

# WAR INEVITABLE; ARMIES ASSEMBLE

## SERVIANS RESIST AUSTRIAN ADVANCE

**SMALL FORCE LEFT TO IMPEDE  
ADVANCE OF INVADERS IN-  
FLICT GREAT LOSS.**

**SEVERAL HUNDRED ARE  
KILLED IN DAY'S FIGHTING**

**Ancient Fortress of Belgrade Reduced  
by Austrian Fire but Little Damage  
is Sustained in Other Parts of Ser-  
bian Capital—Artillery Duel in Pro-  
gress South of Belgrade.**

London, July 30.—A bulletin re-  
ceived by the Serbian legation  
says the Austrians, attempting to  
cross the Danube, twenty miles  
east of Belgrade, were repulsed by  
the Serbians, and that a big artill-  
ery engagement is in progress.  
Another message, received by the  
Serbian legation, says the Serbian  
troops successfully resisted the  
Austrian advance at Losnitsa, to  
the west of Belgrade.

London, July 30.—Unconfirmed  
reports reached here from Bel-  
grade that the Serbians had been de-  
feated by the Austrians at Fotecha, in Bos-  
nia, losing 800 men, while the Aus-  
trian casualties numbered 200.  
Fotecha is far within the boundaries  
of Bosnia, and thus on Austrian  
territory. Another unconfirmed re-  
port says the Austrian troops at-  
tacked the Montenegrins on Mount  
Lovchen.

Riga, Russia, July 30.—Martial law  
was proclaimed today over Bel-  
gora, in the mouth of the Dvina  
river, and its vicinity. Steamers  
have to obtain special permission  
to pass in and out. The field of sub-  
marine mines outside the entrance  
to the harbor is to be completed  
today.

London, July 30.—A newspaper dis-  
patch from Rome says sharp resis-  
tance is being offered to the Austrian  
advance from the northwest by small  
detachments of Serbian troops left to  
impede their progress. The news comes  
from Nish, Serbia, by way of Saloniki.  
The Austro-Hungarian invaders fol-  
lowed the valley of the river Morava  
and first encountered a body of Ser-  
bian troops at Semendria on the Ser-  
bian side of the Danube. The Serbians  
held their ground until nightfall and  
then retired. Both Austrians and Ser-  
bians sustained heavy losses, several  
hundred soldiers being killed.

**Austrians Lose Heavily.**  
On the western side of Serbia an  
Austrian column came into contact  
with a Serbian force at Los Nitsa,  
which put up a stubborn defense and  
held the fort there until dark, inflicting  
heavy losses on the Austrians.

The southern Austrian column in  
Bosnia remained stationary today  
awaiting the movement of the Mont-  
negrin troops.

**Fortress of Belgrade Reduced.**  
The ancient fortress of Belgrade was  
reduced by the Austrian artillery,  
which, however, caused only light  
damage to other parts of the Serbian  
capital. The British legation was  
struck by an Austrian shell. Serbian  
sharpshooters greatly harassed the Aus-  
trian artillerymen during the bombard-  
ment.

**Invading Army of 500,000.**  
The Austro-Hungarian force invading  
Serbia totals 500,000 men, accord-  
ing to a newspaper dispatch from  
Rome.

Of these, 150,000 are operating from  
Semlin, opposite Belgrade, the Serbian  
capital; 100,000 from Svrnoki, on the  
river Brina, in Bosnia; 150,000 from  
Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia; and  
100,000 from Milanovatz, on the Dan-  
ube, in the eastern part of Serbia.

**Artillery Duel in Progress.**  
Nish, Serbia, July 30.—The invading  
Austrian troops advanced today some  
twenty miles to the southward of Bel-  
grade and an artillery duel was in pro-  
gress this morning near Kiczeny and  
Semendria.

**Fighting is Reported.**  
Athens, July 30.—The Serbian del-  
egation has received the following tele-  
gram from Nish, dated July 29:  
"During the night Belgrade was  
bombarded. Shells fell in various quar-  
ters of the town, causing great dam-  
age. Several fell on the Franco-Serbian  
and Andrejitch banks. M. Andrejitch,  
of the banking firm, was wounded.  
Both banks have lodged a protest at  
the German legation."

"An artillery duel is proceeding at  
Vichnitsa, about three and a half miles  
down the river from Belgrade."

## Day's Developments in International Crisis

Diplomatists of Europe fail in efforts to  
preserve peace and declare war is  
only a question of time.

