

# AIR FLEET FROM GERMANY DRIVEN OUT OF FRANCE

Dirigibles Rush Across Border Apparently Intending to Attack Paris.

## ROUTED BY AEROPLANES

French Aviators at Rheims Send Their Monoplanes Hurting Through the Air and the Invaders Turn Back.

Paris, Aug. 5.—Apparently aiming to strike at Paris itself and destroy that city with bombs dropped from the air, a fleet of German dirigibles and aeroplanes dashed across the border at midnight and penetrated to a point 60 miles within France.

There they sighted a squadron of French aeroplanes that had darted from Rheims when word was flashed there that the Germans were making a sortie toward the capital. Rifle shots were exchanged but without result, so far as the war office has learned, and when the German invaders turned and sped back to their own country.

The German airships are believed to have come from the aviation hangars at Metz, where they had been concentrating for a week. They crossed the frontier near Pagny and then proceeded southwest, passing over the Moselle river just south of the little town of St. Mehil. Their motors were muffled, but not sufficiently silenced to escape the keen ear of a sentry, who reported to his commanding officer. Then news of the aerial raid was flashed to Rheims.

Met by French Aeroplanes. In expectation of an alarm at any time, the aviation corps there was ready for quick action, and within ten minutes a squad of eight of the fastest monoplanes were hurtling through the air to meet the invaders. The French aviators caught sight of their foe just east of Demmartin-Sur-Yèvre. Rising high in the air, the French pilots attempted to get above the German dirigibles and then swoop down, but were temporarily checked by the German aeroplanes, whose pilots fired rapidly while the dirigibles turned and sped northeast.

When the big war machines had obtained a good start, the German aeroplanes also wheeled and followed them, the fleet proceeding northeast with the French aviators still in pursuit.

Paris Put on Guard. In the meantime news of the aerial invasion had reached Paris and men were stationed at the quick-firing guns in the fortifications.

The searchlight on the Eiffel tower and other lofty structures continually swept the heavens until word was received that the German airships were speeding toward the frontier.

A German aviator dropped three bombs over Luneville from a height of 4,500 feet. His aim was poor and no great damage was done.

Fly Over Belgian Territory. Brussels, Aug. 5.—The French minister informed the foreign minister that three German dirigibles have been sighted across the frontier flying over Belgian territory toward Brussels.

## WILL DEFEND MEXICO CITY

President Carranza is Preparing to Combat the Advancing Forces of General Carranza.

Mexico City, Aug. 5.—Provisional President Carranza has begun active preparations for war with the constitutionalists. The Mexican government, it is announced, has been notified that General Carranza will refuse any guarantee whatsoever of life or property as a condition to the peaceful acceptance of the capital by his troops, as required by the Carranza peace delegates. Accordingly the Carranza government will defend the city.

It is understood the Washington government has advised the unconditional surrender of Mexico City to the constitutionalists, but Carranza has spurned this suggestion. A cabinet meeting has been summoned to raise the necessary funds for the campaign to prevent the taking of the capital. The situation was never more critical than at this moment.

General Velasco, provisional secretary of war, reports 33,000 federals ready to make a last-ditch fight against Carranza's troops. The latter are expected to approach first from the northwest, by way of Queretaro. Twelve thousand constitutionalist troops are advancing south along the line of the Mexican National railway.

Treasure Ship at Bar Harbor. Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 5.—Various reports to have been captured by England's war vessels and to have arrived at different foreign ports, the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecille, the \$10,600,000 will-o'-the-wisp treasure ship, put into this port and anchored.

Delano for Reserve Board. Washington, Aug. 5.—Frederick A. Delano has been selected as a member of the federal reserve board. He is president of the Monon road.



Count Berchtold is Prime Minister of Austria and, next to Emperor Francis Joseph, is the most important figure in Austrian affairs.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

Report from Paris says war has been officially declared between France and Germany.

Order mobilizing British army read in streets. John Burns and Lord Morley resigned from cabinet.

England sent ultimatum to Germany demanding immediate withdrawal of German troops from Belgium.

Battle between German and French fleets in North sea reported at Tynes.

Treasure ship Kronprinzessin Cecille put in at Bar Harbor, Me.

