

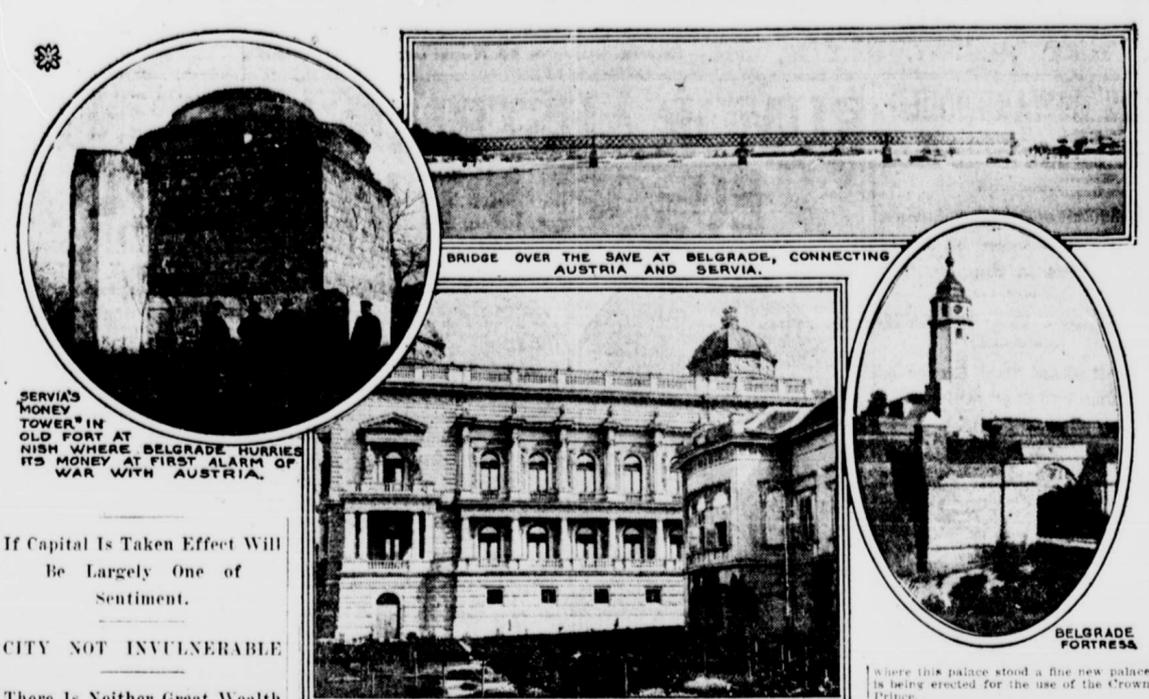
ing the strength of the army up to 100,000 men. Paris remains quiet, but there is considerable feeling exhibited over the warning which it is said the German Ambassador gave to the Foreign Office on Friday that the conflict between Austria and Serbia must be localized and that if France interfered Germany would have to go to the aid of her ally.

All French officials have been ordered to remain at their posts and those who are on vacations have been instructed to return. These include the officials of the telegraph bureau.

Gen. Putnik, the Serbian chief of staff, who was arrested in Hungary on Saturday, was released yesterday. There is much criticism of the action of the officials in arresting him before there had been a declaration of war. The General was travelling in his private capacity with his daughter on their return from a vacation.

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ROYAL PALACE AT BELGRADE.

and the city was not molested either in the Russo-Turkish or the Bulgarian wars, and escaped entirely unscathed in the last wars. It was more important in a military sense to the Turks than it has ever been since for Mohamet, the conqueror of Constantinople, regarded it as a key to conquest north of the Danube, and fought long and bitterly to gain it.

Old and New Belgrade. Belgrade is roughly speaking, divided into two parts, the older part, built during the Turkish domination, lying low on the banks of the river, and the new, modern part, of which not only all Serbians but all Serbs as well are intensely proud, lying on the hill back of the fortress. In the low part of the town is centred much of the commercial life of the city. The railroad and steam traffic is centred there, and the custom houses and many warehouses and factories are also located there.

People Are Not Rich. The people of Belgrade are not rich, and there is a conspicuous lack of display, especially in official circles. Automobiles are comparatively few, and so are the turnouts of any kind. There are very few footmen, and few men servants of any kind. The position of woman is clearly defined and men do not assume her privileges.

But as there are few rich people, so are there still fewer very poor ones. The people all over the city are well and comfortably dressed, the shops are bright and filled with new and attractive goods. The people are gay and lighthearted and are great frequenters of the street cafes, each one of which has a gypsy band. The midday siesta is an ironclad rule in Belgrade, and everything from the biggest bank to the smallest shop shuts up between 12 and 2. The business of the day is over at 5 o'clock, and the entire town turns out to promenade and take the air. They stroll up and down the principal streets, filling sidewalks and pavement alike, lingering at the cafes for Turkish coffee and for tall glasses of water, which seems a more popular drink than anything else.

