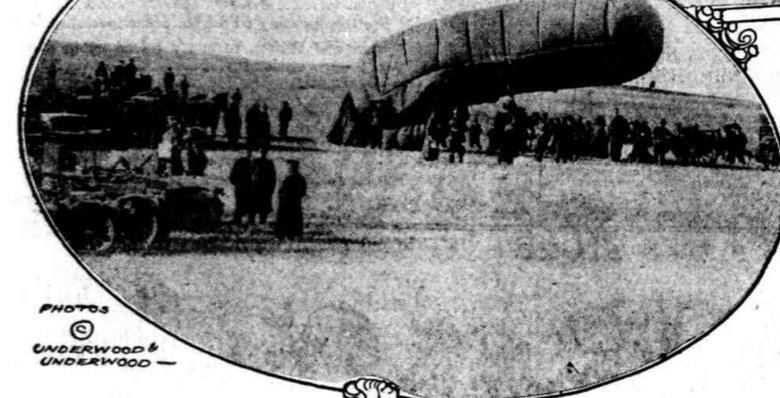


# GREAT BRITAIN MARKING TIME, AND IS LOOKING TO ITALY

## French Troops' Movements and Varied Activities of German Army in War Zone



WAR SCENE IN PARIS. One of the six army corps which have been commanded to be prepared for immediate mobilization, marching through the streets of Paris to their camping ground.



RAISING A GERMAN SIGNAL BALLOON. This captive balloon is one of many such used in the German army for signaling purposes. From the balloon, signals are sent to every brigade and division within sight. Officers of the various commands follow the movements of the signal balloons minutely for their orders from brigade and division headquarters.

### WAR FINDS AUSTRIAN FINANCES DEPLETED

Country Suffering From Effects of Balkan War—Imports Exceed Exports.

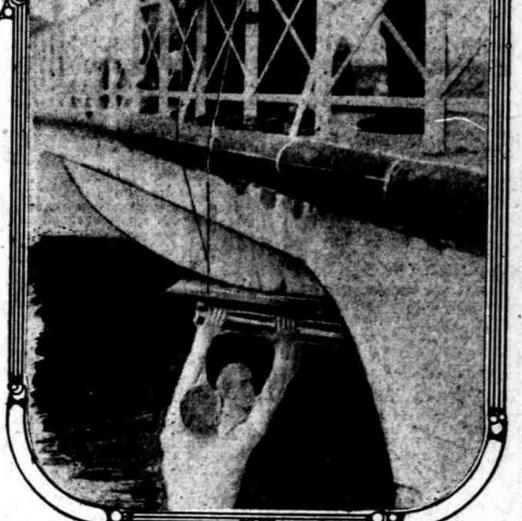
Austria-Hungary is in no condition, financially, for war. The conflict in the Balkans seriously affected the dual monarchy. A failure in crops in Galicia, which followed added still greater difficulties. During the past year, the United States exported great quantities of foodstuffs to the dual monarchy. Consul General Charles Denby, commercial representative of the United States in Vienna, says that Austria-Hungary is in a very bad way on the condition of the dual monarchy, setting forth in detail the effect the Balkan wars had on Austria-Hungary and the serious condition following on account of a failure of crops. Austria-Hungary was affected by the Balkan wars more than any other nation, outside of those actually involved. Consul General Denby reports. Gold imports from America, comprising a discount reached 7 per cent and the unemployed withdrew their savings from the bank for their daily support. One per cent of the population of Galicia alone, including those who enlisted in the army, were driven to emigrate on account of the failure of the crop.