Italy refused German appeal to alter her decision to remain neutral.

Germany announced Americans would not be permitted to leave Germany during mobilization, and authorities at Washington took steps for the relief of tourists.

German cavalry squad invading France near Nancy was annihilated.

German fleet of dirigibles crossed border flying toward Paris, but was driven back by French monoplanes.

Five Billion Asked for War. Berlin, Aug. 5.—The minister of finance introduced in the reichstag a bill appropriating \$5,000,000,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the war.

## THE MARKETS

	Chicago, Aug. 4	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—					
Sept.	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
Dec.	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
May	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Corn					
Sept.	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Dec.	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
May	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4	68 1/4
Oats—					
Sept.	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Dec.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
May	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4

Butter—Creamery, extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; second, 26c; packing stock, 19c; lard, 19c; 20c; 21c. Prices to retail trade: Extra, tubs, 30c; prints, 21c.

EGGS—Miscellaneous lots, cases included, 15c; cases returned, 14c; ordinary firsts, 13c; firsts, 12c; extra, 11c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkey, 15c; chickens, fowls, 15c; broilers, 16c; roosters, 11c; geese, 8c; ducks, 12c; 14c; springs, 15c; guinea hens, \$3.50 per doz.

NEW POTATOES—Virginia, 1.40; 2.00 per brl.; Jersey Cobblers, 2.00; per bu.; home grown and Minnesota Ohio, 65c; 70c.

WHEAT—Cash, 30c lower; No. 2 hard, 1.04; No. 3, 1.02; No. 2 red, 1.00; No. 1, 1.02.

CORN—Unchanged to 1/4c higher; No. 3 mixed, 70c; No. 2, 72c; No. 1 white, 73c; No. 1, 76c.

OATS—1/4c lower; No. 1 white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 33c; 35c.

RYE—Steady; choice timothy, \$4.50; 15; choice prairie, \$11.00; choice alfalfa, \$14.00.

WHEAT—Future, September, 80c; December, 84c.

CORN—September, 67c; December, 69c.

OATS—September, 36c.

Chicago, Aug. 4. CATTLE—Steers, good to choice heavy, \$5.00; steers, fair to good, \$4.50; yearling, good to choice, \$5.00; inferior steers, \$4.00; distillery steers, \$3.50; stockers, \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.50; medium to good beef cows, \$4.00; stock cows, \$3.50; fair to choice heifers, \$4.00; stock heifers, \$3.50; god to choice cows, \$4.00; common to good cutters, \$3.00; butcher bulls, \$3.50; bologna hogs, \$7.50.

HOGS—Choice light, 170 to 200 lbs., \$8.50; prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs., \$8.00; prime med. wt. butchers, 230 to 270 lbs., \$7.50; prime heavy butchers, 270 to 350 lbs., \$7.00; mixed heavy packing, \$7.00; heavy packing, \$7.50; pigs, \$7.50.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 4. HOGS—Lower; heavy, \$7.50; light, \$7.00; pigs, \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.00.

CATTLE—Lower; native steers, \$7.00; 2 1/2; cows and heifers, \$5.75; western steers, \$5.00; Texas steers, \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$5.00; calves, \$7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000; steady; yearlings, \$5.00; wethers, \$5.00; lambs, \$7.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 4. CATTLE—Firm; veals, active and strong, \$5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; slow and lower; heavy, \$7.50; mixed, \$6.00; yorkers, \$9.00; pigs, \$9.00; roughs, \$7.50; stags, \$6.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Active and unchanged.

# ENGLAND SAYS GERMANY MUST QUIT BELGIUM

Sends an Ultimatum to the Kaiser Demanding an Immediate Answer.

## CABINET IS SOLID FOR WAR

Morley and Burns Resign—Mobilization of Army Ordered and Reserves and Territorial Forces Are Called Out.

London, Aug. 5.—The special correspondent of the Daily News as Brussels telegraphs: "I learn officially at the ministry of war that Germany has declared war on Belgium."

Tokyo, Aug. 5.—Japan will assist England if the war spreads to the far East and the latter government is involved in it. Semi-official announcement to this effect was made at the foreign office.

London, Aug. 5.—The order mobilizing the British army is being read in the streets of London.

