

EUROPE'S ANCIENT BATTLE GROUND RUMBLES ANEW Upon Russia Now Depends the Extent of the Imminent Struggle

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

CONGRESS AGREES UPON AN IMMEDIATE UNCONDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Interrupted Work Will Be Resumed at Once and There Should Be No Further Delay in Getting Water on the Land of the Reserve Valleys for Use of Settlers.

Washington, July 28.—(Special)—Final act on the Flathead reservation irrigation project was passed today by the senate and house conference committee, by which the appropriation for continuing the work on the Flathead reservation project was made \$200,000. The amount carried by the house appropriation bill was \$100,000. This was raised to \$250,000 by the senate. Senators Myers and Walsh protested against the reduction from the amount carried by the senate amendment, but agreed to support the conference report, which was accepted by the senate.

From Representative John M. Evans. The Missoulian last night received this brief message: "Flathead reclamation gets \$200,000 for immediate use. No conditions."

This means that the appropriation is available for instant use and the work of continuing the reclamation work on the Flathead will be prosecuted vigorously. The delay in getting started will not be great, it is hoped.

It will be remembered that the Montana delegation in congress had to make a stern fight to remove the proposed condition that all work and all expenditures must be conditional upon an opinion from the attorney general that the right of the Indians were in no way infringed upon. This would have delayed the work seriously. With this condition removed, there is nothing in the way of immediate work.

HARRISON DESERTS HIS ANCIENT ALLIES

Chicago, July 28.—Mayor Harrison has parted with Aldermen John J. (Bathhouse) Coughlin and Michael J. (Minkie Dink) Kenna, who for more than 20 years have served in the council from the First ward, which includes the business district of Chicago and the old vice district. In announcing tonight his political separation from these councilmen, who at times have been his staunchest supporters, the mayor asserted he would wipe out the social evil in their ward.

The mayor also said he would take the stump against Roger C. Sullivan, democratic candidate for United States senator.

The mayor's announcement is considered the most important move in the democratic politics of Chicago, if not Illinois, in years.

TONG WANTS RIVALS BARRED FROM BIG BOOK

Helena, July 28.—(Special)—Injunction proceedings to restrain Secretary of State A. M. Alderson from permitting any candidates for the nomination of railroad commissioner to take space in the campaign text book were begun in the district court today on behalf of O. W. Tong of Helena, a candidate for the republican nomination. He contends no candidate's petition was completed and filed with the secretary of state by the 41st day next preceding the nominating election as provided for by the corrupt-practices act.

The court is asked to make an order prohibiting the granting of space in the text book to Dan Boyle and Nathan Godfrey, candidates for the republican nomination, and to J. E. McCormick of Bonifer, Earl J. Johnson of Silver Bow and John A. Lovelace of Livingston, candidates for the democratic nomination.

A temporary stay was granted and the hearing was set for August 1.

ANCIENT HOSTILITY PROMPTS THIS WARFARE

For Centuries Austria-Hungary Has Been a Battle Ground and for the Last Hundred Years the Grudge Against Serbia Has Been Smouldering, Ready to Burst Into the Flame of Open War.



MOSTAR, WHERE HUNDREDS OF SERBS HAVE BEEN KILLED SINCE ASSASSINATION OF CROWN PRINCE; AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS.

For centuries, the territory which is now Austria-Hungary has been a battle ground. Even now, it is peopled by races which have no common language, few common customs and little mutuality of interest. It has been the strong personality of Emperor Francis Joseph and the deep affection which the people, regardless of race, have for him, that has held together the heterogeneous elements of the dual monarchy. Perhaps the present crisis will cement the bonds of the empire for another period; perhaps the Hungarians will seize the opportunity to strike for the separation which they crave.

This present crisis is not a sudden development. It is the result of a ferment which is a century old. For 100 years by every art known of diplomacy, by craft and force, by commercial discrimination and continual menace of war, the Hapsburg empire has hampered the development of the Serbian nation.

The Hapsburg empire has reason to fear Serbia, since that nation is the nucleus of a great people. Serbia proper, even with the acquisitions of territory, which resulted from the Balkan war, has only some 6,000,000 inhabitants. But in Montenegro and Albania, in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Hungary are twice as many more. Today Serbia is one of the most thoroughly organized military states in Europe, and so systematic has been the extension of the Pan-Serb propaganda among the Slav peoples of Austria-Hungary that the loyalty of whole provinces is in doubt.

Hatred of Long Standing.

Backward of Austria dates Serbia nearly 200 years. In 1719 Austrian armies captured Belgrade from the Turks and the Austrians were hailed as deliverers by the Serbs, who had been in practical slavery since the fall of the Serb empire, late in the fourteenth century. Twenty years later, to gain some petty advantage elsewhere, Austria sold the Serbs back into Turkish slavery. The Serbs have never forgotten it.

When the war of Serbian independence was in progress 100 years ago, the Turks were aided in every diplomatic way for a score of years, and Austria, because she feared for her control of her Slav subjects, tried in every way to prevent Serbs from the Austrian provinces from aiding their countrymen.

