ENGLAND'S ARMY AND NAVY FORCES BEING MOBILIZED

By ED. L. KEEN,
Staff Correspondent United Press.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—England's army and navy are mobilizing. A strict censorship is in force on all outgoing messages. News of war developments is being held up.

There is no longer question that Britain will join forces with France and Russia. The admiralty already has thrown down the gage to the Kaiser.

Four British cruisers have intercepted the great German liner Kronprincessin Cecilie, with $13,000,000 in gold in her strong-boxes, and are escorting her to Southampton. Although not technically captured as yet, there is little doubt that she will prove the first prize of the war unless something unforeseen happens.

Germany has invaded France at points along the border extending from Switzerland to Luxemburg. Blood has ben shed, and the twenty-two army corps of Germans, numbering 800,000 men are advancing in three columns.

France is frantically rushing her army to oppose the Kaiser's men.

There has been no formal declaration of war, although the French ambassador to Berlin, M. Jules Cambon, is reported to have received his passports, and to be en route to the border.

Russian cossacks are sweeping the German frontier in east Prussia. The Russians have been repulsed in early skirmishes.

German cavalry is enroute to opposed them, and heavy fighting is expected within the coming twelve hours.

Germany warships have bombarded Libou, Russian naval port on the Baltic. The port is in flames.

Upward of $10,000,000 in gold, that was being taken from Paris in a secret attempt to convey it to Germany, was captured today in the outskirts of the French capital.

An impenternable veil of secrecy hangs over the movements of the British and German war fleets. They are known to be in the North sea.

Naval officials look for a clash some time before Tuesday noon. They expect formal declarations proclaiming a state of war afecting England, Germany, Austria, Russia, France, Servia, and the Balkan states to be issued today. With them will come hostile moves on the sea, and the German and British leets, already facing each other, must inevitably clash immediately.

Reports that German warships have seized a British collier, and taken her into Cuxhaven, and that other German warships seized a Wilson liner in the Kiel canal are printed here.

WAR BULLETINS

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Wireless dispatches received here refer to heavy firing in the North sea. It is believed that French and German fleets are engaged.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—All French regiments at Sedan have been dispatched toward Nancy, near German border. At Cologne Germans have placed rapid-fire guns on hotel terraces against aeroplanes.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Two squadrons of Cossacks are advancing on Johannesburg, in east Prussia, fifteen miles from frontier. Russian patrols attacked the railroad bridge over the Warthe, near Eichenreid. The attack waz repulsed.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Two officers and twenty men of a German patrol were killed at Longwy. In an air duel a French aviator shot a German airman.

LIEGE, Belgium, Aug. 3.—Unconfirmed reports say that 30,000 German troops near Nancy were repulsed by French forces.

ARLON, Belgium, Aug. 3.—The advance of 100,000 German troops across Grand Duchy of Luxemburg for concentration on French frontier is reported. More than 25,000 men are digging trenches in front of French and German positions near Liege.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—News dispatch reports capture of a vessel of Wilson line, an English company, by Germans in Kiel canal. Another dispatch from Kings Lynn says British steamer Saxon, loaded with coal for Prussian port, was seized by Germans and taken to Cuxhaven.

BELFORT, France, Aug. 3.—French and German border patrols clashed near this city and Jencherai. German cavalry advanced to Suaree and seized horses.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—German spy was arrested yesterday at Portsmouth while photographing harbor construction.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—French troops held up German banker crossing frontier in automobile with $1,400,000 in gold. Took money and gave banker a check on Bank of France in exchange.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Overcrowded, the channel steamer continued to ply from Calais, Bologna, and Ostend to England. Many Americans are among passengers.

TOKYO, Aug. 3.—Emperor has summoned privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to European war, and asked Lieutenant General Oka, minister of war, to report on condition of army.

Bearing the jeweled ikon, carried by Russians troops against Napoleon throngs marched to Cathedral and prayed for success. Czar appeared on balcony with Empress and daughters to cheering throngs.

Supply of five-pound notes of Bank of England were exhausted Saturday and printers worked all day Sunday to supply needs.

Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff has been notified by his government of the state of war. Attaches of the German embassy will sail Saturday from New York to join regiments.

Austria has abandoned aggressive campaign against Servia and dispatched troops concentrated at Semlin to unknown destination.

London food shops practically bare and people stocking cellars. French and German officials are seizing automobiles of American tourists. No exit from Germany for foreigners except through Denmark and possibly Switzerland.

German Baltic fleet sailed from Kiel for North Sea.

Reginald Vanderbilt reported to have asked French bank to cash $20,000 check and has been told he could get 4 cents. Wethy without cash as abdly off on Continent as are those with limited resources.

Unconfirmed reports received in London of Austrian Emperor's assassination.

German imperial chancellor notifies Luxemburg that measures taken by Germany are not an act of war, but merely a precaution to protect a railroad connection with German system from French attack.

Frenchmen throughout New England have received from French embassy notice of contemplated call for reservists. The notice affects about 25,000.

Charles Humbert, chairman of army committee of French senate, makes serious charges of waste of millions for national defense and asserts that both field and garrison artillery becoming inferior to that of Germany. Accuses French manufacturers of supplying inferior war materials.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has appealed to England to support Triple Entente. To desert France in hour of need will cause England, he asserts, to be branded as coward and bring stupendous calamity to empire.

English government has assumed control of wireless transmission. Use of wireless by foreign vessels while in British territorial waters will be subject to admiralty rules.

King George has signed proclamation of moratorium, allowing, in effect, suspension of payment of debts in England. A moratorium suspending payment of all debts in France until August 31 has been proclaimed by minister of finance.

Consuls in Europe have been instructed to have orders for transportation home for stranded Americans honored by all European agencies. Relatives may deposit funds with American agents of the companies.

A crowd exceeding 5,000 persons gathered outside of Buckingham Palace to cheer King George and France. The King and Queen Mary appeared upon a balcony to acknowledge the attention.

Three German steamships—the President Grant, the Grosser Kurfuerat, and the Friederich der Grosse—which were recalled by wireless because of war complications, have docked in New York. The passengers had their passage money refunded.

Contending that its obligations under The Hague treaty prescribe such a step, Oscar Straus, former ambassador to Turkey, urges that the United States offer its offices as mediator in the European crisis.

Crowd Sings at Palace.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—An enormous crowd gathered at Buckingham Palace today singing "Rule Britain," and the "Marseillaise." The King and Queen appeared together on the balcony and were given a most enthusiastic greeting.

Americans in France Safe.

Americans in France are in no danger, Ambassador Herrick cabled the State Department today. "There is no danger to Americans here at present," the telegram read in part.

Martial Law in Malta.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Great Britain proclaimed martial law today in Malta, the British island just south of Italy.

French Aviator Gives Life to Destroy German Dirigible in First Air Battle

German Zeppelin Dirigible and French Military Aeroplane Preparing to Ram It, Showing How First Battle In the Air Was Fought.

ROLAND GARROS.

GARROS RAMS HUGE ZEPPELIN INVADER

Sends His Monoplane Crashing Into Hostile Craft and Dies With Foes.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A new chapter in warfare has been written today in actual battles between aircraft high above the earth.

In the first engagement between one of Germany's famous Zeppelin dirigibles and a French aeroplane, both were destroyed. The first air battle in the history of the world was fought at Longwy. In this fight a German and French aviator met in midair, a dispatch to the Standard declares. The Frenchman flew high over his German adversary, fired down upon him and sent his machine crashing to the earth from a height of 300 feet. The German was killed.

The most unique and one of the most thrilling fights in history occurred when Roland Garros, famous French aviator, met a German Zeppelin on the frontier.

Darting about the huge airship, Garros piloted his monoplane into position as the dirigible steadily bore down on him. Then he drove full speed toward the German craft, rammed it and sent it plunging to earth. Early reports failed to state whether Garros had escaped, but later dispatches declare the Frenchman was killed. His own machine was wrecked and fell with the Zeppelin.

