

RUSSIA MOBILIZES HER ARMY FOR AN INVASION OF AUSTRIAN TERRITORY

Odesa, Moscow and Kasan. The peace footing of each of these districts is four army corps, each of them numbering 40,000 men, or a grand total of 1,600,000 men.

Russia's determination to join with Servia against an invasion of Servian territory by Austrian armed forces was communicated directly to-day to all the Powers.

It is learned here from authentic sources that Russia is spoiling for a fight. Despatches from St. Petersburg state that great patriotic demonstrations are under way there to-day and also in Moscow.

Despatches received from Warsaw, Poland, report that several powder magazines exploded in that city on Monday and that several bomb explosions occurred in the principal post-office, many persons being killed or wounded.

Another telegram says the entire citadel of Warsaw was blown up and that semi-official explanations declared the explosion to have been caused by lightning.

The British fleet sailed from Portland to-day for an unknown destination. No information could be obtained from naval officials as to the movements of the war vessels.

In the House of Commons Premier Asquith said: "This is a moment of extreme gravity to the British Government. Everything possible is being done to circumscribe the war area."

Late editions of the evening papers voice a much more optimistic tone. The impression prevails about the Foreign Office that the Kaiser's personal negotiations with Czar Nicholas would better the situation.

Frontiers of Two Great European Alliances Now Facing War, With Number of Their Troops



Patriotic Outburst For French President

PARIS, July 29.—President Poincaré's return to Paris to-day from his visit to Russia was made the opportunity for a manifestation of patriotic feeling by some thousands of young men belonging to the League of Patriots of which Deputy Maurice Barres is President.

The demonstrators assembled at the railroad station and cheered the President on his arrival. They then formed into columns and marched behind the President's carriage to the Palace of the Elysée, immense crowds cheering them as they went by.

The windows along the route were crowded with women, who showered flowers into the President's carriage as it passed.

The government to-day prohibited an anti-war meeting called by the revolutionary labor organizations.

The Temps says Russia was officially informed about half past twelve this afternoon that Austria-Hungary would respect the territorial integrity of Servia and wishes even to refrain from occupying Belgrade, the Servian capital.

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, while the bakers in Paris are laying in large stocks of flour and the city authorities, to prevent all possibility of famine in the capital, started forming to-day a reserve store of 15,000 tons of flour.

The Police Department is exercising a general surveillance of Austrians and Germans in Paris where many thousands of them reside, and the Prefect of Police to-day ordered the discontinuance of the service of the public at tables on the sidewalks and on the terraces in front of cafes in consequence of disorders which have occurred since the beginning of the international tension.

The Government made an appeal to the press to keep calm and carefully to verify its news concerning the crisis before publishing it.

Adolphe Messimy, Minister of War, visited the military wireless station on the Eiffel Tower and ordered the staff to be doubled, the officers to remain on duty night and day.

Long lines of depositors waited outside the savings banks to-day to withdraw their money, as all payments will be suspended in case of war.

At the French Foreign Office a pessimistic view of the general situation prevailed this evening. Officials there 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 she modify her attitude towards Servia.

July and August soon dropped another 10 points, but later recovered. At 12.15 o'clock the market showed a decline of 11 to 14 points in new crop and 15 to 19 in old crop positions from yesterday's close.

Wheat opened excited and nervous, showing advances of 4 to 5 points on New York reports of damage to the Canadian wheat crops.

Seven failures were reported and several other firms, it is thought, are unable to meet their obligations, which raises the fear that other suspensions will be announced to-morrow.

The discount market was disorganized and the Bank of England again transacted a large volume of business in loans and discounts. The Bank rate is expected to be raised to 5 per cent in view of the critical state of affairs on the Continent and the large gold exportations.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The Stock Exchange here suspended operations for the day.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Bankers' Association met to-day and decided against closing the Bourse but resolved to suspend dealings in securities handled on the settlement. This includes all the principal stocks.

PARIS, July 29.—The Bourse opened weak to-day. Prices were affected by the drop in New York yesterday. Little business was done.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Bourse here was closed to-day and probably will not open until Monday.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Board of Governors of the Montreal Stock Exchange, which closed yesterday after Austria declared war upon Servia, announced to-day that the market will remain suspended until there is some definite improvement in European conditions.