By the sunset hour every one has reached the alemdahad, a park built on the hill right back of the old fortress. It is beautifully laid out with trees, flowers and statues of Serbian poets and painters and commands from its high terrace, still called by its old Turkish name the Slope of Dreams, a splendid view over the gray waters of the joined rivers to the distant white towers and green trees of Semlin and the great Hungarian plains.

The Royal Palace is on the Avenue Prince Milan, one of the chief streets, and is not especially imposing. It is a part of the strict economy of the State has always prevented.

Patricio street demonstrations began yesterday and were continued today. Notwithstanding a rainstorm which was falling from the sky, a large number of the War Office yesterday singing patriotic songs, cheering and crying "Down with Serbia!" There were similar scenes in other cities.

TENSE FEELING IN PARIS. Secrecy of Gold Already Beginning to Be Felt. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, July 26.—A stranger in Paris today would not have noticed anything unusual in promenading the boulevards in the usual Sunday crowds, but a resident was able to mark the difference in the attitude of the people since the possibility of war arose. If a stranger who knew the language dined at a real French restaurant he would catch conversations between men who asked each other what day they would be called to the colors.

Every Frenchman has a military notebook, which gives the service he is to do and telling which day—the first, second or third after mobilization is ordered he must join his regiment and where. If one paid in a bill or bank note he would find that already there was a marked absence of gold in his change.

Telegrams from Berlin are printed to the effect that the interview of Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador to France, with Senator Bienvenu Martin, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not of a menacing character, but was of the same nature as the representations that were made by the German Ambassadors at London and St. Petersburg. The conversation, it is asserted, was an effort on the part of Germany to maintain the peace of Europe by obtaining recognition of the Austro-Serbian conflict as one which entirely concerned those two countries.

No credence is placed in these Berlin despatches, however, and Baron von Schoen's visit is interpreted as a warning to France that she would be held as ransom against Russian interference. The Gaudois says M. Martin at first accepted the visit as merely a conciliatory one, but later was astonished at Germany's attitude when Baron von Schoen said that Germany would prefer anything rather than a continuation of the present economic crisis.

It is believed that Austria does not regard the rupture of diplomatic relations as tantamount to a declaration of war. In this respect she holds a different view from that of Japan in 1904 when that country proceeded to take the offensive immediately after her diplomatic representatives left St. Petersburg. Four or five days of military preparations are to be expected before hostilities commence.

The Temps says Germany is alone able to prevent war. The paper continues: "If Germany, whose policy has remained pacific for forty years, is unwilling to speak the necessary words to Vienna an unloosening of all the forces of Europe is inevitable."

All the heads of the French National defence organization have received instructions which are due to the crisis. The prefects have been warned to remain at their posts or to return if they are on vacations. The postal telegraph officials have received similar orders.

Paris, July 27 (Monday).—The yellow journalists are going into spasms over the alleged excitement here at the prospect of war between France and Germany. Last night various German, Belgian and Slavonic press correspondents spread reports that France is preparing for war. They spread sensational and untrue reports and then loaded the wires with them.

One German correspondent after a visit to the War Office said that that department was ablaze with lights, that the general staff was hard at work and that despatch riders were waiting outside for sealed despatches ordering the mobilization of the French army. The correspondent of THE SUN went to the War Office and found the building in darkness.

The usual sentries were on duty, but they were the only persons about the place. There were some incidents last night on the boulevards and on Montmartre. Some foreigners started shouting "Down with the army!" They were dispersed by the police after some of them had received thrashings. An evening paper hinted yesterday that the Government was considering the question of expelling foreign trouble makers.

The programme of President Poincaré's visit to Norway has been shortened in order to permit his hasty return to Paris. The editorials in the morning papers are of a pessimistic character. The Petit Parisien says: "Apparently Austria wants war by ignoring the suggestion of a reference of the dispute to the Hague tribunal."

The République Française says: "All depends on Germany. Let us be calm, vigilant and resolute." L'Action Française says: "Austria is menacing Europe with the most terrible of modern collisions. Pan-Germanism is at the root of her action toward Serbia."

The Figaro invites Frenchmen to display vigour and calmness and says France is prepared and is awaiting events with calm dignity.