### Imports Exceed Exports

Austria-Hungary's imports exceeded its exports by \$166,000,000 in 1913, according to Denby's report. About one-third of the total imports came from Germany. Owing to the imports of raw cotton, imported from the United States, ranked second to those from Germany. Those from Great Britain, Russia, British India and Italy followed. Raw cotton is taken into Austria-Hungary from the three great cotton-growing countries: the United States, India and Egypt, and converted into cotton cloth for the markets of Turkey, the Balkans and Italy. Knit jerseys and the heavy woolen underclothes suitable for winter sports are made in Hungary, from the wool from Argentina and Australia. From the silk in the raw state from France, Italy and Germany, comes the silk fabric that finds a wide market in Great Britain, Germany and Italy. From Austria-Hungary comes millinery's hand-bag in seal-skin, pigs skin and cowhide. The manufactured leather articles of Austria-Hungarian production have a high reputation throughout Europe, and are exported extensively to the United States. Germany is the great laboratory which uses the lion's share of the chemical elements with which the soil is rich in the neighborhood. Austria-Hungary imports iron and iron manufactures. In 1912 the imports amounted to 353,000 tons valued at \$25,000,000, and the exports to 148,611 tons valued at \$2,300,000. Austria-Hungary is mainly a market for phonographs, pianos, cast registers, electric machinery and electro-technical articles. Germany supplies this market. Imports from America, comprising a great variety of instruments, and novelties not to be classified, in the year of 1913, were valued at \$1,900,000. Besides these, there was a great variety of agricultural machinery, including \$1,400,000 worth of reapers and mowers and \$200,000 worth of metal-working machines. Buys American Products. Austria-Hungary's imports from the United States last year are estimated at about \$60,000,000. The largest item is cotton. Other large items are tobacco, flaxseed, molasses, pearl, and mussel shell, asbestos, heavy lubricating oil, and copper. made of wool which show the handicraft of the native workmen hold a good market with the American trade. A glance at the table of Austria-Hungarian exports given in the report of Consul General Denby shows that the large proportion of the exports is made up of manufactured articles. The consul states that the explanation of the large balance on the side of the nations trading with Austria-Hungary is that Austria has become largely industrialized and that the former favorable trade balances were due to the large exportations of raw materials or foodstuffs. The increase of the manufacturing population leads to the consumption of the food products at home, and to the importation of great quantities of raw materials to supply the factories. Again, the report states that the country is particularly adapted to manufacturing. Labor is cheap, water power abundant and the large markets of Turkey, Russia and the Balkans near at hand.



GERMAN ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD. A squad of German artillerymen aiding in moving a gun carriage into position.



GERMAN ENGINEERS MINING A BRIDGE. The photo shows a German engineer, waist high in water, in the act of placing a mine under a concrete bridge by direction of officers of his corps.

By E. L. KEEN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Great Britain is marking time. The half expected crisis, looked for at noon today, failed to materialize. The cabinet, which met at 11 o'clock, to be prepared for a possible declaration of war by France against Germany, at noon continued in session three hours, and then adjourned to reassemble at 8 o'clock this evening. In the meantime the foreign office will be in constant touch with each man, making an emergency assembly possible. It was admitted after the conference today that the reported seizure of Luxemburg by German troops had aggravated the situation and increased the likelihood of an early start of Franco-German hostilities.

ONLY HOPEFUL NOTE. The only hopeful note, from an English standpoint, resulted from the call at the foreign office of the Italian ambassador. He arrived simultaneously with the French ambassador, and the two were closeted for nearly an hour with Sir Edward Grey. While no announcement of the nature of their conference was made it was learned unofficially that the Italian ambassador had renewed his pledge of Italian neutrality just far as this neutrality could be carried without sacrifice of honor.

A considerable faction in England favors withholding all British participation in the impending European conflict, so long as Italy remains neutral. The British press, however, expresses the belief that this faction is decidedly in the minority; that Italy does not counterbalance England, and that if France is attacked England must declare war. The German ambassador made a brief call at the foreign office during the afternoon. Nothing of consequence developed.

FRANCE RELIES ON AIRMEN. Press messages from Paris indicated that the work of mobilization of the French army will be completed in all of its details by sundown. All Paris has its eyes and its hopes on the French aviation corps, and there is reason to believe this development of her army—the one in which France most clearly excels all other European nations—will be the first to get into action in an important way.

London and Paris officialdom are in constant communication, and it is admitted that each government is fully apprised of all the plans and activities of the other. The press censorship on matter from Paris is in force, however, and while it has not been clamped downward hard, all matter from the French capital is being delayed and obviously is being closely scrutinized before transmission.

