLARATION

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS HOPEFUL THAT WAR WILL BE KEPT IN BOUNDS.

ALL SERVIANS CALLED OUT

Several Sharp Little Fights Have Occurred Killing a Few.—St. Petersburg is Center of Interest.

Vienna.—The people in the dual monarchy look forward to a war with Serbia, which formally was declared, with a feeling of relief.

High officials are optimistic that the war will be confined to these two countries. Certain knowledge that Russia would intervene, however, would not cause Austria to alter her course in the slightest.

News of the formal declaration of war ran through the city before extra editions of the papers could reach the vendors and was everywhere greeted with a spirit which might be described as close to religious exaltation.

Vienna is absolutely without news of troop movements which the papers are forbidden to print. A sharp censorship has been established over all means of communication. The evening papers published the following inspired statement:

"In well-informed circles the view is held that so far as Sir Edward Grey's proposal to localize the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the former can declare herself entirely agreed with Sir Edward Grey's remarks, but regarding what he has said concerning the suppression of military operations affairs have proceeded much too far to allow anything to be done in this direction."

Advices from Belgrade say the Servian capital is now located at Nish where the Skupshtina (National Assembly) met today. All Servians between 18 and 60 years, able to bear arms, have been called out and mobilization is proceeding rapidly.

The Militaerische Rundschau reports sharp fighting along the river Drina where Servian volunteers who attempted to cross were opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It also reports that Servians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding several Servian soldiers.

The ministry of foreign affairs has addressed a verbal note to the foreign representatives informing them of the declaration of war and declaring that Austria will, on the assumption of similar observations by Serbia, adhere to the provisions of The Hague conference of October 15, 1908, and the declaration of London of February 26, 1909.

Workers May Go to War.
Pittsburg.—Huge manufacturing and mining companies fear a shortage of labor if the Austro-Serbian War is prolonged. It is estimated that there are 500,000 Austro-Hungarian subjects in Western Pennsylvania and Northern West Virginia, one-fifth of whom are liable for military duty.

Text of War Declaration.
Vienna.—The text of the declaration of war follows: "The Royal Government of Serbia not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian Minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1913, the Imperial and Royal Government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms. Austria-Hungary considers itself from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

RUSSIA CROSSES FRONTIER

Is Repulsed in Skirmish—Column With Artillery Enters German Territory at Schwinden.

Berlin.—A Russian column of artillery, has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Biala.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossaks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

The Russian patrol which entered near Eichenreid attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe.

The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly wounded. The above information was given out by the Imperial staff. The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that war had actually begun.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities. In making this announcement authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

The Emperor, who arrived here from Potsdam was followed in other automobiles by the crown prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the Imperial Chancellor, drove to the Imperial Palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news here gave occasion of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

A telegram from Koenigsberg says a Russian patrol has advanced to Bilderweitschen, near Eydkuhnen, on the Russian border.

An official statement 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 attack of war with France therefore must be reckoned with at any moment."

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

England is Not Committed, But Peace is Not Popular.
London.—Four great powers of Europe, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany, are engaged in actual warfare. Two of them, Germany and France, have not openly declared war against each other, as far as is known here and have not even severed diplomatic relations. This is despite the fact that Germany's ultimatum to France, either has been ignored or rejected.

The explanation of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of bringing on a war that may plunge all Europe into bloodshed. In fact, while the Nations of Europe are flying at each other's throats, they are vying with each other in protecting their desire to maintain peace.

In this curious situation, France, according to British opinion has the strongest justification. She was the last to mobilize and seems to have taken the greatest precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand Germany, in addition to invading French territory without making a formal declaration of war has violated the neutrality of Luxemburg and declines to give any promise to respect Belgian neutrality.

The effects of the British Ambassador at Berlin to secure such a pledge have been wasted. It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgium and Dutch neutrality. On this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in Parliament is awaited with intense anxiety. The British public is no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of a crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

Japan Considers Attitude.
Tokyo.—The emperor has especially summoned the privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war. The emperor has asked Lieutenant General Okta, minister of war, to report to him on the condition of the army.

Getting Ready in Pacific.
Tokyo.—The Western shores of the Pacific showed active preparations for war. The British and German fleets are concentrating, while the warships of Japan are ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Subject to Censorship.
New York.—The Commercial Cable Company sent out a statement to the effect that the British secretary of state announced that all messages to England, would be subject to censorship.

American Tourists Panicky.
Antwerp.—American tourists here are in a panicky condition. The Kroonland sailed with a full complement of passengers, many of whom left their baggage behind rather than remain in Europe. The civic guard has been called out.

Swiss Reservists Called In.
Washington.—Under orders from Bern, the legations of Switzerland sent notice to all Swiss in the United States liable to military service to join their colors.