Russian czar declares "the die is cast,"  
and intimates that his armies may be  
pitted against that of Austria, in de-  
fense of Serbia.

Serbian resist advance of Austrian  
troops, small detachments inflicting  
heavy loss on invaders.

Ancient fortress of Belgrade reduced by  
Austrian fire, but other parts of city  
little damaged by assault.

British legation at Belgrade is struck  
by Austrian shell during bombard-  
ment.

Germany declares Russia has forced  
defensive action and mobilization of  
imperial army is begun.

Warlike preparations being made at  
British barracks in various parts of  
the world.

In case of general European war par-  
ticipation of Japan as ally of Great  
Britain is possible.

Emperor Nicholas may take supreme  
command of Russian forces in the  
field.

Warlike again take sharp upward  
advance because of expected clear-  
ings of powers. May option sells up to \$1.03.

Austrian invading army moving Serbia  
said to now number 500,000 men.

Belgium mobilizes 100,000 men to pro-  
tect frontier.

**PARIS RIOTERS BATTLE POLICE.**  
Anti-War Meeting Is Stormed and  
Hundreds Are Arrested.

Paris, July 30.—Notwithstanding the  
order of the government prohibiting an  
anti-war meeting last night called by  
the revolutionary labor organization,  
thousands of working men assembled  
and tried to rush the cordons of police  
in order to enter the meeting place.

Force scuffles ensued and 250 of the  
rioters were arrested.

At the French foreign office a pes-  
simistic view of the general war situa-  
tion prevailed. Officials think the only  
hope of averting war is that Austria-  
Hungary recognize the determination  
and unity of views of Russia, Great  
Britain, and France and that it modify  
its attitude toward Serbia.

**Russia Must Aid Serbia.**  
Officials argued that Russia could not  
allow the occupation of Serbian terri-  
tory as that would be the beginning of  
the reduction of the small Balkan  
states, geographically close to Russia,  
to the position of vassals of the Ger-  
manic powers and the same would ap-  
ply to Russia permitted a punitive ex-  
pedition.

It was pointed out that in this case  
Serbia and the other states of south-  
eastern Europe would be one by one  
falling into the Teutonic system.

However, it was contended that there  
was still a chance that Germany might  
devise a solution acceptable to all the  
powers.

**France Plans For War.**  
France continues quietly to prepare  
for war. The troops of the active army  
are gradually concentrating near the  
frontier.

A military guard has been placed in  
the great flour mills at Corbeil, near  
Paris, which in the event of war would  
be taken over by the army.

The bakers in Paris are laying in  
large stocks of flour and other neces-  
saries, to prevent all possibility of  
famine in the capital, started forming  
a reserve store of 15,000 tons of flour.

**Cheers For Poincare.**  
President Poincare's return to Paris  
from his visit to Russia was made the  
opportunity for a manifestation of pa-  
triotic feeling by some thousands of  
young men belonging to the League of  
Patriots.

The army, the president, and the  
French republic were all cheered en-  
thusiastically by the people.

**Cabinet to Meet Daily.**  
Paris, July 30.—President Poincare  
presided over the meeting of the  
French cabinet this morning at which  
the European war situation exclusively  
was considered. The cabinet is to hold  
daily councils while the international  
crisis lasts.

**WAR MEANS HIGH PRICES.**  
American Crops Must Replace Aban-  
doned Danube Fields.

Chicago, July 30.—America has  
everywhere a feeling of gloom and  
if continental Europe is plunged into  
a prolonged war.

This was the consensus of opinion  
expressed yesterday by Chicago's man-  
ufacturers. The first great effect will  
be an advance in the price of food-  
stuffs. Austria-Hungary and Serbia  
are both agricultural countries, and  
their crops will be destroyed. The  
bumper crops in the United States will  
place this country in a position to sup-  
ply a large part of the demand, but  
with the various European nations  
bidding the prices will take an immedi-  
ate jump. South American crops have  
been unsuccessful and, therefore, the  
countries to the south will not com-  
pete seriously with American pro-  
ducers.

**Battles Take Harvesters.**  
Should Russia and Germany become  
involved in the conflict, the agricul-  
tural situation abroad will be still more  
serious. The calling of the peasants  
and farmers to the battlefield will in-  
terfere with the harvests.

