

EUROPE VIEWS RUSSIA WITH ANXIOUS APPREHENSION

The Czar Holds a Responsible Position and Plays a Deep Game

HERE'S THE WAR THEATER



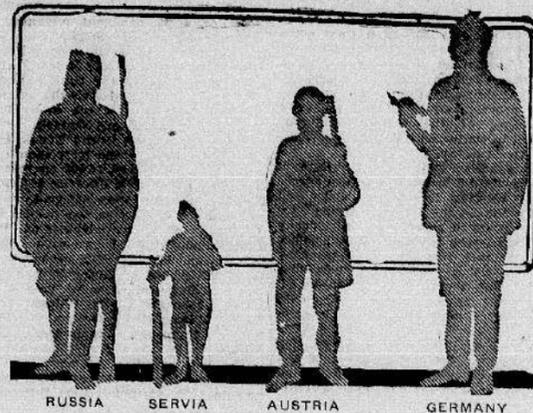
TROOPS MASS ON BORDER LINE

RUSSIA BELIEVES DIPLOMATIC QUIBBLING IS MERELY TO GAIN TIME FOR AUSTRIA.

GERMANY'S MOVE NEXT

London, July 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that partial mobilization has been ordered by Russia and is confined to the army corps stationed along the borders of Austria-Hungary. The prolonged diplomatic conferences at St. Petersburg, adds the correspondent, have been devoid of practical results. "The persistent inactivity of Austria's and Germany's hand responses to Russia's despatching appeal for a hearing," he declares, "compels the unwilling conclusion that all this diplomatic effort has been mere play to gain time. Hardly any doubt exists that Germany will now throw off the mask and openly mobilize." The Chronicle's St. Petersburg correspondent asserts that, though described as only partial, the Russian mobilization in effect is general and absolute and that the sailors of the Baltic and Black sea fleets have been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness. The Chronicle's Warsaw correspondent says that although officially there has been no mobilization ordered in Poland, the military organizations have taken charge of the railways. The Morning Post in an editorial follows the lead of the Times in asserting that Great Britain must, if needful, take up arms to prevent Germany's crushing France. The Berlin correspondent of the Times fears there is little to be hoped from Sir Edward Grey's latest mediation proposal and declares that the question of peace is to be decided within a few hours.

COMPARATIVE SIZE OF ARMIES.



RUSSIA SERBIA AUSTRIA GERMANY

EUROPEAN ALIGNMENT.

The alignment of the nations of Europe, if the powers of that continent are involved in war, will be around the Triple Alliance, composed of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and the Triple Entente, made up of Great Britain, Russia and France. The Triple Entente is not a formal alliance, offensive and defensive, but an "understanding" that practically amounts to the same thing. As allies, Russia probably could count upon Serbia, the cause of this war; Greece, who is Serbia's ally; Japan, who not only is allied formally with Great Britain but possibly has a secret treaty with St. Petersburg; and Belgium—which is anti-German in sentiment. Around the Triple Alliance may be grouped Turkey, the hereditary foe of Russia; Holland, pro-German in sympathy; Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Some of the finer states would also be drawn into the war, if the six great powers were all fighting. However, the revolutionary elements in Russia, Poland and Austria-Hungary would complicate these alliances. The Poles would serve Serbia and the Hungs go over to Russia. As yet, the Greek Christians in the Turkish empire would serve the Triple Entente, because both of religious and political affiliations. Such a war would be a lovely mix-up and its true history could never be written.

VIENNA FRETS AS RUSSIA MOVES

OPINION AT AUSTRIAN CAPITAL IS PESSIMISTIC OVER THE PROBABLE OUTCOME.

LITTLE NEWS OF BATTLE

TODAY.

London, July 30.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to Reuters' Telegraph company says it is believed in St. Petersburg that Austria will declare war against Russia tomorrow. The dispatch adds that, if this should be the case, it is understood Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow to deliver a proclamation in the Dvorny cathedral.

Vienna, July 30.—Opinion concerning Russia's attitude in the Austro-Serbian situation is becoming extremely pessimistic. The feeling of pessimism was strengthened today by the news of Russia's preparations, which was regarded here as meaning a complete mobilization of her forces. It is well known here that the peace efforts of European diplomacy will not succeed if Russia considers her long-fostered plans as yet ripe for realization. The only news thus far received from the Serbian side concerns the damage to the Semlin-Belgrade bridge. This bridge was regarded as neutral and its destruction is therefore considered a breach of international law. A semi-official dispatch received here tonight concerning the movement of Austrian troops says: "The covering line of our troops on the river Drina has been pressed forward to the main arm of the river. There was some fighting during this advance, but not of a serious character. One man on the Austrian side and about 10 Serbians were killed. Bands of Serbians vainly attempted to harass the Austrian advance." "About midnight machine gun fire was opened from Belgrade and in reply the Austria-Hungarian monitors bombarded the city."

