

TROOPS OF RUSSIA SENT TO FRONTIER

All of Europe Massing Armies at Strategic Points.

EFFORTS MADE TO LOCALIZE FIGHTING

Troop Movement in Austria and Serbia Rapid and Steady.

Berlin, July 29.—The German emperor and Emperor Nicholas of Russia today exchanged telegraphic communications concerning the international crisis.

Paris, July 29.—The Temps says Russia was officially informed about half past twelve this afternoon that Austria-Hungary would respect the territorial integrity of Serbia and wishes even to abstain from occupying Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

London, July 29.—Partial mobilization of the Russian troops in the Southern and Southwestern districts was ordered by the Russian war office last night according to dispatches received here.

It is argued in official circles that although this action dangerously diminished the chances of maintaining European peace, it does not necessarily imply a rupture of relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

Reports of the massing of armies in strategic posts came from all points of Europe today but no actual clash of opposing forces was registered.

Diplomats concentrated their attentions on effort to confine the war to Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the two nations immediately concerned in the quarrel and the attitude of the German and Russian emperors was closely watched owing to their near relations to the countries engaged.

Premier Asquith referred to the international situation in the house of commons but all the information that he was able to impart was contained in a few words. "The situation at this moment," he said, "is one of extreme gravity and I can only truthfully say that the British government is not relaxing its efforts to do everything in its power to circumscribe the area of conflict."

"The British government has received no information as to an alleged revolutionary outbreak in Russia."

Austria-Hungary and Serbia resounded today with the march of troops towards positions of attack and defense while military aviators on both sides flitted through the air along the frontiers in an effort to discover their opponents' position.

No idea of the plan of campaign could be obtained by the general public, however, owing to the rigidity of the censorship in regard to military movements. It was known that the Austro-Hungarian government had requisitioned the entire train service and that private transportation in the dual monarchy had ceased. It was gleaned from dispatches from Serbian points that the Bosnian frontier was looked upon as the most likely point of attack of the Austrian troops and thither the soldiers of King Peter were hurried in great numbers. The Montenegrin soldier, evidently preparing to support his brother Serbs, also concentrated along the Bosnian frontier.

The stock exchanges everywhere in Europe were demoralized and where

they were not closed business was almost at a standstill.

David Lloyd-George, British chancellor of the exchequer, today made a financially tranquilizing statement in the house of commons that the bank of England saw nothing in the present financial situation to make it necessary to call a meeting of bankers to deal with it.

German Comment. Berlin, July 29.—The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German government, will publish this evening this comment on the international situation:

"The peaceful tone of the official Russian communication issued yesterday finds a lively echo here. The imperial government shares the wish of Russia for the maintenance of peaceful relations and it hopes the German people will support it by maintaining a moderate and quiet attitude."

Military activity on the Russian side of the frontier is confirmed by many advices which have reached the ears of German officials but it was stated here today that no mobilization order had been issued by the Russian war office.

The Russian regiments which have been moving forward to occupy strategic points on the frontier have been served out with 350 rounds of ammunition per man, while hasty purchases of forage have been made for the cavalry. A number of German regiments have been moved toward the frontier as a precautionary measure. The men are equipped for service.

There was the most intense activity in diplomatic circles here today but no tangible developments were reported. A French diplomat said he saw some ground for optimism but the German foreign office declared there was nothing on which to base a judgment one way or the other. The German crown prince arrived at Potsdam today and a family council was held in the new palace. The emperor, and empress the crown prince and the other princes of the imperial family were present. They conferred for an hour.

Try to Localize Trouble. Vienna, July 29.—Germany and Italy today continued their efforts to localize the war declared yesterday by their ally, Austria-Hungary against Serbia. No further declaration had been received from Russia and that country also had made no fresh attempt to intervene in the controversy. The Russian ambassador to Austria-Hungary conferred with Count Leopold von Berthold, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, but it is understood the interview was only for the purpose of obtaining information.

Nothing whatever is known here of the reported intention of Russia to make a declaration of neutrality in case Austria-Hungary should renounce the idea of territorial expansion at the expense of the Balkan states.

Dispatches received here dated Warsaw, Poland, report that several powder magazines exploded in that city on Monday and that several bomb explosions occurred in the principal postoffice, many persons being killed or wounded.

Another telegram says the entire citadel of Warsaw was blown up and that semi-official explanations declared the explosion to have been caused by lightning. The dispatch stated there was no truth in the report that a revolt had broken out among the Russian peas.