## French Reservists Pouring Into Paris

Railroads Almost Entirely Given Over to Military Trains as Nation Flies to Arms—Aviation Corps Is Ready to Meet German Dirigibles.

By W. P. SIMMS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—All France is flying to arms today. The military took over all transportation lines. Even motor buses, which furnish the principal mode of transportation in Paris, were requisitioned. The seats and tops were removed and the vehicles turned into army wagons to move supplies. The public was permitted to travel only on a few trains. All others were jammed bringing reservists to the concentration depots. Men literally poured into Paris from outlying districts. All through the night the city was astir. Bands played and crowds sang the "Marseillaise."

FRANCE CALM AND READY. There is an undercurrent of calm under all the slugging on the boulevards today. France is ready. The reservists chatter composedly in the temporary barracks, decked out in newly issued uniforms. The first frenzy of delirious excitement has passed. Everywhere the martial sounds of the "Marseillaise" are heard. It is played by bands and sung by the crowds. Paris passed a sleepless night. Women came with their men folk to the reservist reporting depots, and wept silently as the men renewed their allegiance to the tricolor. Requisitioning of all the motor buses forced the greater part of Paris to walk, but no one minded. The crowd surged about the newspaper offices and past the government buildings in an unceasing stream. It was an orderly crowd, though noisy. Automobiles dashed through the human "stream." The glint of gold or red on uniforms of officers hurriedly dashing

## NEWSPAPER MEN NOT WANTED "AT FRONT"

Several Reporters Sent Back by Austrians, and English Publishers Are Hesitating.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—War correspondents who are sent out to various parts of affected Europe will have their wings clipped. Several reporters of London papers were with the Austrian army at the commencement of hostilities, but their experiences were not desirable. The Daily Chronicle man lasted for two days, and was expelled by the Austrian authorities. The Telegraph's correspondent got as far as Semlin only to be ordered back to Vienna. The Daily Express man is to remain at Athens owing to the discouraging reports of the difficulties placed in the reporter's way. Owing to the enormous loss incurred during the late Balkan war, newspapers are hesitating about sending their men to the present field of action. It is highly probable that even if a general war occurs, little effort will be made to "cover" it in the usual way. A censorship has already been placed upon newspaper "copy" at Berlin. Vienna, St. Petersburg, save their wings. Even at the European capitals war correspondents are practically useless. One newspaper proprietor said last night, "I have a good man in Berlin, but all he has done has been to telegraph for gold." The London newspapers will husband their resources for the present, said another. "Newspapers that send their special correspondents into the field will court bankruptcy. They will expend large sums and get no return." It is expected the moment war becomes a fact, a censorship will be placed on all messages from England.

## U. S. Will Keep Mails Open Across Atlantic

The Postoffice Department fears that the withdrawal of trans-Atlantic liners will cause a complete tie-up of the mails destined to European ports. German ships already have canceled sailings from American ports. If British and French steamships also are withdrawn from the trans-Atlantic service, a Postoffice Department statement declares, "a serious situation will exist." The statement adds, however, that "provision will be made by the Postoffice Department to meet whatever emergency arises." The general European mails, which were to have been sent abroad on the Vaterland yesterday, were transferred to the Oceanic, when the Vaterland's sailing was canceled. This was the only delay thus far reported. International money orders "not for speculative purposes" are still being sold. Such orders to the extent of \$500,000 a day are being redeemed abroad, the department says, owing to the high rate of foreign exchange, however. Postmaster General Eurlson declares that the department's purchases of foreign currencies to cover the excess of \$300,000 a day of American orders payable in Europe over European orders payable in the United States, will not be made for the present. "The accounts with the respective European countries involved in the present unsettled situation," Mr. Eurlson declares, "will be kept open until foreign exchanges may be obtained at a reasonable figure."

