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AUSTRIA REFUSES MEDIATION

AUSTRIANS REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE DANUBE TO INVADE SERBIA

Dispatches to the Effect That Russia Has Declared War Against Austria Are Discredited; Kaiser Wants the War Localized But Germany Intends to Take a Hand in Case Russia Interferes.

LONDON, July 28.—Satisfied that there is no hope of a peaceful settlement of the trouble between Austria and Serbia, the powers are preparing themselves for a European war if such should occur.

All of the British fleets are in home waters coaling, the German fleet is concentrating and Italy has ordered all her war vessels home.

LONDON, July 28.—Austria has formally declared war against Serbia, according to dispatches received from Vienna. This announcement followed the refusal of Austria to suspend hostilities on England's suggestion pending mediation. Minister Berchtold made it plain in a note to Lord

Grey that Austria had gone too far to turn back.

LONDON, July 28.—It was semi-officially admitted today that Lord Grey met with rebuffs in his attempt to bring about mediation, and that for the time being his plan should be held in abeyance.

BERLIN, July 28.—Large bodies of troops in field uniforms and full equipment marched through the streets, throwing the city into great excitement.

It was officially declared that the troops' movements were of no significance, as they were merely changing quarters, but the crowds refused to believe this explanation.

NISH, Serbia, July 28.—The government has announced that the Austrians at Ordhava had captured the Serbian steamer Ligrad.

LONDON, July 28.—The Serbian legation has been officially advised that the Austrians had captured two Serbian vessels at Kocavar.

LONDON, July 28.—It is reported here, at Paris and Berlin, that the Austrians have crossed the Danube. The Austrian embassy at Paris has received word that two army corps occupied Belgrade without resistance.

Unofficial reports from Berlin are to the effect that an Austrian detachment has invaded Serbia at Mitrovitz and that the Serbians are retreating.

Through unconfirmed reports it was announced that hostilities would open at daybreak today.

Vienna has officially announced that the eighth army corps has been mobilized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28.—Secretary Bryan today presented to the cabinet confidential reports on the war condition in Europe.

It was agreed that in case of a great war America would remain neutral.

CHICAGO, July 28.—As soon as it was announced that Austria had declared war, frantic trading began at the board of trade.

Wheat immediately jumped six cents a bushel.

BERLIN, July 28.—The govern-

ment has issued an order prohibiting all street demonstrations. Twenty-seven meetings of socialists and others are scheduled for tonight. Runs on the banks are increasing hourly. At Prague eight million dollars were withdrawn within the last forty-eight hours, and several banks have closed their doors.

LONDON, July 28.—Austria, in replying to the suggestion of Lord Grey, rejected any intervention scheme except plans seeking the localizing of the war.

LONDON, July 28.—Russian Foreign Minister Sazonoff is reported as urging upon Serbia a plan whereby it could satisfy Austria and simultaneously preserve the sovereignty of Serbia.

BERLIN, July 28.—The Austrians are massed on the Serbian border and a fleet of warships and transports are moving up the Danube.

Austria has replied to the note of Lord Grey that it could not consider mediation of her differences with Serbia, but might negotiate with a view of localizing the war. Germany favors localizing but intends to interfere if the czar does.

CHICAGO, July 28.—There was a wild stampede in the grain pit when the war announcement was made. In a few seconds fortunes were made and lost.

It is believed that a number of small brokerage houses were possibly caught in the panic, but no failures have as yet been reported.

BERLIN, July 28.—Kaiser Wilhelm has accepted Lord Grey's suggestion. Germany will probably formally reply today.

BERLIN, July 28.—Dispatches received here reporting that Russia had declared war on Austria are discredited. None of the newspapers printed them.

Thirty-two battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and detachments of field artillery have been removed to Bohemia on the Serbian frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The czar has gone on his scheduled visit to Finnish Skeris on the coast.

It is reported that the czar is personally responsible for the stand Russia has taken in its advice to Serbia. He is quoted as declaring: "We have stood this thing for seven years. That is long enough."

THE WATER

ORDINANCE PASSED

Carrying an emergency clause, the water ordinance was passed by the council Monday and was signed by the mayor, thereby making it in full force and effect.

This provides a penalty for the waste of water and the use of water for sprinkling or irrigation except between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m. These are the hours specified in the contract with consumers and on file with the state railroad commission.

On the suggestion of Councilman Rogers, Manager Walton of the water company agreed to take the matter up with his company and recommend that an additional hour be added in the evening, permitting the use of water for irrigation from 5 to 8.

These rules will have to be filed and approved by the railroad commission before they can become effective, which will take about thirty days.

TAXPAYERS HAVE A HEARING

MYTHICAL SURPLUS IS CAUSE OF MUCH DISCUSSION

Nearly All of Klamath Avenue Property Owners Appear Before the Council to Protest Against What They Believed Was Overcharge on Paving Improvement; Matter Is Fully Explained by City Officials

The city hall was well packed with Klamath avenue property owners last Monday, who were present to demand that the council give them their proportionate credit of the surplus on their annual payments for the improvement of the street.

