

WAR IS DECLARED ON SERBIA

MADAME CAILLAUX IS FREED

Decision of Acquittal in Paris Murder Case Is Rendered Late This Afternoon

PRISONER COLLAPSES

Faints When Opposing Counsel Scores Her and Presiding Judge Adjourns Court

PARIS, July 28.—MADAME CAILLAUX, ACCUSED OF THE MURDER OF CALMETTE WAS ACQUITTED LATE TODAY.

Paris, July 28.—The Caillaux murder trial today started with a speech by Edward Seligman, one of the attorneys representing the family of Calmette. Madame Caillaux looked well and ill when she was conducted into the prisoner's enclosure.

Madame Caillaux again fainted in court today and Judge Albanel suspended the sitting.

When Seligman had concluded, M. Chenu addressed the jury and he cutting analysis of the act of Madame Caillaux on the day of tragedy was too much for the prisoner. She collapsed and fell in a heap.

Parisians look on the trial of Madame Henriette Caillaux for the killing of Gaston Calmette as a daily melodrama. There have been mysterious diplomatic papers and elusive photographed love letters to give touch to mystery to the case.

In the foreground, two women have striven against each other—Madame Caillaux, who thrilled the audience in the court room with a confession of her thoughts and emotions before she shot Calmette, and Madame Gueydan, who moved her hearers still more strongly by the tragic testimony of a deserted wife.

Joseph Caillaux, a former premier of France, and now the leader of the radical groups which govern the republic, sprang at once into the breach in defense of his wife, and during the proceedings has been confronted by another former premier, Louis Barthou.

The impression around the palace of justice, quite without the suggestion of improper influences, that Madame Caillaux will be acquitted or receive a short suspended sentence. This is the opinion of old functionaries, who, as it were, smell out what juries are likely to do.

Duels Threatened. Most remarkable things have occurred at this trial and not the least is the threatened duel between the president of the court, Judge Louis Albanel and one of the other judges, Louis Lagoury. The duel awaits the decision of the minister of justice; meanwhile, the judges pass each other scornfully. M. Caillaux himself called the counsel for the Calmette family to terms for a suggestion made in the court room and people are now wondering whether the ex-premier and M. Chenu, who declared that he was not to be mentioned, will also meet at the sword's point.

A heated suggestion of Germany was brought into court. M. Calmette had charged M. Caillaux with having betrayed French interests in the Moroccan affair, and M. Caillaux told the jury that the Figaro, of which Calmette was the editor, was owned across the Rhine; that Calmette had been the instrument of France's enemies in causing discord to the French capital. What with the Fabre document in the Rochette banking frauds and the influence of the ministers on the courts and prosecutors, the republican government has in some sense been on trial.

It is only letting cats out of transparent bags, the monarchists say. "We knew it all before, but now the squalling of the cats makes everybody look."

High finance has had its place in the proceedings through the insistence of Calmette's radical partisans that it was his pressing of the income tax that

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SENATE REPUBLICANS NOT TO FILIBUSTER AGAINST TRUST BILLS.

Washington, July 28.—The Senate republicans, in conference, decided not to filibuster against the trust bills. They are opposed to them, and will say so in speeches, but the main purpose is to bring adjournment as soon as possible.

AUSTRIANS IN THIS COUNTRY TO BE CALLED

Consuls Instructed to Warn Reservists to Prepare to Return

Manchester, Mass., July 28.—Dr. Constantine Theodore Dumisa, ambassador from Austria-Hungary to the United States, has instructed consuls in this country to order all Austro-Hungarian reservists whose whereabouts are known to prepare to return to the army. The ambassador is at his summer home here.

"I shall order a general mobilization of all my countrymen up to the age of 42, in the United States for their return to Austria," he said. "I think there are about 200,000 Austrians and Hungarians in the United States."

Provisional Regiment Planned. New York, July 28.—The one topic of conversation in the Hungarian colonies in the upper and lower East side, is the war. A strong sentiment to return to Hungary has sprung up.

A committee already has been organized to form a volunteer regiment from this city.

Servians, too, are anxiously awaiting news and apparently are as ready to return to their native country as are the Hungarians.

