

or says: "The hope that Serbia would keep its word has not been fulfilled. The flame of hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher. The design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been manifested with everlessening disguise."

The manifesto then dwells on "criminal propaganda which has extended over the frontier, aiming at the destruction of the foundations of order and loyalty in the southeastern part of the monarchy and the leading astray of growing youth and inciting it to deeds of madness and high treason." It concludes: "A series of murderous attacks in an organized and well-carried-out conspiracy, whose fruitful successes wounded me and my loyal people to the heart forms the visible and bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated direct in Serbia."

Declaring that a stop must be put to these intolerable provocations, the honor and dignity of the monarchy protected and its political, military and economic developments guarded from continuous shocks, he says: "In vain did my government make a last attempt to induce Serbia to desist. Serbia rejected the just and moderate demands of my government and refused to conform to the obligations forming the natural foundations of peace in the life of peoples and states. I must therefore proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can insure tranquility to new states within and lasting peace without."

"In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything and with serene conscience I set out on the path that duty points. I trust in my peoples who throughout every storm have always rallied in united loyalty around my throne and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honor, greatness and might of the fatherland. "I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces and in the Almighty to give victory to my arms."

The emperor's manifesto is addressed to all his people.

GERMANY ISSUES NOTE

Following is a cablegram, dated Berlin, July 24:

"Germany will take no steps to prevent war between Austria and Serbia. Announcement to this effect was made today in a note issued by the foreign office. The German government is displeased because the Austrian government sent a note to Serbia without first consulting Emperor William. The note issued by the German government follows:

"Austria, having drafted a note to Serbia without consulting Germany, this government will do everything possible to localize the strife, should war follow, but will not interfere until some other power intervenes, and then it will only fulfill its duty to its citizens and as implied by its treaties."

BRITISH PEACE PLAN

A London cablegram, dated July 27, states that Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, who arranged the ambassadorial conference during the Balkan war, submitted proposals to the German, French and Italian governments for a similar conference to mediate between Austria and Russia, and invited the governments of Austria, Serbia and Russia to suspend military activity pending the result of the proposed conference. France and Italy communicated their willingness to accept the proposal, which also was agreed to "in principle" by Germany. While Germany accepted the idea of mediation in principle

she let it be known that "as an ally of Austria she could not interfere in any way with Austria's freedom of action."

A Berlin cablegram, dated July 28, states:

"The German government at Berlin Tuesday returned an unfavorable reply to the British proposal for a conference of the ambassadors in London of the European powers in an endeavor to bring about a settlement of the Austro-Servian difficulty. In its communication Germany declares that it considers the suggestion of Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, as well meant and good in principle but not feasible in practice and impossible to carry out."

"The communication says it cannot be expected that a great power having a dispute with a smaller neighbor will submit the matter to the decision of a European areopagus. 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. Germany, however, is prepared to welcome any further suggestion to localize the conflict as far as they are consistent with her duty to her ally."

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT

A special cable dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 29 says: The following significant statement was made tonight by M. Goremykine, president of the council:

"Russia is determined not to allow Serbia to be crushed, and will fulfil its duty toward the small kingdom, which already has suffered so much at Austria's hands. Russia will not be frightened by any threats Austria may address to her. She knows her obligations to her Slav brethren in the Balkans and will not consent to Serbia being turned into an Austrian vassal. European equilibrium demands that the Slav kingdom retain its independence, and Russia will uphold it to the end. She will take all the measures the gravity of the situation requires so as to be able successfully to offset Austria's intrigues."

STATEMENT OF GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE

A special cable dispatch from Stockholm, July 29, says: The German foreign office yesterday authorized the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Dagblad to publish the following statement:

"No mobilization has taken place in Germany, but when we do mobilize we shall strike. An attack by Russia upon Austria will provide the casus foederis. We do not believe Russia desires to fight against two great powers. France is certainly under obligation to assist Russia, but she probably is disinclined to do so. A general European conflagration as the outcome of Austria's righteous punishment of Serbia's disloyalty would be madness. Probably Russian diplomacy already had decided to favor peace, though the crisis may last for some time."

Germany's declaration of war against Russia was delivered at St. Petersburg, August 1, following a last extreme move for peace by the kaisers government when it telegraphed a preemptory demand for an unqualified explanation of Russia's "menacing mobilization" along the German and Austrian frontiers. Russia had been given to understand that unless these movements were abandoned forthwith Germany would respond in kind.

CZAR ISSUES MANIFESTO

A St. Petersburg special cable dispatch, dated August 3, says: Emper-

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