Europe's Ghastly War-Dream of Generations Finally Is Realized

WHEAT DEALERS CALM ON RECEIPT OF NEWS

Action of Germany Not Expected to Have More Than Temporary Influence.

LEGISLATION BADLY NEEDED

Congress Will Be Urged to Act, So That Foreign Vessels Can Be Put Under American Registry—Shipments Held Up.

Chicago, August 1.—News that Germany had declared war on Russia was received with great interest to-night by leaders on the Chicago Board of Trade, but in no case with any show of excitement. It was virtually the unanimous opinion that the consequence so far as the wheat market was concerned had been to a great extent discounted in advance.

Beyond a possible temporary convulsion in the wheat pit, the effect on prices was generally expected to be much more restrained than in the case of Austria's declaration against Servia.

Fifty million bushels of wheat were said to be already under contract for shipment to Europe, and unable to get away from United States ports. Even with immediate amendment of navigation laws, it was declared that an adequate outlet still would be lacking as shipments would have to be confined as far as possible to neutral ports such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam, or run the risk of delay and loss by blockades.

George E. Marcy, president of the Armour Grain Company, said:

"The declaration of war between Germany and Russia will not in my opinion have a great effect on the wheat market though possibly at the opening there may be some flurry one way or the other.

"At present war between those two countries is not a bullish argument because there are large quantities of wheat at the seaboard, or moving to the seaboard from the country elevators and farms, and under present conditions very little of this wheat can be safely loaded. Therefore, our export business will be at a standstill temporarily until things are more settled.

"It is to be hoped that the United States government will move as promptly as possible to provide laws under which some of the foreign vessels may be registered as United States bottoms. The United States has this year upwards of 300,000,000 bushels which can be spared for export."

President C. H. Canby, of the Chicago Board of Trade, said:

"Germany's declaration of war makes it absolutely imperative for Congress immediately to amend the navigation laws so as to allow foreign vessels to register and sail under the American flag."

COMPLETE SUSPENSION OF IMPORT BUSINESS

New York, August 1.—Almost complete suspension of the import business of the country is near at hand, according to members of the large importing firms. Canceling of the sailings of many German and Russian vessels is feared to be merely a forerunner of more serious obstacles. Great difficulty is expected in moving exports because of the limited tonnage under United States registry or neutral flags.

News was received here to-day in private cables that England's grain importers are doing their best to relieve the situation. The produce exchange firm of Gentles & Maclaren to-day received the following from Sulpton, Anderson & Co., of London:

"We are working in conjunction with the executive committee of the Corn Trade Association endeavoring to obtain British government guarantee on war risks or guarantee payment of drafts. Think making progress."

Export business not only in wheat, but in other commodities is demoralized, and to-day war risks on any out American ships are either prohibitive or refused. American ships are scarce. The United States has practically no tramp steamships. The total of all American sea-going tonnage does not exceed 1,500,000 tons, which is but a schooner full compared with that of merchant fleets of other nations, chiefly between American and European ports.

Many exporters said they would appreciate from the State Department a ruling as to the international rules on contraband of war.

WILL MODIFY LAW TO ADMIT FOREIGN SHIPS

Washington, August 1.—President Wilson and Congress leaders agreed to-day on a bill to modify and amend the Panama Canal law to permit foreign ships to take American registry in the European crisis. It will be pressed for passage Monday.

AUSTRIA SIGNIFIED FORMAL ACCEPTANCE

London, August 2.—The Daily Telegraph, in a special Sunday edition, says that Austria on Saturday afternoon signified her formal acceptance of Sir Edward Grey's proposal for a conference.

"This acceptance, of course, has had no effect," says the paper, "since Germany has declared war, and was a step taken at the last moment by Austria, probably with the view of putting herself right before the world."

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO CUT TELEGRAPH CABLE

London, August 1.—A Copenhagen dispatch states an unsuccessful attempt was made by the German torpedo-boat destroyers operating near the Danish sea to-day to cut the telegraph cable from Roedvig, Denmark, to Russia.

Expects Turkey to Fight.

Swampscott, Mass., August 1.—A Hustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, who is on his vacation, said to-night he believed Turkey soon would become involved in war with Servia.

Will Respect Neutrality.

Brussels, August 1.—The French minister to-day informed the Belgian government that France will respect Belgian neutrality in the event of war breaking out, but if that neutrality is not respected by the other powers, she must consider what action to take.

