

## GENERAL CLASH SEEMS SURE; RUSSIAN FORCES OF WAR ARE MOBILIZING; MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY

### GREAT RAIL STRIKE SET FOR AUG. 7; ULTIMATUM ISSUED BY FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS

Official Order Will Be Put in Effect Unless Roads Accept Mediation Plan

### WILSON ALONE CAN AVERT BIG STRUGGLE

Will Meet Representatives of Ninety-Eight Companies and Men Tomorrow

Chicago, July 31.—The strike of the 55,000 firemen and engineers on the ninety-eight railroads west of Chicago is set for August 7, according to official announcement. It is declared the order will be put in effect unless the railroads accept a plan of settlement proposed by the federal board of mediation.

President Wilson alone can prevent a strike of the engineers and firemen on all railroads west of Chicago.

Mediation of the dispute has thus far failed and the president requested the general managers' committee and the representatives of the men to confer with him at the white house on Saturday. His invitation was accepted by both sides and those who have been carrying on negotiations here for a settlement off and on since last October left today for Washington.

If the president cannot persuade the employees to arbitrate—the railroads appealed to the federal board—a strike will be called Wednesday or Thursday, it is said. More than 55,000 firemen and engineers are involved directly and it is asserted, 100,000 others and wipers and other railway employes indirectly. About 97 per cent of the engine crews voted to strike when the ballot was taken recently. Their leaders declare that 75 per cent of them would obey the order to strike and that steam traffic west of Chicago would be paralyzed.

With the railroads facing the movement of the largest agricultural yield in years, a strike at this time would be unusually unfortunate, Mr. Hanner asserted, and the mediators asked the president to intervene.

**Critical Stage Reached in July.**  
The wage dispute between the engineers of the western railroads and their employers reached a critical stage July 16, 1914, when, having failed to come to an understanding, the union chiefs and the managers' committee suspended negotiations and the labor leaders informed the managers that notice of a strike would be served immediately.

The men's original demands had been presented Oct. 10, 1913 and negotiations had been going on about three months. Two days later, however, both sides agreed upon federal arbitration although the engineers previously had refused peremptorily to consider it on the ground that the roads had refused to be governed by former arbitration court decisions. Matters with the men had proceeded to the taking of a strike vote the result of which, announced July 14, showed that the men were almost unanimously in favor of backing their demands by a general walk-out.

Based on their demand on the increased cost of living, the men called for increases in pay and overtime allowances, which, they said, would just about cover the advance in the price of necessities in the past four years. In answer the roads declared the increases asked for would amount to \$3,000,000 a year or a fifty per cent advance in wages and could not be granted.

Ninety-eight railroads were affected by the demands. They included virtually every line in the United States west of Chicago and also the Illinois Central road. In Canada, every line west of Fort William, Ontario, was affected except the Grand Trunk Pacific. One hundred and forty thousand miles of roadway and 55,000 engineers,

### \$25,000,000 PACT UPHELD BY MR. BRYAN

Secretary of State Issues Formal Statement Defending Proposed Colombian Treaty

### LIABLE FOR DAMAGES

United States Not Relieved of Liability for Loss Suffered by Latin Republic

Washington, D. C., July 31.—A second formal statement in defense of the proposed Colombian treaty was issued last night by Secretary Bryan. Without mentioning Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan replied to arguments advanced by the former president in his attacks upon the administration's proposal to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 in settlement of claims growing out of the separation of a Panama and acquisition of the canal zone by the United States.

Reiterating his declaration that in considering the treaty it is not necessary to examine into the merits of the controversy over the action of the United States in 1903, the secretary urged that even if the United States in acquiring the canal zone was exercising a right of eminent domain, it was not relieved of liability for actual damages resulting to Colombia.

### MICHIGAN WILL GAIN MILLION THROUGH WAR

Lansing, Mich., July 31.—Authorities at the Michigan Agricultural College figure that the Austro-Servian war will fatten the pocketbooks of Michigan farmers by at least \$1,165,000. The money will come from the increased price offered for wheat as a result of the European outbreak.

Wheat for September delivery jumped 6 1/2 cents a bushel following the declaration of war between Austria and Serbia, and on an estimated Michigan production of 17,000,000 bushels this increase will net Michigan farmers approximately \$1,165,000. The boost in wheat, the college crop experts say, was due to the fact that the Austrian and Servian crops will be prevented from reaching the world market if the European war continues.