AUSTRIAN CENSOR AT WORK. Military News Will Not Be Permitted, Is the Order. The Commercial Cable Company issued the following notice yesterday: "We are advised that private messages to Austria or in transit through Austria must be in plain German, French, English or Italian, but those to Hungary may be in plain Hungarian language. Commercial marks, commercial abbreviations and military news will not be admitted in private messages. Messages without plain text will not be admitted."

The coast stations at Trieste, Sebenico and Castelnuovo and the semaphore offices of Lagosta, Faro, Lissa, Ostro, Salvo and Veneduc will not communicate private messages until further notice. The telegraph lines between Austria and Montenegro are interrupted. Private messages are subject to Government censorship and delay."

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KAROLYI HURRYING HOME. Abandons American Tour Because of Crisis in Near East. CLEVELAND, July 26.—Count Michael Karolyi, head of the Independent party in Hungary, abandoned his American trip and left to-night for New York, en route to Budapest. He said: "War seems to be inevitable and it probably will cause the internal dissension in the dual monarchy to assert itself. The Hungarians will support Austria of course; it will be as much their war as Austria's, but the great number of Slavs in the two countries will doubtless become restless. The dispute is a result of Austria's mistaken policy in the Balkans. The dominant Austrian party is trying to hold in check too many nationalities."

SAYS RUSSIA IS PREPARING. American Embassy in St. Petersburg Reports Mobilization. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Information was received at the State Department to-night from the American Embassy at St. Petersburg to the effect that the war situation in Europe is growing more serious, that troops are being mobilized in Russia and that it is the general expectation there that they will soon take the field.

BELGIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLE. Semi-Mobilization of Army is Ordered. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BRUSSELS, July 26.—In consequence of reports received here from the Belgian Ministers at Berlin and Vienna a semi-mobilization of the Belgian army has been ordered. Three classes of reserves have been ordered to join the colors. This will bring the strength of the army up to 100,000 men.

ITALIANS EAGER FOR PEACE. Newspapers in Rome are Anti-Austrian in Sentiment. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, July 26.—The Italian people are most anxious not to be drawn into a general war over the conflict between Austria and Serbia. The newspapers, with the sole exception of the Popolo Romano, are anti-Austrian.

IS RACIAL CONFLICT, SAYS ISADORE KONTI. Believes Crisis is First Step in War Between Teuton and Serb. PUPIN SPEAKS FOR SERBS. Archduke's Murder Had Nothing to Do With Dispute, He Asserts.

Isadore Konti, the eminent Austrian sculptor, expressed the opinion yesterday that the present crisis in the Near East is the first step in an inevitable and gigantic war between Teuton and Serb. He said: "We Austrians believe that the Serbs have not appreciated what Austria has done for them. They are ungrateful for the vastly improved conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina for which Austria has been responsible. All Austrians, moreover, that only war will put an end to the activity of Slav traitors who live within the borders of Austria. It is these Serbs and Russians living in Austria who, I think, have done more than anybody else to foment the threatened war. The rivalry between the two great races is bitter. Germany will certainly side with Austria, but what share Italy will have it is more difficult to say."

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia University, acknowledged to be the leader of the 100,000 Serbs in the United States, said: "Americans must never forget that if there is a war it will mean that at last Serbia is to be given the opportunity for which she has been looking for the last 200 years. It will be the beginning of her great war for independence, and every Serb stands ready to give all to fight to the death—to win the national freedom so long denied him. Only to-night I received a telegram from a brotherhood of 300 Serbs in Los Angeles, saying that they want to return to Serbia and join the army and asking what they should do."

"From the Serbian point of view, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand had nothing to do with the immediate cause of the threatened war. That crime was in no sense the result of a Serbian plot. So far it has not been proved that a single citizen of Serbia was implicated in it. It took place outside of Serbia and was committed by Austrian Serbs, for whose conduct Austria is as much responsible as every Serb stands ready to give all to fight to the death—to win the national freedom so long denied him. Only to-night I received a telegram from a brotherhood of 300 Serbs in Los Angeles, saying that they want to return to Serbia and join the army and asking what they should do."

There are now 27,000 Serbs in Austria, more than in Serbia herself, who cordially hate their Teutonic neighbors and conquerors. It is they who have sent emigrants to the United States and who are bringing on the conflict. For forty years the Serbs have been heartlessly discriminated against in the schools and the courts and in the possession of land. Among the immediate events that have urged the Serbs on to rebellion was the student strike a few months ago, when violent attacks were made on the Serb race at Mostar, Herzegovina, by an Austrian professor. Nothing could have been better calculated to provoke the people of Herzegovina and Bosnia to rage than to have Austrian troops thrown across the borders to execute manoeuvres along the Serbian frontier. Another vital cause of rebellion has been Austria's refusal to carry out land reforms in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The land was bought from the Turkish Bey in 1878 by Austrian speculators and sold to the Serbian peasants at four times its cost.