Rumored Offer of Withdrawal.

Paris, August 1.—An unofficial, but credible, report is current in diplomatic quarters that Austria-Hungary has offered to withdraw her troops from Servia and submit her grievances to an international conference.

Tug Sees German Fleet.

Antwerp, August 1.—A dispatch from Flushing, Netherlands, to the Metropole says a tug met in the North sea to-night seventeen units of the German fleet, proceeding toward the Skagerrak with lights out. Later they turned back.

At present there are several British squadrons cruising north of Flushing.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON NIGHT AND DAY

Great Britain Is Losing No Time, Despite Her Policy of "Watchful Waiting."

VIEWS SITUATION CALMLY

Wherever Men Are Gathered Question Is, "When Will It Be?" And Invariable Answer Is, "Within Next Twenty-Four Hours.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, August 1.—Great Britain's war preparations continue night and day, notwithstanding the government's "watchful waiting" policy. At Aldershot, the military headquarters, a large number of troop trains are waiting on the sidings with steam up. The service corps—working day and night—unloading baggage and war material. Searchlight blaze over Aldershot camp to-night.

Great activity prevails at Grimsby, where heavy forces of troops are held in readiness. Sixty thousand territorials went under canvas to-day on the annual fortnight's training.

Another development is the guarding of all water works and electric power-houses supplying the principal towns.

Prospect of a food shortage is being discussed everywhere. It is estimated that the present supplies of Great Britain will last for six weeks.

A significant order was issued by the War Office to-day to the effect that sentries shall not be posted alone, but in couples.

London is taking the march of events with calm gravity. Wherever two or three men are gathered together, the question, "When will it be?" is invariably asked, and the invariable answer is "Within the next twenty-four hours."

LONG CONFERENCE HELD BY PRINCIPAL BANKERS

Great crowds thronged the city all day, especially in Throgmorton and Lombard Streets. A long conference of the principal bankers was held in the Bank of England, when the question of the suspension of the bank act was again discussed. Confidential instructions were circulated in every bank this morning that no more than £5 in gold be included in the payment of any check presented. Later news came that $4,000,000 in gold, sent to Dover last night for shipment to the Continent via Ostend, had been stopped and the gold returned to London.

This inspired some cheerfulness, as it marked the beginning of a compulsory check on foreign banks profiting by the situation by taking gold out of this country, as they have power to do by virtue of their existing credit balances.

Announcement of the closing of the National Penny Bank, one of Great Britain's greatest savings institutions, caused little disquietude, for it is known to be perfectly solvent.

Keir Hardie is to be the principal speaker at a great demonstration of Socialists in Trafalgar Square to-morrow to protest against war, and the police are taking stringent precautions to prevent disturbances which are threatened.

Most of the London daily newspapers have arranged to publish to-morrow.

JAPANESE NAVY READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY

Government Postpones Proclamation of Neutrality, and Is in Communication With England.

Tokyo, Japan, August 1.—The Japanese navy has been prepared to meet any emergency. The Minister of Marine to-day went to Nikko to consult the Emperor on the international situation.

The second battle squadron has assembled at the naval station at Sasbo. The Premier, Count Shigenobu Okuma, who is to confer with the Emperor to-morrow, in a speech to-day said that to bring about a great peace, a great war was sometimes unavoidable. He added that perhaps a general disturbance in Europe would resolve itself into the final war of the world, leading to permanent and universal peace.

The government has postponed its proclamation of neutrality between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and is in constant communication with the British government.