The American brokers and specula-  
tors, as well as the farmers, will ben-  
efit at first, but this will be more than  
counterbalanced by a general increase  
in prices of the necessities of life, the  
burden of which will be borne by the  
consumer.

The general effect of a war of short  
duration and of small scope will be to  
stimulate business, but this, in the  
opinion of many, will be followed by a  
depression. It is pointed out by some  
that the depression thru which the  
United States has been passing of late  
is partly due to the drain made on the  
money markets of Europe by the Bal-  
kan war.

## HOPE OF AVERTING WAR IS DISPELLED

**EUROPEAN STATESMEN AND  
RULERS AGREED THAT PEACE  
EFFORTS ARE FUTILE.**

**MONARCHS TURN TO  
TASK OF MOBILIZATION**

**Sid Edward Grey Is Pessimistic in  
Speaking of Crisis Before Commons  
—All Proposals Fail, and England  
Calls on Germany For Suggestions—  
Premier Asquith Sees War Near.**

The gravity of the international  
situation was recognized in all  
European capitals today.

Premier Asquith and Sir Edward  
Grey called on all parties in the  
British Isles to join in efforts to  
avert the immeasurable calamity  
of an extension of hostilities to  
other countries.

The German emperor conferred  
at length with the imperial chan-  
cellor, the ministers of war and  
marine, and later reserve officers  
received orders to mobilize.

Russia proceeded with her mobil-  
ization of a large number of  
troops.

President Poincare and the  
French cabinet decided to meet  
daily. The French defensive forces  
took extensive precautionary  
measures.

Austrian invaders and Serbian  
troops came into contact on Ser-  
bian territory, and hundreds of  
casualties are said to have re-  
sulted.

The whereabouts of the main  
British fleet is unknown since its  
departure yesterday from Port-  
land under sealed orders.

The German battle squadrons are  
concentrated at Kiel and Wilhelm-  
haven.

The French fleet have taken  
steps to prepare for eventualities.  
Japan is said to have declared its  
readiness to join its ally, Great  
Britain.

In outlying British colonies the  
troops have been prepared for in-  
stant service.

A German gunboat hurriedly left  
Capetown today and went to sea.  
The German and British fleets in  
the far east have been con-  
centrated at their chief stations.

All foreign students were ordered  
to leave Germany promptly.

Stock markets everywhere in  
Europe have virtually ceased op-  
erations and the leading banking  
institutions have taken measures  
to preserve their stocks of gold.

London, July 30.—While Austrian in-  
vaders and Serbian troops were fight-  
ing the opening stages of their war  
on Serbian territory today, European  
statesmen and rulers were engaged in  
what they regarded as the almost  
hopeless task of trying to avert a gen-  
eral clash of the millions composing  
the armies of the great European  
powers.

Sir Edward Grey, a central figure in  
the controversy, owing to his strong  
effort to keep the powers of the triple  
alliance and the triple entente from  
flying at each other's throats was not  
able to give any cheering news when  
he spoke about the crisis to the mem-  
bers of the house of commons.

**Foreign Secretary Less Hopeful.**  
The British foreign secretary said:  
"I regret that I can not say the situa-  
tion is less grave than it was yester-  
day. The outstanding facts are  
much the same. Austria-Hungary has  
begun her war against Serbia, and  
Russia has ordered a partial mobiliza-  
tion of her troops. This has not hith-  
erto led to corresponding steps being  
taken by the powers, so far as our in-  
formation goes."

"We continue to preserve the European  
peace, and for this purpose we are  
keeping in close touch with the other  
powers. In thus keeping in touch we  
have, I am glad to say, had no diffi-  
culty so far with the other powers,  
altho it has not been possible for those  
powers to join in diplomatic action as  
was proposed on Monday last."

**Situation Almost Unparalleled.**  
Premier Asquith also spoke of the  
extreme gravity of the situation. When  
announcing to the house of commons  
the postponement of the second read-  
ing of the bill to amend the Irish home  
rule bill, he said:  
"We meet today under conditions of  
gravity which are almost unparalleled  
in the experience of any one of us."  
The issues of peace and war are  
hanging in the balance, and with us  
is the risk of a catastrophe of which

it is impossible to measure either the  
dimensions or the effects.

In these circumstances it is of vital  
importance in the interests of the  
whole world that this country, which  
has no interests of its own directly  
at stake, should present a united front,  
and be able to speak and to act with  
authority as an undivided nation.

