

# Germany Proclaims Martial Law, Preparing to Mobilize Her Troops

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## Germany Believes That Situation Is Much Worse Than It Was Yesterday

Berlin, July 31.—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 in the German capital. Excitement continued to increase.

It had been generally expected that to-day would bring the decision for peace or war, and when a statement was promulgated proclaiming martial law and consequent military government all began to think that an actual conflict could be the only outcome.

Government officials, however, refrained from making any definite declaration, saying they preferred to wait until all the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted.

It was evident everywhere to-day that the military authorities were quickly preparing for the speedy moving of troops in case the order for mobilization should be given.

## Mobilization of Entire Dutch Army Is Ordered

The Hague, July 31.—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland this afternoon issued an urgent decree ordering the general mobilization of the Dutch army.

## Great Demonstrations Mark Night in Russia

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The population of Russian capital kept awake throughout the night and the streets resounded with the din of patriotic demonstrations. A quick succession of special editions of the newspapers kept the excitement at fever heat and the vendors had a hard time in supplying those anxious to see the latest news in many places were read out aloud to the public round about.

Impromptu meetings were held in all parts of the city and suburbs and orators were heard everywhere.

## Aviators Will Take an Active Part in War

New York, July 31.—Members of the Aero Club of America are watching with keen interest for news of the aviators' activities in the war between Austria and Serbia. They expect that the general practical value of aircraft in times of war will be shown as never before.

Much of the Austrian aviation equipment is said to be patterned after that used by France and Germany. The Hotchkiss rapid firing gun is installed on many of the flying machines.

## J. P. Morgan Admits Situation Is Grave

New York, July 31.—A statement on the war situation was issued to-day by J. P. Morgan, Jr. Morgan admits that the situation is grave, but he feels that there is still an opportunity for sober thought of the people of Europe to prevail and prevent a general war.

## Inlanders Fail to Get Possession of Pass

London, July 31.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's telegram from Nish, Serbia, via Saloniki, says that up until last night the Austrian divisions at Semidiri had not succeeded in forcing the pass held by the Serbian troops, possession of which would give them access to the Morva river valley and thus open a direct road to Nish.

## Both Sides Reported to Be Losing Heavily

London, July 31.—Another dispatch from Nish to the Exchange Telegraph Company says desperate fighting continues along the River Drina. Both Austrians and Serbians have sustained heavy losses.

## Reservists Assembling in New York; Ready to Leave on First Liner

New York, July 31.—The first body of reservists and volunteers to prepare to leave this country to fight for Austria-Hungary in the war against Serbia is assembling here preparatory to sailing on the first liner bound for Austria. A majority of these men, it was said to-day, are Croats.

The 200 reservists from Wheeling, W. Va., and Columbus, Ohio, and other points west of Pittsburgh already in the city were expected to be joined to-day by men from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Scranton and Wilkes-Barre and other points in Pennsylvania.

About a hundred Austrians and Hungarian volunteers from this city will be the first to return to Austria. At the offices of Austro-Hungarian consuls the addition of several hundred names yesterday increased the list of volunteers for active service from various sections of the country to more than 3,000 men.

There is much activity about the German consulate here concerning the general European war situation. To callers who expressed a desire to return to Germany for military duty, P. H. Falke, the consul general, explained that all reservists drawn by the German war office would be notified directly by mail and that credential upon presentation at the consulate is good for transportation to Germany.

Michael M. Custinoff, the Russian Consul General, had as yet received no word as to Russia's intention in the Austro-Serbian war.

Officials of foreign steamship lines are admittedly anxious over the war situation. The American line vessels, four in number, and two of the Red Star line carrying the American flag, it was pointed out today were the only lines that may cross the Atlantic without fear of being held up, except at the steamship agencies and offices of express companies given out to-day show that more than 150,000 Americans are now travelling in Europe.

At several hotels it was said that many persons who had come to New York to embark for Europe had cancelled their passage, while others, having postponed their departures until assured that conditions in Europe made travel safe.

## CENSORSHIP ESTABLISHED

Berlin, July 31.—All dispatches received by the German press are objectionable are now being returned to the senders and a rigid censorship upon telegrams to all parts of the world has been put into effect.

## London Stock Exchange Decides to Close Doors "Until Further Notice"

London, July 31.—The London Stock Exchange has been closed until further notice. The decision to close the exchange was taken by the committee at a meeting held this morning.

The committee also announced that the settlement due August 13 has been postponed until August 27 and that the consols settlement due August 6 has been put over until September.

