

# AUSTRIA FORMALLY DECLARES WAR AGAINST SERBIA

## PEOPLE OF DUAL MONARCHY GREET WAR DECLARATION WITH A FEELING OF RELIEF

NEWS OF THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT RUNS THROUGH AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL EVEN BEFORE THE NEWSPAPER EXTRAS ARE AVAILABLE—SHARP FIGHTING ON RIVER DWINA—SERVIAN VOLUNTEERS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE STREAM, BUT ARE RESOLUTELY OPPOSED BY AUSTRIAN TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER

(Associated Press Dispatch)

VIENNA, July 28.—War with Serbia was formally declared today and was greeted with a feeling of intense relief by the people of the dual monarchy, even with the certain knowledge that though Russia would intervene would not cause Austria to hesitate or alter her course in the slightest.

News of the formal declaration of war ran through the city even before newspaper extras were available, and everywhere evoked a spirit akin to religious exaltation. Vienna is absolutely without news of troop movements, which the newspapers are forbidden to print. A sharp censorship has been established on newspapers and all means of communication. An increasingly immense but quiet crowd collected before the war ministry, where cheers greeted military officers and war officials.

Sharp fighting is reported along the River Dwina, where Servian volunteers who attempted to cross the river were resolutely opposed by Austrian frontier troops. It is also reported the Servians fired on their own river transports by mistake, killing and wounding a number of Servian soldiers. The ministry of war addressed a verbal note to foreign representatives, informing them of the declaration of war and declaring Austria will adhere to the provisions of The Hague conference of October 15, 1908, and the declaration of London, February 26, 1909, if Serbia will also.

The evening papers printed an inspired statement: "In well informed circles the view is held that so far as Sir Edward Grey's proposal to localize the conflict between Serbia and Austria-Hungary, the former is agreed, but that concerning the suppression of military operations, affairs have proceeded much too far to allow anything to be done in this direction."

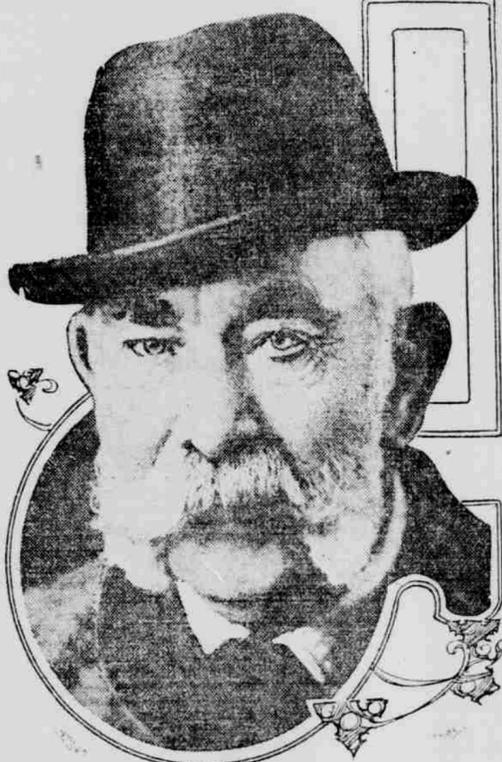
Advices from Belgrade say the Servian capital is now located at Nish, where the Skupstina (the national assembly) has met. All Servians 16 to 60 years old, able to bear arms, are called out, and mobilization is proceeding rapidly, although the peasants who must leave their harvesting are disoriented.

The manifesto issued by Emperor Francis Joseph, after stating it had been his fervent wish to dedicate his declining years to preserving the empire from the burdens and sacrifices of war, says:

"Providence decreed otherwise. Iniquities of a malevolent opponent compel me in defense of the honor of my monarchy, for the protection of its dignity, and for the security of its possessions to grasp the sword after long years of peace."

