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WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED BY AUSTRIA AGAINST SERVIA

Official Notice Of Outbreak Was Sent To Government of Balkan State Today

ACTION OF GERMANY BROUGHT THINGS TO CRISIS

Refused to Accept British Suggestion of Conference of Ambassadors in Interests of Peace—C. P. R. Stock Takes Tumble—British Navy Preparations For Eventualities—Austrian Troops in Belgrade

"Austria has declared war upon Servia," was the substance of a telegram received over the brokerage wires this afternoon by J. M. Robinson & Sons, F. B. McCurdy & Co., and McDougall & Cowans.

C. P. R. went off six points on the war news, and stood at 170 at lunch time.

The whole fabric of the market is shaky on the assumption that war had actually been declared or would be within a few hours.

This news, coupled with the press despatch confirming it and announcing that two Austrian army corps had crossed the frontier to occupy Belgrade made the situation look as serious as possible.

A Vienna despatch to The Times through the Canadian Press says: "Austria has officially notified Servia of a declaration of war."

FOLLOWS CLOSE ON GERMANY'S REFUSAL

Vienna, July 28—Austria today declared war against Servia. Official notification was sent to Belgrade for transmission to the Servian government. This action was made as soon as the Austro-Hungarian government was notified that Germany had refused to become a party to any conference having for its aim the mediation of the difference between Servia and Austria. The government gave formal notice through the British ambassador here that it would refuse to halt hostilities pending the result of such a conference, and shortly afterward issued the declaration of war.

London, July 28—"There are no new developments in the near east situation," stated Premier Asquith in parliament this afternoon. "I hope," he added "that no unfavorable inference will be drawn from this statement."

Servia Defiant

Kragujevatz, Servia, July 28—"We will crush Austria." With these proud words King Peter of Servia today proclaimed himself and his country ready for combat and set at rest rumors that he was urging Prince Alexander to yield to Austria without giving battle.

"By calling upon all the reserves," said King Peter, with flashing eyes, "we will be able to put half a million men in the field. Every man is resolved to perish in the last ditch, rather than allow their country, which has just risen after 500 years of oppression, to be crushed. My Serbs are equal to a million Czechs, Hungarians, Germans, Ruthenians and Slavonians who form the Austrian army."

The Danube Crossed.

London, July 28—Reports received in Paris, Berlin and London, today indicate that Austrian troops have crossed the Danube into Servian territory.

Two army corps occupied Belgrade without resistance, according to word reaching the Austrian embassy in Paris. Unofficial reports in Berlin and London, declare a detachment of Austrians invaded Servia at Mitrovici, fifty miles northwest of Belgrade. The Servians, it is said, withdrew before the advance of the Austrians.

Vienna, July 28—Austro-Hungarian patrol boats captured two Servian ships carrying arms and ammunition near Kocevar today, according to a despatch received here. Servian troops are reported to have been defeated by invading Austrians, about fifty miles west of Belgrade.

The greatest patriotic demonstration ever witnessed here occurred last night and today great throngs marched through the streets of the capital with angry cries of "Down with Servia" and "We want war with Russia."

London, July 28—The refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to participate in a mediation conference on the Austro-Servian conflict, reports of the rapid movement of Austro-Hungarian troops, and the persistent downward trend of European stock markets, were the outstanding developments of the European situation today.

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, while the destroyer fleets around the coast 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 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 Servia unless the Balkans kingdom accedes in full demands of the dual monarchy.

Germany's Action

According to advices received here, Germany's refusal was couched in terms of sympathy with Sir Edward Grey's object but contended that the suggested conference would place Austria-Hungary in the invidious position of appearing like the Balkan state before a European tribunal to explain her actions, and was 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 Servian territory. If true, this might, it is thought, help the efforts to localize the war should it break out.