The Serbs won autonomy, thanks to Kara George and Milosh Obrenovitch, but complete independence was delayed until 1875.

In 1876 Peter Karageorgevitch, son of Alexander and grandson of Black George, the liberator, started a revolt among the Bosnian Serbs, then subject to Turkey. He had served with distinction in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war and was an experienced fighting man. For four years, with varying success, his followers in Bosnia and Herzegovina harassed the Turk.

In Serbia had forced the king, Milan Obrenovitch, to forget his Austrian sympathies and declare war against Turkey. The Serb fought bravely, and Russia's entrance into the contest brought the little nation complete independence, and also freed Bulgaria and Montenegro.

The Serbs, of course, hoped for union, and expected to be permitted to form a state which would embrace all the Serb people of the Balkans. Austria might have consented, but Prince Bismarck, seeking always a German outlet in the east, persuaded Franz Josef to take another course.

Count Andrassy, the Hungarian leader, joined in the plan, with the result that the German conference which settled for a time the Balkan question, allotted Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria. The two provinces were to remain Turkish property, but were to be administered by Austria, and regarded as properly within the sphere of influence of the Hapsburg dual monarchy. The Serbs, outnumbered by the Austrians and the Hungarians, who forgot political differences in their hatred of the Slav, could do nothing.

The Berlin conference created a kingdom of Serbia with 2,000,000 inhabitants, and left outside, under Austrian domination, more than 9,000,000 other Serbs, among them the leaders in the revolt against Turkish oppression.

War Danger Ever Imminent.

In the succeeding 38 years the danger of war has ever been imminent. Austria has tried in every way to extend her power southward and to hamper Serbia's growth. Serbia, an inland kingdom, has been forced to find outlet for her products through Austria, and ruinous customs duties have prevented the rapid development of a rich country.

Serbia's success against the Bulgars a year ago brought renewed repressive measures against the Pan-Serb propaganda in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne, by a Serbian schoolboy was a result.

Austria, on her part, is hardly a free agent in the matter. She must expand industrially, and her only outlet is the Balkan peninsula. The Slav peoples, Russia on the east and Serbia on the south, are the great barriers in her way. Her natural outlet is southward, and for 150 years her statesmen have looked longingly toward Saloniki, now a Greek port, as the gateway through which she might gain the riches of eastern commerce.

The growth of Prussian power has made Austria's position more difficult. Germany is the most highly organized industrial state in Europe. Austria cannot trade with her, save with raw materials, with profit. Her markets must be in the Balkans and beyond. The rise of a powerful and hostile state across her path to the Aegean would be fatal to Austria's national ambitions, as well as to those which Germany entertains.

BOURSE SHUT MARKETS UPSET

(Detailed Market Dispatches Will Be Found on Page Seven.)

Expectation of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and its subsequent declaration has demoralized the markets of the world. In Vienna the bourse had been closed since Saturday, but there was a heavy run on the Austrian savings bank, the most important in the dual monarchy.

In Paris the commercial exchange suspended all dealings in grains, sugar and other commodities, and exchange on London and private discount for the first time in years were not quoted.

In Berlin runs on savings banks, begun Monday, grew heavier.

In London, after the close of the stock market, stocks tumbled on the curb.

News of the declaration reached this country while markets were in session. With it came an avalanche of foreign selling on the New York stock exchange. Leading securities slumped from five to 20 points and conditions paralleled in their intensity the domestic panic of 1907.

The stock exchanges of Montreal and Toronto suspended their sessions.

On the Chicago Board of Trade there was a tremendous rise in wheat and the wildest trading in many years.

Foreign exchange was demoralized and millions in gold were engaged at New York for shipment to London and Paris.

Hope Gone of Averting War Austria Makes Declaration All Europe May Be Involved

London, July 28.—The Austro-Hungarian government declared war against Serbia today by a manifesto which is one of the briefest of history's momentous documents. Germany paved the way for this declaration by announcing her rejection of the British proposal to bring four powers together in conference for mediation. Germany explained that her ally could not be expected to submit her acts to a European council, as if she were one of the Balkan states.

This announcement preceded the declaration of war by only two hours and gave an exhibition of the perfectly harmonious working of the partnership between the two nations which stood firmly together through the Bosnian crisis of 1909.

The center of interest has shifted sharply to St. Petersburg, which holds the decision whether a European war which probably would shift the balance of power, if not rearrange the entire map of Europe, is to break out. Negotiations are afoot there between the Russian foreign minister, Sergius Sazanoff, and the Austrian ambassador, which are designed to "localize" the conflict.

The nature and progress of these conversations are wrapped in the thickest mystery, but they are the last plank the neutral powers are clinging to in the face of a storm which may wash all under.

There is no doubt in British minds that Austria had fully resolved to utilize the provocation afforded by the Sarajevo murders to wipe the slate clean of all accounts against Serbia and served an ultimatum on her which was designed to have no result save war.

The next news expected is the occupation of Belgrade and even now it may be an accomplished fact. Reports of small encounters along the frontier have been permitted to pass the censor, but military experts here believe mobilization has already been affected and that a thoroughly planned campaign is well under way.