French aviators are engaged in scout duty all along the border. Near Wesel, one French airman is reported to have been picked off by German troops and killed. French aeroplanes have been sighted from many points in the Rhine provinces. A great fleet of the air-fighting machines is already at Nancy, near the German border.

At Nuremburg a French aviator flew over the city dropping bombs.

French Plane Brought Down by German Fire

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A French aeroplane was brought down today at Weisel, 140 miles from the French frontier by shots fired by German troops.

Another hostile air-craft was observed flying in the direction of Andernach, ten miles northwest of Kobelnz. Soon reports began to drift in from several parts of the Rhine province that areoplanes, plainly French constructed and manned, had been seen.

Fear for Thrones Cause of War, Says Cummins

Underlying the great war in Europe is the desire of the monarchies to prevent their thrones being overturned by the rising tide of the movement for popular government, in the opinion of Senator Cummins. The Iowa Senator said he believed there was under the surface much as to the causes of the war which had not been explained. He said that with the sentiment increasing in Europe for popular government he could not help feeling that some of the monarchies of Europe thought it would tend to hold down the masses if they were plunged into war.

U. S. WILL NOT MAKE MEDIATION OFFER

American Government to Wait Until Powers Are in More Receptive Mood.

Offers of American mediation in the European war situation will not be made at present, according to authoritative announcement yesterday, at the same time it was hinted that such a course might be followed when the situation abroad reaches a state where the warring nations might be in a receptive mood, such as after a decisive conflict.

That the United States made cautious inquiries through its ambassadors abroad before the situation reached the war stage, as to whether this Government could do anything to harmonize the situation was practically admitted by a high Administration authority today when he said "it is customary to do this."

Under The Hague treaty, the United States can offer its good offices for mediation in Europe. "The cautious inquiries" of the past week, however, did not amount to an actual tender of good offices.

The Administration today held that the crisis abroad is now in such a stage that mediation would not be available.

Committee in Paris to Look After Americans

The State Department has been advised of the organization of an American committee in Paris to look after the interests of tourists in distress in France. The department has received a request from this committee that the Government use every effort to facilitate cashing of letters of credit, checks and drafts abroad.

The closing of many small hotels in Paris, due to enlistment of servants, the plans of the government for seizing automobiles used in tourist travel, and the partial stoppage of rail traffic has caused panic among tourists. Crowds have been standing around the railroad stations today and yesterday awaiting trains for London, and many left baggage behind in a scramble to get aboard.

Reports from the American embassy in London declare that 150 persons sought advice and relief at the embassy Sunday. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, of New York, member of the Industrial Relations Committee, and Miss Harrison, and Miss Cecelia May, of Washington, were among the callers.

BEEF AGAIN SOARING AND MAY GO HIGHER

Government Considering Problem of Keeping Food Supplies at Home.

Choice beef took a jump on the Washington market today, and continued rise is expected. Pork and lamb are unchanged from last week.

Hind quarter of beef, from which choice cuts of porter house, sirloin, and round steak are taken in the retail markets, sold for 18 cents a pound today, 2 cents higher than last week. An increase of 3 cents was made in the retail price of the same product. Lamb increased 1 cent on the wholesale market, but the retail prices of last week were not disturbed.

Washington agencies for the Chicago meat packers expect instructions to further advance the price of meat here, in view of the increases quoted today in Chicago. There the retail trade today added 3 cents a pound to lamb, and it was expected a 4-cent advance would be made in beef. During the past week in the Chicago market pork loins rose 2½ cents.

The exportation of meat from this country may be restricted, or even prohibited, if measures now under consideration by Government officials seem to warrant such a course, according to those who have been watching the trend of events. The decreasing supply in face of an increasing population already has sent prices soaring, and with the extraordinary demands that will be made by the belligerents of Europe, there is every prospect that all meat will reach new high records in the near future.

Representations have been made to the officials of the Department of Agriculture that it may become an economic necessity for this Government to protect its people from the depletion of its meat supply. While no official statement could be secured from the department, it is certain that the matter is receiving its careful consideration.