Too Late, Say Austrians

Vienna, July 28—The imperial Austro-Hungarian foreign office declared today that, even should Servia now comply with the demands, the government of the dual monarchy would not be satisfied. Servia's reply had made it impossible for Austria Hungary to adhere to her former standpoint and compliance by Servia with the demands made on her could no longer affect the course of action of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

Germany Declares

Berlin, July 28—The German government today returned an unfavorable reply to the British proposal for a conference of the ambassadors in London in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. Germany declares that it considers the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey as well meant and good in principle, but not feasible in practice and impossible to carry out. It says that it cannot be expected that a great power having a dispute with a smaller neighboring power will submit the matter to the decision of Europe. Far less can it be hoped that two great powers will submit to be summoned in the role of accused before such a tribunal. Germany makes the counter-suggestion that negotiations for peace be conducted between the cabinets instead of by a conference.

Berlin, July 28—The public here was very nervous today and alarmist rumors continued to circulate. A run on the savings banks in which the poorer classes deposit their money, was resumed this morning. The stock market was discouraged as it saw its hopes of a speedy mitigation of the tension disappointed by Germany's failure to agree to Sir Edward Grey's suggestions.

Hopes of peace faded today when a ministerial council called by Emperor William at Potsdam adjourned without any announcement that Germany would accept England's proposal. "Germany's line of action has been settled," said a prominent government official, but he refused to give any details. No secret was made of the fact that government circles regarded the situation as most grave. The Kaiser took part in the cabinet meeting.

In Servia

Belgrade, July 28—Via indirect route—Many Servian families have left the capital for the country districts in spite of the advice of the authorities, while there has been a great exodus of Austrians and Hungarians from Belgrade and other parts of Servia. Perfect order prevails in the capital, the police duties having been undertaken by a corps of volunteers composed of students.

Military preparations are being carried out with feverish activity. They have been concentrated in fortified positions, the headquarters of the army being established at Kraguyevatz, but in the event of necessity they will be transferred to Krushevatz, ninety miles southeast of Belgrade.

More Settled on London Stock Exchange

London, July 28—A feeling of uncertainty prevailed at the opening of the stock exchange here today, but conditions not so panicky as they were yesterday. British consols opened at 72 1-2, then fell by slow stages to 71 1-2, but soon rallied to 72. Continental favorites were offered freely at first but gradually recovered.

Canadian Pacifics were again the weakest feature of the market on continental and settlement liquidation. They went to 4 1-2 below parity, being quoted at 176, but before noon, had regained some of the loss and were quoted at 178 1-2.

Dealings on the foreign markets were still a matter of negotiation, the tone being steadier.

Trops Moving

Berlin, July 28—Reports from the Austrian border state that the transport of the 8th and 9th Austrian army corps from Bohemia toward the Servian frontier began yesterday and that there was no other traffic on the Bohemian railroads except troop trains. The two army corps in Bohemia consist of thirty-two 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.

Vienna, July 28—From today the telegraph offices in Austria-Hungary will accept messages only at the senders' risk The central telegraph office here is literally overwhelmed with despatches, more than 120,000 telegrams having been handed in yesterday.

WAR NOTES

The German admiralty today ordered the concentration of the German fleet in home waters.

The Austrian ambassador to France today said it was probable that active hostilities between Austria-Hungary and Servia had begun this morning.

Three Italian warships visiting the Clyde were ordered today to return immediately to Italian waters.

The German battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats were ordered today to concentrate at Wilhelmshaven, a strategic point for opposing any attack by a British fleet.

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

Immense expansion of the trade in wheat in Chicago followed announcement that war had been officially declared. In a few minutes the market touched a point about three cents a bushel higher than prices earlier in the session, and 2½ above last night. Wild fluctuations ensued.

Mobilization of the Belgian army ban today.

There is a financial panic in Kiel and in other towns in Germany. Runs have started on the savings bank.

All Russian frontier coasts have been strengthened. Eighty thousand men have been distributed along the German border alone.

Martial law was proclaimed by Austro-Hungarian officials in Prague today.

MONEY FROM STATES FOR HOME RULE CAUSE

Philadelphia, Pa., July 28—Leaders of two factions in this city, engaged in securing funds to asists the cause of home rule in Ireland, reported large contributions at meetings held last night.