Just how much the war will affect other crops has not yet been calculated, but it has been stated that if a strike should happen to involve Russia and Germany also, a general increase in food prices will result.

### OBJECT TO DEPORTATION.

Washington, July 31.—Protest against deportation from Vera Cruz of Fred L. Boalt, author of the "law of flight" story, declared not substantiated by a naval board of inquiry, was today by Secretary of War Garrison made by Representatives Falconer and Bryan, of Washington, on behalf of Boalt's employers. Boalt is a resident of Washington.

### HENRY SPENCER IS HANGED.

Wheaton, July 31.—Henry Spencer, murderer of Mrs. Allison-Bexroat, was hanged today in the county jail. Five minutes after the drop fell he was pronounced dead.

firemen and hostlers drawing \$67,750,000 annual wages were affected. The men's committee was headed by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, and W. S. Carter, president of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen and engineers. A. W. Trenholm, general manager of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway, was chairman of the manager's committee.

### 10 Per Cent Raise in 1910.

The last general movement by the engineers for an increase in wages was in 1910 at which time they obtained an increase of about 10 per cent. Since then, they declare, the roads have greatly increased their revenues and facilities. Preparation of the men's case indicated that of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Every report of the roads to the federal body ap-

plied after the operation was performed.

### HOPE FOR PEACEABLE SOLUTION ABANDONED TODAY ON RECEIPT OF MOMENTOUS NEWS FROM RUSSIAN AND GERMAN CAPITALS

Martial Law in Germany Will Be Followed by Mobilization of Fighting Men; Exports of Food Stuffs, Autos, Petroleum and Other Articles Prohibited

### HOPE FOR PEACE IS GONE.

London, July 31.—It was officially announced here that "conversations" had been resumed between Russia and the Austro-Hungarian government.

The hope that the "conversations" might lead to a peaceable solution was grasped with desperation, but the news was offset by the proclamation of martial law in Germany, which was regarded as preliminary to a mobilization of the German forces of war.

Everybody seemed to settle down to await the news that the great European powers had decided to engage in a struggle for supremacy. There was nothing to give the public hope that a general war might be averted.

### MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY.

Berlin, July 31.—A decree proclaiming martial law and the prohibition of the publication of news of the movements of German troops and war material was issued today. The military authorities will take charge of affairs. The Kingdom of Bavaria is excluded from the operation of today's proclamation, and it will have to issue a similar decree if it desires to do so as it is an independent kingdom. Emperor William as king of Prussia signed today's proclamation.

The German foreign office gave assurances that no mobilization order will be issued in Germany today. The officials admitted, however, the situation was not improved.

### EXPORTS ARE PROHIBITED.

The German federal council, representing the rulers of the federated states of Germany, issued a decree prohibiting the exports of grain, flour, food stuffs, meats, animal products, automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, petroleum and coal oil. It is effective immediately.

The government ordered the confiscation of four newspapers which pointed an erroneous report that mobilization had been ordered.

Money is almost impossible to obtain, and a dozen brokerage firms are in difficulties.

The report that Grand Duke Ernest was proceeding to St. Petersburg was semi-officially denied. The duke is still at Wolfgarten castle.

### Austrians Held in Check.

London, July 31.—An Exchange Telegraph company dispatched from Nish, Serbia, via Saloniki, says that up till last night the Austrian invaders had not succeeded in forcing the pass held by Servian troops, the possession of which would give them access to the Morava river valley and thus open a direct road to Nish.

A dispatch from Nish to the Exchange Telegraph says fighting continued on the River Drina, both Austrians and Servians sustaining heavy losses. The Austrian divisions, after fighting fiercely all day, failed to force the defile leading to Plevlje and Priepolje.

The Austrian frontier guards today repelled a strong attack by Servians near Klotevatz, on the Bosnian frontier, without loss. The Servians lost one officer and twenty-two men.

**Battles Reported in Progress.**  
London, July 31.—With the exception of official reports from Vienna, given in the briefest form and thus far dealing with the bombardment of Belgrade and the capture of several Servian vessels on the Danube, little reliable news had been received in London last night concerning the course of hostilities.

Numerous reports are current that battles are in progress at various points, including one report from Milan that a heavy engagement is raging south of Belgrade, but, according to Servian official accounts, all attempts on the part of the Austrians to cross the river have been repulsed.