Patriotic Demonstrations. St. Petersburg, July 29.—Great patriotic demonstrations took place among the populace here today and reports from Moscow state that similar manifestations occurred there. It was announced today that in (Continued on page 9)

12 GERMAN POTASH MINERS ARE KILLED; DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. Castle, Germany, July 29.—Twelve potash miners were blown to pieces today by the explosion of 80 pounds of dynamite while they were sinking a shaft in the Krajaal mine near here.

PRICES FALLING TO LOW POINTS

Seriousness of Austro-Serbian Situation Is Reflected In Exchanges Throughout Europe.

SEVERAL FOREIGN BOURSSES SUSPENDED

British Consols Drop to Lowest Price Since Early Years Of The Last Century—Recover.

London, July 29.—The seriousness of the European situation was reflected again today on the London stock exchange. British consols dropped to 69 1/2, the lowest point reached since the early years of the last century.

Five small failures were reported and it was feared more would occur later in the day.

The market generally was in a condition of animated suspension but a little business was transacted as the forenoon progressed. Sales were effected only after much negotiation. The transactions in the American section showed the quotation of Canadian Pacific at first to be 161, then rising to 170 and afterward declining again to 166 as compared with yesterday's closing price of 176 1/4. Southern Railway was quoted at 17 against yesterday's closing price of 18 1/2 and United States Steel at 54 as compared with 58 1/2 at the close yesterday.

Berlin Bankers Pessimistic. Berlin, July 29.—The bankers' association met today and decided against closing the bourse but resolved to suspend dealings in securities handled for the settlement.

Bankers displayed the most pessimistic mood today. It is expected that the committee of the German imperial bank will meet tomorrow and raise the discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

The bourse committee later announced that dealings would be permitted to a limited degree and that settlement quotations would be issued this afternoon.

Trading Feverish. New York, July 29.—The local stock market opened today with trading feverish and in large volume.

Early losses ranged from 3 to 5 points in Amalgamated and Utah Copper, Great Northern preferred, Reading, Can. Smelting and some of the less active issues.

Canadian Pacific, weakest of yesterday's international stocks, sustained only a slight loss. Steel and some of the other leaders were relatively firm.

Paris Bourse Weak. Paris, July 29.—The bourse opened weak today. Prices were affected by the drop in New York yesterday but little business was done. French 2 per cent rentes were a little better than yesterday at 78.

Dutch Bourse Closed. Amsterdam, July 29.—The bourse here was closed for today.

St. Petersburg, Russia, July 29.—The bourse here was closed today and probably will not open until Monday.

Liverpool, England, July 29.—The stock exchange here suspended operations for the day.

Glasgow, Scotland, July 29.—Two members of the Glasgow stock exchange were "hammered" today.

WILL ORDER FUNSTON TO DEPORT FRED BOALT

Not Entitled to Be Considered Reputable Correspondent, Says Garrison.

Washington, July 29.—Secretary Garrison announced today he would direct Brigadier General Funston to order Vera Cruz to deport from Mexico Fred L. Boalt, correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise association, who sent out a sensational story that an American naval officer applied the "law of flight" to Mexican prisoners. A court of inquiry pronounced the story false.

"There was absolutely no truth in his story," said Secretary Garrison today, "and he had no reason to think it was true. It was a pure, reckless publication, and Boalt is not entitled to be considered a reputable correspondent."

RESERVISTS IN U. S. SUMMONED

Austrians, Hungarians And Servians Arranging to Go Home to Take Part In Conflict.

LARGE ORDERS GIVEN BY POWERS FOR COAL

War Funds Are Raised at an Anti-Austrian Meeting in Chicago—Austrians and Servians Riot.

Washington, July 29.—Official notice calling to the colors all Austro-Hungarians in the United States subject to military service in their native country was being sent out today by the Austro-Hungarian ambassador.

The call announces that the emperor has ordered "a partial mobilization" and reservists belonging to Eight army corps must immediately make arrangements to go home and take up arms.

Consulates Crowded. New York, July 29.—The consulates of Austria-Hungary and Servia in this city were busy places again today. At an early hour crowds of men capable of bearing arms filed their names with the consuls and promised to hold themselves in readiness to return to their native countries for military service.

At the Austro-Hungarian consulate it was stated that in the event of a large number of reserves in this country being called upon steamships would be chartered by the government to transport them to Austria. How the Servian reservists would get back for military duty was a problem that it was said at the Servian consulate would be solved quickly when the time for action arrived.

A rumor that the principal European powers likely to be involved in the Austro-Serbian war had placed orders in this country for large quantities of coal for their navies was confirmed by leading coal exporters today. The possibility of Germany, Austria, Italy and France being shut off from the Welsh coal supply by England being drawn into the controversy is held responsible for the orders placed here.