**Other Matters Laid Aside.**  
"If we were to proceed today with  
the amending bill we should inevitably  
—unless the debate were conducted in  
an artificial tone—be involved in acute  
controversies in regard to domestic  
difficulties, whose importance to our-  
selves none is disposed to belittle."  
"I need not say more than that such  
a use of our time at such a moment  
may have an injurious and lastingly  
inflexible effect on the international  
situation."

"Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the op-  
position, shares to the full the views  
I have expressed. We therefore pro-  
pose to postpone for the present the  
second reading of the amending bill  
in the hope that the postponement of  
this discussion the patriotism of all parties  
will contribute to what lies in  
our power, not to avert, to at least  
circumscribe—the calamity, which  
threatens the whole world for Peace."

Mr. Asquith's references to all parties  
rallying to the support of the govern-  
ment were heartily cheered by all the  
members.

The British foreign office, whose  
aggression of a conference of the am-  
bassadors in London of the great  
powers, failed to meet with the ap-  
proval of Germany and Austria, has  
now invited Germany to suggest some  
diplomatic way out of the difficulty,  
which will meet the approval of Aus-  
tria-Hungary and a reply is expected  
at any moment.

All foreign pupils at the big "Ger-  
man schools were informed yesterday  
that they must leave Germany im-  
mediately.

The special army reservists called to  
the colors today comprised electricians,  
military engineers and mine layers.

The British admiralty also required  
the big Welsh coal owners to retain  
their stocks of fuel.

Several sections of the British special  
defense board were called to duty on  
the east and south coasts to relieve the  
guards in guarding bridges and rail-  
road sidings and manning the coast  
defenses.

**LONDON IS PESSIMISTIC.**  
Failure of Negotiations Between Rus-  
sians and Austrians Fearful.

London, July 30.—The events of the  
past twenty-four hours brought no re-  
lief to the suspense nor any diplomatic  
achievements to restrict the Austro-  
Serbian war to those two nations.

The feeling thruout England and the  
continent is feeling as reflected by re-  
ports to the London papers is distinct-  
ly more anxious than yesterday.

Two events have made for pessimism.  
Direct negotiations between Russia  
and Austria, which gave the other  
governments hope of a compromise,  
have failed and are ended.

Russian feeling against the Austro-  
Serbian front four army corps in each  
of four districts, consisting of 1,250-  
000 men. Russia's resolution to stand  
by Serbia appears to be fixed.

**Diplomats Still Hopeful.**  
The diplomatic representative have  
not yet despaired. All say there is  
hope and they believe on the fact  
that Germany, France, Great Brit-  
ain, and Italy—the last two named  
most of all—do not want war and do  
not think the Austro-Serbian quarrel  
important enough to justify it.

St. Petersburg messages say that  
Russia asked Austria for a direct ex-  
change of views and that Austria re-  
fused this offer. The refusal appears  
to have been to extend the much dis-  
cussed negotiations, which were con-  
sidered in the chancelleries as the  
principal known basis for optimism.

**Fresh Peace Proposals.**  
Sir Edward Grey, the British secre-  
tary for foreign affairs, to whom all  
look as the foremost conciliator of  
Europe, is attempting, it is be-  
lieved, to frame fresh proposals for  
a settlement.

The diplomatic world of London  
clings to the belief that a means can be  
found whereby Austria may satisfy  
Russia that it can attain its ends with-  
out recourse to measures which the  
Russian government and Russian pub-  
lic opinion can not accept.

There is the greatest anxiety as to  
whether Russian mobilization will be  
confined to the Austrian boundary or  
be proceeding secretly against Germany,  
but between mobilization and war  
there is a gap which the two nations  
bridged in 1909 and may again.

**VIENNA WANTS WAR.**  
Enthusiasm Runs Wild as Prospects  
of Terrible Conflict Near Reality.

Vienna, July 30.—The war spirit is  
hourly increasing. The streets last  
night were so crowded with persons  
singing and hurrahing that traffic in  
the leading thoroughfares was almost  
brought to a standstill.

A dispatch to a Vienna paper says  
that three of the Danube monitors  
being shelled Belgrade early in the  
morning, after the bridge across the  
Save had been destroyed by the Ser-  
bians. The shells wrought havoc in  
the exposed part of the city, damag-  
ing the king's palace, the fortification  
works, the barracks and other build-  
ings. This dispatch says that the Ser-  
bians did not return the fire.

