

GERMANS AT LIEGE HAVE ASKED FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ARMISTICE IN ORDER TO BURY THEIR DEAD THOUSANDS OF RESERVISTS ARE TO BE DETAINED HERE

Fortress Still Holds Out Against Attacks of the Army of the Meuse, of Which 25,000 Have Been Slain, According to Belgian Official Reports—The Siege the Outstanding Feature of the War.

GERMANY MAKING POWERFUL APPEALS TO ITALY

But King Victor Emmanuel Stands Firm and His Ambassador at London Says His Country Will Adhere to Her Declaration of Neutrality—British Navy Lord Denies There Has Been Any Engagement in North Sea.

The siege of Liege is the outstanding feature of the European war. Latest advices, received by way of London in official dispatches, say Liege still holds out against the attacks of the German army of the Meuse.

The Germans have asked for a twenty-four hours' armistice to bury their dead, but the governor of Liege, Lieutenant General Leman, has not acceded so far as is known.

On the authority of the Belgian war ministry, the German casualties in the battle around Liege number 25,000, according to their own admission. An official statement issued from Berlin described the attempt on the Liege fortress as unsuccessful and the assault of the Germans as a "unique act of heroism," and added that it will not have the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German army.

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side, by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian ambassador at London, thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of Parliament, which gathered in front of the embassy, said Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, denied there had been any engagement between German and British fleets in the North Sea.

LIEGE STILL HOLDS OUT.

Official Report Made at Paris—40,000 Belgians Take Part.

Paris, Aug. 7.—An official communication issued by the French war office today says the resistance offered to the Germans by the forts of Liege continues, according to the latest advices. The fighting is of the most serious nature. Up to the present the percentage has lain with the Belgians, 40,000 of whom are holding in check several German army corps. Several thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded or taken prisoners.

GERMANS ASK ARMISTICE.

Twenty-four hours to bury dead—wounded taken to Brussels. Brussels, via London, Aug. 7.—The Germans before Liege have requested a twenty-four hours' armistice, according to an announcement made tonight by the Belgian ministry of war. At the minister's statement the Germans admitted their casualties numbered 25,000.

CAPTURE BY GERMAN CRUISERS.

Of British and French Merchant Ships Off North Atlantic Coast. Washington, Aug. 7.—Naval officials are expecting news of the capture by German cruisers, understood to be lying off the North Atlantic coast, of a number of British, French and Belgian merchant ships. Unless that is done, they do not know how the German cruisers can maintain their stations in the North Atlantic. With calm weather and a smooth sea, it is possible to transfer coal at sea from the bunkers of a merchantman to a warship.

CRUIZERS LEAVE LIEGE.

It is Reported That They Fear Epidemic of Diseases May Break Out. Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 7.—Many German cruisers have left the city of Liege, and an epidemic more than the war is feared.

TRIUMPH FOR WAR PARTY IN MEXICO

Hope for Peace Now Apparently Gone.

BIG BATTLE PROMISED

Unless Concessions Are Made, Carranza, It Seems, Must Fight His Way Into Mexico City and Power.

Mexico City, Aug. 7.—The day's developments in the capital resulted in a triumph for the war party. All hope for peace between the Federal and Constitutionalists now is apparently gone. The war party is in control and is being backed up by Provisional President Carranza. Unless concessions are made, Gen. Carranza, it seems, must fight his way into the capital and to power.

Gen. Medina Barron was appointed commander in chief of the Federal forces in the capital today. "We have 25,000 men, 65 field pieces, 100 machine guns and plenty of ammunition," said a prominent army official today, "and are prepared to resist to the end unless ample guarantees are given us. If we must fight, it will be one of the greatest battles of the revolution. Every official in the Federal army is prepared to die in defense of the capital."

If a battle is fought, it is believed it will be on the plains in the vicinity of Talepantla, eight miles north of the capital. The Federal advance guard of 7,000 men is at Talepantla, and the Constitutionalists are 14 miles north of Talepantla.

