

ENGAGEMENT NEAR BELGRADE FIRST CLASH OF ARMS

The Servian Army Blows up Bridge
Spanning the River Save to Aus-
trian Town of Semlin.
AUSTRIANS CAPTURE
SERVIAN STEAMERS

Trifling Losses Reported—Steamers Were Laden
with Ammunition and Mines—They Are Tow-
ed Away by Danube Vessels—Emperor
Francis Joseph Will Go to Budapest to Be
Present Near Scene—Popular Enthusiasm
Growing Since the Aged Ruler's Manifesto—
Later Reports Are That the City of Belgrade
Has Been Bombarded, Causing Damage.

Vienna, July 29.—The Servians at one o'clock this morning blew up the bridge spanning the River Save between the Austrian town of Semlin and Belgrade. The Austrian infantry and artillery stationed at Semlin, in conjunction with monitors on the Danube, fired on the Servian positions beyond the bridge. The Servians retreated after a short engagement, with trifling losses.

A small detachment of pioneers, in co-operation with the customs officers, yesterday captured two Servian steamers laden with ammunition and mines. The pioneers and revenue guards, after a short sharp encounter, overcame the Servian crews and took possession of the vessels and their dangerous cargoes. The captured ships were towed away by one of the Danube steamers.

Emperor Francis Joseph will return to Vienna from Ischl to-morrow and may then go to Budapest, in order to be nearer the scene of action. Popular enthusiasm is growing since the emperor's manifesto and patriotic demonstrations are being held all over the country.

Runs on the savings banks are diminishing.

BRITISH EASTERN FLEET NOW MOBILIZING

Shanghai, July 29.—The British Far Eastern fleet is mobilizing at Wei-Hai-Wei on the north coast of Shan-Tung Province. The German fleet is mobilizing at Tsing-Tao, about 20 miles to the south.

SPAIN ASSEMBLES ALL HER WARSHIPS

Gibraltar, July 29.—Spain has ordered every available warship to assemble at the Balearic Isles, in the Mediterranean. The battleship Pelayo and several cruisers are proceeding from this Moorish coast, and the cruiser Extremadura and a torpedo boat squadron are leaving Algeiras for the same destination.

All necessary precautions are being taken here.

BELGIUM HEARS THE CALL TO ARMS

Brussels, July 29.—The military movements in Belgium are being pushed rapidly. By to-morrow night 100,000 men will be ready.

An international socialist meeting held here to-night to protest against the war was attended by James Kerhalla, independent labor and socialist member of the British Parliament, and M. Jaures, leader of socialists in the French Chamber of Deputies.

WAR SPIRIT GROWS IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Vienna, July 29.—The war spirit in the Austrian capital is hourly increasing. The streets of Vienna to-night were crowded with enthusiastic processions, the patriotic demonstrations to-day surpassed in extent and fervor anything witnessed within memory.

A despatch to a Vienna paper says that three of the Danube monitors began shelling Belgrade early in the morning after the bridge across the Save had been destroyed by the Servians. The shells wrought havoc in the exposed part of the city, damaging the King's palace, the fortification walls and the barracks and other buildings.

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL AT BERLIN

Berlin, July 29.—The public was anxiously awaiting late to-night the result of a cabinet council held late to-day on the Austro-Servian situation, but nothing transpired to relieve the suspense. Information also was anxiously awaited concerning telegrams exchanged between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas, but here, too, hopes were blasted. The public, nevertheless, still sees a favorable augury in the interchange of telegrams itself.

The French embassy professes to have assurances from the German government that Germany would not regard a Russian mobilization on the Austrian frontier as an absolute cause belli—assurances received perhaps since Emperor William's return to Germany.

But the situation undoubtedly is bad, and the pessimism of the bankers and the public justified.

LONDON VIEW IS DECIDEDLY GLOOMY

London, July 29.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Servian war to those two nations. The feeling throughout England, and the continental feeling as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, is to-night distinctly more anxious than at any time yet.

Two events have made for pessimism. The direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other governments hopes of a compromise, have failed and are ended. Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontiers, the four army corps in each of the four districts, consisting of 1,200,000 men. Russia's resolve to stand by Servia appears to be fixed as the Russian censor has approved despatches declaring that Russian sentiment is all for taking up arms.

A manifesto by the Russian emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives have not yet despaired; they all say there is still hope and base their belief in the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy, the two last named most of all, do not want war, and do not think the Austro-Servian quarrel important enough to justify it.