Authorize Delegates to Congress in France

Ignoring the war condition in Europe and the almost impossibility of transporting persons from the United States to France, the Senate this afternoon authorized the President to send delegates to the International Congress on Social Insurance in Paris in September. Senator Brandegee inquired if they would be sent by wireless.

FRANCE TAKES LEAD CALLING MEN HOME

Many Reservists From Washington to Sail on La Lorraine Wednesday.

France has taken the lead in providing for the return of reservists in this country to join the colors for war in Europe, according to information which reached the French embassy in this city today. The steamer La Lorraine is to sail from New York Wednesday, a telegram from the agent of the line stated. She will be crowded to her utmost capacity by Frenchmen, responding to the call of their country.

Included in the list will be a number from Washington, whose names were withheld by H. A. Bergeron, temporarily in charge here, until the arrival of M. Clausse, the chancellor of the embassy. A number of reservists have been registering at the embassy today, however, and the present force is deluged with work. One of the most picturesque of the returning veterans is Jacques Freiss, who has been a resident of this city for some years past.

Letters and telegrams were received this morning from Manchester, but no reference was made to prospective return to Washington on the part of the embassy staff. Mr. Bergeron has telegraphed for information, as well as help, and expects to be advised within the next few hours. It was under instructions from the chancellor that he issued the formal call for reservists to return to France without delay.

At other embassies and legations ignorance was professed as to any official recall to arms of citizens of the respective countries living in Washington and vicinity. At the German embassy it was said that any such order would come through John B. Larner, the consular agent here. At Mr. Larner's office no such order had been received, it was said.

At the British embassy preparations are under way for receiving the embassy staff, following the announcement of Corville Barclay, charge d'affaires, that they would leave Manchester for Washington today. At other embassies and legations there was a surprising lack of information as to when the officials might be expected to return. Ambassador Jusserand is now in France; Von Bernstorff is in Germany, and it is understood that Ambassador Spring-Rice is in England.

The Austrian embassy is summering at Manchester, and those of Russia and Germany at Newport. It is understood that even should the Russian embassy staff return to Washington, Ambassador Bakhmeteff will remain in Newport for a time at least.

Warring Powers Lose 7 Citizens to This Country

Powers involved in the European war lost seven citizens to the United States today, when Justice Wright, presiding in the District Supreme Court, admitted to citizenship four Russians, one Hungarian, one Austrian, and one German, the latter two being in the uniform of the army of this country. A second Austrian failed to respond to his name when called for examination.

The two soldiers were Ivan Nukalaski, an Austrian, and Albert Brennen, a subject of the Kaiser. The Czar's subjects were Heurich Weinstat, Samuel Rosenblatt, Max Shock, and Kalman Hass, while the Austrian was John Polaska.

Virginians Are Marooned.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 3.—Numerous Virginians are marooned in the countries now embroiled in war. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, with Mrs. Alderman and little son; Prof. Thomas Fitzhugh and Mrs. Fitzhugh, and Prof. Christian T. Stegar, of the University, are in Germany. Dr. James Cook Bardin and Albert G. A. Balz, of the university; John O. Besty, of the Linden Kent Memorial School, and Miss Nan Moon, who is studying art abroad, are in Paris, and Harold Neff sailed last month to study in the University of Caen, France. Numerous others are in London and other points in the British Sadowa.

GOVERNMENT ALERT TO PROTEST CREDITS

Confidence Felt That United States Will Not Suffer by European Complications.

With the greatest war in the history of civilization impending, the attitude of this Government is one of calm, but of alertness and determination to make every preparation possible for the financial fortification of the United States.

It is not here a question of armies, but of dollars and cents. The Administration feels that it is its business to see that the American people and American financial institutions are injured as little as possible by the terrific blows which may be struck at credits in the world's financial marts.

At the same time, the utmost confidence is felt.

Measures Already Taken.

With Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in New York conferring with bankers and arranging a big issue of emergency currency; with the Government extending a helping hand to American tourists abroad; with Congress prepared to put through legislation amendatory of the Aldrich-Vreeland act and to consider the question of admitting foreign ships to American registry; and with early organization of the Federal reserve board in sight, Federal officials consider the situation is well in hand.