Called to Meet Today.

Mexico City, Aug. 7.—El Sol, recognized organ in Mexico City of General Carranza, today published a proclamation calling upon all the inhabitants of the country to meet in front of the statue of Columbus in the Paseo de la Reforma at 10 o'clock tomorrow and demand the unconditional surrender of the Carranza government.

Senor Lujan, sub-secretary of the interior, is departing for the front. The government, if a manifestation is attempted, will put it down with troops if necessary. Members of the old Madero congress today met at the residence of Carranza, urging him to define explicitly his position regarding the transfer of government explaining that sentiment in the capital is in favor of peace and asking his assistance to prevent further bloodshed.

MEXICAN BANDITS ARRESTED.

Had Planned to Rob Arizona Bank to Arm Men for War.

Phoenix, Ariz., August 7.—The arrest of ten Mexicans today was followed later by the confession of two that the arrests had frustrated a plot to raid the banks of the city, to State Capt. on a preliminary vote in the Arizona legislature to finance and arm ten thousand men for war-like operations in Mexico.

The alleged plot was declared to be preliminary to a prospective coup d'etat in Sonora against Carranza.

TO ALLOW POSTMASTERS TO NAME CLERKS, ETC.

Provision Put Into Moon Railway Mail Pay Bill—Will Not Pass.

Washington, Aug. 7.—A provision that would sweep from the civil service list assistant masters, clerks and other employees of postoffices throughout the country, making them personal appointees of local postmasters, was put into the Moon Railway Mail Pay bill on a preliminary vote in the House today. Opponents say the provision will be defeated on roll call when a final vote is taken tomorrow.

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The only recourse for coal would be a shore port. The German cruisers may take coal once only at an American port within three months and sufficient amount to convey them to the nearest home port which would be Germany. This would enable each vessel to take only about two weeks' coal supply, and if that were carefully used, while the ships were lying with

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"STAND FIRM--SELL COTTON ONLY AS LAST NECESSITY"

Message of Congressional Committee on the Cotton Situation to the People of the South—Call for Unselfish Co-operation Among Farmers, Merchants and Bankers.

"NOT IN THE MIDST OF A PANIC," SAYS COMMITTEE.

"Nor Is a Financial Panic Possible Under Our New Banking and Currency Law, and It Is Not Necessary for Us to Throw Our Cotton Upon the Market at Prices Less Than Its Real Value."

Washington, Aug. 7.—In an address to the cotton growers and people of the cotton growing States made public tonight, the congressional committee, which volunteered several days ago to seek measures which would prevent serious consequences to the South because of the European war, declared:

"Our message to you is—stand firm. Sell cotton only as a last necessity." Members of the committee, headed by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, after a careful investigation of conditions up to the present time, gave it as their mature judgment that the least possible cotton should be put upon the market during the next thirty days, asserting that the agencies of the Federal government, both executive and legislative, were doing all possible to relieve the strain of the situation caused by the lack of transportation facilities and the danger of facing no market abroad. They called for unselfish co-operation among the farmers, merchants and bankers of the South for the common good, and declared:

"It should be understood that we are not in the midst of a panic, nor is a financial panic possible under our new banking and currency law, and it is not necessary for us to throw our cotton upon the market at prices less than its real value."

The statement of the congressional committee follows:

"We recognize the fact that cotton is the money crop of the Southern people and any situation which vitally affects its value must be felt by all lines of commercial and industrial activities."

"While the condition of war in Europe gives rise to a situation which is serious, we believe that it can be greatly overcome if all agencies, National, State and local, promptly and vigorously respond to their respective duties."

"Your President, the several executive branches of the government, and your senators and representatives, are exerting every effort to devise means by which the cotton crop may be marketed at a price warranted by a normal law of supply and demand and not by a condition caused by the European war."