TORONTO, July 29.—The Toronto Stock Exchange remained closed to-day awaiting a change in the situation in Europe.

LIVERPOOL QUOTES COTTON PRICES LOWER; WHEAT UP.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The cotton market opened somewhat excited, 15 to 20 points lower, July, and

HELP WANTED—MALE. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—Flour jumped forty cents a barrel to-day as the result of the advance in wheat, but big Minneapolis millers and heads of big baking companies declared that they do not expect the price of bread to rise as a result of war in Europe.

BRITISH CONSOLS AT LOWEST FIGURE; EXCHANGES CLOSE. LONDON, July 29.—The seriousness of the European situation was reflected to-day on the London Stock Exchange, where British Consols dropped at one time to 61-2, the lowest point reached since the early years of last century.

WHEAT PRICES DROP IN CHICAGO AND MARGINS INCREASE. CHICAGO, July 29.—Despite great strain and a sudden drop of more than four cents a bushel, wheat traders to-day escaped any failures and most of the time were acting under fairly normal conditions.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE NOW ONLY FREE MARKET OPEN. minutes of excitement and erratic trading at prices varying up and down from last night's closing.

German Army Sent to Check Warlike Moves of Russia

BERLIN, July 29.—Military activity on the Russian side of the frontier is confirmed by many evidences which have reached the ears of German officials, but it was stated here to-day that no general mobilization order had been issued by the Russian War Office.

Private reports from the Russian frontier say distinct Russian military activity has been noticed here. The Russian regiments which have been moving forward to occupy such important strategic points on the frontier at Wirballen and Russian Poland have been given 550 rounds of ammunition per man, while hasty purchases of forage have been made for the cavalry.

A number of German regiments have been moved toward the Russian frontier as a precautionary measure. The new gray service uniforms and carry their full battle equipment.

Berlin papers were not permitted to print news of the movement. The War Office to-day issued an order recalling all the Bazon troops from manoeuvres which have been in progress near Dresden.

There was the most intense activity in diplomatic circles here to-day, but no tangible developments were reported. A French diplomat said he saw some ground for optimism, but the German Foreign Office declared that there was nothing on which to base a judgment one way or the other.

The German Crown Prince arrived at Potsdam to-day and a family council was afterward held in the New Palace. The Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and the other Princes of the imperial family were present. They conferred for an hour.

Emperor William to-day sent to Emperor Nicholas of Russia a telegram concerning the international crisis. The message crossed on its way to St. Petersburg a similar telegram from Emperor Nicholas to Emperor William.

Orders for the mobilization of the German army will be promulgated at the first official information of a warlike move on the part of the Czar. The German diplomatic officers in St. Petersburg are in constant communication with the German War Office.

Socialist anti-war demonstrations in Stuttgart to-day led to such serious collisions between the manufacturers and the police that the authorities called out troops to cope with the disturbances. The district where most of the foreign legations are situated was surrounded by police guards, who were attacked with volleys of stones by the people.

The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government, published in its evening edition the following comment on the international situation:

"The peaceful tone of the official Russian communication issued yesterday finds a lively echo here. The imperial German Government shares the wish of Russia for the maintenance of peaceful relations and it hopes the German people will support it by maintaining a moderate and quiet attitude."

Copies of newspapers received to-day from Vienna and Belgrade show that a bitter war-baiting between the press of Austria and Servia preceded the declaration of war. Violent attacks were made on each side.

The Belgrade Zvon published an alleged letter charging that Prince Ferdinand, son of Archduke Ferdinand, was an illegitimate son of a woman member of Austria royalty. It stated that the mother urged Prince to kill Ferdinand because she believed Ferdinand plotted the murder of her husband. The paper charged Prince was born after she sacrificed her honor to learn the identity of her husband's slayer.

This publication infuriated the aged Emperor Franz Josef and other members of the royal family. Other bitter exchanges led to such fierce feeling that advocates of pacific measures found little opportunity for their arguments.

FRANKFORT, Germany, July 29.—Efforts of the Kaiser to localize the Austro-Servian war are being aided by extensive military movements of Russia, according to a Berlin despatch published in an extra edition of the Gazette here to-day. The publication is evidently inspired, as the Government often uses this paper in issuing semi-official news. The Berlin despatch declares conditions are rapidly becoming worse.