London, Aug. 5.—Lord Morley, president of the council, resigned from the cabinet. This action was a protest against his colleagues' desire for war.

London, Aug. 5.—England has sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding that she withdraw her troops from Belgium and give assurances that she will respect the neutrality of the Belgians.

All galleries of the house of commons were crowded when parliament resumed its session, expecting to hear from the government the tidings that it had decided upon war.

One of the first announcements made was that King George had called out the army reserves and the territorial forces.

Asquith Announces Ultimatum. Tense silence reigned as Premier Asquith arose to make his long expected statement and no sound was heard in the chamber as he made known the fact that an ultimatum expiring at midnight had been sent to Germany.

The premier stated that Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, had sent to the British ambassador in Berlin a telegram informing him of the appeal from King Albert of Belgium for diplomatic intervention. He proceeded to state that Belgium had categorically refused to sanction "a flagrant violation of the laws of nations," and then announced that the German government had been asked to give a satisfactory reply on the question of Belgium's neutrality.

Must Respect Neutrality. "The British government," said Premier Asquith, "has requested assurance that the neutrality of Belgium be respected by Germany and has asked an immediate reply. The German ministry has notified Belgium that as that country had declined the well-intentioned offer of Germany, it is regretted it would have to be necessary to carry it out by force of arms."

"The premier of the Belgian government has informed England that Belgian territory has been violated."

Jear at German Message. Premier Asquith then read a telegram sent to Sir Edward Grey from the German secretary through the German ambassador. It read:

"Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of British government regarding our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that even in case of an armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretense whatsoever annex Belgian territory."

The reading of this telegram brought of derision from the whole house.

Will Strike Hard. London, Aug. 5.—Striking like a thunderbolt, Germany has gained an early advantage in the European warfare. Hurling her troops into Russia and invading the neutral duchy of Luxembourg, she has occupied points of strategic value.

With her customary deliberation, England has waited until the last moment, but now she is ready to strike and strike hard. Whether her entrance into the conflict at this time will be able to offset the advantage gained by the quick blows struck by Germany is a matter upon which military experts differ.

Cabinet Now Solid for War. There is no further doubt here that the cabinet is now solid for war. John Burns stood out to the last moment, refusing to alter his position, despite the fact that other members of the anti-war faction were swung into line by the German violation of Belgian neutrality. The announcement of his resignation, made at 2:00 a. m., caused no surprise as he had declared to his friends that he would quit the cabinet rather than be forced into the position of indorsing a warfare into which he believed England should not enter.

While the greater part of London was sleeping, having retired in the belief that the day would bring a declaration of war, the cabinet was in session with Premier Asquith in Downing street. A telephone line was in operation between the premier's



Commander-in-chief of the German army, who is directing the movements in the field.

residence and Buckingham palace. Several times Asquith left the meeting and used the telephone.

It is understood that King George had urged the premier to avert war if possible without hurting England's honor. The sovereign was kept thoroughly in touch with the situation, as much, indeed, as if he had been present at the meeting.

Germany Invade Belgium. London, Aug. 5.—The French embassy received an official dispatch stating that German troops had invaded Belgium at Verriere.

Verriere is a town of 50,000. It is just over the German border, about 14 miles east of Liege. It is the center of the cloth industry of Belgium. Germans have also invaded Dutch Limburg and the town is in a state of siege, according to a proclamation issued by the Antwerp Bergarter.

Belgium is Defiant. Brussels, Aug. 5.—With all the members present for the first time in many years, the Belgian parliament was opened by King Albert in person. He addressed the chamber of deputies and senate in joint session.

"Never since 1830 has a situation involving our country been so grave," he said. "It is imperative that we prevent Belgium being violated."

After giving details of the crisis provoked by the aggression of Germany he concluded:

"Every Belgian must accomplish his duty and resign himself to all the sacrifices necessary."

"Long live independent Belgium," were the king's concluding words and he retired while ringing cheers sounded through the chamber with the cry "Belgium will do her duty."

"To Arms," Says Premier. Baron de Broqueville, the premier, then told of the German ultimatum and Bulgaria's reply. He declared that the government would not sacrifice the nation's honor, but would resist by every means in its power the German government, and had so informed Germany.

