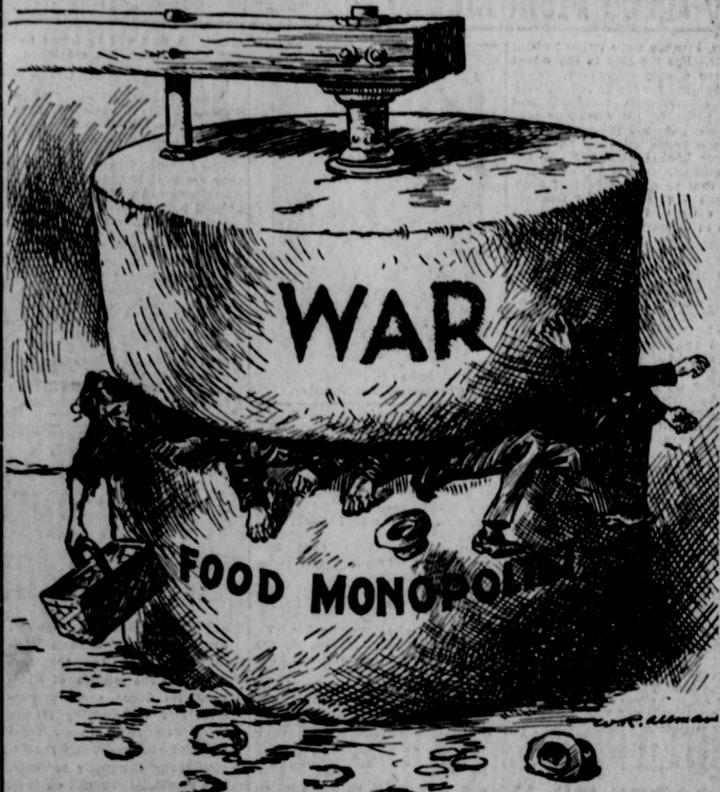


Mrs. Reader, Let's Try
to Beat This Game!



WE'VE got to beat this war-cost-of-living game, folks. No matter whether it's really the fault of the war, or speculation, or something else—the fact remains that prices of food are going up, and nobody knows when they're going to stop.

The Star is going to tell housewives of Seattle everything it can that will help them. No matter whether you have to scrimp to make ends meet or not, this information will be of value to you. Maybe you THINK now you won't have to scrimp, when you WILL. Nobody—not even the best authorities—can tell positively what effect this world war is going to have on the United States.

The Star enters upon its task on Page 5 today.

It will tell housewives, from day to day, how to be economical. It will keep them in touch with food bargains.

And please, Mrs. Reader, have you a household idea which will assist the common people to offset the war prices?

Have you a recipe which will help us beat the higher cost of food?

If you have an idea or a recipe, please send it to The Star editor.

We will be glad to print it and you will be doing a real service to your Seattle neighbors.

EDITOR THE STAR.

CHINA AT WAR!

Seattle Star

THE ONLY PAPER IN SEATTLE THAT DARES TO PRINT THE NEWS.

NIGHT EDITION

NO. 148.