There is absolutely no enthusiasm in England for this particular war, yet there is a general relief that her obligations to her partners in the triple entente, as well as her interests as a great European power, will force her to support Russia and France in any steps they may take.

The dark developments of the day were received without excitement, but with the deepest gloom. The immediate effect of the war cloud is likely to be a compromise on home rule, since all parties feel that domestic dissension must be settled at all cost in the face of peril from without.

The fierce demands of the conservative papers for a general election have been brushed. The foreign office has become the most important branch of the government and no one wants to risk the possibility of losing Sir Edward Grey with his influence in the councils of Europe.

The government is confronting the situation with perfect calmness. There is no sign of unusual events at the foreign office except that the prime minister, Mr. Asquith, who seldom visits that office, called there this afternoon and conferred with Sir Arthur Nicholson, permanent under-secretary. The Austrian ambassador came to make formal announcement of the declaration of war.

The ships of the British fleet everywhere are taking on supplies.

Russia's Statement.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The Russian government tonight issued the following official communication: "Numerous patriotic demonstrations of the last few days in St. Petersburg and other cities prove that the firm pacific policy of Russia finds a sympathetic echo among all classes of the population.

"The government hopes, nevertheless, that the expression of feeling of the people will not be tinged with enmity against the powers with whom Russia is at peace and with whom she wishes to remain at peace.

"While the government gathers strength from this wave of popular feeling and expects its subjects to retain their reverence and tranquillity, it rests confidently on the guardianship of the dignity and the interests of Russia."

The fact that Austria has declared war became known only late in the evening. Thousands of people had then gathered. Cheering wildly, they marched through the main streets to the British and French embassies, where there were scenes of enthusiasm.

Mounted police eventually scattered the crowds with great disorder.

France Preparing.

Paris, July 28.—The French government and people appear to be quietly preparing for war. The government is simply awaiting the decision of Russia.

Troop trains are ready and representatives of the army are on duty in the telegraph, telephone and postoffice. Large posters on the bulletin boards in the postoffices, city halls and other

public buildings will expose the soldier citizen of exactly the hour when his instructions become effective. The cabinet met late last night at 10 o'clock and received the reports from ministers. If any decisions were reached they have been kept closely guarded. Abel Ferry, under secretary of foreign affairs, who took part in the

cabinet council, is on his way to Dunkirk tonight to meet President Poincaré and Premier Viviani, who will arrive there at dawn.

According to what is believed to be responsible opinion, there remains the possibility that when Austria has de-

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Austria Is Roused To Fanatic Ardor

The Spirit of the People Approaches Religious Exaltation and They Are Determined Upon War.

THE DECLARATION.

Vienna, July 28.—The declaration of war was gazetted here late this afternoon. The text is as follows: "The royal government of Austria, not having replied in a satisfactory manner to the note remitted to it by the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade on July 23, 1914, the imperial and royal government finds itself compelled to proceed itself to safeguard its rights and interests and to have recourse for this purpose to force of arms.

"Austria-Hungary considers itself therefore from this moment in a state of war with Serbia."

"JOSEPH VON BLOCHBERGER, Minister Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary."

hear arms have been called out and mobilization is proceeding rapidly, although the possibility, which will have to leave their harvesting, are reported to be much discounted.

Sharp fighting is reported along the river Drina, where Serbian volunteers who attempted to cross the river were resolutely opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It also is reported that Serbians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding a number of Serbian soldiers.

The ministry of foreign affairs has addressed a verbal note to the foreign representatives, informing them of the declaration of war, declaring that Austria will, on the assumption of similar observations on the part of Serbia, adhere to the provisions of the Hague conference of October 15, 1907, and the declaration of London on February 26, 1909.

The Penalty of War.

Vienna, July 28.—There was an abnormal rise in the price of provisions today, which caused great indignation on the part of the people. Vegetables in many cases trebled in price.

Flour ran so high that in many instances it is kept in the markets were molash or assaulted and the police had to be called out to restore order. The authorities declare that the sudden increase in the prices of provisions and vegetables is totally unwarranted.

A committee appointed to deal with the question of provisioning the country sat today to discuss the regulation of prices in order to prevent the public being cheated. A similar meeting was held in the diet.

It was officially asserted that there was no reason for apprehension with regard to the food supplies.

Official arrangements have been made to take care of families of reservists called to the colors. In extent a reservist is killed or reported missing an allowance of about 25 cents per day for each adult and 12-13 cents a day for children will be continued for six months.

WE APPRECIATE THIS--DO YOU?

Editor The Missoulian.

My Dear Sir:

I want to thank you for the thoroughly good review of my lecture which appeared in your paper of this morning. It is so intelligently courteous and so thoroughly well done as a piece of reporting as to command my profound appreciation. It led me to the careful perusal of your paper, and I want to congratulate the people of Missoula on being served by so fine a piece of up-to-date journalism.

With my thanks, please accept my sincere wishes for your continued well being, and believe me,

Yours cordially,
THOS. E. GREEN.

Hamilton, Montana, July 27, 1914.