St. Petersburg messages say that Russia asked Austria for a direct exchange of views and that Austria refused this offer. The refusal appears to have been to extend the much discussed negotiations, which yesterday were considered in the chancelleries as the principal known basis for optimism.

Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, to whom all look as the foremost conciliator of Europe, is also attempting, it is believed, to frame fresh proposals for a settlement. The diplomatic world still clings to the belief that a means can be found which may satisfy Russia that she can attain her ends without recourse to the violence which the Russian government and Russian public opinion cannot accept.

There is the greatest anxiety as to whether Russian mobilization will be confined to the Austrian boundary or is proceeding secretly against Germany, but between mobilization and war there is a gap which the two nations bridged in 1909 and may again.

The first important fighting occurred before Belgrade, when the Servians blew up a bridge across the river. The Austrians attacked them and the Servians retreated to the capital, which unconcerned reports say is being bombarded.

STRICKEN DEMONSTRATION AT ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, July 29.—A striking demonstration occurred here to-day at the Kazan Cathedral where a special service was held and prayers were offered for victory to the Slav army.

The German and Austrian embassies are guarded on all sides by strong detachments of police.

A confident following here of Great Britain's support to Germany's attitude is regarded as incomprehensible. At Odessa patriotic processions marched through the streets to-day bearing the portraits of Emperor Nicholas and the Kings of Servia and Montenegro and cheering for Servia, France and Great Britain.

ONLY POLITICAL MIRACLE CAN AVERT WAR

St. Petersburg, July 29.—In Russian eyes the die is cast. Only a political miracle can avert war.

Russia does not swerve from her determination to support Servia, and partial mobilization has already been ordered. There is every indication that the whole vast military machinery of Russia will soon be set in motion.

An Imperial manifesto is awaited to-night.

Should, as is understood, Emperor Nicholas become generalissimo of the forces an immense wave of enthusiasm will sweep over Russia.

The political parties have sunk their differences. The general attitude is not "timidistic," but one of resolute confidence in the justice of the country's cause and readiness to make all sacrifices.

The proposal attributed to Austria to discuss terms when Belgrade has been occupied is regarded as impossible. It is pointed out that before the opening of hostilities Russia proposed to Austria a direct exchange of views, which Austria rejected.

The foregoing St. Petersburg despatch was passed by the censor without revision—a fact which is considered highly significant.

RUSSIAN CADETS PROMOTED TO OFFICERS

St. Petersburg, July 29.—A great patriotic demonstration took place on the Nevsky prospect this afternoon. A procession was formed and with banners flying marched to the Servian legation, where there were speeches, singing and cheering. Thence the procession moved to the French and British embassies where similar scenes of enthusiasm were indulged in. The crowds still growing.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted to-day to the rank of officers. In addressing the students, the Emperor said:

"I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your service as officers do not forget what I say to you: Trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country."

The Maritime bureau has announced the raising of additional lights both in the Baltic and Black seas.

By order of the Emperor the enforcement of the legislative resolution restricting the acquisition of real estate by companies and also restricting the inclusion of Jews on directorates, has been temporarily suspended.

Germany May Mobilize.

Berlin, July 29.—An important official conference on the Austro-Servian situation was begun here early this evening and continued until a late hour to-night.

When it was adjourned it was announced that nothing concerning the conference or the results arrived at would be made public to-night.

It is understood that the conference included, in addition to Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, Gottlieb Von Jagow, the foreign minister, Admiral Von Tirpitz, minister of marine and one of the Emperor's aide-de-camp, a number of the commanding generals of the German army.

It was reported late to-night in circles close to the Austrian embassy that a mobilization of the German forces to-morrow was highly probable. No confirmation of this report was obtainable.

Shells Damage Belgrade.

Athens, July 29.—The Servian legation has received the following telegram from Nish, dated July 29:

"During the night Belgrade was bombarded. Shells fell in various quarters of the town causing great damage. Several of the town's forts were damaged. Several of the banks of the Danube were damaged. A number of the commanding generals of the German army were wounded. Both banks have lodged a protest at the German legation."

An artillery duel is proceeding at Vichitza, about three and half miles down the river from Belgrade.

"WE WILL CRUSH AUSTRIA," SAYS PETER OF SERBIA

Kraguyevatz, July 29.—"We will crush Austria." With these proud words King Peter of Servia Tuesday proclaimed himself and his country ready for combat, and set at rest rumors that he was urging Prince Alexander, who had served as regent for a few weeks, to yield to Austria without giving battle.