FLEEING TOURISTS TELL TALES OF BRUTALITY

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

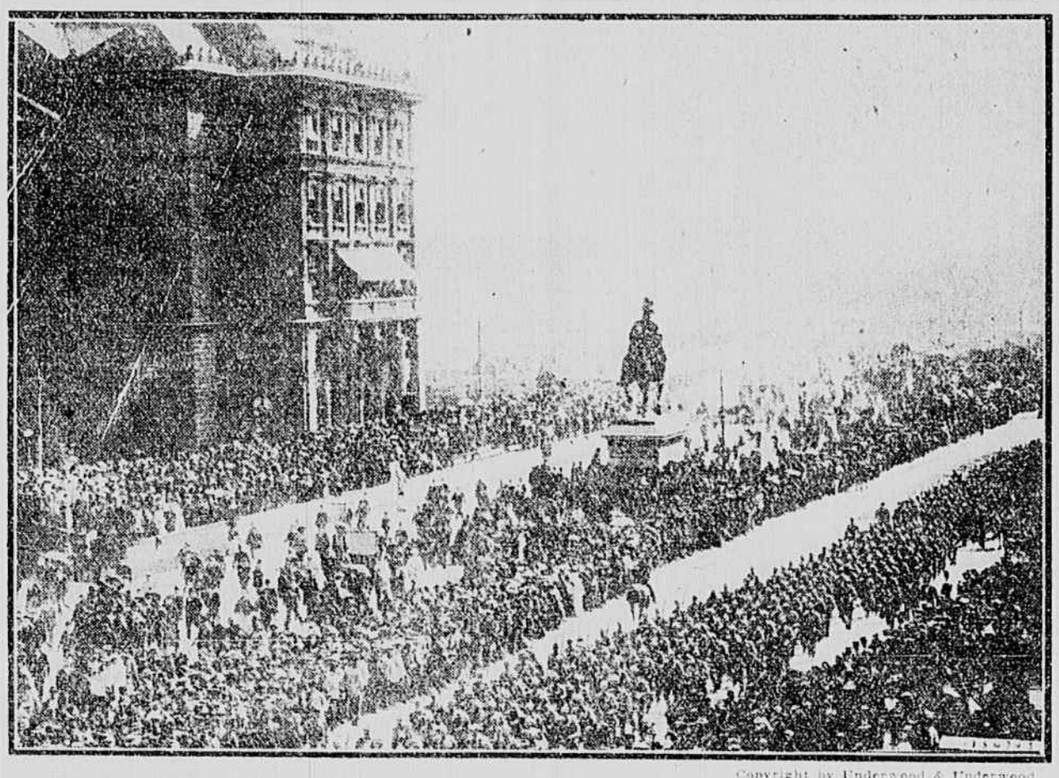
London, August 1.—When the Cunarder Mauretania, which sailed from Liverpool to-day, arrives at New York—whatever conditions in Europe may then be—there will be landed the first batch of several hundred Americans who fled direct from Austrian and Servian cities with tales to tell that no developments, however atrocious and bizarre, can make less sensational. Their stories will be well-nigh unbelievable.

Not a few men of distinction who are on the Mauretania reached London only this morning, having traveled day and night from Austrian health resorts.

All the stories told by Americans who have arrived from the Continent agree on two essential points, that the treatment accorded them, even before the actual beginning of hostilities, leaves no ground for hope that foreigners who remain anywhere in Continental Europe will receive anything except the most brutal subjugation, and that money values have absolutely disappeared.

Scores of Americans who were at Carlsbad, Bad Nauheim, Bad Kissingen and other noted "cures," the vanguard of whom arrived there early this morning, and went direct to Euston Station and boarded the Mauretania, were complaining of gross mistreatment. This morning's arrivals became hysterical in describing the unprecedented brutality they encountered from the moment they announced their intention to leave. In every instance hotel proprietors refused to accept payment of bills in anything except coin of the realm, and a high premium was charged even for the exchange of British gold pieces.

WAR SCENE IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL



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The photograph is typical of the intense excitement existing in Vienna, the capital of Austria, where the soldiers of the dual kingdom are marching through the streets en route to the front, while thousands of their compatriots are cheering them on their way.

KING BREAKS DOWN UNDER GREAT STRAIN

Events of Past Few Days Have Told Seriously on England's Ruler—Engagements Canceled.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

London, August 1.—King George has broken down under the tremendous strain of the last few days. Last night he was unable to receive Sir Edward Grey, and at his interview this morning with Premier Asquith, His Majesty had to break off the conference for a quarter of an hour, owing to a fit of weakness.

The King is suffering from a nervous breakdown, and during the past two days his name has not appeared in the court circular, and all private engagements have been canceled. True, he received Lord Buxton yesterday, but the interview did not last more than a few minutes, and later in the evening the Foreign Office was informed that the King could not see Sir Edward Grey, who had been summoned to the palace earlier.

There was another long meeting of the Cabinet to-day, at which Great Britain's position in regard to taking part in the coming struggle was discussed. It can be stated that the position rests much as it did yesterday, namely, the government is in favor of "watchful waiting."