"At 1 o'clock in the morning the monitor magazine in Belgrade blew up. At dawn the Serbians made another unsuccessful attempt to destroy the bridge. "As shots were fired from the Serbian customs house upon our troops, our artillery was trained upon the building, which was quickly demolished. This was followed by the second of rifle fire. Simultaneously fires broke out at different points in Belgrade. During the Serbian attempts to blow up the bridge the Serbians were captured by our men and taken to Petrovaradin. "It is rumored that serious disturbances have broken out in North Serbia, where the non-Serbian element are reported to have refused to enter the army."

Emperor Francis Joseph's arrival here today from Ischl was the occasion for one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed in Vienna.

All Europe Is Preparing for Possible Emergency and Vast Armies March

London, July 30.—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. Nevertheless, every step necessary to place the land forces on a war footing, except the summoning of the territorialists to arms, has been taken. All the territorial officers received orders today to be prepared for a call to duty. A large section of the engineers' staff of the territorialists has been ordered on duty. It consists of electricians, mine layers, bridge builders and searchlight and light-house experts. Some of these forces are being sent to Ireland to replace the engineers of the regular army, all of whom have been withdrawn from that place for duty in connection with land defenses, particularly on the eastern coast. Every officer and private of the regular establishment on leave has been recalled, the only reason for absence accepted is serious illness. All the police on leave likewise have been returned to duty, some of them to replace the soldiers guarding the military stores and stations, who are needed elsewhere. The forces at Aldershot have been reinforced by numerous detachments from other points, and a battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's regiment, which was about to embark for Hong Kong has been detained. The searchlight station on the eastern coast, whose office is to guard against a surprise invasion, and which usually was manned by skeleton staffs, are now fully manned, largely by territorialists. Coastwise steamers report the lights all along the coast as being in operation all last night, playing their shafts on every incoming and every outgoing vessel. None but the admiralty, which is in constant touch through wireless at Whitehall, knows the whereabouts of the first fleet, which left Portsmouth yesterday, but it is a safe presumption that the fleet is in a position close to the channel, where it can strike the North Sea in the event of hostilities. The crisis could not have arisen at a more convenient time for the navy, as the fleet has just been through a review on a war footing, which took place of necessity this year. A notice has been issued virtually closing Portsmouth harbor to private craft, according to a Central News dispatch. Only certain anchorage may be used and vessels be fired on without notice if they move. They cannot enter or leave the harbor without permission. Two Germans suspected of being spies were arrested in the Isle of Wight today, and are detained in jail.

JUST A FEW HOURS DECIDE GERMAN COURSE

London, July 30.—At a midnight session of the German cabinet at Potsdam, presided over by Emperor William, a strict censorship on all telegraph lines was ordered, according to dispatches received here early this morning. This is interpreted here as implying preparations for German mobilization and it is believed that a few hours will decide whether Europe is to be plunged into universal warfare. It is fully expected both at London and Berlin, that the Russian foreign minister, Sergus Sazonoff, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation to the effect that Russian mobilization has already been ordered and cannot be cancelled. In the event of Germany mobilizing, it is expected that Premier Asquith will immediately ask parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution.

FACTS ABOUT COMBATTING NATIONS.

Table with 2 columns: Serbia and Austria. Serbia: Serbs, a Slavic tribe, invaded the present Serbia—637. Converted to Christianity—900. Passed under Turkish rule—1459. Got independence—1877. Proclaimed a kingdom—1882. Population—3,000,000. Area—18,649 square miles. Capital—Belgrade. Standing army—195,000. Reserves—55,000 men. Navy—None. Ruler—Crown Prince Regent Alexander. Austria: Austria's wars began in 14 B. C., when the Romans conquered the North. The Hapsburg imperial family has reigned in Austria since 1825. Area—241,513 square miles. Population—45,405,267. Capital—Vienna. Standing army—810,000 men. Reserves—1,500,000 men. Navy—114 ships. Ruler—Francis Joseph, emperor.