## England Asks Germany Keep Belgium Neutral

LONDON, Aug. 2.—England has asked Germany if the Kaiser's armies will respect the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium in the event of war with France. The German ambassador today presented the tentative reply of the Kaiser, which is that Germany is unable to answer the interrogation at this time. Especial significance attaches to the announcement, as it is the first direct inquiry made by England of any of the prospective participants in the impending trouble. From the fact that Germany returned an evasive answer it is evident that Berlin will make no attempt to conciliate England.

## FRANCE TO TRY TO STAVE OFF WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A statement issued by the French embassy today said: "France will do everything in her power toward peace until the last moment. Only an attack by Germany can cause war. France will not provoke a conflict, but is ready for any contingency."

The statement charged that Germany has been secretly concentrating troops for the last seven days. It was asserted there are now eight army corps in Alsace and Lorraine, the two provinces, formerly French, which have long been a bone of contention between the two nations.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR STILL IN PARIS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Ambassador Von Schoen is still in Paris. He is expected to remain here until the actual rupture between Paris and Berlin, despite the earlier reports of his recall. An attaché of the German embassy called on Ambassador Herrick this morning. It is understood that the preliminaries of the transfer of Germany's embassy to the care of the United States have been completed.

## Toilers of Europe Oppose War, Declares Kern

"The truth could be got through the European censors, it would be found that the laboring men of all countries are trying to prevent this war." This was the statement yesterday of Senator Kern of Indiana, Democratic floor leader. "At present we are hearing of the mob cheering for war, but if the European governments, which are censoring the news, would allow the truth to come through, it would be found that the laboring men are opposing the war spirit. I do not mean that they are not patriotic, but laboring men know just how little war

## CONGRESS TO AID SHIPPING OF U. S.

There Are 150,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Ready for Export to Europe.

President Wilson and Administration leaders in the Senate and House will press for passage in Congress tomorrow a bill amending the Panama canal act which will permit foreign vessels to come under the American registry so American shipping may be moved regardless of the European war. There are 150,000,000 bushels of wheat for export now held up in the West or at seaport ports for lack of ocean transportation, and a blockade of the bumper crops now nearing harvest is feared unless Congress grants the emergency relief necessary. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, of the Department of Commerce, has furnished the President with a list of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade that are capable of being diverted to the ocean-going traffic. This will form the nucleus of a temporary merchant marine. The amendment to the canal act, now to be pushed, provides for the elimination of the requirement that a ship must be five years old to get American registry, suspends the provision that all watch officers must be Americans, and removes the provision for the survey, measurement and inspection of foreign-built vessels admitted to American registry. There is nothing in neutrality laws preventing American ships from carrying grain, cotton, and similar commodities, but the legislation is needed to provide ships that might engage in this traffic.

## DIPLOMATS HASTEN BACK TO WASHINGTON

M. Clause, Counselor of the French Embassy, Due Here Tomorrow or Tuesday.

A stamped of foreign diplomats assigned to this country, from cool seashore and mountain resorts, back to Washington is expected. Opening of deserted, shuttered embassies and legations here within the week was forecast today by the announcement that the van of returning diplomats would be headed tomorrow or Tuesday by M. Clause, counselor of the French embassy. He telegraphed late last night from Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., that he expected to return with forty-eight hours and open the French embassy. Charges of the British and Austrian embassies at Manchester, and of the Russian and German embassies at Newport are expected to return here also if war eventuate. It was reported today that Ambassador Bakhteff of Russia would remain at Newport temporarily, however, even if the embassy staff returns here. Facilities here for receipt and transmission of cipher and other messages from their governments is the cause of the anticipated change of base of the foreign corps from seashore and resorts. Important negotiations pre-arranged with this Government regarding Uncle Sam's part in taking charge of abandoned foreign embassies abroad is another reason for the desire of the diplomats to return to the Capital. Ambassador Jusserand is now in France and Ambassador Von Bernstorff in Germany. Ambassador Spring-Rice, of Great Britain also is absent.

## Regards Germany's Act As Treaty Violation

LONDON, Aug. 2.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon it was semi-officially admitted that the government considers Germany's action in invading Luxemburg as a deliberate violation of the treaty signed in London in 1867, by which Luxemburg's neutrality was guaranteed. Extreme pessimism was evident in official circles.