All Servians in Austria Held as War Prisoners. VIENNA, July 29.—All Servians liable to military service residing in Austria-Hungary are being arrested and handed over to the military as prisoners of war.

The Austrian War Office to-day issued its first official war bulletin, reporting the blowing up of the railroad bridge between Berlin and Belgrade over the Sava River. Unofficial reports of the destruction of this bridge by Servians were received Monday.

The bulletin issued by the War Office also reported the bombardment of a Servian position and the capture of two Servian steamers, as previously told in news despatches.

A telegram from Premier Fachitch of Servia registers a complaint in regard to Austrian attacks on Servian merchant vessels on the Danube. It says: "The Austro-Hungarian military and civil authorities fired throughout the day of July 26 without the slightest provocation from our side and damaged three of our trading vessels at Kozolatz, on the Danube. The Servian flag was being hauled down and replaced by the Austrian colors. There were, however, no casualties."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE NOW ONLY FREE MARKET OPEN

(Continued from First Page.)

minutes of excitement and erratic trading at prices varying up and down from last night's closing. The general tendency at first was downward, from 1 to 3 points, on a variety of leading securities, but gradually there came a steadier tone and the rally put the general average above the low points of yesterday.

The first outpouring, said to be chiefly on account of foreign liquidation, was soon checked by the rush of bargain seekers and investors, buying.

A slump on the Stock Exchange always takes scores of people with money in their pockets to Wall Street looking for good pick ups, and this class was in evidence to-day in many brokerage offices. Even on the floor of the Exchange there appeared numbers of old time members who seldom go to active business. Only a special market brings them out.

The cables reported that the stock exchanges of Vienna, St. Petersburg, Brussels, Amsterdam and Liverpool were closed, while Berlin, Paris and London were open in merely a nominal sense, as no active business was transacted on their floors. Toronto and Montreal remained closed on account of the heavy fall in Canadian Pacific.

There were a few small sales and purchases, but as a rule buyers refused to make any definite quotations, and no final prices could be obtained on most securities, both American and European. The risk was so great and the uncertainty of the war situation so acute that few speculators cared to take the risk of naming any figure, either up or down, for future delivery.

The price of English consols, or government bonds, went down to 62 1/2, the lowest figure for which the premier securities of the world have sold in a century. Not since the days of the last Napoleonic wars, just one hundred years ago, have consols gone down to such a low ebb.

There were seven failures of brokers reported on the London exchange, but none of them was so large as to cause spreading embarrassment. The great banks quietly put the pressure on security transactions and curbed rash speculation.

Similar check was exerted by the banks of Paris and Berlin, so that trading on the exchanges in those cities was merely nominal.

Between the European capitals and New York there is a difference of between five and six hours in time, so that when the various exchanges in the metropolis opened this morning the day was nearly finished abroad. The brokers of London, Paris and Berlin, with little opportunity either to buy or to sell at home, because nobody would quote a definite price, waited impatiently for New York's opening. They had piled up by cable large orders and for a moment there was nervousness and apprehension lest the New York exchange would be swept off its feet, but there was no such excitement on

PRICE OF BREAD NOT TO GO UP, SAYS WESTERN EXPERT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—Flour jumped forty cents a barrel to-day as the result of the advance in wheat, but big Minneapolis millers and heads of big baking companies declared that they do not expect the price of bread to rise as a result of war in Europe.

"The price of flour is apt to fluctuate considerably and to make advances if the European situation becomes more serious," said P. J. Clark, Vice-President of the Northwestern Miller and Flour Record, "but the millers have anticipated this to some extent, knowing that the European crop would be short this year. The advance in flour prices will not be so marked as to cause the price of a loaf of bread to advance."

Four millions of gold were engaged for shipment by Friday's steamer for the American liner St. Paul, and therefore is safe as a neutral in case of war. Insurance brokers advanced their rates on gold shipments by an extraordinary premium for ships of other nations. The rate yesterday was \$1,350 for each million in gold. To-day the premium was increased to \$5,000 per million.