Austro-Servian Riot. Los Angeles, Cal., July 29.—Rioting broke out here early today in the portion of the city where Servians and Austrians reside.

There was some shooting but no one was found to have been seriously hurt. Police reserves suppressed the disturbance. Several Austrians were arrested.

War Funds Raised. Chicago, July 29.—War funds raised at anti-Austrian meetings here last night were counted today and held in readiness to be used for the transportation of Servians, Croats, Bohemians and other Slavs who wish to fight for Serbia. Currency and pledges said to total more than \$10,000 were raised at one meeting for the benefit of the Servian military hospital service. Intense feeling was shown. The Austrian double-headed eagle emblem was torn from the walls and trampled.

The Slavic colony here is estimated at more than 50,000.

Fear Labor Shortage. Pittsburgh, July 29.—Hears of manufacturing and mining companies fear a shortage of labor if the Austro-Serbian war is prolonged. It is estimated that there are 500,000 Austro-Hungarian subjects in western Pennsylvania and northern West Virginia, one-fifth of whom are liable for military duty.

TWO HUNDRED MEN FIGHTING FOREST FIRES

Western Montana Threatened With Repetition of Big Fires of 1910.

Missoula, Mont., July 29.—Two hundred men were engaged today fighting a forest fire in a heavy stand of spruce on Big River in the Flat-head national forest. The fire is the worst of a dozen burning in various portions of western Montana.

"We are facing a repetition of the great fires of 1910," said District Forester Silcox, "unless we can stamp out those fires before they run together."

There will be a collection of the Holy Eucharist tomorrow morning at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Joseph B. Tate, 149 Montford Ave., for all communicants of St. Mary's church.

MME. CAILLAUX FREED; TUMULT

Frenchwoman Is Acquitted of The Murder of Gaston Calmette, Editor of the Figaro.

WILD SCENES FOLLOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT

Groups of Barristers Come to Blows and Peace-Making Guards Are Drawn Into Melee.

Paris, July 29.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux was acquitted last night by a jury in the court of assize of the wilful murder on March 18 last of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The verdict was returned after 50 minutes deliberation. The announcement was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux staggered and then threw her arms about the neck of her counsel, Fernand Labori. Her hair fell over her shoulders and her hat fell to the floor. The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. Cries of "Caillaux murderer" and "Caillaux assassin" mingled.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows and the republican guards, trying to separate them, joined in the melee. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

Unable to make himself heard the presiding judge with the other judges marched from the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court; some mounted the judge's desk and hurled stones at the court. The guards then cleared a portion of the room and comparative quiet was restored. Judge Albaladejo returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Shaken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux departed by the witness' door. She covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cries of "murderess!" By way of several narrow corridors and back staircases, she reached a small side door in the Palace of Justice, and drove away in an automobile unobserved.

M. Caillaux left by the main entrance of the arm of his devoted friend, Dep. Pascal Cecaaldi, amid mingled cheers and hoots.

Thus ended the most sensational trial in Parisian courts in years. Each day provided its dramatic thrill and though the verdict has been pronounced the final outcome cannot be foretold.

The court session today was devoted to speeches by counsel. Mme. Caillaux entered the prisoner's dock pale and worn. She collapsed during the address of M. Chenu, who scored her bitterly.

The tone of the speech of Jules Harbeaux, prosecutor general, was unusually mild. To the jurors he said: "Your duty as the defenders of the interests of society requires you to find a verdict of guilty, but no one expects you to be pitiless."

M. Labori, who came last, delivered a masterpiece of passionate eloquence. He closed amid a tempest of applause, saying: "My wish is that Mme. Caillaux shall leave here acquitted and that the press shall be purified. Let us keep our anger for our enemies abroad."

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdict occurred in several places tonight. In the boulevards large excited crowds discussed the case and when the verdict became known there were cries of "down with Caillaux."

In one section mounted republican guards had to assist the police in quelling the disturbances. Many police and rioters were injured and many arrests were made.

At the mid-week prayer service at the First Baptist church tonight, Judge A. H. Wilson, of the Juvenile court of New Orleans will make an address. Judge Wilson visits Asheville annually and has many friends here who will doubtless take advantage of this opportunity to bear him.

FACTIONS AGREE ON PEACE BASIS

Carranza and Carbajal Reach Understanding on Plan to Stop Bloodshed in Mexico.

