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WEATHER—Generally fair tonight
and Wednesday.

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Austro-Hungarian Government Has Declared War on Serbia

All Europe Prepares for War

American Wheat Takes Wild Jump

WAR DECLARATION CREATES TUMULT THROUGHOUT WORLD

Germany and Austria-Hungary Refuse to Participate in Mediation Conference Over Austro-Serbian Trouble and Battle Squadrons of All Countries on Continent Are Being Mobilized in Readiness for General War Eventualities.

AUSTRIA TO HAVE FREE HAND IN CONFLICT

Imperial Foreign Office at Vienna Determined—Declares Serbia's Compliance Would Have No Influence on Empire's Course of Action—Army Moving to Frontier—No Traffic Except Troop Trains on Bohemian Railroads—Telegraphic Service Demoralized.

Vienna, July 28.—Official notification of the declaration of war was sent to Serbia today by the Austro-Hungarian government. The declaration of war was gazetted here late this afternoon. The text is as follows: "The Royal government of Serbia, 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 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. (Signed) 'COUNT BERCHTHOLD, Minister Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary.' The Militarische Rundschau reports active movements of both Serbian and Montenegrin troops, which are in close touch at Pribor, near the frontier of Bosnia.

Nish, Serbia, July 28.—The Serbian steamers Deller and Morava were seized today at Orsova on the Danube by Austrians. The Serbian colors were hoisted down and the Austrian flag hoisted. The passengers were detained. England Notified of War. London, July 28.—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 a mediation conference. It is assumed here that the efforts of the European nations will now be directed toward localizing the hostilities.

Cause of Hostilities. The actual cause of Austria-Hungary's decision to enter into hostile conflict with Serbia was the reply sent by the Balkan 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 those Serbians indirectly concerned in the assassination in Bosnia on June 22 of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. The response of Serbia was considered by the foreign office in Vienna "unsatisfactory" and in a semi-official communication made public yesterday, the Austro-Hungarian government said that the reply was "filled with the spirit of dishonesty."

Germany Supports Ally. In the meantime Sir Edward Grey took the initiative of requesting the European powers to permit their ambassadors in London to confer with a view to a peaceful solution of the controversy. Italy and France at once consented to join their efforts to those of Great Britain, but Germany and Austria refused, Germany supporting her ally in the contention that it would be undignified for a great power like Austria to appear before a tribunal of European powers on the same status as the little Balkan nation. Austria-Hungary in the interval had

suggested conference would place Austria-Hungary in the invidious position of appearing like the Balkan states before a European tribunal to explain her actions and therefore likely to increase, rather than decrease, the difficulties of the situation. Apparently authentic reports current here assert that Russia has been given positive assurances that Austria-Hungary has no intention of annexing Serbian territory. If true, this might, it is thought, help the efforts to localize the war should it break out. So far there has been no official confirmation of the reports of hostilities between Austria and Serbia, but a number of rumors have been published, including one of the seizure of Serbian ships carrying contraband by an Austrian patrol on the Danube.

Austria-Hungary Determined. Vienna, July 28.—The imperial Austro-Hungarian foreign office declared today that, even should Serbia now comply with the demands contained in the Austrian note, the government of the dual monarchy would not be satisfied. Officials at the ministry stated that Serbia's reply had made it impossible for Austria-Hungary to adhere to her former stand point, and compliance by Serbia with the demands made on her could no longer influence the course of action of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Army Moving to Frontier. 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 Serbian frontier began yesterday and that there was no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except that of troop trains. The two corps consist of 32 battalions of infantry, with a large number of quick-firing machine guns, six regiments of cavalry, two regiments of field artillery and two regiments of the army service corps.

Telegraphic Service Demoralized. Telegraphic communication with Carlsbad and Marienbad was still open today but the telegraphic service between Berlin and Vienna was demoralized and on some lines was completely interrupted.

The Militarische Wochenblatt, the official military weekly newspaper, today prints a note worthy article comparing the Austro-Hungarian and Russian armies to the disadvantage of the latter. It says the fighting strength of the Russian army is usually overestimated and that numbers alone are not decisive. One of the newspapers here today received a dispatch saying that Russia had declined to print it as there was no confirmation.

The German admiralty today ordered the concentration of the German fleet in home waters. Run on Banks Resumed. The public in the German capital was very nervous today and alarm rumors continued to circulate. The run on the savings banks in which the poorer classes deposit their money was resumed this morning. As early as 5 o'clock there were long lines of depositors outside the municipal savings banks and the people insisted on having their money regardless of the reassuring statements by the officials.

The police authorities of Berlin today announced that they would not permit any more patriotic processions in the streets of Berlin. Hitherto these had not been interfered with.