The cotton markets, after another slump during the morning, rallied in the afternoon and closed 10 points up. Wheat on Chicago Board of Trade closed on an average of 41-2 points down from yesterday's extraordinary rise. The president of the board said that he considered the worst of the hurry over.

Money rates for call loans in New York, which have been at 10 per cent for weeks, hardened during the day and touched as high as 5 per cent. They eased off later and closed at 4 per cent.

(For Quotations See Page 8.)

WHEAT PRICES DROP IN CHICAGO AND MARGINS INCREASE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Despite great strain and a sudden drop of more than four cents a bushel, wheat traders to-day escaped any failures and most of the time were acting under fairly normal conditions. The close, however, showed sensational weakness, values falling away on cent in a few minutes and finishing

AT VIRTUALLY THE LOWEST FIGURES OF THE DAY

Reports of communications between the Czar and the Kaiser, foreboding possible peace, had most to do with the reaction from yesterday's extraordinary advance of nearly ten cents a bushel.

Informal notices from bankers to board of trade houses that extreme caution was necessary and that no undue risks be taken, resulted in calming the excitement that marked yesterday's trading. It was said that nearly every house in the grain trade was required to submit a statement of liabilities, and that it was this procedure which brought about the calling of margins to the almost unheard of extent of from ten to twenty-five cents on all trades.

The pits and galleries were crowded to capacity. The commotion among traders, however, after operations actually began, was less tumultuous than yesterday, when news was revealed that war had been declared.

The extreme point of the break in the early trading was 42-5 under last night, but the market gradually steadied at approximately two cents down for active months, and less for other options.

Announcement that all firms on Chicago had passed the clearing House safely brought out immediate evidence of relief. The feeling of improved confidence was reflected by a lively advance from bottom prices. The upturn in some cases amounted to more than a cent a bushel.

Corn showed some firmness at the outset, but soon followed wheat down to about a cent under last night.

Oats, like corn, developed comparative strength at first but the collapse of wheat checked buying. Weakness seized provisions when grain failed to advance.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade held a special meeting this morning to discuss the advisability of closing the board because of the tense situation. They finally decided to let the board remain open for the time being.

PRICE OF BREAD NOT TO GO UP, SAYS WESTERN EXPERT. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—Flour jumped forty cents a barrel to-day as the result of the advance in wheat, but big Minneapolis millers and heads of big baking companies declared that they do not expect the price of bread to rise as a result of war in Europe.

"The price of flour is apt to fluctuate considerably and to make advances if the European situation becomes more serious," said P. J. Clark, Vice-President of the Northwestern Miller and Flour Record, "but the millers have anticipated this to some extent, knowing that the European crop would be short this year. The advance in flour prices will not be so marked as to cause the price of a loaf of bread to advance."

Four millions of gold were engaged for shipment by Friday's steamer for the American liner St. Paul, and therefore is safe as a neutral in case of war. Insurance brokers advanced their rates on gold shipments by an extraordinary premium for ships of other nations. The rate yesterday was \$1,350 for each million in gold. To-day the premium was increased to \$5,000 per million.

The cotton markets, after another slump during the morning, rallied in the afternoon and closed 10 points up. Wheat on Chicago Board of Trade closed on an average of 41-2 points down from yesterday's extraordinary rise. The president of the board said that he considered the worst of the hurry over.

Money rates for call loans in New York, which have been at 10 per cent for weeks, hardened during the day and touched as high as 5 per cent. They eased off later and closed at 4 per cent.

(For Quotations See Page 8.)

WHEAT PRICES DROP IN CHICAGO AND MARGINS INCREASE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Despite great strain and a sudden drop of more than four cents a bushel, wheat traders to-day escaped any failures and most of the time were acting under fairly normal conditions. The close, however, showed sensational weakness, values falling away on cent in a few minutes and finishing

AUSTRIA SENDS CALL TO ARMY RESERVISTS TO RETURN AT ONCE.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Official notice to Austro-Hungarians in the United States subject to military service in their native country, calling them to the colors, was being sent throughout the country to-day by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

The call notifies all Austro-Hungarians in the United States that the Emperor has ordered "a partial mobilization" and under its terms, according to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here, must immediately make arrangements to go home and take up arms.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—President Wilson kept closely informed of the war situation in Europe to-day through reports from American diplomats abroad, but there was no change in the attitude of mere observation.