More than $4,000 was pledged at a meeting of the United Irish League. Michael J. Ryan, president af the league, declared that there was no necessity of anyone going from this country to fight, as there were plenty of men in Ireland. The sinews of war," he said, "are the dollars."

The American volunteer fund committee, headed by Joseph McGarrity, arranged for a mass meeting. He said that one club in this city has pledged to raise $5,000 within thirty days, while other promises of contributions had been received.

A Money Maker.

Regina, July 28—Considerable improvement has been shown in the earnings of the Regina street railway. Reports prepared by Superintendent Houston show that the operating expenses are only 88.06 for every dollar of revenue.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service.

Synopsis—A pronounced area of high pressure has spread into Ontario from the northward, and a shallow disturbance has developed off the middle Atlantic coast. The weather has been comparatively cool from the Great Lakes eastward, with showers in many parts of Ontario and the maritime provinces. In the western provinces the weather has been fine and extremely warm.

Cooler

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair; Wednesday, northeasterly winds and comparatively cool.

New England Forecasts—Cloudy tonight. Wednesday fair; fresh easterly winds.

OTHER CONDUCTORS GO BACK

Hearing In The Street Railway Matter Is Ended

All the eleven men who were dismissed by the St. John Railway Co. have been reinstated. With the exception of Conductors Blendon and Brazillian, the others had been reinstated in the settlement of the strike, and the twelfth man, Frederick Ramsay, former president of the union, had resigned. The company agreed to give a hearing to the remaining two conductors, and it was ended with their reinstatement this morning.

The directors met this morning in the office of Weldon & McLean. The members of the board present were Col. H. H. McLean, M. P., Senator Thorne, R. B. Emerson and James Manchester. H. M. Hopper and Hazen McLean for the management, and J. A. Barry acted for the men. The charges against the men were made on the evidence of two Thiel detectives, E. Daniels and J. D. Morris, and each was accused of having missed fares in his car, one on the 14th and the other on the 16th of this month. The conductors were prepared to continue the hearing, with evidence to support their denial of the charges, but after a consultation amongst the directors, Colonel McLean, president of the company, announced that since the other nine men had been returned to the employ without a hearing, it had been decided to reinstate the remaining two as well. The hearing was accordingly ended.

THE GOVERNOR OF BERMUDA HERE

Sir George Bullock Arrives on a Tour of Canada — Governor Wood Welcomes Him

Lieut. General Sir George Bullock, Governor of Bermuda, arrived in the city this morning on the R. M. S. P. Liner Chaleur, on the start of a vacation trip in Canada, extending over six weeks. He was met by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Wood, who welcomed him to the province and this afternoon accompanied by the lieutenant-governor, Col. H. H. McLean and J. E. Moore, Sir George will make a trip about the city and will be entertained afterwards at the bungalow.

Sir George said this morning that his trip was solely for pleasure and he expected to be in Canada for about six weeks.

The Chaleur arrived about eleven o'clock and docked at the Pettingill wharf. She brought fifty-five passengers and a full cargo of general freight. Among the passengers was a party of military men from Bermuda on their way home to England on shore leave.

Hon Soon, a Chinese, was also on the steamer, bound for Hong Kong.

MME. CAILLAUX AGAIN COLLAPSES IN COURT

Paris, July 28 — Madame Henriette Caillaux looked worn and ill when she was conducted today into the prisoner's enclosure.

Later in the day she fainted in court.

TEN YEARS AND FINE FOR BELGIAN BANKER

Brussel, Belgium, July 28—Nestor Wilmart, a 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 $8,400,000 by over issuing shares in the Ghent-Terneuzen Railway in 1912. Five accomplices also were sentenced.

MORE FIRE HYDRANTS

The department of water and sewerage will start tomorrow to renew all the hydrants in Charlotte street between St. James street and King Square. In place of the single nozzle hydrants now in use, the new three-way fire-plugs will be installed and a greatly increased capacity will be provided for. Instead of a four inch pipe connected with a three inch stop-cock, the new plugs will be served with pipes measuring six inches with stop-cocks of the same dimensions.

