

AUSTRIA DECLARES FOES' ACTS WRONG

Red Book Says Rules of War Are Materially Violated.

PRISONERS OFTEN BRUTALLY TREATED

Malicious Punishment, Neglect and Atrocious Assaults, Also Abuse of Consuls, Is Charged.

Washington, D. C.—Austria-Hungary's indictment of the methods of warfare of her enemies, giving scores of instances of "barbarous treatment" of nationals and prisoners and breaches of international law, was made public Monday in a "Red Book" issued by the Austro-Hungarian ministry of foreign affairs through its embassy here. The publication is called a "Collection of Evidence."

"The first two parts," says a prefatory note, "contain evidence concerning the treatment of Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers by the government officers of the hostile countries. The cases adduced deal with the violations of the most elementary rules of the right of hospitality. Never before have so many cases of the violations of this right been instanced."

"The third part contains evidence of the treatment to which Austrian and Hungarian citizens have been subjected—in most cases before the opening of hostilities—in hostile countries. Even if it is conceded that the prevention of the enemy's nationals from joining the war is to a certain extent justifiable, the methods employed by the hostile countries, and especially the arrest and the incarceration of aged men, sick persons, women and children, are contrary to the elementary usages of humanity."

"The fourth part comprises proofs of violations of the laws of war. To the numerous cases of disregard of the regulations concerning the use of prohibited projectiles contained in The Hague agreement and the Geneva convention, must be added the unspeakable outrages of which the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have been guilty. This ruthlessly illegal way of conducting war operations and the cruel and treacherous participation of the entire population in acts of war certify once more the lapse from civilization which the people of these countries have undergone."

Flood Damage \$2,000,000; 5 Dead.

Columbus, O.—Five dead, scores injured and more than \$2,000,000 worth of property damage were the tolls of floods which Saturday night resulted from torrential rains throughout Central Ohio. Hundreds of acres of land are under water and vast areas imperiled by weak levees and embankments.

In several places in Ohio the disastrous flood of March, 1913, was exceeded, but most of the swollen streams are stationary and fears of further damage were allayed by favorable weather predictions.

At Lima, where three lives were lost, more than 300 homes submerged and a large area flooded, the Ottawa river began to rise again, and the city faces unprecedented flood conditions. Mayor Standish issued a proclamation saying that while the property damage there would exceed \$500,000, no outside aid in relief work would be asked.

Kansas City—The Missouri river had reached the 27.3 foot stage here Saturday, the highest in the history of the local bureau, excepting in the disastrous flood years 1903 and 1908.

Limit Put on Lawmaking.

Superior, Wis.—The initiative and referendum cannot be legally adopted in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, the five states formed out of the original Northwestern Territory, lawyers attending the annual convention of the Wisconsin Bar Association were told Saturday by Addison C. Harris, of Indianapolis. He took the position that Virginia, by turning the territory over to the Union, provided that the area disposed of always should have a "strict Republican form of government."

Austria Regulates Prices.

Zurich, via London—The Austrian government has fixed the following prices of grain until the harvest of 1916 per 220 pounds: Wheat, 34 crowns (a crown is 24 cents); rye and malting barley, 28 crowns; other barley and oats, 26 crowns.

These prices are midway between the war and the normal anti-war prices. The government also promises shortly to permit the sale of pure wheat flour and rye meal.

Rhode Island Strike Over.

Providence, R. I.—The strike of 2400 employes of the Rhode Island company was definitely settled Saturday. Practically all the trolley lines in the state had been tied up two days. The settlement was reached at a lengthy conference between President Potter, of the company, and representatives of the strikers.

AUSTRIA PRESENTS NOTE TO AMERICA

Protest Is Made Against U. S. Course on Munitions.

CLAIM UNCLE SAM EXCEEDS NEUTRALITY

Great Volume of Munitions Held To Warrant Embargo, but Easier Remedy Also Suggested.

London—According to an Amsterdam dispatch, news has been received from Vienna that the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs sent a note to the American ambassador at Vienna on June 29, drawing attention to the fact that commercial business in war material on a great scale is proceeding between the United States and Great Britain and her allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany are completely cut off from the American market.