"The fate of the European nations at Serbia, more than in any other, is in Great Britain's hands. She alone can solve the present diplomatic difficulty and it will be the greatest mistake in her diplomatic history if she fails to do so."

RUSSIA FULLY PREPARED. Modified Form of Martial Law in the Big Cities. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Although everybody is talking war such official views as can be obtained (and these are very few) profess to believe that peace will not be broken. It is impossible to telegraph much in the way of facts, for not only are very few facts known, but the strictest censorship has been established.

Preliminary steps toward the mobilization of the Russian army have been taken, but nothing definite can be given, as a decree has been issued forbidding the publication or transmission of any detailed information in regard to the army or navy for a year from date.

A state of "extraordinary protection," which is a modified form of martial law, has been proclaimed here and at Moscow. This replaces the "restrained protection" which already existed.

There is great activity at the War Office, the Admiralty and the Foreign Office. It is reported that continuous wireless messages are being exchanged between the Foreign Office and President Poincaré and Premier Viviani of France, who are on a battleship on the way from Stockholm to France.

The Czar made an address on Saturday at Krasnoe-Selo to the military cadets, who unexpectedly received their commission a month before they were expected on such an occasion. He urged the cadets to strive for the country's heart and soul and prove themselves worthy of their ancestors in serving Russia.

Prince Gregory Troubetzkoy, the head of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office, was ordered to return from his vacation and has been appointed to succeed M. de Hartwig as Minister at Belgrade.

M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has been recalled. He returned here suddenly after an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph.

The popular feeling against Austria continues to grow. There is much speculation as to what attitude Great Britain will take and how and to what extent she will justify her alliance with Russia and France.

The Czar has not yet abandoned his impetuous course in the Finnish skermies. M. Stouffor, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was very busy all day to-day and is doing his utmost to maintain peace. He was closeted for a long time with Gen. Jilinski, chief of the general staff, and then had interviews with the Italian, British, German and French Ambassadors. He went to Peterhof to report to the Czar later.

Military authorities, although really ardently in favor of war, point out that

the powers which signed the declaration of 1909 relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

German Fleet Receives Orders to Assemble Immediately. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, July 26.—Despatches received here from Copenhagen and Kiel report that the Kaiser, who is rushing homeward with all speed, disembarked from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern on the high seas and boarded the much faster cruiser Roshtok. This cruiser has a speed of twenty-seven knots and she was put under forward draught and started at full speed for Cuxhaven.

Another despatch from Copenhagen says that the German fleet which is in that neighborhood on a maneuver cruise has received orders to assemble immediately at a certain point.

The correspondent of THE SUN was informed by a high diplomat that the European chancelleries have been endeavoring all day to prevent war and to-night they are moving heaven and earth to stave off a general conflict.

A despatch from Vienna says the governors of the Boerse have asked the Minister of Finance to close the stock exchange for three days. It is feared in Berlin that this will intensify the conditions on the Boerse here.

MOBILIZING IN AUSTRIA. Preparations for War Are Proceeding in Vienna. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. VIENNA, July 26.—War has not been declared, and notwithstanding appearances to the contrary it may conceivably be averted. Diplomatic relations between Austria and Serbia have been completely severed and his passports were handed to M. Janovitch, the Serbian Minister at Vienna, to-day. Subsequently M. Janovitch visited the Russian embassy.

Mobilization of part of the army and the landwehr (the reserves) has begun and other preparations for war are proceeding. Passenger and freight traffic on the railroads is to be reduced to-morrow (Monday) and all traffic on the upper Danube is to be suspended. The Austro-Serbian frontier is already closed. The Vienna Boerse is to be closed for three days. The Austro-Hungarian bank has raised its discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent, beginning to-morrow. Military government has been established in Bosnia and Dalmatia and the towns of the Reichsrath and provincial diets have been closed. All telegrams are under strict censorship and the interurban telephone service has been suspended. According to the Neue Presse the Minister of Finance will raise a loan of

B. Altman & Co. Women's Sweater Department. New Summer Sweaters now being shown are made of light-weight Milanese silk, in white, black or colors; with lapels, sailor collar and sash. A Special Offering in this Department for this day (Monday), will consist of Women's and Misses' Wool Sweaters in a variety of desirable colors, at \$4.75 & 5.75. Women's Summer Dresses made in simple, attractive styles and featuring the popular cotton fabrics, will comprise an interesting midsummer offering for this day (Monday) at \$4.85, \$5.75, \$7.50 & \$9.50. (Department on the Third Floor) Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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