"Important Problems Involved." "The important problems involved in this situation are: "First: Transportation—It is essential that lint cotton and cotton manufactured goods should reach foreign markets where they may be consumed. We are confident Congress will pass within a few days an amendment to our shipping laws which will greatly facilitate transportation. We have no doubt transportation facilities will be available for cotton and cotton manufactured goods within a very short time."

"Second: Consumption of cotton.—The European war must necessarily reduce temporarily the demand and consumption of our cotton. The State Department has cabled our consuls abroad for detailed information. From the information we have received, we are confident the consumption, domestic and foreign, of our cotton, will be much larger than is generally supposed. The mills of the United States and Canada will consume approximately 1,500,000 bales of our cotton for American cotton by Great Britain and the Orient will not be greatly reduced. Great Britain consumes nearly half of our exported cotton. Eleven million bales of our cotton should be absorbed by the trade even under the most aggravated conditions."

"These facts should be most reassuring, and should entirely dispel the idea that our foreign trade in cotton will be wiped out."

"Third: Money to market the crop and care for the surplus.—Already the Secretary of the Treasury has arranged to deposit in Southern banks the sum of \$20,000,000. He desires this used and especially to handle the cotton crop. During the present week, your Congress has passed an emergency currency bill, under the terms of which not less than \$1,500,000,000 of additional currency will be available to meet every emergency which may arise."

"The reserve banks, under the new Banking and Currency act, will speedily organize. They will accept notes secured by agricultural products. This insures ample money for moving the crops and to care for such distress

Nothing Doing in the World Since Exchange Closed Last Week. New York, August 7.—The world's cotton trade has been practically at a standstill since the closing of the exchange last week. Local operators have been busily engaged in evening up old business and practically all interest which remained outstanding at the end of last week is said to have been liquidated except for contracts involved in Friday's failures or international commitments, but so far no consensus has been made toward any immediate re-opening of the official market.

Cables received from Liverpool today stated that spot business has been reduced there with a sale at a declining price points from last quotations. Otherwise nothing has developed, apparently, with reference to probable values under war conditions and judgment on the talk in local circles that European developments and the state of international trade.

The week's weather advices have been considered favorable and it is reported that good rains have benighted late cotton in the Southwest.

EXCHANGE WILL NOT REOPEN.

Prompt Denial Made to Reports in Circulation Around New York. New York, Aug. 7.—Reports from Wall Street today that the New York Stock Exchange soon would be reopened brought prompt denial. The committee appointed to maintain active supervision over stock exchange affairs during the period of suspension made this statement:

"The special committee of five will not recommend to the governing committee the reopening of the exchange until in their judgement the financial situation warrants it and until as stated, ample notice will be given of the proposed reopening."

The reopening was made primarily because it was felt reports of an early reopening if allowed to spread unchallenged would give alarm throughout the country. It was known that pressure was being brought to bear upon the governors by some members to consider an early reopening. The position of the brokers is rendered difficult by the heavy losses during the time of illness and it was felt by some members that there would be small danger of heavy liquidation by European holders of American securities, such as upset the market last week. This selling, it was said, was for the purpose of securing gold and with a virtual embargo on additional gold exports for dumping securities on this market.

The committee of five, however, felt it would be highly dangerous to reopen the stock market until financial skies (Continued on Page Two.)

Manner in Which Some of Them Planned to Sail Creates Situation of Serious Moment for Port Officials in New York—Government Will Observe Strict Neutrality in European War.

RELIEF MEASURES ARE WORKING SMOOTHLY

The State Department Cabled \$100,000 to Paris and \$25,000 to Rome for Immediate Use of American Embassies Until Arrival of Gold—Americans on French Coast Said to Be Panic Stricken by Wild Rumors.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Observation of strict neutrality by the United States in the European war especially as to the movements of foreign ships in American waters, gave the Washington government concern today.