It is set forth in the note that this subject has occupied the government of the dual monarchy from the beginning, and although the government is convinced that the American attitude arises from no other intention than to observe the strictest neutrality and international agreement, "yet the question arises whether conditions as they have developed during the course of the war, certainly independent of the wish of the American government, are not of such a kind as in their effect to turn the intentions of the Washington cabinet in a contrary direction."

"If this question is answered in the affirmative, and its affirmation cannot be doubted," according to the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian government, "then the question follows whether it does not seem possible or even necessary that appropriate measures should be taken to make fully respected the wish of the American government to remain a strictly impartial vis-a-vis of both belligerent parties."

The note continues: "A neutral government cannot be allowed to trade in contraband unimpeded, if it take the form or dimensions whereby the neutrality of the country will be endangered. The American government, therefore, is undoubtedly entitled to prohibit the export of war material."

"Regarding the possible objections that American industry is willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany, which, however, is impossible, owing to the war situation, it may be pointed out that the American government is in a position to redress this state of things. It would be quite sufficient to advise the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany that the supply of food-stuffs and war material would be suspended if legitimate trade in these articles between American and neutral countries were not permitted."

In conclusion the Austro-Hungarian government appeals to the United States, calling attention to the uninterrupted good relations and friendship between that country and the dual monarchy, to take the present note under careful consideration.

New York Jury Quickly Decides

Harry Kendall Thaw Is Sane

New York—Harry Kendall Thaw Thursday was declared sane by a jury which for nearly three weeks listened to testimony given in the Supreme court here before Justice Hendrick. Forty-eight minutes were consumed and two ballots were taken in reaching a verdict.

Justice Hendrick will announce on Friday whether the commitment on which Thaw was incarcerated in the state hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan shall be vacated, thereby giving to the slayer of Stanford White the liberty for which he has fought in the courts for nine years.

It was at the end of a day of addresses by counsel and the charge of the justice that the jury retired. While the 12 men were deliberating the crowd in the courtroom and about the courthouse was augmented by scores of people who believed that a verdict would be found quickly.

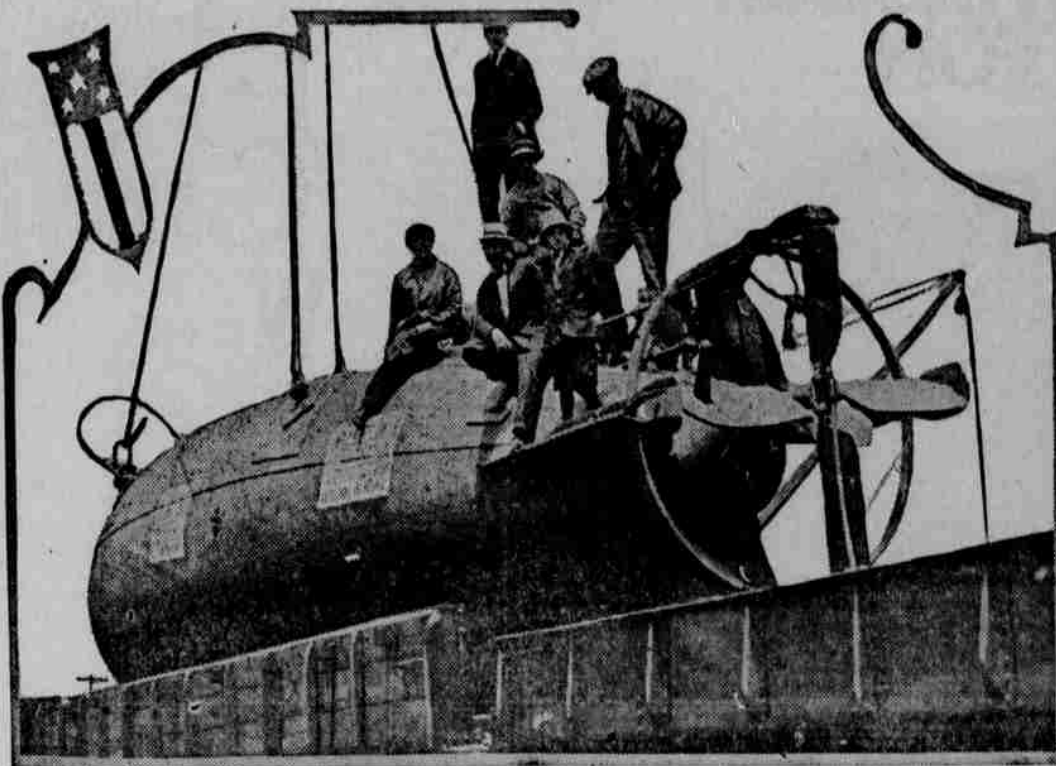
Alaska Suffers From Heat Wave.