But there is to be more than this done if need be. It is apparent that if England gets into the war and controls the sea, there will be no difficulty in sending exports abroad. If this country can get rid of its products, it will be in excellent shape. One of the plans seriously discussed is the project of the Government going into the shipping business and having Government-owned craft carry cargoes. The conversion of certain naval auxiliaries into merchant craft, it is believed by some thinking men in Congress may become a wise move.

The Panama Canal.

Looming up of the utmost importance is the question of strait-laced neutrality for the United States. The Government may be expected to insist on this. The fact that the Panama canal is not yet opened is the cause of some satisfaction here, so long as this country is not at war, and not going to war. If it were open in a vast international struggle, there might be difficulties arising in connection with the passage of vessels through it which would give this country much trouble, anxiety, and, possibly, might lead to complications. But it is not yet open, and opinion is not lacking here that the Government will be in no hurry to open it.

Build Up U. S. Merchant Marine, Dewey Advises

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The European war crisis opens the way for a great merchant marine under the United States flag, according to Admiral Dewey, ranking officer of the American navy, who is stopping at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, for the summer.

"Now is the opportunity," said the admiral, "if Congress acts, for the United States to have its share in the carrying trade of the world. I thoroughly approve the proposal of the President to have the ship navigation laws so amended that vessels of foreign build may come under the American flag. The present statutes are very severe, and some modification of them would undoubtedly be necessary.

"In recent years this country has had practically no merchant marine. Its trans-Atlantic steamers have been confined to such vessels as the St. Louis and the St. Paul There are coasting vessels, to be sure. If the opportunity opens for this country to obtain ocean carrying trade, there are thousands of well-trained and vigorous Americans who could man the steamships. There has not been enough inducement lately for them to join the merchant marine. With a change in the law, I have no doubt there will be a great increase in our carrying trade, and that many vessels will soon be under the Stars and Stripes.

"One who follows American history cannot but be impressed with the fact that this country is in the hands of God. We are in the present situation free from foreign entanglements. At this time our granaries are filled with one of the greatest crops on record. The United States has before it the opportunity to re-establish her once great mercantile marine. It is an opportunity which should be grasped."

War May Force Higher Internal Revenue Taxes

To make up for the loss in revenue collected on European imports should the war continue for any length, it may become necessary for Congress to increase the tax on malt and spiritous liquors, tobacco, oleomargarine and other sources of present internal taxation.

More than $300,000,000 is annually collected in customs duties by the United States, and between 35 and 40 per cent of these receipts are upon importations from the countries now embroiled in the war. The possibility of a deficit is giving members of Congress concern, and methods of meeting the expected shortage in funds are being given consideration.

U. S. Agrees to Take Over German Embassies

The United States has agreed to take over German embassies in any countries warring against the Kaiser "with the understanding that it does not prevent the rendering of similar services wherever it is asked," Secretary of State Bryan stated today. Germany has not replied whether this is satisfactory.

Congress will probably be asked to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of American tourists, he declared.

Administration officials "have talked about using ships" to bring Americans back to this country, Mr. Bryan said.

American consuls in the war zone have been notified by the State Department to inform all Americans not to go to remote cities but to make for seaports. There are less than 100 Americans in St. Petersburg.

A neutrality proclamation by the United States is being discussed, Mr. Bryan said.

War in Europe Jolts Weather Bureau Service

The effect of the European war is being felt by the United States Weather Bureau.

"No reports," the bureau says, "have been received from Europe or western Asia, probably owing to the disturbed political conditions."

This information is utilized in making the weekly forecast. A prophecy is made for local showers in the Atlantic States during the week. Temperatures will probably be slightly above normal.

EMBASSY CHECKS TO AID THE STRANDED

State Department Makes Available Emergency Fund for Americans Abroad.

Swamped under appeals of stranded Americans abroad in the war zone and by their relatives in this country, the State Department today made available its special "emergency" secret fund for immediate use.