Preparations for war proceeded 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 warships has ceased. The first and second battle squadrons have taken on their full war stores and are ready to slip their anchors at a moment's notice, the destroyer flotillas around the coast also have been prepared and armed guards were placed today around all the magazines and oil depots.

Germany's definite decision against participation in the ambassadorial conference proposed by Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, in an effort to maintain peace, is regarded here as tantamount to a declaration of Germany's determination that Austria-Hungary shall have an entirely free hand in chastising Serbia unless the Balkan kingdom accedes in full to the demands of the dual monarchy. According to advices received here, Germany's refusal was couched in terms of sympathy with Sir Edward Grey's object, but contended that the

TROOPS RUSH TO FRONTIER

Unconfirmed Despatch Tells of Prompt Mobilization of Russian Forces at Border.

Berlin, July 28.—An unconfirmed despatch from Gumbingen, eastern Prussia, to the Taegliche Rundschau, today says Russia has occupied Wirballen, Russian Poland, with a force of engineers, cavalry, artillery and two regiments of infantry, while Russian guards have been placed along all roads on the frontier. The despatch adds that a squadron of German Uhlans has advanced to Eydtkuhnen, on the Russian frontier.

AUSTRIAN COUNT IS ORDERED HOME

New York, July 28.—Count Otto Salm Hoogstraten of Vienna, who has been in this country several months, today sailed on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie in response to a cable message from his father instructing him at once to rejoin his company of dragoons, of which he is a captain. The count and his brother Alexander were the tennis champions of Austria. Last February they played in the indoor tournament in the Seventh Regiment armory here with success. The count is 32 years old and adept at most outdoor sports.

PEOPLE CLEARING FLOOD WRECKAGE

Known Dead From Cloudburst at Telluride Still Stands at Two.

Telluride, Colo., July 28.—Telluride residents, assisted by volunteers from other parts of the district, spent today in clearing up the wreckage left by yesterday's cloudburst and flood, and searching for bodies. At noon the number of known dead still stood at two—Mrs. E. E. Blakley, and Mrs. John Johnson. The damage proved to be greater than at first believed, and was estimated at \$300,000. Powerful hoisting machinery from nearby mines was brought to the town and used to raise the ruins of demolished buildings.

ZAPATA FORCES DRIVEN BACK

Mexican Federals Take Action Against Bandit Leader's Armies—Independent Bands Active.

Washington, July 28.—Brigadier General Funston reported today that the Mexican federal forces in Mexico City had taken the offensive against the Zapatistas and driven them from nearby towns. He says there are 30,000 federals in the Mexican capital. Constitutional troops have become very active along the railroad between Soledad and Orizaba, but are acting in independent bands. Ricardo Lopez, at the head of a band of some 300 men, is said to be laying waste to the section south of Vera Cruz, towards the sea coast.

MADAME CAILLAUX IS ACQUITTED OF MURDER OF FIGARO EDITOR



Maitre Labori and Mme. Caillaux.

Paris, France, July 28.—Madame Henriette Caillaux, wife of ex-Premier Joseph Caillaux, was acquitted tonight after a trial lasting nine days on the charge of murdering on March 16 last, Gaston Calmette, the editor of the Figaro.

Paris, July 28.—Madame Henriette Caillaux, wife of the former premier of France, on trial for the murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro, tainted in court again today while Maitre Chenu, one of the attorneys representing the family of the murdered editor, was delivering a cutting analysis of her actions on the day of the tragedy. Because of the defendant's condition, Judge Albaladejo suspended the sitting. Madame Caillaux looked worn and ill when she entered the prisoner's enclosure of the criminal court of the palace of justice for the eighth day's hearing in her trial. The proceedings started with a speech by Edouard Seligman, one of the attorneys representing the family of the murdered editor. Mrs. Caillaux Grews Weaker. Mme. Caillaux had been becoming visibly weaker as the sitting continued and appeared unconscious of what was occurring in court. A hot water bottle was placed beneath her feet and a cushion at her back soon after she entered the court.

MRS. ANGLE IS HELD FOR MURDER

Caused Death of Prominent Connecticut Politician Is Finding of Coroner's Jury.

Stamford, Conn., July 28.—Mrs. Helen M. Angle is held criminally responsible for the death of Waldo R. Ballou, a prominent politician here, on the night of June 23, in a finding made by Coroner John J. Phelan today. At the coroner's inquiry Mrs. Angle refused to make a statement and Coroner Phelan announced that if, by Friday last, she failed to do so he would hold her for trial. He admitted Mrs. Angle to bail, owing to her nervous state, and she was taken by her father, Leonard Blondell, to Southport, Maine. Man Found Dying by Door. Ballou was discovered in a dying condition outside a downtown business building in which Mrs. Angle had apartments. To the police that night, Mrs. Angle said she found Ballou at the foot of a flight of stairs in the building, after he had left her and in the belief that he was dazed from a fall or from liquor, she carried him outside and left him on the doorstep of the entrance. Ballou died from a fractured skull.