Secretary Redfield said he had no fear that a war in Europe would have any serious effect on conditions in the United States. It was the belief of officials close to the President that although prices of foodstuffs might go up in local markets, general business conditions resulting from the demand for American products abroad would offset it.

CHICAGO RAISES FUND TO SEND SERVIANS HOME.

CHICAGO, July 29.—War funds raised at anti-Austrian meetings here last night were counted to-day and held in readiness to be used for the transportation of Serbian and Bohemian soldiers and other Slavs who wish to go to Europe to fight for Servia. Currency and pledges made to total more than \$10,000 were raised at one meeting.

Editor of Paris Temps Dead. PARIS, July 29.—Adrien Hebrard, Editor of the Temps, and one of the leading journalists in France, died to-day at the age of eighty. He had been Managing Editor of the Temps since 1870. He was a Senator from 1875 to 1887.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Bourse here was closed to-day and probably will not open until Monday.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Board of Governors of the Montreal Stock Exchange, which closed yesterday after Austria declared war upon Servia, announced to-day that the market will remain suspended until there is some definite improvement in European conditions.

TORONTO, July 29.—The Toronto Stock Exchange remained closed to-day awaiting a change in the situation in Europe.

LIVERPOOL QUOTES COTTON PRICES LOWER; WHEAT UP.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The cotton market opened somewhat excited, 15 to 20 points lower, July, and

HELP WANTED—MALE. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—Flour jumped forty cents a barrel to-day as the result of the advance in wheat, but big Minneapolis millers and heads of big baking companies declared that they do not expect the price of bread to rise as a result of war in Europe.

"The price of flour is apt to fluctuate considerably and to make advances if the European situation becomes more serious," said P. J. Clark, Vice-President of the Northwestern Miller and Flour Record, "but the millers have anticipated this to some extent, knowing that the European crop would be short this year. The advance in flour prices will not be so marked as to cause the price of a loaf of bread to advance."

Four millions of gold were engaged for shipment by Friday's steamer for the American liner St. Paul, and therefore is safe as a neutral in case of war. Insurance brokers advanced their rates on gold shipments by an extraordinary premium for ships of other nations. The rate yesterday was \$1,350 for each million in gold. To-day the premium was increased to \$5,000 per million.

The cotton markets, after another slump during the morning, rallied in the afternoon and closed 10 points up. Wheat on Chicago Board of Trade closed on an average of 41-2 points down from yesterday's extraordinary rise. The president of the board said that he considered the worst of the hurry over.

N. Y. DEMOCRATS HAVE A CORDIAL TALK WITH WILSON

Full and Frank Discussion of State Politics and Coming Election Prospects.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"We had a most pleasant and profitable visit and a most cordial reception at the hands of the President," was the statement of Representative Fitzgerald of New York, following a "party conference" of New York City Democratic representatives at the White House this afternoon.

Fitzgerald indicated that the President will clearly define his attitude toward the New York State who are candidates for re-election regarding the fight made against them by a certain Democratic faction.

The Congressmen agreed that President Wilson should make public the only statement regarding the meeting and the following was given out at the White House:

"The conference was taken up by a very full and frank expression of opinion about the political situation in New York and the prospects of the parties there in the Congressional elections. The conference was welcomed by the President. No plans were discussed. It was understood to be a conference for information. The conference was characterized by a spirit of cordiality on both sides."

Those in the party who conferred with the President were Representatives Wilson, Dale, Maher, Fitzgerald, Griffin, O'Brien, Metz, Riordan, Conroy, Carey, Patten, Brookner and Goulden. Seven others of the New York delegation in the House were absent. They were Representatives O'Leary, Goldfoel, Levy, Dooling, Cantor, George and Loft. Goldfoel and O'Leary were expected, but did not appear.

Levy and Cantor were not in sympathy with the pilgrimage to the White House. George and Loft are abroad, while Mr. Dooling had to go to New York on a business matter to-day.

CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT. THE SWEET COMPANIONSHIP OF LOFT CANDY. CHOCOLATE COVERED WAFFLES. VERY HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES. Special for Wednesday. Special for Thursday. Let Us Tempt You with the Following.