The Department of Commerce issued special instructions which may have an important effect on the movement of reservists from the United States. What amounts to military expeditions from American soil will be prohibited in accordance with President Wilson's neutrality proclamation. State, Treasury and Commerce department officials tonight were absorbed in deciding the numerous technicalities which have arisen in connection with foreign owned ships such as the Olympic and Vaterland so that it may be established definitely whether they are being "converted for war purposes."

Relief measures for Americans in Europe are working smoothly. The State Department cabled \$100,000 to Paris and \$25,000 to Rome for immediate use of the American embassies pending the arrival of the Tennessee's gold consignments in Congress at the earliest moment.

"It is our mature judgment that the least possible amount of cotton should be put upon the market during the next thirty days, asserting that the agencies of the Federal government, both executive and legislative, were doing all possible to relieve the strain of the situation caused by the lack of transportation facilities and the danger of facing no market abroad. They called for unselfish co-operation among the farmers, merchants and bankers of the South for the common good, and declared:

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known officially in German circles in Washington, the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm which sailed Monday night did not go to supply fuel to German cruisers on the coast.

The continued presence of German cruisers was reported by incoming vessels tonight. The captain of the steamer Denbigh Hall, from Oran, Algeria, said he had code messages between German warships. Communication with the cruisers from the wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, has ceased since a United States message was placed in charge. The Canadian liner Lusitania yesterday reported to have been pursued by German cruisers, sent word by wireless today that all was well with her.

Reservists Ordered Home. German reservists here apparently have despaired of getting back to the fatherland. Fifty-six thousand stranded in New York were notified today to return to their homes. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrian and several hundred Dutch reservists. Messages received here today that the White Star Line steamer Cedric which put into Halifax yesterday to escape capture had started for New York under convoy of the British cruiser Essex were erroneous. The steamer will remain at Halifax for the present, officials said, and it was believed here tonight that Great Britain would requisition her for carrying Canadian volunteers to England.

A cablegram was received today from R. A. C. Smith, the city's dock commissioner, who is in Naples, said he had chartered a ship to bring back many Americans stranded along the Austrian frontier. Mr. Smith said the ship would leave Sunday or Monday.

The same order was sent from Wash. tonight by telegram to all collectors of customs. Mail addressed to residents in Germany and Austria will leave here tomorrow for the first time since the war began. The Italian liner Europa to sail. About 400 sacks of mail are consigned by way of Naples. The American liner St. Paul, which left port for Liverpool today, carried mail for the first time since several thousand sacks, which once on their way to Europe were landed in Bar Harbor, Me., when the Kronprinzessin Cecilie took refuge there.

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FEW UNOFFICIAL MESSAGES

Go Out From German Radio Station After Arrival of Officer.

Sayville, N. Y., August 7.—Since an ensign of the United States navy was placed in the wireless plant here of the German-owned Atlantic Communication Company, but four unofficial messages have been sent out. Two were addressed to a Canadian station and one to the West Indies. The tower was in communication tonight with the United States armored cruiser Tennessee being sent out to Americans in Europe and the American liner St. Paul, which sailed today from New York.

The station has heard nothing from German and English warships said to be off the American coast. Nothing for the German ships has been offered since the censorship's arrival.

WILL CASH CHECKS.

Netherlands Government Will Allow Americans to Get Money.

The Hague (via London), August 7.—Henry VanDyke, United States minister to The Netherlands, today made arrangements with the Netherlands government for the cashing of American checks and drafts endorsed by him, under the authorization of the State Department at Washington. The minister was instructed to endorse drafts necessary to supply the absolute necessities of traveling Americans.

AMERICANS ARE TRANQUIL.

Those on Coast of France, However, Are Getting Panicky.

Paris, August 7.—American Ambassador Herrick today telegraphed the American consular offices in France asking how many Americans in their districts desire to return immediately to the United States. The ambassador is compiling a list of such Americans to arrange for their embarking for home where opportunity offers.

The war office today informed Mr. Herrick that port would be indicated (Continued on Page Two.)