Stocks which have yet to be delivered for account just closed must, however, be paid for.

The chief reason for the unprecedented action of the London Stock Exchange committee was the fact that the system of credit had practically broken down and it was impossible to carry on business in the ordinary way.

The market here had tried for days past to get their customers to take up this stock, but the impossibility of finding cash and the inability to sell the securities caused credit automatically to cease and the closing of the exchange became necessary.

The Street to-day was full of dealers and they stood discussing the situation in more or less mournful tones.

## German Troops Cross Border by Mistake

Paris, July 31.—Military movements on the German side of the frontier were very active to-day and the French troops sent out outposts.

A German patrol at one point actually crossed the frontier, probably owing to a mistake.

In no case has any considerable force of French troops advanced closer to the German frontier than six miles.

The French foreign office officials were considerably more pessimistic to-day than yesterday, and explained the gravity of the situation was increasing with the lapse of each day.

The slight amount of hope is based on problematical contingencies.

There has been much talk of Germany's approaching Austria and Russia, it is explained, but the fact is, according to official information, that Germany has done nothing, and clear and definite action on the part of Germany alone can open a way out of the crisis.

## Servian Chief of Staff Arrested by Austria

Belgrade, July 31.—The chief of staff of the Servian army, General Putnik, was arrested by Austrian troops at Gratz while he was making preparations to return to his country.

He had committed no crime. But just as soon as he learned of the strained relations of the two countries he sought to return to take charge of the army of his native land.

## Mobilization Orders Will Not Be Issued in Germany Today

Berlin, July 31.—The German foreign office gave assurances this morning that no mobilization order would be issued in Germany to-day.

Officials admitted, however, that the situation had not improved but had become rather aggravated since the issue of the Russian mobilization order.

It had been generally expected that an order for the mobilization of the German army and navy would be issued in the course of last night.

The governments postponement of this drastic action gave rise to-day to hopes that something might happen to avert the necessity of doing so.

The general feeling throughout Germany was however that only a miracle could prevent war, and another anxious day of waiting for a definite solution of the existing doubts as to whether the crisis would result in peace or war was passed by bankers, business men and the laboring classes, the latter of whom would have to bear the brunt of the burden in case hostilities should be decided on.

Meanwhile the German government put forth the greatest exertions to prevent the spread of alarming rumors and false news. It ordered the confiscation of four newspapers which had printed erroneous news that mobilization had been ordered.

In official quarters the Russian Ukase calling out the army reserves was a factor which greatly aggravated the situation and amounted in their opinion to direct challenge to Austro-Hungary and Germany.

The financial markets reflected the general pessimism. Trading has been almost suspended except for cash business and even this is listless.

Money is almost impossible to obtain and it is known that at least a number of brokerage and banking firms are in difficulty.

American visitors, after at first treating rumors of war lightly have begun to realize the gravity of the situation. Their German friends occupying influential positions have advised them to quit the country at once, as a mobilization order might tie up the railroads at any moment.

The report that Grand Duke Ernest, of Hesse, is proceeding to St. Petersburg was semi-officially denied to-day. The Grand Duke is still at Wolfsgarten Castle.

## Imperator Will Sail When Situation Clears

London, July 31.—The Hamburg-American Company sent notices to the 800 first class passengers waiting here for the Imperator, that the sailing of the vessel owing to the clouded political situation, the passengers whom about 80 per cent, are Americans returning from European trips, have been told by the company, however, their own arrangements. The company, however, says the moment the situation clears up the Imperator will sail for New York and the passengers will be given notice of the date of her departure.

Among those who had tickets for the Imperator, was Thomas Paig, who was returning to America for a visit.

## President to Declare Vera Cruz Neutral Port

Washington, D. C., July 31.—Vera Cruz (undoubtedly) will be declared a neutral port under the neutrality proclamation President Wilson will issue in the event of a general European war. Restrictions on giving relief supplies to foreign ships here will apply the same as in American ports. German, British and French ships already there probably would be ordered out.

## Germany Plans Ban on Export of Many Articles

Berlin, July 31.—The German Federal Council to-day issued a decree prohibiting export of grain, flour, foodstuffs, meats, animal products, automobile trucks, motorcycles, petroleum, coal tar and coal oils. This step goes into effect immediately.

The step taken by the Federal Council, whose members represent the rulers of the Federated States composing the German Empire, was said to have been necessitated by the news of the past few days reported by the Chamber of Commerce. It was semi-officially announced that the Emperor dealt with by the Federal Council were of "secondary importance."