The property owners had been informed that the actual money spent on the improvement was something like \$5,000 less than the estimated cost, and they wanted to know what had become of this \$5,000 and why the surplus accumulating each year could not be credited on their payments.

There was some heated discussion of the subject, until the attitude of the city in the matter was fully explained by the mayor and police judge. Among those present representing the property owners were: R. H. Dunbar, P. L. Fountain, Major Worden, August Buesing, L. F. Wilts, Mrs. Marple, C. B. Clendenning and J. W. Ross.

According to officials the city is only acting in the capacity of agent between the property owners and the bond buyers. The city does not guarantee the payment of the bonds, but does guarantee the proper execution of the bond lien docket, which is the security on which the bonds were issued. The contract lies between the property owners and the bond house, and the city has no authority to reduce the liens on the docket one cent, and as agent can only accept the amount in payment specified on the docket.

After the ten annual payments are made by the property owners and the bonds paid off and cancelled, then, if there remains a surplus in the fund, it can be redistributed pro rata among the property owners. Until such time as the outstanding bonds are paid off no surplus can be said to exist.

Although probably not contented, the property owners left apparently satisfied with the explanations made by the city officials. As Judge Wilts remarked: "The trouble seems to be that you have permitted a wrong impression of a \$5,000 surplus to get out. It seems that there is no surplus."

One of the impressions that seemed to cause the most trouble was the belief that this surplus being paid each year by property owners was being used to pay the interest for those who were not meeting their payments. It is said that this is not the case. The assessment against Klamath county, P. M. Reidy and a few others have not been paid, but they did not take advantage of the yearly payments, and were to pay their assessments in cash. No bonds were issued against their property, but instead warrants were issued by the city and are being held by the contractors. When their payments are made it is to be used to take up these outstanding warrants. There is no connection between this account and the money collected for the payment of the bonds and interest.

The Independent Telephone companies of Corvallis and Florence ask that rates be advanced to meet increased cost of operation.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS EXPECTING FARMS

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 28.—

There are 300 constitutionalist soldiers in the barracks here, under Major T. Orozco, and every man of them expects to be the owner of 200 acres of Mexican land when the revolution is finished. Many, indeed, have already tentatively picked out the plots of ground they expect to farm.

Lieutenant Jose d'Antin Zuboaga, of the ninth regiment, sucking his corn husk cigarette on a plaza bench before the Hotel Montezuma, surrounded by a dozen or so of his comrades, privates, non coms and commissioned officers, so summed up the feeling of the men behind the guns of the Carranza-Villa forces in relation to the Mexican land problem.

"We will get the land," he said. He translated his statement into Mexican for the benefit of the men about him. They nodded emphatically.

"But if you don't?"

"Then the revolution won't be finished."

Jose Zuboaga fought with Madero through his revolution. With Madero president, he was given a position in the customs service at Laredo, but when the news of the assassination came he hurried to El Paso and joined Villa. He has been fighting ever since. As a lieutenant he draws three pesos per day from the constitutionalist paymaster, and provides his own keep.

A block off the Plaza Independencia on the Calle Manuel Gonzales are the constitutionalist barracks. A half dozen typical Mexican houses, two stories high, built flush with the narrow walk on the narrow street, iron barred windows and rickety balcony, provide quarters for the men and their women. A blue shirted and khaki trousered sentry slouches up and down the shady side of the street.

In an open doorway a mixture of soldiers in khaki, women and a flock of babies are gathered. Out in the dust a young toddler of about eighteen months is bitterly contesting with a mangy dog for the possession of what appears to be a bowl of mush. It looks as though it were to be the dog's long deferred day, when an accurately thrown watermelon rind hurries out of the doorway and strikes the cur in the ribs, whereupon he retreats snarling. The baby burles its dirty fist in the mess in the bowl and the women laugh.

Life in the constitutionalist barracks is far from strenuous. There are few if any drills. Four times a day the three companies line up along the street and answer to the roll call. Of these assemblages the one at noon is most important, for it is at this time that the men receive their daily payment of a peso and a half of constitutionalist paper money.

In the organization of the constitutionalist army, when a man enlists he is given a uniform, generally consisting of khaki jacket, riding trousers, leggings or leather puttees, a cartridge belt and a Mauser. A private is paid a peso and a half each day, non coms two pesos, second lieutenants three and captains four. Out of this they provide their own food. With restaurant meals costing a peso and a half, privates could not exist were it not for the women. But with his woman to prepare his meal over a community charcoal fire, the soldier can get along—in greater luxury and with less work than ever before in his lowly existence.