Altogether provision has been made for the installation of fifty new hydrants this year and in each case, the old one way hydrants will be replaced with the more modern form with three connections. The increase in the size of the lead, although it may not materially affect the force from the hydrants will greatly increase the flow and should minimize the fire risk.

CLOUDBURST BRINGS DEATH, AND DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Telluride, Col., July 28—Two persons were drowned, fifty families were rendered homeless and fifteen business blocks, including 100 buildings, were partially wrecked last night, when a wall of water ten feet high, originating in a cloudburst, descended through Cornet Canon, and flooded the town. Mrs. E. E. Blakely and Mrs. John Johnson were drowned. The damage is estimated at $150,000.

GOOD WORK OF SHAMROCK ON OCEAN VOYAGE

Challenger Has Arrived At The Azores

PROVED GOOD SEABOAT

Took Heavy Seas in Fine Style Under a Severe Test—On One Day She Averaged Ten Knots For Twenty-Four Hours

Fayal Azores, July 28—Shamrock IV. arrived here today after seven days and three hours from Falmouth, England. During her trip she proved herself a good sea-boat. In hard blows she took the big seas like a duck, and slipped through the water with great ease.

Before the Shamrock bade farewell to the English coast Colonel Neill, on the steam yacht Erin, pressed the challenger hard to test her gear and her ocean rig. Everything was found in good order, and the little racer made good weather out of the hard blow and the drenching rain storm which she encountered on the run from Torquay to Plymouth, where she anchored for the night.

On the next day at dawn the Shamrock made for Falmouth, which she reached at eight o'clock in the morning in very stormy weather. She left Falmouth at five o'clock on the morning of July 21 for her run by way of the Azores to New York. At noon she was ten miles west of the Lizard, and then Colonel Neill decided to take her in tow as a dead calm had fallen and the tide was setting her back. The same evening the challenger picked up a breeze and the line was slipped. The blow soon increased to a hard north-northwesterly wind which churned up a heavy sea. The Shamrock made a fine picture as she rose easily to each wave. On that day she averaged ten knots an hour for the twenty-four hours.

On the following day conditions were similar, but the weather was finer, and for the rest of the voyage the wind gradually slackened until at times there was a dead calm. Then Colonel Neill took the challenger in tow, until the breeze strengthened sufficiently for her to run under her own sail. The best runs were 240, 222, 189, 142, and 162 knots.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

James B. Belyea this morning purchased the Wilson Gregg house in St. James street, West. The sale was effected through J. R. Cameron.

Property transfers in St. John county have been recorded as follows:—

J. S. Armstrong to H. B. Harrington, property in Simonds.

C. H. Ewing, et al, to N. A. Withers, property in Simonds.

Kings County.

J. L. Belyea to Eva E. Wood, property in Greenwich.

Heirs of J. J. Howes to J. E. Howes, property in Sussex.

R. J. Huggard to Vincent McIlroy, $2,100, property in Norton.

John Lennan to Albert Darlow, property in Westfield.

Augusta R. Murray to Mabel G. Barbour, $1,850, property in Westfield.

Arthur Thorne to Miriam Thorne, property in Havelock.

PLEASED WITH CROP OUTLOOK

Winnipeg, Man., July 28—"If estimates of the crop are correct ,and favorable conditions prevail until harvest, I think we may expect to reach within a few millions of last year's crop," said W. A. Black, vice-president of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, who has just returned from the provinces. He is very well pleased with the present outlook.

The Woman Blamed.

Stamford, Conn., July 28—Mrs. Helen M. Angle is held originally responsible for the death of Walden R. Ballou, in this city, on the night of June 23, in a finding made by Coroner Phelan today.

Success Tools

Writing on the benefits of newspaper advertising to the national advertisers, Richard A. Foley, of Philadelphia, says:

"Newspaper advertising shortens the process of building success, and sweetens the task. In its co-relationship to business it is somewhat different from magazine advertising. It obtains quicker and more centralized results. It provides a method of intensive cultivation.