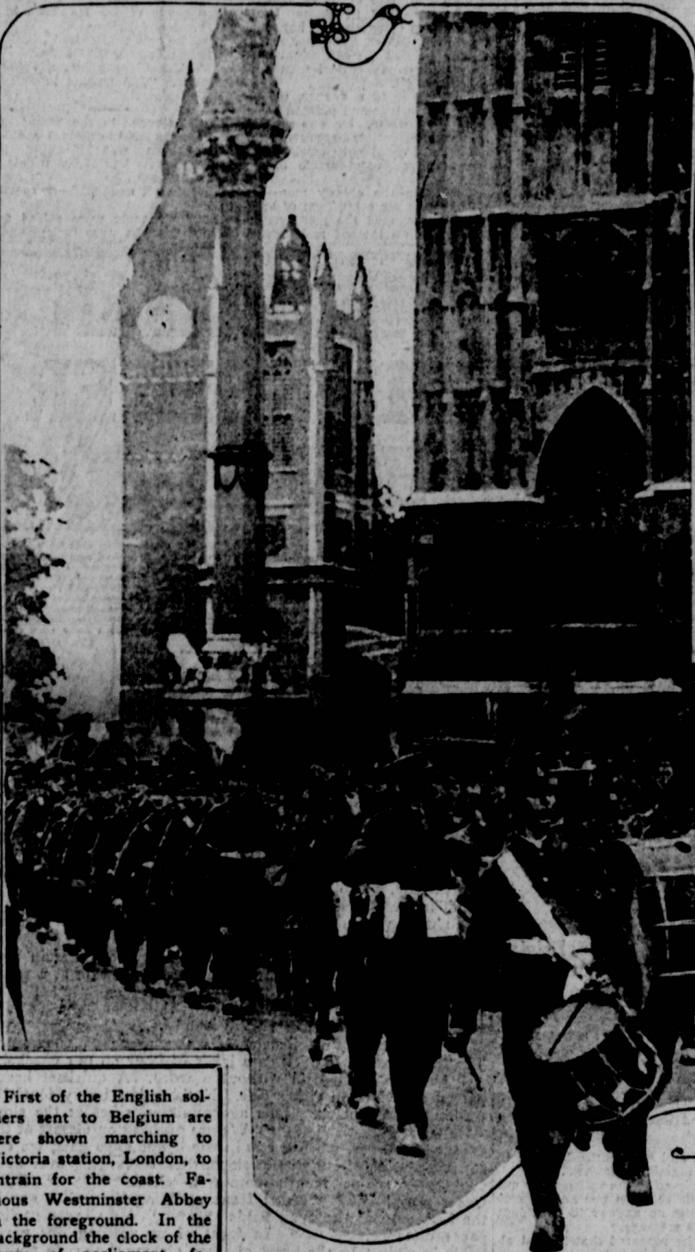
SEATTLE, WASH., MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1914.

ONE CENT

NEWS STANDS, OR ON TRAINS AND

Vies With Japan for Seizure of German Possession in Orient; President Wilson Declares U. S. Will Not Be Involved in New War.

First Real War Pictures



First of the English soldiers sent to Belgium are here shown marching to Victoria station, London, to entrain for the coast. Famous Westminster Abbey in the foreground. In the background the clock of the house of parliament, familiarly known as "Big Ben."

All pictures on this page are copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood. They are the first real war pictures—pictures with action in them—to be published in this city.

PEKIN, Aug. 17.—Chinese troops were reported on their way today to seize Kiaochau, the German settlement on the coast of Shantung province. It is said the plan is not to wait for Japan to capture the possession, despite its announcement that it intends ultimately to return it to the Chinese, but to forestall Japanese action.

China's immense population of 400,000,000 people has been much stirred by the mikado's ultimatum to Germany. The reported movement of troops is regarded as a hostile move against Japan, as well as Germany.

With warring nations endeavoring today to work upon the sympathies and prejudices of the United States, apparently with the thought of implicating this country in the international imbroglio, President Wilson gave out a statement at Washington in which he declared most emphatically that the United States would not become involved.

This followed Japan's ultimatum yesterday to Germany, which demanded an answer by next Sunday.

The United States, the president said, was satisfied with Japan's promise to eventually restore to China the city and port of Tsing Tchau and the province of Kiaochau, now controlled by Germany.

Japan's ultimatum demanded that Germany abandon its possessions in the far East or go to war with Japan. Aside from expressing satisfaction with Japan's promise to preserve the integrity of China, President Wilson would not discuss the case further.

The European situation remains substantially the same today, with minor engagements being fought between different sections of the huge armies facing each other across the Franco-German frontier, and in Belgium.