Discipline is lax. Nominally the city is under martial law. At 5 o'clock a half dozen sentries at out-

posts clatter in on ponies and the same number go out to take their places. Several loiter about the end of the international bridge. At the ferry station on the Rio Grande an energetic young Mexican, armed with a ferocious looking "gat" and a double belt of cartridges, lays in wait for you, coming and going, and extracts a head tax of ten centavos, or five cents American, for which he gives a neatly printed receipt stating that you have contributed this amount to the constitutionalist war chest.

Very thriftily, the military authorities, when they captured Matamoros, took over the public utilities. The civil officer on the mule power street cars also give a receipt when he collects another ten centavo piece.

Three months of barrack life has worn on Zuboaga. A friend hails him from the doorway of the telegraph office and whispers to him excitedly. He comes back beaming. Orders have just come for the transfer of a number of officers to the south. He is off to headquarters to put in his request. With him go two American boys, one 20 and the other 23, to see if they cannot get into action likewise.

"Why did you enlist?" I asked one of them. He refused to give his name, but said he came from near Dayton, Ohio.

"It's more fun than working in a glass factory," he answered. "Any time I want to leave I can quit. That's part of our bargain. As soon as I can talk Mexican they have promised to make me an officer. They pay me three pesos as it is. And then," he added, "you can't tell. This depends on you about that land distribution may be the goods. They all think so. And if it is I know a 200-acre patch back here a ways that would raise the finest corn and alfalfa in the world. I'd like to get it."

FOUR POLITICAL PARTIES MEET IN NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Nebraska, July 28.—With strong possibilities of bitter fights in the republican and democratic gatherings, the state conventions of all political parties are being held in Nebraska today as required by law. The conventions, under the primary law, are merely for the purpose of drafting the party platforms, no candidates being named.

The republican convention is being held here. The party in Nebraska has been split between the Taft and the anti-Taft factions. There are about twenty counties in the state which still have two republican county committees, and there are two so-called republican state committees, both of which signed the call for today's convention. The problem today is to keep these two factions from warring. Woman suffrage will probably be endorsed by the republicans and all other conventions except the democratic, which is expected to remain silent on the votes-for-women issue.

The democratic convention is being held at Columbus. There the fight, if it breaks beyond the control of those who declare party success demands party harmony, will be between the Bryan and anti-Bryan factions.

There has been much bitterness expressed recently by those who are opposed to the continued domination of the democratic party in Nebraska by William J. and his brother, Chas. W. Bryan.

The bull moosers' convention is being held in Lincoln, and the populist gathering is at Hastings.

MADAM CAILLAUX IS TURNED FREE

WAS MOST SENSATIONAL TRIAL EVER HELD IN FRANCE

Attorneys for Mme. Caillaux Offered as a Defense That the Shots Were Fired in a Moment of Panic or "Brain Storm," and That Calmette Was Killed Unintentionally—Accused Was Wife of Ex-Premier

PARIS, July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux, wife of ex-premier and former minister of France, who killed Editor Gaston Calmette of Le Figaro, was acquitted of the charge of murder by the grand jury today. The testimony in the case, which started Monday, was concluded this morning. During the arguments today there were hundreds clamoring for admission and many fights resulted.

The defense offered was that the shots were fired in a moment of "brain storm" and that Calmette was killed unintentionally.

FRONT FOOT RULE FOR THIRD STREET ASSESSMENT

The assessment for the improvement of the Third street paving unit is to be made under the front foot rule instead of by direct benefit, according to the action of the council Monday night. Sixty-five per cent of the cost is to be assessed against the property fronting on Third street and the remaining 35 per cent is to be distributed throughout the district, according to a plan of apportionment to be worked out by the city engineer and the street committee.

C. H. Daggett, Robt. Ryan, R. H. Dunbar and others appeared to protest against the apportionment of the cost according to the direct benefit plan. There is a very expensive cut through rock between High and Washington streets, which if it had to be paid for by the abutting property would mean the confiscation of such property. As this cut was necessary for the benefit of all of the property on the hill, it was argued that all of the property along the street should share in paying the cost. It was said that this was the understanding among the property owners at the time of the organization of the improvement district.

CHILD'S TIME CAN BE WORTH \$1000

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, July 28.—Any child can have a thousand dollars saved up by the day he is 21 if his parents or others will loan him a piece of land fifty feet square and if his school and community can furnish him the right kind of instruction, guidance and encouragement in making the most of the land.

This is the declaration of Dr. Hodge, professor of social biology in the University of Oregon, who was one of the first men in the United States to work out the school garden system. This he did in Worcester, Mass., where he was the head of a department in Clark University.

BOSTON, July 28.—Chartered for a special trip through Cape Cod Canal, Rose Standish, Boston's largest excursion steamer, will be withdrawn from the Nantasket service today and will sail tonight for the cape.

August Belmont has chartered the craft for a large party of guests, who will inspect the canal from Buzzards Bay and return.

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