Juneau, Alaska—For nearly ten days Southeastern Alaska has been suffering from excessive heat. The sun shines at this time of year 20 hours, the heat continues 24, and the absence of the usual southwest winds has caused weather conditions hitherto unknown to the oldest white or native inhabitants. The weather bureau thermometer has registered as high as 90 in the shade and 100 has been reached in the business section of Juneau. Glaciers in this section have been discharging ice at an extraordinary rate.

Price of Coal Limited.

London—The text of the price of coal limitations, which was issued Thursday, specifies that coal may not be sold at the pit mouth at a price exceeding 4 shillings a ton more than the price at which the same kind of coal was sold during the 12 months ended June 30, 1914. The measure was introduced in the house of commons by Walter Runciman, the president of the board of trade. Violators are liable to a fine not exceeding \$2500.

OLD SUBMARINE GOES TO THE JUNK HEAP



The famous old American submarine Holland No. 9 was sent to the junk heap the other day, being utterly out of date and useless. It was bought by the United States in 1900 for \$150,000.

ACADEMIC PROCESSION AT YALE UNIVERSITY



The academic procession at the Yale commencement. Behind the mace bearer are ex-President Timothy Dwight and President Hadley. At the right of the picture are Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, who received the degree of doctor of laws, and Prof. William Howard Taft, former president of the United States.

MRS. J. M. THOMSON IN BRIDAL GOWN



Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Clark, who was married on June 30 to James M. Thomson of New Orleans, photographed in her wedding gown.

HEADS ADVERTISING CLUBS



Herbert S. Houston, vice-president of Doubleday, Page & Co., who was elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at the recent convention in Chicago. Mr. Houston was born in Illinois and has been in newspaper and magazine work all his business life.

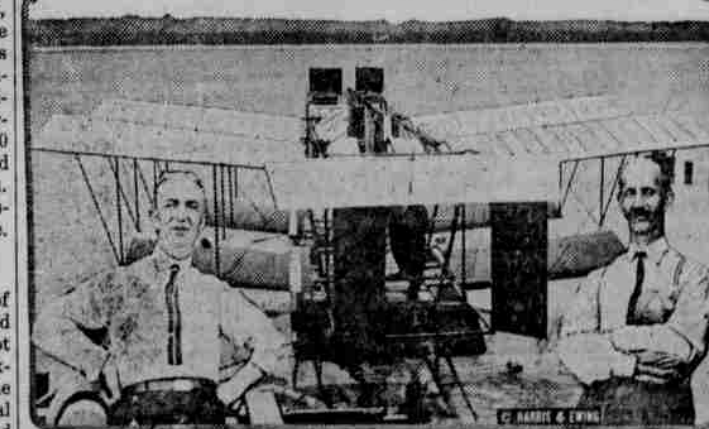
Censor Requires Interpretation.

The mysterious German word "Zugel" recently produced trouble in a family residing in Coethen, says a Hamburg dispatch. A son serving in the German army wrote his parents that he was returning home on a leave of absence. He added that he would stop over in Brussels and asked for money to enable him to return to Germany. A few days later the family received a telegram: "Send 100 marks to Victoria hotel, Zugel." The parents hesitated to send the money, as this was not their name. They made inquiries at the office of military officials. The answer came: "Zugel no bunko steerer. You can safely send the money. Zugel is an abbreviation added by the censor, meaning 'zuge-lassen' (passed)."

His Aim.

"On the cattle ship on which my friend worked an ox got loose on the voyage and roamed about before they could capture it." "Maybe the ox was looking for the steerage."

NEW HYDRO-AEROPLANE IS TESTED



This big hydro-aeroplane of a new type was tested recently on the Potomac, near Washington, by A. S. Richardson (left), its inventor, and A. C. Richardson (right), its builder. It is capable of carrying 20 passengers and has four planes, two six-cylinder engines and two pontoons.