"Our government," he said, "has replied that it will employ force. The word is, therefore, 'To arms!' Upon this land of ours we shall not weaken. Even if we are conquered, we will never submit."

This caused another enthusiastic outburst.

## FIGHT OFF MEXICO COMING?

Germany Take British Steamer Near Magdalena Bay and Warships Go to Scene.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 5.—The German cruisers Leipzig and Nuernberg have captured the British steamer Queen Maud off Magdalena bay, according to reports received here. The British warship Sheerwater immediately cleared for action and left at full speed for the west coast of Mexico, where the British sloop Algerine and the Canadian auxiliary cruiser Rainbow are being threatened by the same German ships that captured the Queen Maud.

Commander Truesdale of the Sheerwater said he had been notified that the Japanese Cruiser Idzumi was protecting the Algerine and Rainbow.

The Queen Maud was bound from Newcastle, Australia, to San Francisco with 6,000 tons of coal.

Swiss Army is Mobilized. Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 5.—Mobilization of the military forces of Switzerland has been completed. Able-bodied men have all responded to the colors and every railroad bridge and mountain pass is occupied. Precautions have been taken to commandeer all available supplies of provisions and all means of travel. Even bicycles have been requisitioned.

Italy Refuses to Help Germany. Rome, Aug. 5.—Germany appealed to Italy to alter its decision to remain neutral. Foreign Minister San Giuliano informed the kaiser's envoy, Ambassador De Flotow, that Italy would not change its position.

# WAR DECLARED BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY

Definite Break Is Caused by the Alleged Actions of French Aviators.

## EACH PUTS BLAME ON OTHER

Paris, Wild With Enthusiasm, Believes Great Britain Will Be Actively Allied With France in the Conflict.

Givet, France, Aug. 5.—French troops are blowing up all German frontier stations. The Germans are wrecking French posts.

London, Aug. 5.—A desperate battle between German and French fleets in the North sea is reported in a dispatch from Tynes. It says that English ships arriving at Tynes reported that a conflict was raging off Flamborough Head. The pilot of one said the ship's master had informed him that he saw German and French ships in combat.

Paris, Aug. 5.—War between Germany and France has officially been declared. This announcement was made here.

This statement was issued by the war office: "The German ambassador had demanded his passport and diplomatic relations between France and Germany have been broken off. War is declared."

"The first act of the Germans, according to information from a positive source to the war office, was to execute M. Samain, president of the French War society, who lived in Metz, and imprison all members of the society."

German Ambassador Leaves. Baron Von Schoen, the German ambassador, left here at midnight for Berlin. Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador, will represent Germany's interests while the war continues. United States Consul General Thackara will act for the German consul general.

All Paris is wild with enthusiasm over the declaration of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, that England will protect France in case a German fleet attacks her shores. All believe that within a few hours Great Britain will be definitely allied with France.

Each Blames the Other. The crisis in the relations with Germany and France came to a climax on Monday when Baron Von Schoen presented Premier Viviani with a note from Berlin stating that in consequence of the alleged flights of French aviators over Germany and Belgium, Germany considered herself at war with France.

M. Viviani denied that France had taken the initiative and reminded Baron Von Schoen of Germany's aggressive acts on the frontier.

Ambassador Von Schoen returned to the embassy and notified the entire staff of the embassy, the German consulate and the Bavarian legation to depart. As a result of this action Premier Viviani, who is also acting as foreign minister, requested the German government to hand M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Berlin, his passports.

German Invaders Defeated. Paris, Aug. 5.—A squad of German cavalry that invaded France north of Nancy was completely annihilated, 50 being killed and 75 taken prisoners.

The raiding force entered France with the purpose of destroying the telegraph and telephone lines. They had reached Chavonnet, a little town 15 miles from the border, when they were overtaken by a squadron of French cavalry sent in pursuit when their invasion was reported.

Seeking shelter within the houses of the village, they stood off the French troopers for an hour, but finally their ammunition gave out and those that were left alive had to surrender.

The commander of the German soldiers blew out his brain rather than yield his sword.