The manifesto refers to the ingratitude of Serbia for the support the Emperor's ancestors afforded to the Servian independence; how Ser-

### RULER OF NATION OPPOSING SERBIA



Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

## FIVE TONS OF BARLEY BY U.S. PARCELS POST

Greatest Single Shipment by Mail in History of the Southwest—Uncle Sam Sues Money in Making Venture

What is unquestionably the largest parcel post shipment ever made in the southwest reached Phoenix last evening en route from the Salt River valley to the northern part of the state. It consists of 10,000 pounds of rolled barley, put up in 290 fifty-pound sacks, consigned from the Mesa Milling Company to E. R. DeWitt of Snowflake, Navajo county.

To reach its destination it must be transported thirty miles by stage from Holbrook, the nearest railroad station.

Not only is the shipment a record-breaking one from the standpoint of bulk and weight, but also one of the most unprofitable handled since Uncle Sam went into the parcel post business. Postage on the consignment from Mesa to Snowflake amounts to \$108, while by the terms of its contract, the government must pay the carrier who transports the mail between Holbrook and Snowflake \$1.60 for taking it the last thirty miles or \$52 more than the total amount received.

Predictions that the carrier between Holbrook and Fort Apache, who will have to handle the mountain of barley would resign in despair were rife at the local postoffice last evening until it became known that E. R. DeWitt, the consignee, is also the party who has the contract for transporting the mail, and that under his contract he will receive \$160 for hauling his own barley home from the railroad station. This peculiar feature arises from the fact that he receives an extra compensation of \$1.60 per hundred pounds for all parcel post matter carried in addition to the regular mail matter.

Freight on the shipment from Mesa to Holbrook would have cost the shippers only \$1.90 per hundred pounds for the consignment, but would not have provided for the thirty-mile haul south to Snowflake. It was found that the government would transport the shipment clear through to its destination for only eight dollars more, so the barley was put into sacks weighing fifty pounds each, and turned over to the postoffice at Mesa. The consignment reached this city last evening over the Arizona Eastern for transfer to the Santa Fe. When it was found that it could not be stored at the depot, one of the largest vans of the Lightning Delivery company was secured, and, groaning under its load of grain, was drawn to the postoffice where it remained stacked for the night. It will be sent out this morning over the Santa Fe at 7:45. An extra car will be required to handle the shipment on the Ash Fork trail.

## HARMONIOUS CONVENTIONS IN NEBRASKA

Progressives and Republicans Hold State Meetings, the Former Adopting Resolutions Endorsing Roosevelt

Lincoln, July 28.—Harmony progressed for both republican and progressive, were in the main carried out at their state conventions here. An attempt at the republican meeting to declare against a system of primary nominations and a return to the old convention plan failed.

The republican platform condemns the democratic tariff law, as a sectional measure which discriminated against the products of Nebraska and declares for a non-partisan tariff commission in the future framing of tariff laws.

It declares Colombia has no shadow of a claim on the United States for the acquisition by this country of the Panama Canal Zone and condemns the administration for the proposal to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of its claims.

The progressive convention adopted a platform of nearly 3000 words containing planks for woman suffrage, the recall of elective officers, the recall of decisions in cases relating to public rights when the laws have been declared unconstitutional by the courts; endorsed the initiative, referendum and presidential primaries, public ownership of public utilities, declared for social and industrial reforms, for a more stringent white slave law, declared for national prohibition of the liquor traffic and provided, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to be the greatest statesman of modern times.

A minority report on the prohibition plank provoked only a discussion, but a viva voce vote displayed a decisive majority in its favor.

Pronounced opposition to the pending Colombian treaty was voiced. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—For Arizona: Local thunderstorms in the north portion.

## GERMANY BACKS ALLY'S REFUSAL OF MEDIATION

Harmonious Working Partnership Between Two Powers is Disclosed—Declaration That Austria is Not One of the Balkan States

ALL EYES TURN TO PETERSBURG

Fear That Great Bear Will Enter Struggle Causes England to Forget Party Dissensions in Her Home Country

LONDON, July 28.—The Austro-Hungarian government declared war against Serbia by manifesto, one of history's briefest momentous documents. Germany paved the way for the declaration by rejecting the British peace proposal which would bring the four powers together for mediation. Germany explained that her ally could not be expected to submit her acts to a European council as though she were one of the Balkan states. This preceded the declaration of war by only two hours showing the harmonious working partnership between the two nations which stood firmly together through the Bosnian crisis in 1909.