SHAMROCK ARRIVES AT AZORES.

Horta Fabal, Azores, July 28.—Shamrock IV, Sir Thomas Lipton's new challenger for the America's cup, arrived here today, having taken seven days and three hours for the voyage from Falmouth, England.

GRAIN MARKET CLOSES WILD

Immense Wheat Trade Follows News of Declaration of War in Vienna.

PRICES JUMP 9 CENTS

Chicago, July 28.—News of the mobilization of British battle squadrons came just before the gong cleared the pit. The market closed wild and excited, with September at 92 3/8c, a jump of nine cents a bushel compared with 24 hours before. The close was at the topmost point of the day. Immense expansion of the trade in wheat followed announcement early today that war had been officially declared. Within a few minutes the market touched a point about three cents a bushel higher than prices earlier in the session and 2 1/2c above last night. Wild fluctuations ensued. The rise in the market was soon more than doubled, the September delivery jumping up to 89 3/4c, or above 6 1/2c above the minimum value near the opening of business. It was nearly a half hour before the market became partially steady. The range then averaged four cents to 4 1/2c a bushel higher, as compared with last night. Reports that the Serbian parliament had conceded all the demands of Austria had some effect in preventing top prices from being fully maintained. Neither provisions nor cereals other than wheat made any remarkable advance, although the feeling regarding all staples was strong.

Tumultuous Scenes. Tumultuous scenes not often equalled in recent years characterized the trading in wheat. The bulletin telling of the actual existence of formal hostilities caught the pit nearly bare of offerings, sellers having become scarce and scatter after it was known that Germany had declined to take a hand in the proposed peace conference at London. A fresh bulge set in as the market drew to a close. The renewed buying carried the market up to 91c for September, a rise of 8 cents a bushel from the low point of the day. Signs of highly strained relations between Germany and Russia were responsible for the fresh outburst of the fever to buy. Scenes of wild excitement marked the close of trading at 1:15 p. m. When the big gong sounded three times, announcing the close of the day, the big pit was crowded with excited, perspiring brokers frantically shouting in an effort to execute as many orders as possible before the expiration of the time limit. There were hundreds of men on the floor forming a struggling mass and the scene enacted will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. At times the excitement surpassed anything of the kind ever witnessed in the history of the board.

When trading closed with September wheat quoted at 92 3/8c a bushel, it was estimated that business was being transacted at the rate of \$100,000 a minute. Estimates of the volume of business done during the day in wheat varied from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels. Panic conditions prevailed in the last hour. At that time Canadian Pacific was down 19 5/8; Union Pacific, 6 1/4; Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Smelting, Reading, Amalgamated Copper, Lehigh Valley, Atchafalaya, Northern Pacific and Harvester from 4 to 5 points. Trading was in extraordinary volume and according to reports all the foreign markets were selling here long after their own had ceased operations. Effect of War on Wall Street. New York, July 28.—News of the actual declaration of war was followed by selling on a steady active scale. Prices fell more rapidly, Canadian Pacific extending its loss to over six points, while other prominent stocks were offered at increasing recessions. Large blocks of stocks were thrown over in urgent haste, presumably for foreign holders.

BELGIAN BANKER IS IMPRISONED

Given Ten-year Sentence and Fine for Swindling Public Out of Millions.

Brussels, Belgium, July 28.—Nestor Wilmart, Belgian banker, railroad man, newspaper proprietor and sportsman, was sentenced today to ten years imprisonment and \$800 fine on a charge of swindling the public out of \$3,400,000 by over-issuing shares in the Ghent-Terneuzen railway in 1912. Five accomplices also were sentenced, Rasquin, the traffic manager, to seven years and \$300 fine; Waretter, to four years, and three others to three years each. The railway is the only privately owned line in Belgium, and the operations of Wilmart and his associates placed a number of small banks in difficulties. He disappeared in 1912 and after a world-wide search was arrested at Rheims, France.

LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE ENTERS COMPLAINT

Washington, July 28.—The Sioux City Livestock Exchange complained to the interstate commerce commission today that the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha and the Great Northern railway discriminate against Sioux City as a livestock market, by higher rates from points in southwestern Minnesota and southeastern South Dakota than apply to South St. Paul.

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