### 1,000,000 IN U. S. MAY GO TO FIGHT.

If general war is begun in Europe it is likely that at least 1,000,000 men will leave the United States and go back to their mother countries to aid in the fighting, according to estimates.

More than 2,000 Austrians and 5,000 Servians are now in New York or on their way there prepared to sail back to their home lands at once and take up arms. If a general call is sent out by the countries it is estimated that between 100,000 and 150,000 Austrians and Servians will take quick passage to the front.

The 1910 census shows that there were in the United States then more than 3,500,000 males over twenty-one who were born in Europe and it is figured that at least one-third of this number, if called upon, would return to their home lands and take up the battle.

### TRANSACTIONS IN SECURITIES COME TO HALT

New York Stock Exchange Closed Full Day for First Time Since 1873

### LONDON AND MANY OTHER MARKETS ALSO IDLE TODAY

New York, July 31.—The New York stock exchange was not open today. The Consolidated stock exchange closed shortly after it opened. The New York curb voted not to open. The coffee exchange was closed.

The governors of the New York stock exchange announced that all deliveries will be suspended until further notice. The metal exchange is closed until Tuesday.

With the suspension here, transactions in securities the world over came virtually to a halt. The decision to close was reached at a meeting of bankers at the office of the J. P. Morgan Co. It was the first time since 1873 that the stock exchange had closed for a full day. Similar action was taken in 1863 on the famous "Black Friday." The official announcement today said:

"The governing committee has decided the exchange will be closed until further notice."

Flower & Co., one of the oldest members of the New York stock exchange, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. No statement was made of assets or liabilities.

The suspension of Pell & Co., cotton, coffee and stock brokers, was announced on the floor of the cotton exchange.

**London Exchange Is Closed.**  
London, July 31.—The London stock exchange is closed until further notice. The stock exchange committee announced that settlements due August 13 had been postponed until August 27. Consols settlement due August 6th were put over until September. The chief reason of the unprecedented action was the fact that the system of credit had practically broken down.

The metal exchange was closed. The Bank of England has increased its discount rate to eight per cent.

**What Market Is Lower.**  
Chicago, July 31.—The wheat market as a whole opened 1 1/2 to 4% lower. Business for the most part was confined to necessities. After the down-

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### BULLETINS

WASHINGTON, JULY 31.—DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN LATE TODAY SAY THE OPINION IS GENERAL THAT AN EUROPEAN WAR IS CERTAIN. A REPORT SAYS THE BRITISH GARRISON AT GIBRALTAR HAS MOBILIZED.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 31.—AN IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION CALLING ALL ARMS AND RESERVISTS IN ST. PETERSBURG TO THE COLORS WAS PLACARDED TODAY.

Berlin, July 31.—Crown Prince Frederick William has been appointed to command the first division of the imperial guards army corps.

Paris, July 31.—The French transatlantic liner La Provence has been requisitioned by the government.

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

Brussels, July 31.—The Belgian government has been notified by Germany that all international trains into Germany have been suspended.

Barcelona, Spain, July 31.—Street manifestations in favor of Serbia were organized here, but were dispersed by the police.

Washington, July 31.—McAdoo, secretary of the treasury announced that his department will help as far as "it legitimately may" in New York or elsewhere during the present situation.

Paris, July 31.—Military movements on the German side of the frontier were very active today and French covering troops were sent to the outposts. The German patrol at one point actually crossed the frontier, probably owing to a mistake.

Vienna, July 31.—The tension in Vienna is greater than at any time since the start of the international crisis. Vienna is overflowing with people who have deserted the summer resorts and are hastening to their homes.

St. Petersburg, July 31.—The population of the capital was kept awake throughout the night. The streets resounded with the din of patriotic demonstrations. Special editions of the newspapers kept excitement at the boiling point. People of all classes flocked to the mobilization offices to register their names.

rumors of secret clauses greatly extending the scope of the convention and making it apply to hostilities conducted outside of the far east, but the existence of any such extra provisions is unknown to the state department.

**Canada Would Aid England.**  
Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—Canada is making preparations to aid England with regiments should the mother country become involved in the European conflict. An emergency meeting of the Canadian militia council was held here. Minister of Militia Hughes presided. It was learned last night that the meeting was called in consequence of messages from the war office to consider what steps should be taken to protect, if necessary, Quebec, Montreal and other cities on the St. Lawrence river and St. John and other Bay of Fundy points from raiding cruisers.

The defenses of Halifax are considered sufficient, but the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy ports will probably be shelled.

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