Scant Is the News Of Actual Battle

London, July 31.—A Semlin dispatch to the Standard says: "The Austrians crossed the Danube 30 miles to the east of Belgrade and the Savo ten miles to the south. Belgrade has been captured and is now occupied by the Austrian troops, and the force which invaded Serbia at Semendria is advancing along the road which leads to Zepanica, and ultimately to Nish. The occupation of Belgrade was carried out without serious difficulty. The invading troops crossed the river, partly by means of remnants of the railway bridge, which was blown up by the Serbians, and partly by a pontoon bridge constructed under its cover, and approached the Serbian capital from the south. The attacking forces advanced by a steep hill, driving the Serbians before them. The Serbians retreated, partly along the road leading to Greca and partly toward Popovich. The losses on both sides appear to have been comparatively light. The invasion of Serbia at Semendria was a much more difficult task. The Austrians built a pontoon bridge under the cover of darkness from an island in the middle of the Danube, where the channel narrows to 200 yards and the current is swift. The construction of the bridge was a hazardous operation. The work was performed from the Serbian shore and the Serbians were damaged. The attacking force was aided by artillery and infantry along the south shore of the island and succeeded in completing the bridge, over which they passed."

From Belgrade.

Belgrade, July 30.—The Austrians opened a heavy cannonade in their attack on Belgrade at 11 o'clock last night. The guns of the Austrian monitors and batteries at Semlin fired until 2 o'clock in the morning. Several buildings were damaged. The Serbian guns replied only occasionally. An Austrian gunboat was badly damaged. An attempt by the Austrians to cross the river was repulsed with severe losses by heavy rifle and machine gun fire. The rifle fire lasted until 4 o'clock in the morning. There were no Serbian losses. The Austrians made several other attempts to cross the rivers Save and Danube, but were everywhere driven back. It is reported that they intend to renew the bombardment of Belgrade today.

CANADA WILL HELP HER MOTHER LAND

Ottawa, Ont., July 28.—Canada is making preparations to aid England with regiments should the mother country become involved in the European conflict. An emergency meeting of the Canadian military council was held here today. It was learned tonight that the meeting was called in consequence of messages from the war office to consider what steps should be taken to protect if necessary, Quebec, Montreal and other cities on the St. Lawrence, and St. John and other Bay of Fundy ports from raiding cruisers. The defenses of Halifax are considered sufficient, but the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy ports will be protected by mines should England become involved. The most expeditious way of raising regiments for service with the British armies in Europe was considered. If England enters upon active hostilities Canada will at once offer aid and soldiers will be enlisted. Canada sent 8,000 men to the aid of England in South Africa. It is estimated that Canada could raise, arm and embark 30,000 men inside of two months. A plan of mobilization has been prepared by the Canadian headquarters staff. The British government has been notified to count on aid from Canada.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE CAUSES SURMISES

Washington, July 30.—The possibility that Japan might become involved in a general war should her ally, England, be drawn into the threatened vortex in Europe, was discussed today in diplomatic circles here. The existing treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan, signed in 1902 and renewed in 1911, provides that the two countries shall support each other in the event of an attack or aggressive action against either in eastern Asia or India by another power. Watchful Waiting. Tokio, July 30.—Japan's attitude on the European crisis may be described as one of watchful waiting. Should

ENGLAND IS UNITED IN HOUR OF STRESS

London, July 29.—The political forces of the country also are almost mobilized solidly, presenting in Premier Asquith's words to the house of commons today, "a united front." The remarkable sight was witnessed today of Premier Asquith and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who a few days ago were on terms of personal as well as political hostility, driving in the same car for a consultation with Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs. The prime minister announced in the house of commons that the amending bill to the home rule bill would be dropped for the present by the consent of all parties; all parties included the Irish nationalists and the Ulster covenanters. Mr. Bonar Law said: "In view of the prime minister's pronouncement that peace and war are in the balance, domestic differences must not prevent our presenting a united front in the council of the world." He added a word in behalf of Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, to the same effect. The spectacle of a solid front in support of the government by all sections of the Irish members of the house of commons was even more remarkable than the reconciliation of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The traditional sentiment of the home rulers that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity was buried when the Irish members murmured, "hear, hear," to the premier's plea for unity. Not only the home rule question but all measures likely to arouse party or international hostilities have been set aside. They include the navy vote, which inevitably excites discussion of Germany's policy and the vote for universal suffrage. Nevertheless there is a strong, although apparently a minority feeling that Great Britain should maintain neutrality whatever the course of the continental powers. "The narrow section of the liberal party, which through past years of strained relations with Germany has worked for reconciliation, and which often has been called 'the little Englanders,' is taking a strong stand against the war. The labor party also oppose war unconditionally. Its members in the house of commons adopted today a resolution praising Sir Edward Grey for his attempts at mediation and saying, 'The labor party hopes that on no account will this country be dragged into a European conflict in which, as the prime minister has stated, we have no direct or indirect interest.' The resolution calls upon all the labor organizations to oppose the war vigorously. Socialist societies in several cities have held meetings of protest against war. The Dutch reservists in England have received telegraphic instructions to return to Holland forthwith. The Cunard Steamship company denies the report printed in the United States that the Quatania has been commandeered for war service.