"It has a peculiarly awakening effect upon a community because while the men and women of, say, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Milwaukee might know in a detached sort of way about national products, the importance of their own use of these products is much more strongly impressed upon them by the rather personal application, of articles advertised in newspapers, to their own lives and affairs."

Government Gives Gould The Valley Railway And $400,000 As Cash Bonus?

Counsel's Intrepretation of The Profit And Loss Account

Ten Per Cent For His Construction Company's Profit Added To Cost of Construction — "Items Which Are Included But Not Shown" — More Payments To Lawyers — Mr. Teed Finds That Company Must Have Put Up $34,000 Cash

"Mr. Gould builds a railway, the governments pay for it, it becomes his property when completed and now he is taking ten per cent of the cost of the road as well."

This was F. B. Carvell's summing up of the evidence furnished by the profit and loss account of the Quebec and St. John Construction Company at the morning session of the Dugal inquiry.

Mr. Gould is practically the whole railway company and he is 99.9 per cent of the construction company. As the former he made a contract with the government to provide a railway; as the latter he made a contract with himself to build it. In one capacity or the other he sub-let all the work but, for the arduous task of passing the money from one pocket to another he charges the government ten per cent which should leave him a margin of at least $400,000.

This situation made even the commissioners on the bench show their surprise when it was brought to light.

Although some of the amounts charged aroused the curiosity of counsel and commissioners the amounts which have not been charged received a share of their attention. After a search for the details of a payment Commissioner Fisher asked "Is that one of the items which are included but not shown?"

Mr. Carvell also spent some time trying to locate a payment of $500 to A. H. Hanington but was unsuccessful. He was able to assure the witness that the payment had been made but, although the latter admitted that they tried to charge up everything they could, there seemed to be no trace of it in the books. "Another of those items which are included but not shown" said Mr. Carvell.

There were ample payments to other legal gentlemen, however, including Weldon & McLean, services, $1,500, disbursements, $608.78; Heath and Andrews, Augusta, Me, $405; Pascos, Cohen and Gordon, New York, $670.09 and J. N. W. Winslow, another $2,000.

Towards the close of the session Mr Teed drew from the witness the statement that, according to the books, the amount of cash expended and the amount on hand on March 31 was $34,463.85 greater than the government allowances to that date.

Ralph D. Hoben rounded out an entire week on the witness stand today and when the court adjourned he was asked to furnish some tabulated statements in addition to the verbal evidence he has already given.

The commission resumed for this morning's session at ten o'clock with Ralph D. Hoben, accountant for the construction company, on the stand for his sixth day's evidence.

Mr. Carvell, continuing his re-examination on the profit and loss account in the ledger, asked about the first entry. This was an entry on the credit side, dated May 4, 1914, for $341,766.74. Reference to the journal gave the explanation as balance due on cost of construction in accordance with new contract, ten per cent on cost of construction.

On the opposite side on May 23 was entered $338,222.74. The journal explained this as ten per cent on construction cost as per the auditor's report $3,417,-667.40 less J. D. Seeley's account of $16,-000, interest on bonds, $14,400 and reversed entry $14,000; net total $3,383,-227.40.

Mr. Carvell asked if any dominion subsidies had been received since the new contract was made on April 15, 1914. The witness replied that the last payment shown was in January $99,840.

Mr. Carvell then offered in evidence a letter from the federal department of railways showing the amounts received and said that it showed a difference of about $800. The witness explained that T. N. Jones of Woodstock had filed a claim against the subsidy on account of Connors Brothers and the department paid to them direct $796.90, thus reducing the payment to the construction company.

The next item in the profit and loss account was $131.17 on March 31.

The explanation of this was that it showed the profit on construction on one section from the time of Mr. Blanchette's audit, and that the $131.17 was charged to the cost of construction and credited to this account. Other items credited made the total profit on construction for January, February and March, $14,151.31.

The Ten Per Cent.