"By calling up all the reserves," said King Peter, "we will be able to put 500,000 men in the field. Every man is resolved to perish in the last ditch which has just risen after 200 years of oppression, to be crushed."

"My Serbs are equal to 1,000,000 Czechs, Hungarians, Germans, Croats, Ruthenians and Slavonians who form the Austrian army. Everything divides the Austrian army, which will not fight for a single ideal as we shall."

"Our mountain-trained fighters form the most formidable legion in the world. The officers are splendidly trained, the armament is ultra-modern. The infantry possesses model Mauser rifles. The artillery has Maxim and 1908-model French quick-firing guns."

PROHIBITIONISTS ENDORSE PROUTY FOR SENATOR

St. Johnsbury, July 29.—The Prohibition party of Vermont held their State convention here to-day, about 20 representatives of the party being in attendance. The spellbinder of the convention was H. E. Kershner of Boston, a representative of the national Prohibition party, who is spending a week in the State in the interests of national prohibition. Mr. Kershner addressed the convention this morning and was the principal speaker at the rally this evening. The following State ticket was placed in nomination:

Governor—Charles F. Smith of Morrisville.

Lieut.-Gov.—Charles J. Ferguson of Burlington.

Secretary of State—A. S. Gallup of Burlington.

Treasurer—Frank Gibson of Groton.

Auditor—F. A. Collins of St. Albans.

The convention also endorsed Hon. Charles A. Prouty for senator and Prof. McFarland of Middlebury for congressman in the first district.

The platform declared for submission by Congress to the several States of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; the presidential primary; the creation of a permanent tariff commission; the extension of the postal savings system; the passage of the rural credits bill; the conservation of our natural resources; liberal appropriations for our agricultural schools, uniform marriage and divorce laws, educational test for suffrage.

On State issues the platform declared for the initiative and referendum; the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, the same to become a law if ratified by a majority of the votes cast; a salary of \$300 for members of the Legislature and \$150 for helpers; the abolishment of the office of attorney-general; direct primary with the red tape cut out; the continuance of our present efficient highway improvements; the simplification of our judicial system to provide for more speedy justice; a re-organization of our curriculum in rural schools; State aid for high schools and colleges; passage of a workmen's compensation act; conservation of our forest lands and State control of our water power; curtailment of State commissions.

The foregoing St. Johnsbury despatch was passed by the censor without revision—a fact which is considered highly significant.

AUTOMOBILE SKIDDED; DRAGGED MAN 50 FEET

Montpelier, July 29.—An automobile owned by George Gauthier of Barre skidded on Main street to-night, while turning around, ran upon the sidewalk and knocked down and dragged Carroll Dohy fifty feet across the road. He was taken to Heaton hospital, where his injuries, which are not serious, were dressed. Edward Gardner, his companion, was knocked down. A woman was driving the car.

AUTO GOES INTO DITCH.

John Reed of Burlington jumps and is slightly injured.

Cambridge, July 29.—An automobile accident, which narrowly escaped being very serious, occurred near here about 11:35 o'clock this morning when a car owned and driven by R. H. Fuller of Cambridge Junction skidded and went in a ditch.

In the car with Mr. Fuller were C. G. Little of St. Albans and John Reed of Burlington, traveling salesman. A heavy rain was falling and the road was very slippery. The first turn to the left from Cambridge Junction is very sharp and as the car reached the turn it skidded into the ditch, tipped and then righted itself.

Mr. Little and Mr. Fuller, who were on the front seat, stayed in the car, but Mr. Reed, who was in the back seat, jumped, striking on his head, suffering a slight bruise on the right side of the forehead. He sprained his left wrist and also complained of severe pains in his chest. His injuries, while painful, will probably not prove serious. He was unable to complete his trip. Mr. Little's left shoulder was wrenched somewhat but he completed his day's trip and returned home in the afternoon.

Mr. Fuller was running the car very slowly, probably not over 15 miles an hour, and no blame is attached to him for the accident.

CALEDONIA COUNTY COURT SENTENCES SEVERAL PEOPLE

St. Johnsbury, July 29.—The June term of Caledonia county court will close a two-monthly session Thursday after an unusually long session. Judge Butler disposed of several cases on the criminal docket to-day, sentencing Charles Branch and Oscar Greck to the industrial school at Vergennes for the rest of their minority. Both are 17 year old St. Johnsbury boys, who have committed numerous thefts.

Special effort was made to have the boys placed on probation, but the court felt that the serious nature of the boys' crime ought to be recognized and sentences were imposed.