Germans Declare Japan Will Try to Sweep the Pacific

SACRAMENTO Aug. 17.—Requesting the views of Gov. Johnson on the action of Japan in submitting an ultimatum to Germany in the present European crisis the Chamber of German-American Commerce, with headquarters at 11 Broadway, New York, sent this telegram to the governor's office.

"We respectfully call your attention to the attempt of England to draw Japan into the present war. England, not content in having mobilized the Russian semi-barbarians against Germany's civilization and culture, but has now dragged into the sphere of war the Mongolians and through them the Pacific ocean. The Japanese, once being loose, may not rest satisfied to snap up the small German colony in China, but may establish naval bases at the Carolines and at Samoa, giving them two fortified harbors between the Philippines and the United States."

"There is great danger that under these circumstances the United States might also be embroiled in the world-wide conflagration and if so she has England to thank for it. Kindly let us know your views by telegraph."

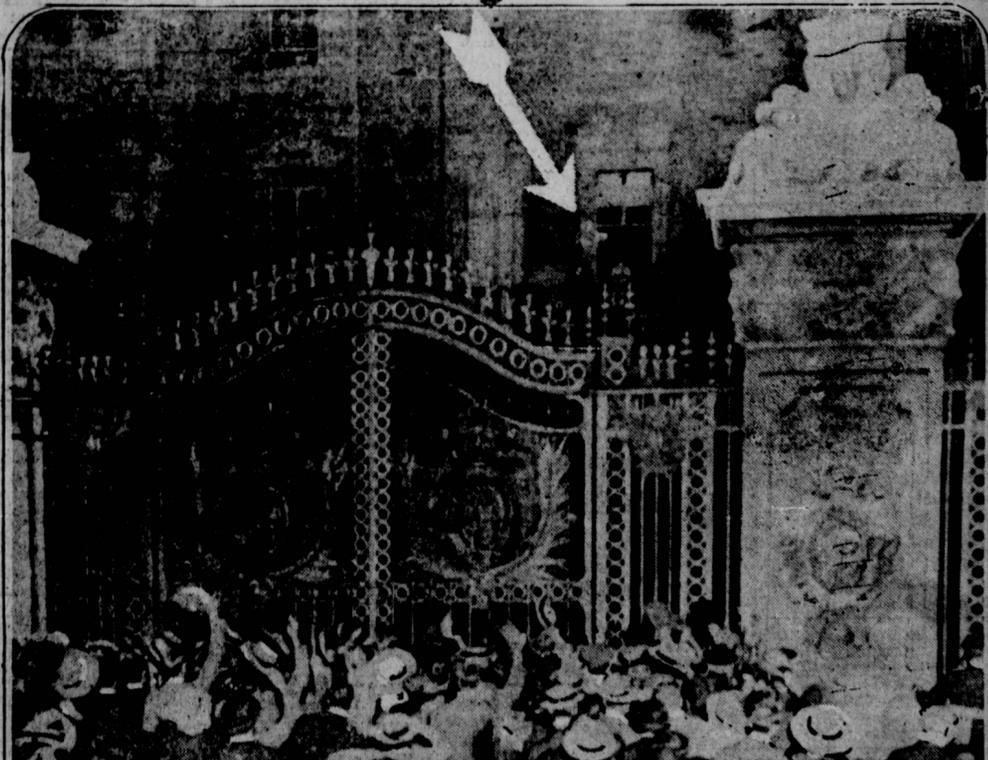
The governor is in San Francisco and has not seen the telegram.



The mobilization in France. French soldiers on way to German frontier in box cars.



Crowd of Americans outside the offices of the American Express company, in the Haymarket, London, are waiting to get money on their letters of credit to buy tickets for the good old United States.



First picture from London that shows how English people feel about the war. Thousands crushed against the gates of Buckingham palace the day England declared war. The picture shows King George and Queen Mary on the balcony of the palace (arrow points to them).