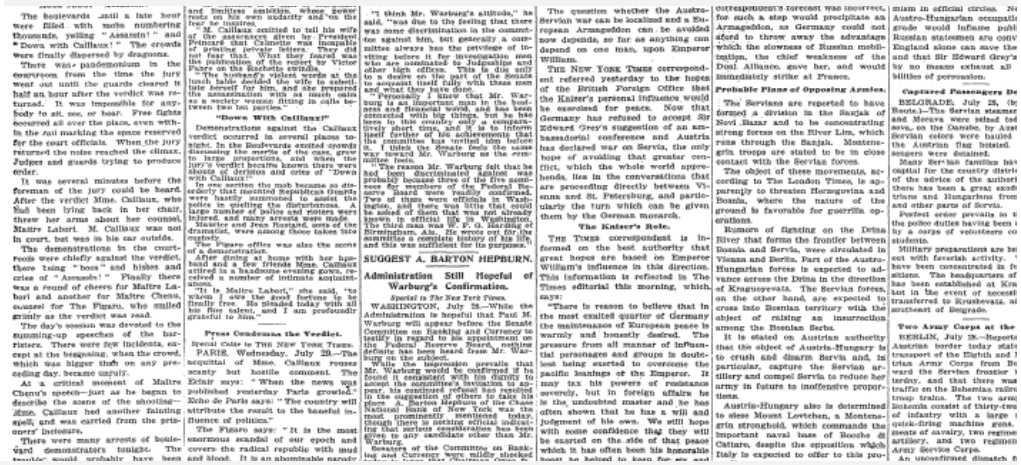
Extra! Extra!

READ

all about it.



The boulevards until a late hour were filled with mobs numbering thousands, yelling "Assassin!" and "Down with Caillaux!" The crowds were finally dispersed by dragoons.

There was pandemonium in the courtroom from the time the jury went out until the guards cleared it half an hour after the verdict was returned. It was impossible for anybody to sit, see, or hear. Free fights occurred all over the place, even within the rail marking the space reserved for the court officials. When the jury returned the noise reached the climax. Judges and guards trying to produce order.

It was several minutes before the foreman of the jury could be heard. After the verdict Mme. Caillaux, who had been lying back in her chair, threw her arms about her counsel, Maitre Labori. M. Caillaux was not in court, but was in his car outside.

The demonstrations in the courtroom were chiefly against the verdict, there being "boos" and hisses and cries of "Assassin!" Finally there was a round of cheers for Maitre Labori and another for Maitre Chenu, counsel for The Figaro, who smiled grimly as the verdict was read.

The day's session was devoted to the summing-up speeches of the barristers. There were few incidents, except at the beginning, when the crowd, which was bigger than on any preceding day, became unruly.

At a critical moment of Maitre Chenu's speech—just as he began to describe the scene of the shooting—Mme. Caillaux had another fainting spell, and was carried from the prisoners' inclosure.

There were many arrests of boulevard demonstrators tonight. The

and limitless ambition, whose fewer resets on his own audacity and on the fear he inspires.

M. Caillaux omitted to tell his wife of the assurances given by President Poincaré that Calmette was incapable of insisting on the publication of letters not fear that. What they feared was the publication of the report by Victor Piguet on the Rochette swindle.

"The husband's violent words at the lunch table decided the wife to substitute herself for him, and she prepared the assassination with as much calm as a society woman fitting in calls between two tea parties."

"Down With Caillaux!"

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdict occurred in several places tonight. In the Boulevards excited crowds discussing the merits of the case, grew to large proportions, and when the jury's verdict became known there were shouts of derision and cries of "Down with Caillaux!"

In one section the mob became so disorderly that mounted Republican Guards were hastily summoned to assist the police in quelling the disturbances. A large number of police and rioters were injured, and many arrests were made.

Henri Rochefort and Jean Hustand, sons of the dramatist, were among those taken into custody.

The Figaro office was also the scene of a demonstration.

After dining at home with her husband and a few friends Mme. Caillaux attired in a handsome evening gown, received a number of intimate acquaintances.

"It is Maitre Labori," she said, "to whom I owe the good fortune to be finally free. He pleaded today with all his fine talent, and I am profoundly grateful to him."

Press Condemns the Verdict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 29.—The sequential of Mme. Caillaux rouses scanty but hostile comment. The Echair says: "When the news was published yesterday Paris growled." Echo de Paris says: "The country will attribute the result to the baneful influence of politics."

The Figaro says: "It is the most enormous scandal of our epoch and covers the radical republic with mud and blood. It is an abominable parody

"I think Mr. Warburg's attitude," he said, "was due to the feeling that there was some discrimination in the committee against him, but generally a committee always has the privilege of inviting before it for investigation men who are nominated to Judgeships and other high offices. This is due only to a desire on the part of the Senate to acquaint itself fully with these men and what they have done.