Emperor Francis Joseph will re-  
turn to Vienna from Ischl today and  
may then go to Budapest to be near-  
er the scene of action. Popular enthu-  
siasm is growing since the emperor's  
manifesto has been held all over the  
country. Runs on the savings banks  
are diminishing.

Under a new law, which has come  
into effect in Greece, the railway men  
have been deprived of the right to  
strike.

## MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN ARMY BEGUN

**ORDERS ISSUED TO RESERVE OF-  
FICERS OF THE GUARDS'  
ARMY CORPS.**

**FOREIGN OFFICE VIEWS  
SITUATION AS CRITICAL**

**Mobilization of Russian Army Prior to  
Invasion of Serbia by Austria Taken  
as Proof of Czar's Intent to Back  
Serbia—Secret War Moves in France  
Forces Germany to Act.**

Berlin, July 30.—The reserve of-  
ficers of the guards' army corps,  
whose headquarters are in Berlin,  
today received orders to mobilize.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The of-  
ficial agency here today publishes  
a dispatch from Tokio quoting a  
newspaper there as expressing the  
view that in case of a general  
European war the participation of  
Japan, the ally of Great Britain,  
is possible.

Berlin, July 30.—State railway  
employees, armed with carbines  
and ball cartridges were placed on  
duty today at all the railway  
switches and culverts thruout Ger-  
many.

The Hague, July 30.—Holland to-  
day called all the army reserves,  
frontier guards, and coast guards  
to the colors.

Berlin, July 30.—A note dis-  
patched by the German government  
to St. Petersburg this morning  
gives Russia twenty-four hours to  
explain her intentions as to mobiliza-  
tion.

In diplomatic quarters here it was  
said that the note to Russia asked  
three questions—the object of the  
mobilization, whether it was di-  
rected against Austria-Hungary,  
and whether Russia was willing to order  
the stoppage of the mobilization.

In the meantime all preparatory  
orders for a mobilization of the  
German army were issued.

All the officers were recalled and  
no leave is to be granted. The rail-  
road battalions have been given  
special orders.

Grand Duke Ernest, of Hesse,  
brother of Emperor Elizabeth Feo-  
dorovna, of Russia, was sent by  
Emperor William, to St. Petersburg  
today, in the last endeavor to ar-  
range peace.

London, July 30.—An Exchange  
Telegraph Company's dispatch  
from St. Petersburg says that Ser-  
gius Sazonoff, Russian foreign  
minister, has replied to the Ger-  
man note, stating that the mobiliza-  
tion of the Russian army was  
only partial, and could not be  
stopped.

Berlin, July 30.—Maj. Gen. Erich von  
Falkenhayn, German minister of war,  
and Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von  
Moltke, chief of the German general  
staff, had a long conference today with  
Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the im-  
perial chancellor, Prince Henry, of  
Prussia, the emperor's brother, and  
several of the imperial ministers who  
were assembled at the chancellor's palace.

Tumors were current afterward that  
the first German army corps, with  
headquarters at Koenigsberg, had been  
mobilized, and that call had been is-  
sued for a session of the federal coun-  
cil, which is composed of representa-  
tives of Germany.

**Germany Forced to Act.**  
Representative officials at the foreign  
office declared that the situation had  
grown worse today instead of better.  
They pointed out that the mobilization  
of the Russian army at a time when  
Austria-Hungary had not moved a  
man toward the Russian frontier could  
only be interpreted in one way, and  
that was that Russia was determined  
to support Serbia.

It was added that France also was  
known to be making secret military  
preparations, and that altho Germany  
had not yet mobilized, it was question-  
able whether she could remain inac-  
tive much longer, in face of the mili-  
tary preparations on her borders.

**Reserves Receive Orders.**  
Preliminary instructions were sent  
today by the German war department  
to all officers and soldiers of the re-  
serves to hold themselves in readiness  
to join the colors.

The officers of the regular army had  
received instructions yesterday to hold  
themselves in readiness for the mobi-  
lization of their units.

At the German foreign office it was  
stated that efforts toward the main-

## T.-R. BULLETIN NEWS OF THE DAY

**The Weather.**  
Sun rises July 31 at 4:51, sets at 7:20  
Iowa—Unsettled weather tonight and  
Friday; probably local showers.  
Warmer in east and central portions to-  
night, and in east portion Friday.