William Miner pleaded guilty to forging a check of \$75 and as he had already been five months in the county jail awaiting trial the court sentenced him to two months' more with a fine of \$100, the fine to be suspended on payment of costs of prosecution. The three Hardwick chicken thieves were sentenced to six months to a year in the house of correction, but sentence was stayed on exceptions and each placed under \$500 bail.

Destroyed Third of Bridge.

Semlin, July 29.—A great landslide across the Danube last night led the Servians to expect a serious attack by the Austrians, whereupon they blew up the bridge, destroying a third of it on their side of the river.

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS ANTI- TRUST PROGRAM

Washington, July 29.—Defending the administration anti-trust program President Wilson to-day told a large delegation of business men representing large wholesale organizations that he was seeking to end an era of "suspicion and recrimination by putting into law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be here." He assured them the government was not "running amuck."

The wholesalers laid before the President a prepared argument against several features of the Clayton bill and the trade commission bill, but said they approved of the general purposes of the proposed legislation. Mr. Wilson entered into a detailed discussion of the bills and promised to lay his caller's suggestions before the proper committees of the Senate.

The President also talked of business conditions and the anti-trust bills with Hugh Chalmers, a Detroit manufacturer, who agreed with the President's views and said prosperity would come as soon as the present uncertainty was relieved.

In speaking to the wholesalers the President said:

"We have had 19 or 20 years of senseless agitation about business. During that length of time we have read stories in the newspapers and in the magazines of the extravagantly wrong things that were going on and an atmosphere created of almost universal suspicion has been created; so that if a man became a business man in a big way he had the uncomfortable feeling that his fellow men probably looked upon him as not coming by his money in the right way."

"I think I am right in saying that what the present administration has to do has been to bring all these questions to clearing house and settle up the balance of judgment. It may have seemed sudden to do so many things in one Congress, but wasn't it high time? Wasn't it high time to just have a clearance and settle these things? I am not maintaining that they are settled in the wisest way in which they could be settled, but certainly the men engaged have tried to settle them in the interest of the country and I think in the main they have succeeded. We had money conditions, banking conditions, economic conditions, of which the country said 'they are wrong.' Now we have undertaken to give a remedy and until that was done business could not settle down to anything because the agitation was sure to come again."

"I just want to leave that thought with you, that we are not running 'amuck'; we are trying to clear up all these questions and to recrimination by putting in the law what the moral judgment of the community has said ought to be there. And I honestly believe that when it is done and I hope it will not be more than six weeks now when it is done—we can all set off our coats and get to work and look each other in the face and say 'this is a nation of honest men and we are going to do business as such.' Don't you think that is a reasonable view to take of the present situation?"

FUNERAL OF C. H. WARD.

Many Attend Services at His Late Home in Moretown.

Moretown, July 29.—The funeral of Clinton H. Ward was held this afternoon at two o'clock at his late home. The Rev. A. Mandigo of the Methodist Church, Mr. Ward's pastor, officiated, assisted at the house by the Rev. Frank Ward of Chicago and the Rev. O. H. Gates of Cambridge, Mass., and at the cemetery by the Rev. C. M. Gates of Moretown, Hills, Mass., and the Rev. Earl Ward of Moretown, N. H. The latter was Mr. Ward's uncle, and the other assisting clergymen were his cousins.

The bearers were Lucius Flint, Frank Johnson, Sidney Atkins and William Clark of Moretown, M. H. McAllister of Barre and C. W. Guyette of Burlington.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" and "Abide with Me" were sung by all the choir of the Methodist Church leading, with Mrs. Haylett at the piano. The Lord's prayer was recited by the congregation. There was a profusion of beautiful floral offerings.

Among those from out of town to attend the funeral were Clair Ward of Los Angeles, Cal., brother of Mr. Ward; the Rev. Frank Ward of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis of St. Louis; the Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gates and two sons of Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. C. M. Gates of Wells, Hills, Mass.; Mrs. H. F. Munroe and son, Levi Munroe of Moretown; Mr. and Mrs. William Ward and two daughters of Burlington; the Rev. Earl Ward and Jay Ward of Meriden, N. H.; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Joslyn and family, the Rev. Mr. Emile of Waltham; the Rev. O. R. Wells of Rochester; M. H. McAllister, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Briggs of Barre; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guyette of Burlington; B. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hart, E. W. Huntley, Mrs. E. F. Palmer, Jr., and Miss Annie Dorothy Palmer of Waterville. The burial was beside Mr. Ward's father in the South Duxbury cemetery.