CHICAGO SERVIANS WOULD FIGHT

Chicago, July 28.—A large contingent of the 20,000 Servians in Chicago probably will return to their colors to fight. It was said after several enthusiastic meetings had been held in the foreign district. Many Germans will go home to fight if their country is involved.

BIG RIFLE CONSIGNMENT FOR IRISH NATIONALISTS

Dublin, July 28.—A consignment of five thousand rifles for the Irish Nationalist Volunteers were landed during the night on the coast of County Wicklow.

MORE RIOTING IN DUBLIN

Dublin, July 28.—Rioting broke out again last night but subsided without serious results. The rumor was afloat that the Scottish borderers would enter the city at the Amiens street station. A great crowd, for the most part from the slums, surrounded the station. The rioters amused themselves by stoning street cars. The borderers did not appear.

LAWRENCE, PAL OF ROBINSON, GETS 15-YEAR SENTENCE

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 28.—Walter Lawrence, of Covington, Ky., was sentenced today to fifteen years in Marquette prison for participation in the robbery and triple murder of the Thomson Jewelry store here last September.

OVER \$10,000,000 IN GOLD SHIPPED TO EUROPE TODAY

New York, July 28.—The liner Kronprinzessin Cecil sailed today with six million dollars in gold consigned to London bankers, and four million, six hundred thousand to Paris. It is the largest single gold shipment ever made from America to Europe.

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MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY FLOOD IN TELLURIDE

Fifty Families Made Homeless and Two Drowned by Rush of 10-Ft. Wall of Water

BUILDINGS WRECKED

Fifteen Business Blocks and Many Houses Swept Away or Badly Damaged

Telluride, Colo., July 28.—Two persons were drowned, fifty families made homeless and fifteen business blocks, comprising one hundred buildings, partially wrecked late yesterday when a ten-foot wall of water, originating from a cloudburst, descended through the canyon, broke the dam and flooded the town.

The damage is estimated at three hundred thousand.

NEW TRIAL FOR DEPUTIES RUMOR

Another Chapter May Be Added to Seeberville Murder Case

Rumors circulated today that a motion for a new trial for Edwin Polkinghorne, Josh Cooper, William Davis and William Groff, the four deputies convicted in circuit court last fall of the Seeberville murders, would soon be filed, lacked confirmation this afternoon. At the time the deputies were convicted and sentenced to terms in Marquette prison, varying from a maximum of fourteen years for Polkinghorne to a maximum of fifteen years for the three last named, it was intimated that such application would be made and the filing of the motion mentioned would not be surprising.

The trial of the four deputies was one of the most bitterly contested murder cases in the criminal annals of Houghton county and sentiment at the time ran high. If a motion for a new trial is filed and granted, it is almost certain to lead to another hard-fought legal contest.

MAY EXPEL BUTTE MAYOR FROM SOCIALIST PARTY

Denver, Colo., July 28.—The proposal to recommend the expulsion of Mayor Duncan of Butte, Montana, from the Socialist party resulted in a spirited debate in the convention of the Western Federation of Miners today. The suggestion was included in a report of the special committee appointed to investigate the recent labor disturbances, particularly the charge made by Duncan that President Moyer of the federation had asked Governor Stewart to send troops to Butte for his protection.

The debate centered around the motion to strike from the report the recommendation that Duncan be expelled from the Socialist party.

WM. RAPP TO APPEAL CASE.

Divorced Husband of Schumann-Heink Says Judge Erred. Chicago, July 28.—Notice was given by William Rapp, Jr., of his intention to take an appeal to the appellate court in the recent decree of divorce granted Mrs. Ernestine Schumann-Heink. The divorced husband will contend in his appeal that he should have been permitted to prove Schumann-Heink's legal residence and that the trial judge erred when he refused Rapp permission to cross-examine certain witnesses.

STEEL DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

New York, July 28.—The Steel corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, and 1 3/4 per cent on preferred.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SENDS NOTIFICATION OF ITS INTENTION TO START HOSTILITIES; GERMANY REJECTS GREY MEDIATION PLAN

Ally of Dual Monarchy Is Prepared, However, to Welcome Any Further Suggestions to Localize Conflict as Far as Consistent With its Duty

ALL EUROPEAN NATIONS HURRIEDLY PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF FORCES OF THE POWERS FACING WAR

The following figures show the comparative strength of the military and naval forces of the European powers that are menaced by a great international war as the result of Austria's demands upon Serbia and the reply of the latter country, which is generally regarded as "unsatisfactory."