## EUROPEAN SITUATION CLOSES EXCHANGES

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York for the last few days had been the only great market of the world to carry on business as usual. The decision to close came suddenly and unexpectedly a short time before the usual hour for opening. Up to that time, although the street was in a state of great excitement, the general impression was that the exchange would open.

Meet in Morgan Offices  
It was at a meeting of bankers at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. that the decision to close the exchange was made. The meeting was attended by Mr. Morgan and H. Davidson, Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, A. B. Hepburn, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Francis L. Hine, president of the First National Bank.

These men were in close communication with the exchange and the exchange and after a long discussion it was decided that the strain upon credits might reach a dangerous degree if the exchanges were open.

While it is understood that there was small opposition to the closing of the exchange, it is learned that a majority of men whose advice was sought decided that as a precautionary measure the action should be taken. No definite period for the closing of the exchange has been set. Stock Exchange houses are expected to close their offices not to make deliveries for received stock until further notice.

First Since 1873  
William C. Van Antwerp, a governor of the Exchange, said that it was the first time since 1873 that business was in the hands of a general. At that time a large stock exchange house failed and there were threats of dangerous European complications.

The only other occasion in the history of the stock exchange when similar action had been taken was in 1869 on the famous "Black Friday."

The movement of gold to Europe, which has reached its peak in the past few days, was continued. The steamship St. Louis, which sailed for Europe to-day, carried the largest amount of gold ever taken from any one port on a single vessel. The total value of the cargo was \$11,025,000. The total in this movement of gold in four days aggregated \$14,475,000.

Others Follow Lead  
The New York Coffee Exchange followed the lead of the stock exchanges and suspended business. The Cotton Exchange and the Produce Exchange were open, and at a special meeting of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange, President Noble was authorized to suspend the exchange of four governors to make rulings regarding deliveries on the curb.

Members of the board of governors of the Stock Exchange said that board probably would ask the banks not to call any margin due to-day for any time while the Stock Exchange remained closed. The banks, it was believed, would agree to such an arrangement.

The board of governors is in favor of restricting all outside or private purchases or sales of securities by any of the members of the exchange on the ground that such transactions would be detrimental not only to the interests of the exchange but to the financial community as a whole.

Conference Resumed  
The conference of bankers was resumed at Morgan Company's office in the early afternoon with some additional parties, including Paul M. Warburg, president of the National City Bank. The bankers exchanged notes concerning the European situation and several of them expressed the belief that the tension would show some relaxation over night. Another subject which was given serious consideration was the matter of gold exports.

It was learned that some of the Canadian banks were making inquiries and withdrawing some of their reserves from banks in this city. The amounts withdrawn by the Canadian banks was said to be relatively small.

Trading in foreign exchange was suspended. Some houses quoted a rate of \$5.20 for demand sterling and \$6.00 for cable transfers, but after a nominal amount of business early in the day trading ceased. It was a condition unparalleled and the rates quoted had never been equalled. Brokers did not attempt to quote rates for gold, mental bills or for long date London acceptance.

## Exchanges in Many Parts of World Quit Operations

New York, July 31.—The Cotton Exchange, after an hour of trading to-day, voted to close until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

New York, July 31.—The suspension of the cotton brokerage firm of F. J. Frederickson & Co. and Homer Howe & Co., both small concerns, was announced to-day.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 31.—The Stock Exchanges here and in Edinburgh were both closed to-day.

Liverpool, July 31.—The Stock Exchange here was closed for business to-day.

Manchester, July 31.—The committee of the Manchester Stock Exchange ordered the market closed to-day.

Philadelphia, July 31.—Following the decision of the New York Stock Exchange not to open for business to-day, the market in Philadelphia Exchange voted to also remain closed.

Boston, July 31.—The governing board of the Boston Stock Exchange decided not to open the exchange to-day.

Pittsburgh, July 31.—The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange was closed until further notice.

New York, July 31.—The Consolidated Stock Exchange, which opened in advance of the New York Exchange, closed shortly after it opened. The New York curb market also voted not to open to-day. This closed the last of the stock exchanges in New York.

Chicago, Ill., July 31.—The Chicago Stock Exchange will be closed to-day.

New York, July 31.—The Coffee Exchange decided to close until Monday.

St. Louis, Mo., July 31.—The stock board of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was closed to-day, but it was announced the Grain Exchange would be open.

Baltimore, Md., July 31.—The Baltimore Stock Exchange was closed to-day until further notice.

Washington, D. C., July 31.—The local Stock Exchange suspended business to-day.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 9 P. M.