Vergennes Man Wins Fellowship.

Vergennes, July 29.—The Rev. Thomas Howard Bartley of this place is one of the successful candidates for the Knights of Columbus Graduate Fellowships of the Catholic University at Washington, D. C. These fellowships have been made possible by the gift of half a million to Cardinal Gibbons.

Mr. Bartley can remain at the university three years and secure the degree of Ph. D. A new building has been erected for the graduate students. The candidates for the fellowship come from 23 different States and the honor is no empty one for Mr. Bartley.

Braves Buy a Pitcher.

Boston, July 29.—Manager Stallings of the Boston National League team announces the purchase of Cottrell, a left-handed pitcher, from the Baltimore International League club.

RECOMMENDS NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Vermont Educational Commission
Finds *Public* and Secondary Schools
Unsuitable to Pupils' Daily Life.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION

University of Vermont, Middlebury College and
Norwich University Declared to Be Private
Institutions and Not Entitled to Right of
State Aid—Appropriations Now Too Large
According to State's Property Valuation—
School Terms Insufficient—Lack of Vocational Training for Pupils and of Efficient
Normal School Training for Teachers.

Camden, July 29.—The report of the long anticipated Vermont Educational Commission, which was submitted to Governor Allen M. Fletcher last week, contains 234 typewritten pages and the printed report of the Carnegie foundation upon which the Vermont commission's report is based. Governor Fletcher will cause several thousand copies of the report to be printed in full and they will be distributed throughout the State. The commission goes even further in its findings and recommendations than the Carnegie investigators.

The findings of the commission are as follows:

Teaching in the rural schools unsuitable for daily life of pupils and mostly preparatory for secondary schools.

Secondary schools still more unsuitable and mostly preparatory for institutions of higher learning and therefore of benefit to but one-tenth of their pupils.

Length of school term insufficient.

Lack of adequate vocational training for pupils and of efficient normal school training for teachers.

Insufficient emphasis on agriculture.

Appropriations to institutions of higher learning too large according to State's property valuation.

Duplication of effort in U. V. M., Middlebury College and Norwich University, which are declared to be private institutions and not entitled of right to any State aid.

The recommendations of the commission are similarly condensed as follows:

Consolidation of rural schools.

Establishment of junior high schools in every town if necessary to provide for pupils from 12 to 16 years of age, including the seventh and eighth grades and the first two years of present high school course.

It also cites the case of President John Wheeler, who claimed exemption from taxation because that right was originally conferred by the State and could be revoked for the reason that the university was a private corporation. The St. Johnsbury Academy cases are also cited.

As to the misuse of federal appropriations, the commission finds that the appropriations received under the first Morrill act (1862) for agricultural experiment stations had not been properly expended, but that under the acts of Congress of 1890 and 1907, "a disproportionately small part thereof" has been "applied to agriculture, Vermont's predominant industry of life."

STATE APPROPRIATION NOT WARRANTED.

It also finds that the College of Medicine in U. V. M. does not perform a public service sufficient to warrant its receiving a State appropriation, calling attention to the entering class of 18 in 1915 of which only eight were from Vermont.

The commission lays great stress on Vermont as an agricultural rather than an industrial State and quotes liberally from United States census reports, which show that although there are more persons engaged in manufacturing, more value is added to products by agriculture than by other manufacturing. It deplores the tendency of the schools to draw children away from the farm.

It reiterates that sufficient stress is not placed in our schools on the needs of the pupil as a member of society but rather as a future student in some institution of advanced learning and it deplores the tendency toward cultural education alone.

Admitting some of the evils of the consolidated rural school, the report urges that they will tend to crystallize rural society about the consolidated school as a center, as well as toward greater efficiency.

APPROVE CARNEGIE PLAN.

"Emphasis is placed on the Carnegie Foundations plan for a six-and-six course—a six year course in the elementary schools and a six year course in the high schools—thus bringing the pupils into the junior high school at the ages of 12 to 15, rather than making time in the seventh and eighth grades as is the case with the eight-and-four system. It is held that this will induce many pupils to enter high schools who would drop out at the end of the elementary school period under the present system and more naturally divides the courses according to the pupils' adolescence."

The commission admits that the proposed system will cost more than at present, but quotes the constitution as enjoining on the freemen the maintenance of a "competent number of schools" which "ought to be maintained . . . for the convenient instruction of youth." This duty, it declares, is not being performed.

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