Town of Lepuix Raided. Raiding the town of Lepuix, the Germans seized all food supplies and horses that they could find. The inhabitants, left without food, have taken refuge in Belfort, women and children being compelled to walk 16 miles in a heavy storm.

All the farms about Tall, near Briey, have been looted, the Germans killing and carrying away all the cattle and sheep.

Two German patrols which crossed the frontier in the Vosges mountains destroyed numerous telephone boxes and cut the telegraph wires. They escaped to the border after their raid.

Russians Lose in Skirmish. Posen, Germany, Aug. 5.—Seventeen Russian soldiers were killed and 50 taken prisoners in a skirmish with German troops near Hohenselz, eastern Posen. The Russians were taken by surprise after they had crossed the frontier.

Dowager Empress at Copenhagen. Copenhagen, Aug. 5.—Dowager Empress Marie of Russia has reached here. She will endeavor to reach Russia via Sweden and Finland.

# CAN'T LEAVE GERMANY

Americans Are Detained During the Mobilization.

## President Wilson and Secretary Bryan Promptly Begin Devising Means for Their Instant Relief.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The armored cruiser Tennessee was selected by the navy department as the vessel to take the relief funds abroad.

Washington, Aug. 5.—With the receipt of messages from both the French and German embassies stating that a state of war exists in France and Germany and that Americans will not be allowed to leave Germany during the period of mobilization of the German army, Secretary of State Bryan hurried to the White House to confer with President Wilson over the serious developments abroad.

Officials at the state, war and navy departments, stirred to action by the serious menace hanging over Americans in Germany and France, promptly set to work to devise means for instant relief.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge, Captain Bristol, W. S. A., and Adolph Miller were appointed a committee on ways and means at a conference of representatives of the state, war and navy departments.

This committee will decide whether army transports or fast cruisers should be sent abroad or whether the better plan would be to charter commercial vessels.

The fund deposited with the state department by relatives and friends in this country for Americans abroad has reached \$329,662.

President Wilson sent a special message to congress asking an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the benefit of American citizens now in Europe.

The message asks that the money "be placed at the disposal of the president for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens and for personal services, rent and other expenses which may be incurred in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, connected with or growing out of the existing disturbances in Europe."

SERVIANS REPULSE INVADERS. Defeat Austrians With Heavy Losses Near Semendria, Says a Nish Dispatch.

Paris, France, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Matin says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy losses in a battle against the Servians Sunday near Semendria.

The regiment of Austrian infantry, comprising nearly 10,000 men, supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Servians but were repulsed, leaving many of their number dead and wounded on the field. A large force of Austrian troops, aided by a flotilla of monitors composed of twenty vessels, has been trying for the last six days to cross the River Sava to Servian territory, but has not succeeded in landing.

NEUTRALITY IS PROCLAIMED. President Wilson Signs and Issues the Expected Notice Concerning the European War.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The United States has proclaimed its neutrality in the European war. The proclamation was signed by President Wilson.

The proclamation forbids American citizens enlisting in the service of any of the warring nations or hiring others to do so; forbids the fitting out of armed vessels for war service and of military expeditions against either of the belligerents, and the frequenting or use of the waters or ports of the United States by the vessels of either of the nations at war.

German Cruisers Near America. New York, Aug. 5.—The German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe are cruising in the vicinity of the American coast. This report was brought here by Captain Prague of the Belgian steamer Vaderland of the Red Star line, who stated that the wireless operator on his ship heard the warships talking, but that the messages were being sent in code. It was announced the Vaderland would sail for Europe on August 8.

Advancing on France. Paris, Aug. 5.—One hundred thousand German troops in three columns are advancing from Luxembourg to invade France. This information was officially reported to the war department by aerial scouts, who have been operating in German territory. One column is marching toward Longwy, the second toward Villarrupt, and the third toward Thionville, Alace-Lorraine, 16 miles north of Metz.

New Minister to Greece Named. Washington, Aug. 5.—Prof. Garnet Drompp of Williams college was nominated by President Wilson to be United States minister to Greece, succeeding George Fred Williams, who resigned some weeks ago to espouse the cause of the Albanian people.

Coal Miners Go on Strike. Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.—Three thousand miners in 26 coal mines quit work because their contracts had not been renewed.