The center of interest shifted sharply to St. Petersburg, which holds the decision whether a European war which would shift the balance of power, if not rearrange the entire map of Europe, is about to break out. Negotiations are afoot between the Russian foreign minister Sergius Sazonoff and the Austrian ambassador designed to "localize" the conflict. The nature and progress of these conversations are wrapped in the thickest mystery, but they are the last plank to which the neutral powers are clinging in the face of a storm which may wash all under.

The fierce demands of the conservative papers for a general election have been wholly hushed. Because the foreign office is the most important branch of the government, 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 Prime Minister 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. Ships of the British fleet everywhere are taking on supplies.

No doubt exists in British minds that Austria is full resolved to utilize the provocation of the Sarajevo murders to wipe the slate clean of all accounts against Serbia and served an ultimatum on her designed to have no result but war. The next news expected is that of the occupation of Belgrade, which may even now be an accomplished fact. Reports of small encounters are permitted to pass the censor but military experts believe that mobilization has already been effected and a thoroughly planned campaign is now well under way. There is absolutely no enthusiasm in England for war and no desire for this particular war which confronts Great Britain, yet it is the general belief that her obligations to her partners in the triple entente as well as her interest as a great European power will force her to support France and Russia in any way they take. Dark developments are received without excitement but with deep gloom. The immediate effect of the war cloud will likely be a compromise on home rule, since all parties feel that domestic discussions must be settled at all cost in the

### MANY RECRUITS ARE IN SIGHT

NEW YORK, July 28.—Thousands of Servians and Austrians residing in the United States have placed themselves at the disposal of their countries, according to announcements of various consuls. Telegrams from San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and other cities caused the Servian consul to estimate that approximately 10,000 men will immediately respond to a call for recruits. The Austro-Hungarian consul said that 15,000 men have signified their intention of returning to aid in the defense of their country.

## DECLARATION OF WAR BRINGS WILD SCENES IN STOCK MARKETS

World's Markets Are Demoralized

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

In Paris, commercial exchanges suspended all dealings in grain, sugar and other commodities and exchanges on London.

In Berlin, savings banks' runs became heavier, and in London, after the close of the stock market, stocks tumbled on the curb.

News of the declaration of war reached the United States while the markets were in session. With the news came an avalanche of foreign selling on the New York Stock Exchange. Leading securities slumped 5 to 20 points and conditions paralleled in intensity the domestic panic of 1907. Stock exchanges in Montreal and Toronto suspended their sessions. In 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 in New York for shipment to London and Paris.

Most Sensational Day in the Chicago Wheat Pit Since Opening of Twentieth Century Follows the News from Europe

### HUNDRED MILLION BUSHELS ARE SOLD

Stories of Fortunes Made and Lost Are Numerous and One Obscure Trader Clears \$25,000 in Five Minutes

CHICAGO, July 28.—The wildest scene was witnessed in the wheat pit since the opening of the twentieth century, caused by the Austrian declaration of war against Serbia. Transactions totaling nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat sent the prices skyward, the net rises being from 8 1/4 to 9 1/4 points.

Stories of fortunes made and lost were numerous. The most specific case of sudden riches was that of a heretofore obscure trader who actually pocketed \$25,000 he netted in exactly five minutes. Although failures were momentarily expected, none were reported.

Hundreds of spectators thronged the galleries watching the traders struggling in the pit, and the uproar was plainly audible in the street. Margins were called for right and left to such degree that it seemed certain the volume of business tomorrow will be greatly restricted, compared with today and regardless of how high or low the market goes.

Brisk speculation was such a frenzied market factor, bringing speedy orders, that notwithstanding the close was at the height of excitement the values were highest when the pinnacle was reached. How hazardous the situation was, was shown by the action of leading firms demanding that all customers put up margins of twenty cents per bushel on every trade. At first there was excitement when the news came that quotations had been discontinued in Paris. The bullish feeling rose rapidly after advice that Germany would stand aloof from the peace conferences.