"Embassy checks" will be issued at all American consular offices, embassies and legations abroad to the Americans who cannot cash their checks or travel vouchers. In the meantime representatives abroad are authorized to draw for cash upon the department's emergency fund. Warrants will be issued by the diplomatic representatives to those in immediate need.

Reassuring messages are received regarding the plight of Americans from abroad. Few are in any physical danger. Ambassadors Gerard at Berlin and Herrick at Paris are making special efforts to get Americans out of Germany and France. Money poured into the department, today from relatives of those abroad, to be credited for conversion into "embassy checks."

The question of hiring transports or sending war vessels for transportation of Americans home has not been considered.

"How can I get money to my wife?" and "My daughter is in Berlin. How can I get her out?" These were frequent inquiries coming to the State Department. Others complained that they had sent cablegrams to relatives and received no reply. The State Department explained that this was not surprising as it is informed that in Vienna alone, 100,000 telegrams were being held at the telegraph offices there.

The censorship maintained by the State Department over news of the European situation was rigid.

Postal Clerks to Aid Travelers to Return

Postmaster General Burleson today lifted the embargo on the sale of large international money orders and notified all postmasters to issue foreign orders promptly where they were desired to aid Americans, who are now abroad, in returning to this country, limiting the amount to $100 for each person.

At the same time, however, Third Assistant Postmaster General Dockery was directed to notify postmasters that they must continue to decline to issue money orders for unusually large sums, and where there is reason to believe they are desired for speculative purposes.

Orders of this character were sent out Saturday, but the breakdown of European exchanges became so widespread over Sunday and American travelers abroad were left in such straits by failure to cash checks and drafts, that Saturday's order was amended so as to provide passage money for travelers.

"The Postoffice Department will lend every assistance possible in transmitting money to aid Americans to return to this country," Postmaster General Burleson's statement said.

Arrange Refugee Trains For Stranded Americans

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Trains bearing American refugees from Paris are scheduled to leave for Switzerland, Italy and Spain today. Other trains were to have headed for Belgium, but were canceled because of the invasion by the Germans.

Ambassador Herrick was besieged by stranded Americans today urging that he endeavor to arrange with the State Department some way of receiving funds from the United States. An American war committee has been formed and a cable sent the State Department asking that the Government aid in facilitating the cashing of checks and letters of credit. Practically every American here is without funds and it is impossible to get checks cashed. Those leaving were unable to pay their hotel bills. In some instances their baggage was held. Oters were able to precent notes which were accepted.

President Urges All to Avoid War Excitement

President Wilson today made an appeal to the press of this country, through the Washington correspondents not to add to the excitement of the European situation by publishing sensational, unverified statements.

He held that the United States is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation, and that there is no reason for alarm to spread, except through unfounded reports in the papers.

He also said, that this country can reap great glory in this situation by seeing that no one loses his head.

WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderate warm; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Maryland—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; moderately warm; gentle to moderate north to east winds.

Virginia—Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate sifting winds.

The temperature today as registered at the United States Weather Bureau and Affleck's:

U. S. BUREAU.		AFFLECK'S.	
8 a. m.	72	8 a. m.	79
9 a. m.	75	9 a. m.	83
10 a. m.	78	10 a. m.	86
11 a. m.	79	11 a. m.	88
12 noon	81	12 noon	90
1 p. m.	82	1 p. m.	90
2 p. m.	82	2 p. m.	90

TIDE TABLE.

High tide.....5:30 a. m. and 6:12 p. m.
Low tide.....12:25 a. m.

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises.....5:08 | Sun sets.....7:08

POSLAM HEALS ALL ITCHING SKIN HUMORS

The aggravation caused by Sunburn, Rashes, Pimples, Oak, or Ivy-Poisoning, Blisters, Itching Feet, etc., is immediately stopped by Poslam. Soothing, cooling, antiseptic, Poslam penetrates to the seat of the trouble, controls and soon eradicates it. No remedy so valuable to have handy during hot weather. Should Eczema afflict you in any of its forms, or Acne, Piles, or Barbers' Itch, Poslam is unequaled in speed, and should be used daily if your skin is tender and other soaps irritate.