"Personally I know that Mr. Warburg is an important man in the business and financial world, and has been connected with big things, but he has been in this country only a comparatively short time, and it is to inform itself further of his achievements that the committee has invited him before it. There is no feeling of prejudice one way toward Mr. Warburg as the committee feels."

The reason Mr. Warburg felt that he had been discriminated against was probably because three of the five nominees for members of the Federal Reserve Board were readily confirmed. Two of them were officials in Washington, and there was little that could be asked of them that was not already known in official life in Washington. The third man was W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., a banker, for he assembled a complete history of his life, and this was sufficient for its purposes."

SUGGEST A. BARTON HEPBURN.

Administration Still Hopeful of Warburg's Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—While the Administration is hopeful that Paul M. Warburg will appear before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency to testify in regard to his appointment on the Federal Reserve Board, neither definite has been heard from Mr. Warburg or the committee.

While the impression prevails that Mr. Warburg would be confirmed if he should consent with his dignity to accept the committee's invitation to appear, his continued refusal has resulted in the suggestion of others to take his place. A. Barton Hepburn of the Chase National Bank of New York was the most prominently mentioned today, though there is nothing official indicating that serious consideration has been given to any candidate other than Mr. Warburg.

Members of the Committee on Banking and Currency were mildly shocked

The question whether the Austro-Servian war can be localized and a European Armageddon can be avoided now depends, so far as anything can depend on one man, upon Emperor William.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent referred yesterday to the hopes of the British Foreign Office that the Kaiser's personal influence would be exercised for peace. Now that Germany has refused to accept Sir Edward Grey's suggestion of an ambassadorial conference and Austria has declared war on Servia, the only hope of avoiding that greater conflict, which the whole world apprehends, lies in the conversations that are proceeding directly between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and particularly the turn which can be given them by the German monarch.

The Kaiser's Role.

THE TIMES correspondent is informed on the best authority that great hopes are based on Emperor William's influence in this direction. This information is reflected in The Times editorial this morning, which says:

"There is reason to believe that in the most exalted quarter of Germany the maintenance of European peace is warmly and honestly desired. The pressure from all manner of influential personages and groups in doubtless being exerted to overcome the pacific leanings of the Emperor. It may tax his powers of resistance severely, but in foreign affairs he is the undoubted master and he has often shown that he has a will and judgement of his own. We still hope with some confidence that they will be exerted on the side of that peace which it has often been his honorable boast he helped to keep for us and

correspondent's forecast was incorrect, for such a step would precipitate an Armageddon, as Germany could not afford to throw away the advantage which the slowness of Russian mobilization, the chief weakness of the Dual Alliance, gave her, and would immediately strike at France.

Probable Plans of Opposing Armies.

The Servians are reported to have formed a division in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar and to be concentrating strong forces on the River Lim, which runs through the Sanjak. Montenegrin troops are stated to be in close contact with the Servian forces.

The object of these movements, according to The London Times, is apparently to threaten Herzegovina and Bosnia, where the nature of the ground is favorable for guerrilla operations.

Rumors of fighting on the Drina River that forms the frontier between Bosnia and Servia, were circulated in Vienna and Berlin. Part of the Austro-Hungarian forces is expected to advance across the Drina in the direction of Kraguyevats. The Servian forces, on the other hand, are expected to cross into Bosnian territory with the object of raising an insurrection among the Bosnian Serbs.

It is stated on Austrian authority that the object of Austria-Hungary is to crush and disarm Servia and, in particular, capture the Servian artillery and compel Servia to reduce her army in future to inoffensive proportions.

Austria-Hungary also is determined to close Mount Lovtchen, a Montenegrin stronghold, which commands the important naval base of Bocche di Cattaro, despite the opposition which Italy is expected to offer to this pro-

miam in official circles.

Austro-Hungarian occupati
grade would inflame publ
Russian statesmen are conv
England alone can save the
and that Sir Edward Grey's
by no means exhaust all
bilities of persuasion.

Captured Passengers De

BELGRADE, July 28, (by
Bucarest.)—The Servian steamer
and Morava were seized tod
save, on the Danube, by Aust
Servian colors were hauled
the Austrian flag hoisted.
assengers were detained.

Many Servian families hav
capital for the country distr
of the advice of the authori
there has been a great exod
trians and Hungarians from
and other parts of Servia.

Perfect order prevails in t
the police duties having been
by a corps of volunteers co
students.

Military preparations are be
out with feverish activity.
have been concentrated in fo
sitions. The headquarters of
has been established at Kra
ket in the event of necessit
transferred to Krushevats, si
southeast of Belgrade.

Two Army Corps at the

BERLIN, July 28.—Reports
Austrian border today stat
transport of the Eighth and
trian Army Corps from Be
ward the Servian frontier
terday, and that there was
traffic on the Bohemian railro
troop trains. The two army
locomotives consist of thirty-two
of infantry with a large
quick-firing machine guns.
ments of cavalry, two regime
artillery, and two regimen
Army Service Corps.

An unconfirmed dispatch f

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