This view has been officially conveyed to both the French and Russian ambassadors in London, and for the past twenty-four hours these diplomats have been in a state verging on panic at Great Britain's attitude.

They are jointly and severally frequent visitors at 10 Downing Street, and are using every means in their power to get the Cabinet to take a more favorable view of their countries' interests, but so far without avail.

As an indication of the seriousness, a further meeting of Cabinet has been called for to-morrow morning, when the discussion of the matter will be resumed.

FULL SIGNIFICANCE COMES TO LONDONERS

London, August 1.—Pleasure-loving Londoners, issuing by thousands from the theatres to-night, were confronted by huge newspaper placards announcing that Germany had declared war on Russia. For the first time the full significance of the fate overhanging Europe appeared to strike the ordinary citizen with full force, and he began to ask himself what part England was to play in the great drama or tragedy.

Leading business men for days had been in a state of utmost apprehension over the course events were taking, and saw themselves face to face with great losses—perhaps ruin—but the customary life in the great city had gone on, undisturbed by the echoes of war which seemed far away.

People stopped on the sidewalks in anxious groups discussing the unexpected news, but there were no unusual demonstrations.

FEHMARN BELL CROWDED WITH GERMAN WARSHIPS

Copenhagen, August 1.—The Fehmarn Bell is crowded with German Dreadnoughts and other big warships, accompanied by transports. Several Russian vessels also have been observed in that vicinity.

Nearly all the steamship lines between Germany and Denmark have stopped their boats.

The large military force concentrated on Zeeland, the largest and most important of the Danish islands and containing the capital, was increased tonight by 20,000 men for the protection of Copenhagen.

The Danish Parliament met to-night in extraordinary session to pass legislation necessitated by the situation.

German Consulate Closed.

Cape Town, Union of South Africa, August 1.—The German consul-general, with his entire staff, left to-day on the steamer Saxon. The offices of the consulate-general have been closed.

DIPLOMATIC EVENTS ARE MOVING SWIFTLY

Germany's Reply to France Results in Immediate Order for Mobilization of Troops.

Paris, August 1.—Diplomatic events since yesterday afternoon are as follows:

Baron von Schoen, German ambassador to France, formally notified the French Premier, Rene Viviani, yesterday evening that Germany had addressed an ultimatum to Russia, desiring to know by 2 o'clock to-day whether Russia would discontinue mobilization.

Baron von Schoen was directed by his government to ask what were the intentions of France, should Russia's reply to Germany be a refusal to demobilize.

The German government fixed "before 1 P. M. to-day" as the period within which France must answer. Baron von Schoen called at 11:40 A. M. to receive France's reply, and was asked by Premier Viviani if Germany could not yet do something to avert war.

The baron promised to communicate with Berlin and return to the French Foreign Office at 4 P. M., which he did.

The German reply, whatever it was, was submitted to the French Cabinet council, which almost immediately ordered a general mobilization of the French army.

The date of the mobilization was set for to-morrow.

MINERS CONDEMN WAR.

Will Not Work on Holiday to Supply Government With Coal.

Cardiff, Wales, August 1.—The executive council of the South Wales Miners' Federation to-day refused to accede to the suggestion of the British Admiralty that the miners in the collieries supplying vessels of the navy should work on Tuesday and Wednesday next, which had been arranged as miners' holidays. The council took the ground that it was not necessary for defensive purposes for the miners to work, and they declined to encourage British intervention in a European conflict.

The members of the council suggested that this was an opportune moment for the miners of Europe to force upon the governments their views condemnatory of war, and urged the calling of a convention of miners of all nations with this object in view.

LONDON OFFERS ONLY CHANCE TO FOREIGNERS

London, August 1.—London is filling up with foreigners, who have been forced by war developments to forego Continental tours and leave foreign places. England affords them virtually their only chance of reaching home. Inability to obtain money, owing to the fact that express company and bank checks cannot be converted into currency except at the highest discount rates, is another incentive to leave Europe.

Some of the early arrivals from Paris here obtained berths on steamers sailing for American ports, but the majority swelled the crowds already filling the hotels. Checks non-negotiable in Europe were almost as useless here. Regular patrons were forced to sign bills, for no currency could be given in change for checks or notes.