AUSTRIA Army		Navy	
Peace footing	424,258	Built, Building	
War footing	829,900	Superdreadnoughts	0
		Dreadnoughts	2
		Other battleships	14
		Armored cruisers	3
		Cruisers	5
		Destroyers	18
		Torpedo boats	62
		Submarines	8
GERMANY Army		Navy	
Peace footing	7,91,002	Built, Building	
War footing	1,820,000	Superdreadnoughts	0
First reserves	1,500,000	Dreadnoughts	17
		Other battleships	30
		Armored cruisers	9
		Cruisers	13
		Destroyers	141
		Torpedo boats	47
		Submarines	27
ITALY Army		Navy	
Peace footing	204,610	Built, Building	
War footing	3,345,150	Superdreadnoughts	0
		Dreadnoughts	4
		Other battleships	11
		Armored cruisers	10
		Cruisers	13
		Destroyers	32
		Torpedo boats	93
		Submarines	18
RUSSIA Army		Navy	
Peace footing	1,384,000	Built, Building	
War footing	1,850,000	Superdreadnoughts	4
		Dreadnoughts	7
		Other battleships	13
		Armored cruisers	6
		Cruisers	45
		Destroyers	95
		Torpedo boats	42
		Submarines	31
FRANCE Army		Navy	
Peace footing	645,328	Built, Building	
War footing	1,230,000	Superdreadnoughts	0
		Dreadnoughts	2
		Other battleships	27
		Armored cruisers	22
		Cruisers	15
		Destroyers	84
		Torpedo boats	324
		Submarines	78
GREAT BRITAIN Army		Navy	
Peace footing	430,806	Built, Building	
War footing	1,072,625	Superdreadnoughts	13
		Dreadnoughts	16
		Other battleships	48
		Armored cruisers	34
		Cruisers	72
		Destroyers	215
		Torpedo boats	118
		Submarines	77
SERBIA Army		Navy	
Peace footing	361,747	Built, Building	
War footing	401,000	Superdreadnoughts	0
		Dreadnoughts	2
		Other battleships	27
		Armored cruisers	22
		Cruisers	15
		Destroyers	84
		Torpedo boats	324
		Submarines	78

VIENNA, JULY 28.—OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF A DECLARATION OF WAR HAS BEEN SENT TO SERBIA BY THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

London, July 28.—The announcement of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on Serbia came today almost immediately after Germany and Austria had notified Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign minister, of their refusal to join in the mediation conference.

It is assumed here that the efforts of the European nations will now be directed toward localizing the area of hostilities.

The actual cause of Austria-Hungary's decision to enter into a conflict with Serbia was the reply sent by the Italian state to the note from Vienna demanding that Serbia take steps to put a stop to the pan-Serbian propaganda on Austrian territory and also punish the Servians indirectly concerned in the assassination in Bosnia of Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. The response of Serbia was considered by the foreign office in Vienna as "unsatisfactory" and "filled with the spirit of dishonesty."

In the meantime Sir Edward Grey took the initiative, requesting the European powers to permit their ambassadors in London to confer with him in view of a peaceful solution of the controversy. Italy and France consented, but Germany and Austria refused. Austria-Hungary in the interval had proceeded rapidly with the mobilization of the great army. The entire railroad system has been monopolized for government business and a strict censorship is imposed.

Serbia also had mobilized its forces and had withdrawn its garrison at Belgrade to the interior, as the capital occupied a position too vulnerable to be held. Every war official and admiral of Europe was occupied in preparations for eventualities, even in the smaller countries such as Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Then today came the formal declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, one of the members of the triple alliance, the other two of which are Germany and Italy.

Preparations for war proceed on all sides. Even England's battle squadrons have all been mobilized, in readiness for eventualities, and the publication of official news as to the movements of British ships has ceased.

The first and second squadrons have taken on full war stores and are ready to slip anchor at a moment's notice. Destroyer flotillas around the coast also have been prepared and armed guards placed around magazines and oil depots.

Germany's reply to Grey's proposal is regarded here as tantamount to a declaration of Germany's determination that Austria-Hungary shall have an entirely free hand in chastising Serbia.