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# AUGUST SALE OF Men's Summer Suits

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### Boys' Clothing

Of Every Description Marked Down For the August Sale

- Boys' 50c Knickerbockers . . . . . 38c
- One lot of boys' \$5.00 blue serge Bulgarian Norfolk suits; sizes 6 to 16. Special . . . . . \$3.65
- A clearance of all high grade boys' suits that were \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50 at . . . . . \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.25 and \$8.50
- Boys' 50c wash suits in striped materials. Special at . . . . . 19c
- Boys' linen Knickerbockers, were 65c; now . . . . . 45c

Third Floor—BOWMAN'S.

## Servian Soldier to Fight Austro-Hungary



Here is the Servian soldier, who must fight one of the six great powers of Europe. There are not more than 240,000 of him, but there are more than 2,000,000 Austrians. He has seen the war in the Turkish campaign, and those against Bulgaria, and individually he is perhaps more experienced than the Austrian soldier. But there are more than a half-dozen against him in the war his country is now engaged in.

## 1,000 Women and Girls Ready to Go to War

Vienna, July 31.—The tension in Vienna to-day was greater than at any time since the international crisis, although nothing definite had occurred to change the situation for the worse.

The Neue Frie Presse insists that Russia must cease to procrastinate and must say distinctly and unreservedly what she intends to do.

Popular enthusiasm of war against Serbia shows no signs of abatement. An appeal for Red Cross nurses to-day met with an immediate response from 1,000 women and girls belonging to the Red Cross society, who called at the hospitals and registered their names.

Arch Duchess Maria Theresa applied to Emperor Francis Joseph for permission to be enrolled as a Red Cross nurse.

Vienna was overflowing to-day with people who had deserted the summer resorts and were hastening to their homes.

Philadelphia, July 31.—Another shipment of \$10,000,000 in gold coin was to-day sent by parcel post from the United States mint here to the sub-treasury in New York. The gold weighed more than nineteen tons. A similar shipment was made yesterday when the experiment of using the parcel post for this service was made for the first time.

## CALDRON SEETHING WITH MANY RICHES

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Philadelphia Mint after it has been extracted at that place from articles of jewelry and other pieces of silver and gold ware have been taken to you in to Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, president of the Central Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, at her home, 105 Locust street.

The first contribution came from a pretty and devoted adherent of the cause, who rummaged among heirlooms in the family and found that a part of grandfather's old watch was still kept.

Other articles received include several bracelets much dinged but of considerable value, and backs of combs and the sterling silver, trimming of military brushes. Among some the impression prevails that contributions should not be made before August 15.

That is incorrect. The date named is that on which the collection gathered here will be sent to Philadelphia, but Mrs. Jones asks the faithful to be sure to send contributions as early as possible to her home, 105 Locust street.

These contributions are separate and distinct from the money to be raised on sacrifice day, August 15.

Dr. Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has offered as a prize for the best suggestion on money-raising for self-sacrifice day, August 15, a needle-book made out of the famous garnet velvet gown worn by Susan B. Anthony on many of the most important occasions of her life.

If the best suggestion is made by a man, he will receive a pincushion made of the same famous velvet. All suggestions must be received at National Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York city, on or before August 10.

What Sobbing Does  
Daughter's inwardly quaking mamma wasn't so sure that maybe she HAD laid it on too well. She tried to soothe the sobbing daughter. Daughter met the advances with louder wails; Mother grew apprehensive and thought of bribes of one kind or another; she tentatively suggested these: the walls rose to a mild shriek; the tentative offers were made absolute. The maid let loose actual bellows—small, lady-like, perhaps, but bellows nevertheless.

What is it, dearie? Can't Mother do ANYTHING for her little daughter?  
"No, you can, mamma," the bellows sobbed to wails; the walls to sobs and the sobs to quite evidently stage sniffs with remarkable rapidity, "yes, you can—let me go back to camp this week!"

And that is the story of how that 9-year-old lady returned to camp. The result, incidentally, shows up in the records of J. K. Staples, the playground supervisor. At the end of the week she had learned to swim.

And next week the boys will go into camp!

To-day begins the last week of the McCormick's Island camp for girls. The last party is made up as follows: Twelfth street, Hattie, Harris, Sarah and Edith Lane; Reservoir, Virginia and Edith Lane; Reservoir, Virginia and Edith Lane; Reservoir, Virginia and Edith Lane.

DISCOUNT RATE GOES UP  
London, July 31.—The Bank of England to-day increased its rate of discount to eight per cent.

Try Telegraph Want Ads.