**PAGE ONE.**  
Telegraphic News:  
War of European Powers Can Not  
Be Averted.  
All Peace Proposals Prove Futile.  
Mobilization of German Army Is  
Begun.  
Serbians Resist Advance of Austrian  
Troops.  
Fortress of Belgrade Reduced by Aus-  
trian Fire.  
Wheat Jumps Higher as War Cloud  
Breaks.  
Advance of 7 Cents Scored in First  
Minute of Trading.  
PAGES TWO, THREE AND FOUR.

**Iowa News:**  
Czar Says Die is Cast; War Certain.  
Rob Stage Coach; Iowans Are Vic-  
tims.  
Iowa Woman Killed by Insane Man.  
Predicts Month of Drouth.  
Dubuque Pioneer Old Enough to Re-  
tire.  
Sues Railroad for \$1000,000.  
Puzzling Problems For Commissioner  
Garst.

**PAGE FIVE.**  
Story and General:  
Wallfording in His Prime.  
Federal Loans to Farmers Proposed.  
PAGE SIX.

**Editorial:**  
Non-Partisan democrats.  
Non Profit in War.  
Women and Allied Literature.  
Times of the Times.  
Iowa Opinion and Notes.  
Farm Column.

**PAGES SEVEN, EIGHT, TEN,  
ELEVEN.**  
City News:  
Dr. Fleming to Retire From Ministry.  
Forty-one Years in Upper Iowa Con-  
ference.  
Shipton Withdraws Candidacy.  
Democrats to Seek New Candidate.  
Ansons Meet Usual Daily Defeat.  
Mrs. Sarah Cowgill, Pioneer, Dead.  
Ferguson Young People in Double  
Wedding.  
General and Brief City News.

**PAGE TWELVE.**  
Markets and General:  
Incessant Warfare—Reports Boost  
Wheat Skyward.  
Oats and Corn Also Bullishly Affected.

tenance of peace were still in progress  
and that Germany had not yet ordered  
the mobilization of her forces.

**Francis Joseph Leaves For Vienna.**  
Ischl, Austria, July 30.—Emperor  
Francis Joseph left here today for  
Vienna amid scenes of the wildest en-  
thusiasm. A great crowd gathered at  
the station and cheered the aged mon-  
arch again and again. Archduke  
Charles, the heir to the throne, ac-  
companied his majesty.

**BRITISH FORCES PREPARED.**  
Maltese Garrison Making Active Pre-  
parations For War.

Valletta, Malta, July 30.—Incessant  
preparations proceeded among the large  
British garrison and also among the  
vessels of the British fleet here thruout  
the night. All leaves for officers and  
men have been stopped.

The authorities issued orders for a  
precautionary stage of mobilization,  
and as a consequence great activity was  
apparent in the dock yards.

**DESERT BRITISH GUNBOATS**  
Preparations Made to Meet Possible  
German Attack.

Hankow, China, July 30.—The British  
gunboats, Snipe, Woodcock and Elnish,  
of the British-China squadron, were  
deserted by order of the admiralty to-  
day. The crews removed to the British  
ships and the gunboats were ordered to  
return to their posts in order to de-  
fend those important positions against  
a possible German attack.

The three gunboats were tied to the  
docks and only caretakers left in  
charge. The crews departed tonight  
for Shanghai, and later probably will  
go to Hong Kong.

**South African Maneuvers Halted.**  
Cape Town, Union of South Africa,  
July 30.—The maneuvers of the British  
imperial troops in South Africa were  
canceled today and the soldiers ordered  
to return to their posts in consequence  
of the critical situation in Europe. Special  
precautions have been taken for the  
protection of the ports and the naval  
station at Simonstown.

**Germany to Decide Issue.**  
Rome, July 30.—Official circles here  
appeared today to have abandoned all  
hope of the efficacy of mediation in the  
European conflict. It was stated that  
the moment had now come for Germany  
to show whether she wanted and still  
wants war, and it was argued that she  
alone could influence for peace.

**Cotton Market Demoralized.**  
New York, July 30.—The cotton  
market was demoralized today by the  
heaviest selling movement that has yet  
developed. Prices crashed from \$2 to  
\$2.50 per bale below previous highs.

Later in the afternoon another on-  
slaught carried prices farther down.  
Just before 2 o'clock October stood at a  
loss of 76 points, or almost \$4 a bale.

## WHEAT JUMPS HIGHER AS WAR CLOUD BREAKS

**ADVANCE OF 7 CENTS IN FIRST  
MINUTE OF TODAY'S  
TRADING.**