CARRANZA EXPECTED TO DEFINE ATTITUDE

To Make Statement Concerning His Views on Carbajal's Request For General Amnesty.

Washington, July 29.—General Carranza and Provisional President Carbajal have both agreed on a basis for the arrangement of peace in Mexico, according to a message received here today by Jose Castellot, personal representative here of Carbajal.

Mr. Castellot showed Secretary Bryan his latest advices from Carbajal saying that General Villar and Justice Allende the two delegates of the federal government who had left Vera Cruz for Tampico to meet Carranza, had been instructed to carry out in detail the general basis of peace "already agreed upon." This was interpreted by Mr. Castellot to mean that through private channels and through Reginaldo Cepeda, advance delegate of the Carbajal government, who is with General Carranza now, a definite understanding had been reached.

With respect to amnesty and guarantees Carranza, it is understood will promise amnesty to all persons who directly responsible for the overthrow of Modero. As practically all of the guilty have fled Mexico, this exception will not be opposed by the Carbajal government.

It is now expected that within a few days details of the peace agreement will have been worked out. Diplomats here expect that the question of recognizing the Niagara Falls protocols will be among important subjects discussed. Approval of these protocols by the constitutionalists would mean prompt recognition by the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Chile of the new government in Mexico.

Encouraging word came today from Vera Cruz, where agents of Zapata and Carranza have been conferring. An agreement by which the southern forces are to co-operate with the constitutionalists in restoring peace has been drafted and approved by the delegates. Only the signatures of the two chiefs now are required, it was said, to make the agreement complete.

The only doubtful factor in the situation was Villa. As yet only vague advices have come to officials as to Villa's intentions. Some definite expression is expected soon.

Washington, July 29.—John R. Silliman, President Wilson's personal representative in Mexico today notified the state department that Carranza soon would issue a statement specifically outlining his attitude toward President Carbajal's request for guarantees of safety for the federal Constitutionalists' representatives here. (Continued on page 9)

CHAS. SORRELLS GRANTED BAIL

Young Man Accused of Criminal Assault Has Been Liberated on Bond of \$7,500.

SECOND VICTORY FOR COUNSEL FOR DEFENSE

Had Succeeded in Having the Case Continued at Last Term of Court—Prosecution Opposes.

Another victory was won by the defense in the case against Charlie Sorrells, charged with criminal assault, this morning, when Judge E. B. Cline granted Sorrells bail in the sum of \$7,500, which was promptly given by R. Z. Sorrells and Henry G. McKenzie, and the prisoner was released from the county jail, where he has been confined for several weeks.

The first victory for the defense came when they succeeded in getting the case against Sorrells continued until the September term of Superior court for the trial of criminal cases. Both the granting of the continuance of the case and the granting of bail was strenuously fought by Solicitor R. K. Reynolds and Bernard & Johnston of the private prosecution.

In granting young Sorrells bail this morning, Judge Cline stated to the attorneys that he had given the case mature reflection and wanted to be fair and just to Sorrells and the state. He then named the bond. In doing so, he warned the attorneys for the defense and told them in turn to warn their client that the first time he heard of Sorrells trying in any way to interfere or confuse the evidence of the state, or trying to get witnesses to leave the city, he would revoke the bond and put the defendant back in jail. The attorneys stated to the court that they would immediately warn Sorrells of the court's statement and assured the court that nothing of the kind would happen.

Sorrells was first arrested several weeks ago when parties complained to Deputy Sheriff E. M. Mitchell, at midnight, that there was some trouble on the Swannanoa road. On going to the scene in an automobile with Jailer Dick Jordan, the officers found Sorrells, Miss Ernestine V. Hooper, Miss L. Barnes and Walter Hill in a barn near the road. All were brought to this city and given hearings early in the morning before Magistrate E. L. Lyda, who continued the case until the afternoon. At this continued hearing Sorrells was held without bail to the next term of Superior court, on charges of criminally assaulting Mrs. Hooper and Hill was found not guilty. F. A. Wadford, the driver of the automobile that took the party to the country was held under a bond of \$500 on charges of aiding and abetting in the assault.

When the case was called at the last term of Superior court, counsel for the defense, Judge P. C. Cooke and Jones & Williams, made a motion to continue the case until the September term. This was opposed by the state. After hearing arguments in the case, the attorney for the defense stated that they would make application for bail in the sum of \$5000 for their client, which was done at the last term of court. The state and (Continued on Page Nine)

FREE COUPON IDEAL ART PATTERN OUTFIT AND TO-DAY'S MAGAZINE PRESENTATION BY Gazette-News Wednes. July 29