The chairman—Why should this ten per cent. be added on the cost of construction?

Witness—You will have to ask a higher authority than me. I was told to do so and did it.

The chairman—This might give the railway stock some value. If the construction company were to earn twenty per cent., but was only allowed ten per cent., the balance would go to the railway.

Mr. Carvell—How would the construction company earn dividends?

The chairman—If the government aid were to amount to more than the cost.

Mr. Carvell—Certainly, if you are prepared to admit that.

The Chairman—I am not prepared to admit anything. That was merely an assumption.

Mr. Teed—I don't think you have any excuse for questioning this, Mr. Carvell. Do you know of anyone who put their own money into railway construction?

Mr. Carvell—"I made the statement in parliament some time ago that not $10,000 of private money has gone into railway construction in New Brunswick in the last ten years.

Chairman—I don't know that you could go that far.

Mr. Carvell—Perhaps Your Honor knows of some investments the rest of us do not know about.

Mr. Teed again remarked that the procedure in this case was quite ordinary.

Mr. Carvell—In this case Mr. Gould is building the road, but the government is paying for it, and Mr. Gould wants ten per cent. profit on the deal as well as the railway which he will own when it is built.

Mr. Teed—That is not a fair statement.

Mr. Carvell—I cannot see anything else in the books.

Proceding with the accounts, the witness said that the profit shown for April was $11,469.90.

After an effort to trace these figures through the books, the chairman remarked: "It can hardly be said that they are shown," and Mr. Fisher summed it up by adding "They are included, but not shown."

The total profit for May was charged at $8,970.26.

Judge Wells—When did you begin to charge the ten per cent?

Witness—Since January 1 it has been charged and included in the cost of the road in the statements submitted to the government On June 16, $15,200 was charged to the railway company and credited to the profit and loss account. The witness said that this was an amount in the hands of the National Surety Company raised to meet the interest on the bonds. It was credited to the railway company. but on instructions of Mr. Thompson he had transferred the amount to profit and loss.

Mr. Carvell—It is only a charge of the construction company against the railway company?

A.—Yes.

Chairman—Was that charged to construction?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And ten per cent charged on it?

A.—It will be.

The witness said that the interest paid in June was $62,000. This was made up by the $15,200 and another $4,800 deducted from progress estimates and the balance was borrowed from the Prudential Trust Company.

Q.—Do you know anything of an amount of $500 paid to A. H. Hanington about January 1913?

A.—Not on my books.

Q.—One of those cases where it is paid, but not shown?

A.—No. It may have been paid from the New York office.

Q.—Where is it charged up?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Try to find it. I think it should be there.

A.—We generally try to charge up everything we can.(I will see if I can.

Mr. Carvell said he thought he could throw some light upon the payment to Mr. Hanington and produced a voucher dated Jan. 31, 1913, showing payment to Weldon & McLean for legal services, $1,608.78. The details were for retainer, conferences with promoters, government, Hon. Mr. Hazen and bankers, letters, telephone conversations, incorporation of St. John & Quebec Railway Company, etc., dating from Dec. 1, 1909 to April 19, 1911. The account also contained charges for disbursements totalling $608.78, making the grand total $2,-108.78.

Another voucher dated Sept. 30, 1913, was produced. It covered $300, an amount received from Mr. Macdonell by Weldon & McLean.

Mr. Carvell—Is not that the same $300 shown in the disbursements in the other account?

A.—I could not swear to that. The date and amount are the same.

Q.—Can you find $200 charged?

A.—I do not know.

Another voucher produced showed a payment of $405 to Heath and Andrews, Augusta, Me., for legal services.

Q.—Do you know what services they performed?

(Continued on page 10, fourth column)

SEVEN THOUSAND IN NEW YORK ON STRIKE

New York, July 28—About 7,000 members of the Inside Iron Worker's Union in this city went on strike yesterday, demanding a wage increase of 20 per cent, a fifty-three hour week, instead of sixty or sixty-five hours, recognition of the union, and more sanitary shop conditions. About 250 places are affected