Prominent American residents here to-day organized a mission to assist compatriots stranded through paralysis of banking facilities. They will send men to the Continent with money to help Americans reach home, if the powers will admit the agents.

DOMINION GOVERNMENTS OFFERS ITS ASSISTANCE

Ottawa, Ont., August 1.—While the war spirit grew throughout Canada and offers for foreign service poured in from commandants of militia forces, the Dominion government to-day cabled a formal offer of military contingents to England.

Premier Borden, who presided over an emergency session of the cabinet, told his associates the Duke of Connaught was hurrying back from the West to give his special attention to the crisis expected to develop at Ottawa.

If transportation can be arranged, 20,000 infantry, artillery and cavalry can be sent forward.

First Official Word of War.

Paris, August 1.—Notices have just been issued giving warning of postal delay during "the duration of war." This is the first official use of the word "war."

ITALY ESTABLISHES STRICT CENSORSHIP

Government Is Watching Closely All Dispatches Sent to Places Abroad. Queen Greatly Affected.

Rome, August 1.—A strict censorship has been established by Italy over dispatches to places abroad.

King Victor Emmanuel is keeping in close touch with events, and is said to be in frequent direct communication with other European rulers, especially the German Emperor.

The Queen is greatly affected by the fact that her relatives in Servia and Montenegro are again implicated in a war.

The Pope is said to have made great efforts to prevent the war, as since the recent concordat between the Vatican and Servia, his feelings are very friendly toward that country. The signature of the concordat is said in some quarters to have been one of the causes of the Austrian resentment against Servia. Speaking on the subject to the Austrian ambassador, the Pontiff informed him that he considered the Austrian attitude toward the Servian concordat unfair, and added that he must "protect his children wherever they are."

Many in Rome are withdrawing their money from the banks, owing to fear of a General European conflict.

The Italian government is prepared to meet any eventuality. About 500,000 soldiers are under arms, including those who can be withdrawn from Tripoli and other places. Just before the Austro-Servian outbreak, 100,000 reservists had been called to the colors.

All the fortifications along the eastern frontier have been put into a state of war, while the various squadrons of the fleet have assembled at their naval stations.

AUSTRIANS DEMAND THEY BE SENT HOME TO FIGHT

New York, August 1.—Police to-night are on duty at the Austro-Hungarian consulate following the storming this afternoon of the building by a crowd of more than 1,000 patriotic subjects of Emperor Franz Joseph, demanding to be sent home to fight. The consulate has received a cablegram calling for the mobilization of eight army corps. This is in effect an order to all reservists to report for duty.

Acting Consul-General Winter said to-night that he had been unable so far to arrange for transportation of the men, but expected to do so within a few days.

Austrian women are flocking to the consulate asking to be drafted as nurses and sent to the seat of war.

REPORTED THAT FRANCE HAS DECLARED WAR

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, August 2.—The New York Sun this morning publishes a dispatch from its London correspondent to the effect that a Central News telegram received in London late last night announced that Germany had declared war on France. No confirmation of this report has been received in New York from any source.

HOW FOREIGNERS MAY LEAVE FRANCE

Americans and British Subjects Permitted to Remain, Except on Eastern Frontier or Near Fortresses.

Paris, August 1.—Foreigners may leave Paris or France before the end of the first day of mobilization by train, but not by automobile. Those desiring to leave France may do so by certain trains, the time tables of which are posted, or by sea.

American citizens or British subjects may remain in France, except on the eastern frontier and near certain fortresses, provided they obtain a special permit.

No foreigner may leave France after the first day of mobilization without a passport. American, English and other foreigners may remain in Paris by obtaining a special police permit. Austrians and Germans will be taken to special refuge depots in western France. Later they will be allowed to leave by a neutral frontier.

Any person breaking these rules will be arrested.

Suggestions were cabled to Washington to-day that the United States send transports to French ports to take away Americans who can find no means of transportation.

Hundreds of American women tourists are greatly embarrassed through inability to obtain money on letters of credit or checks.

Two of the largest and most luxurious hotels in Paris will close tomorrow. The patrons, largely Americans, must find other quarters.