REWARD OF INSOMNIA

SLEEPLESS INDIVIDUAL HAS SOME RECOMPENSE.

At Least He Can Rest His Body, and Listening for the Coming of the Day Is Pleasure to Be Appreciated.

Few men are more to be pitied than the confirmed "insomniac." Few men seek more pity. Whoso cannot sleep must retail his tale of trouble to his associates, friends and chance acquaintances. He expects consideration and unconsciously demands admiration.

But as a matter of fact, nearly every wakeful person is culpably responsible for his wakefulness. The longer he stays awake the more nervous and more irritated he becomes. He comes to dislike himself, to dislike nature, to dislike a world so poorly arranged. His wakefulness is a tense mental labor, more wearying than a day's labor. The wearier he becomes the more resentful he feels, and he rages against his helplessness.

All of which is sheer folly. Going to bed is as much for the purpose of resting the body as of resting the mind. If the mind refuses to rest, the body should be given a fair chance. Counting to impossible numbers and such artificial devices are usually vain. The best plan is to lie relaxed and at ease, thinking of something altogether agreeable. A reading lamp at the head of the bed and a handy book may be resorted to. Even if one stays awake thus for hours his body is resting, and in the morning he is partly refreshed. Actual insomnia is very rare. Fear of insomnia, or "insomniaphobia," is the ailment from which most sleepless persons suffer.

But if sleeplessness cannot be put aside there is a certain reward for the sufferer. He can listen for the coming of the day, which is a pleasure denied to healthy sleepers. Just now he hears the first heralding of dawn at about 3:45. The herald is a rooster in some neighbor's back yard. Heretofore that rooster has been greatly disliked and the neighbor has shared in his fowl's unpopularity. Raucous crowings have awakened many a querulous slumberer. But when one is wide awake the cheery welcome to the new day is altogether agreeable. Chanticleer calls and calls and at length he has his answers; other roosters near and far send back their sanction of his message of optimism and confidence. And if the listener peers beneath the window shade there is the first showing of the wan mystic light which bathes the birth of the dawn.

Ten minutes more and a robin begins his song. Once well begun he does not cease for a long time. When the light grows strong the robin becomes less enthusiastic and his song is intermittent. Only at the day's beginning does he sing his best and loudest.

A few more minutes pass and an oriole commences to sing, or perhaps a wren. And the busy English sparrows cluck and chirp right beneath the window. There comes a faint rumble from the awakening city. The milkman clatters to the back door and clatters away again. A little morning breeze stirs the curtains, and a breath of it, fresh and cool, comes to the crumpled bed. A laborer passes whistling on his way to work, but it seems a drowsy whistle. The robin's music seems to subside into a sleepy monotone. There is the almost soundless sound of the lily wind in the maple leaves. And then, and then—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Our Service by the Sea.

When you go to the beach this summer you will see the drill of the coast guard, not of the lifesaving service. The latter has been merged this year with the revenue cutter service to form the new organization which has some 300 well-equipped stations along our 10,000 miles of coast and is manned by surfmen skilled in all the ways of the sea. If an institution is the lengthened shadow of a man, our lifesaving service was the shadow of Sumner I. Kimball, a Yankee from the state of Maine, who took hold in 1871 when they had only a few clumsy boats housed in huts and manned by volunteers along a part of the eastern coast. When he was retired this year his organization covered all our coasts and had aided over 28,000 distressed vessels, carrying over 180,000 persons, of whom 1,455 were lost—about as many as perished on the Lusitania. Mr. Kimball's unending struggle was with congress, first for adequate support and then for pensions for retired or disabled life savers. Both ends are now achieved, and he retires with an inspiring record of past service and of constructive work for the future. It is by such men that the state is built.—Collier's Weekly.

Camp for the Tubercular.

A bill appropriating \$8,000 to operate a camp for tubercular inmates of state institutions, established at Tomahawk Lake, in the Wisconsin forest reserve, was passed by the state senate of that state without opposition.

Still Cheerful.

"Did you attend Miss Seresum's birthday party?" "Oh, yes. I was there." "What kind of time did you have?" "The best ever." "What is your impression of her?" "She's a game loser."