Even after the bulletins of war, there was a check in the report that Serbia conceded everything asked. Later despatches seeming to involve Russia and Great Britain carried the speculators completely off their feet.

In the end the market resolved itself into a spectacle of bulls frantically selling to bulls. There were no bears in sight.

In some quarters there was a disposition tonight to regard the calling of margins to the extent of twenty

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## Mme. Caillaux Found Not Guilty By Jury

(Associated Press Dispatch)

PARIS, July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux was acquitted by a jury in the assize court of the wilful murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of Le Figaro, on March 16. The verdict was returned after fifty minutes' deliberation.

The court was a scene of wild tumult, as Madame Caillaux staggered, and threw her arms around the neck of her counsel, Maitre Pecnanoli Labori, the famous attorney in the Dreyfus trial. Madame Caillaux became hysterical, her hair undone and streaming over her shoulders as her feet fell to the floor. The spectators mounted desks and chairs shouting, "Caillaux," "Labori," and "Caillaux, assassin."

Groups of barristers struck one another, and the republican guards in an effort to quell the tumult themselves joined in the general melee. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, counsel for the Calmette family, and the prosecutor, embracing, caused a cessation of the noise, which was redoubled when Labori and Chenu started to leave with Madame Caillaux. The presiding judge, unable to secure attention, marched out of the court accompanied by the other judges.

The advocates took possession of the court, mounting the tribune and harraguing the spectators. After the guard had finally cleared part of the courtroom, Judge Albaladejo returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Madame Caillaux.

Shaking with emotion Madame Caillaux left through the witnesses' door, covering her face with her hands, the guards in double file forming a lane for her.

"Murderess," shouted several persons. She left the palace of justice by obscure corridors, entering an automobile at the side door, unobserved by the crowd.

In his final address to the jury, Maitre Chenu said:

"Your duty requires a verdict of guilty, and none expect you to be pitiless."

Labori closed. "My wish is that Madame Caillaux leave here acquitted and that the press be purified. Let us keep our anger for our enemies abroad. Let us leave this court resolute and united to face the perils which threaten us."

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdict occurred in several places tonight. On the boulevards excited crowds discussing the merits of the case grew to large proportions and when the jury's verdict became known there were shouts of derision and cries of "down with Caillaux."

In one section the mob became so disorderly that mounted republican guards were hastily summoned to assist the police in quelling the disturbance. A large number of police and rioters were injured and there were many arrests. Maurice and Jean Rostand, sons of the dramatist, were among those taken into custody. The Figaro office was also the scene of a demonstration.

After spending a few minutes with her husband and a few friends Mme. Caillaux, attired in a handsome evening gown, received a number of close acquaintances.

"It is Maitre Labori," she said, "to whom I owe the good fortune to be finally free. He pleaded today with all his fine talent and I am profoundly grateful to him."

## T.R.'s Endorsement of Hinman Gives Hope to Barnes' Enemies

(Special to The Republican) NEW YORK, July 28.—The attitude of Theodore Roosevelt and progressive leaders generally toward the candidacy of ex-State Senator Harvey D. Hinman for the New York governorship has given anti-Barnes republicans confidence that the Albany leader will be driven from power in the republican organization at the fall election.

Hinman recently announced that he is to be a "candidate of the masses at the election this fall for governor of New York state." In all likelihood he will be nominated by the progressives at the primaries. If he is named also by the republicans the two parties will present a united front against the democracy.

Mr. Hinman says he is going into the republican primaries with the determination to try to bring about such a reorganization in the republican party as will restore the G. O. P. to the "classical efficiency and well-ordered progressiveness of Governor Charles E. Hughes, with whom I worked so hard during the entire period when Mr. Hughes was governor."



Harvey D. Hinman.

regard as deeply injurious alike to the honor and the interests of the American people.