Apparently authentic reports current here assert that Russia has been given positive assurances that Austria-Hungary has no intention of annexing Servian territory. If true this might, it is thought, help to localize the war.

Thus far there has been no official confirmation of the reports of hostilities between Austria and Serbia.

Berlin, July 28.—Reports from the Austrian border today state that the transport of the eighth and ninth Austrian army corps from Bohemia toward the Servian frontier began yesterday and that there is no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except troop trains.

The two corps consisting of thirty-two battalions of infantry, a large number of quick firing machine guns,

VIENNA, JULY 28.—OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Vienna, July 28.—The declaration of war was gazetted here this afternoon.

Nish, July 28.—The Servian steamers Deligade and Moravia were seized today at Orlova on the Danube by Austrians. The passengers were detained.

Berlin, July 28.—The German admiralty today ordered the concentration of the German fleet in home waters.

Glasgow, July 28.—Three Italian warships visiting in the Clyde have been ordered to return immediately to Italian waters.

London, July 28.—A dispatch from Semlin says the Servian parliament is reported to have accepted all the demands made by Austria-Hungary.

Vienna, July 28.—The Militarische Rundschau reports active movements of both the Servian and Montenegrin troops, which are in close touch at Priboj, near the frontier of Bosnia.

Vienna, July 28.—A foreign official declared today that even should Serbia now comply with the demands in the Austrian note, the dual monarchy would not be satisfied.

New York, July 28.—The Austrian consul announced that Emperor Joseph had granted complete amnesty to all Austro-Hungarian subjects who deserted the army or emigrated to avoid military duty.

Budapest, July 28.—A great patriotic demonstration was held in the Hungarian diet today when the royal rescript was read proroguing parliament. The deputies cheered for the king country and army.

Rome, July 28.—Authoritative advice received here from Bucharest state that Germany has asked for positive assurances in connection with the Austro-Servian situation.

Paris, July 28.—The Austrian ambassador to France said it was probable active hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Serbia began this morning, but to 11 o'clock he had not received a telegram to that effect from Vienna.

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GERMANY REJECTS BRITISH PLAN FOR JOINT MEDIATION.

Berlin, July 28.—The German government today returned an unfavorable reply to the British proposal for a conference of ambassadors in London of European powers in an endeavor to bring a settlement of the Austro-Servian difficulty.

Germany declares the suggestion of Foreign Minister Grey is well meant and good in principle, but not feasible in practice and impossible to carry out. It says it cannot be expected that a great power having dispute with a smaller neighbor will submit the matter to decision of an European arbitrage, far less can it be hoped that two great powers will submit to be summoned before such a tribunal.

Germany makes the counter suggestion that negotiations for peace be conducted between the cabinets instead of by conference.

Willing to Localize Conflict. Germany, however, is prepared to welcome any further suggestions to localize the conflict as far as consistent with her duty to her ally.

The public in the German capital was very nervous today and alarmist rumors continued to circulate. The run on savings banks in which the poorer classes had deposited their money was resumed this morning.

Austria-Hungary Not to Accept. Vienna July 28.—It is semi-officially announced that Austria-Hungary has decided to refuse Grey's proposal of an ambassadorial conference in London.

Russia Preparing For War. St. Petersburg, July 28.—Russia was making every preparation for war today. A strict military censorship was established. All reserves are reported to have been called.

Although papers in the capital generally declare the nation is on the eve of war, some hope is held out because of reports that the kaiser and czar have been in communication. The Novoe Vremya declares that only the intervention of the kaiser can avert war.

The fact that Vienna does not refuse to discuss the points at issue is interpreted as a happy symptom.

The workmen in the Russian capital, who had been on strike for a week, decided to resume work in order to emphasize their approval of the Russian government's support of Serbia. They made patriotic demonstrations in the streets and sang the Russian national anthem.

Modified Martial Law. A decree has been promulgated forbidding the publication for one year of detailed information concerning the army and navy.

The cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow have been placed under a state of extraordinary protection—a modified form of martial law. A censorship order prohibits the publication of virtually all news relating to the army and navy, including mobilization, the calling out of reservists, the movements of superior officers, voluntary offers of medical aid and even the arrest and sentences imposed upon spies.

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