AMERICANS SUGGEST AID FROM THEIR GOVERNMENT

New York, August 1.—Cablegrams from Americans abroad, received tonight by the Associated Press, suggest action by the American government to assist them in returning home. One from Howard Carroll, New York author and business man, dated Dover and sent in behalf of himself and other American tourists stranded there, proposes that the United States arrange a truce of from six to eight weeks for sailings from various European ports to America. The message, after reciting the plight of the tourists because of the paralysis of the trans-Atlantic passenger service, concludes as follows:

"Unless transportation is secured incalculable hardship will be imposed upon an army of innocent people, whose only fault is that they have visited Europe as usual to spend countless sums of money."

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS STILL DELIBERATING

Paris, August 2.—It appears as if the deliberations of the Council of Ministers summoned by President Poincare will last throughout the night. At 2 o'clock this morning there was no sign of an end to the session.

The news that Germany had declared war against Russia was communicated to acting Premier Viviani by the Russian ambassador M. Iswolsky last night.

Tennis Player Must Report.

Pittsburgh, Pa., August 1.—Lieutenant Otto Froitsheim, a member of the international German Davis cup team, has been ordered by the German government to report to his regiment immediately.

AMERICAN TOURISTS TRY TO BOOK PASSAGE

Flock to Headquarters of Transatlantic Companies in Frantic Effort to Get Home.

HIGH PREMIUMS FOR TICKETS

Cunard, White Star and Other British and Dutch Lines Do an Immense Business — Ambassador Page Goes Back to Rome.

London, August 1.—American tourists in England entirely gave up their sightseeing trips to-day, and flocked to headquarters of the transatlantic steamship companies to try to book passage home. Their one and only object appeared to be to get home as soon as possible.

The Cunard, the White Star and other British and Dutch lines did an immense business, accepting many passengers who had intended to sail on Hamburg-American liners, all of which had been definitely withdrawn from the service. The withdrawal of La Provence, of the French Transatlantic Line, also provided many customers.

Many passengers paid high premiums for tickets to those who had them, but preferred taking the profit in the hope of getting home later at a lower rate.

The Hamburg-American and other German companies have ordered their vessels in all parts of the world to seek neutral ports, and, if the crisis continues, shipping soon will be entirely dislocated.

Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, who had booked on the Imperator, decided to-day to return to Rome, in view of the critical situation.

DISCONTINUES ISSUANCE OF LETTERS OF CREDIT

New York, August 1.—Determination of American bankers to prevent exportation of more gold to Europe may make it extremely difficult for the 300,000 Americans abroad to get cash for their immediate wants.

Express companies, members of the American Bankers' Association and representatives of foreign banks here, announced to-day they had discontinued the issuance of letters of credit or the sale of travelers' checks, because, it was said, it was impossible to buy foreign exchange to cover them.

The express companies and banks announced that every effort would be made to insure payment on all outstanding checks.

Blockaded at Lisbon.

Lisbon, August 1.—Two German liners and a number of other foreign vessels are blockaded in the harbor.

Fighting Strength of Seven Nations Now Arming for Terrific Conflict

Country.	Peace Strength.	Reserves.	War Strength.	Total of Others For War—Unorganized.
Germany	870,000	1,430,000	5,200,000	1,000,000
Russia	1,290,000	3,300,000	5,500,000	5,200,000
France	720,000	3,280,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Austria	390,000	1,610,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Servia	32,000	329,000	361,000	150,000
England	251,500	176,500	730,000	2,000,000
Italy	250,000	950,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total	3,806,500	14,374,500	18,091,000	13,550,000

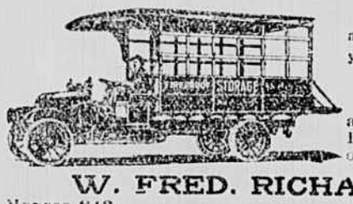
Seven Yards, Covering Seven Acres.

Richmond Lumber Yards

LUMBER AND MILLWORK.

Woodward & Son., 4th and Stockton Sts.

WHY WORRY ABOUT MOVING?



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Wash Dresses

½ Price

Styles

Long Tunics, Double Tier Ruffle styles, Bustle Models, Draped Effects,

$1.98

Materials

White Voiles, Flowered Crepes, Striped Voiles, Ratine Stripe, Striped and White Lingeries.

Styles

Lace Trimmed Medici Collars, Combination Lace Trimmed Kimono Sleeves set in Tailored Waist effects,

$2.98

Materials

Flowered Voiles, Boutonne, Fancy Crepes, White Lingerie, Embroidered Voile, Novelty Fabrics.