

GERMANY THREATENS ALLY WARLORD'S LOSSES HEAVY

GERMANY LOSES 8000 MEN IN BATTLE WITH BELGIANS

Rout of German Army in Liege District Not Confirmed, However—Enthusiasm of Belgian Troops Magnificent, Says Report.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—The Gazette today publishes the facts so far as known regarding the battle between the Belgians and Germans in the Liege district yesterday. The German loss is 8,000. The Belgians suffered far less. The rout of the German seventh army corps is not confirmed in its entirety, says the Gazette, which continues:

"These are the facts: The eleventh brigade of the Belgians, after successfully resisting the German attack, pursued the fleeing Prussians with such energy that the general commanding the Belgians was obliged to order our troops to turn back as they were getting out of the range of the Belgian forts. The enthusiasm of our troops was magnificent. A number of wounded Germans fled to Dutch territory and this gave rise to the belief that the enemy had been completely routed. Early in the morning the German eleventh troops attacked the Chadfontaine and Bellille forts and from the southeast their artillery also bombarded the fort at Flenale on the opposite bank of the river Meuse, five miles southwest of Liege. The Belgians captured seven guns and several prisoners. "Proposals for the surrender of Liege have again been firmly refused."

"The anti-German feeling throughout Belgium has become intense. Many German residents were arrested today and charged with espionage. Every German found is brought before the police, who have considerable trouble in protecting the prisoners from attack. "The patriotic enthusiasm here is extraordinary. Nearly all the citizens wear badges with the colors of Belgium, France and England combined. Thousands of women of all classes have been enrolling as Red Cross nurses and are awaiting the arrival of wounded from the battlefields around Liege. "King Albert has handed over his palace to the Red Cross society and the queen will act as a nurse. Many hotels also have been transformed into Red Cross stations. Citizens have given up their carriages and motor cars for transportation of the wounded."

TELL OF TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER AMONG GERMAN FORCES

Brussels, via London, Aug. 6.—The stories of the great struggle between the Germans and the Belgians yesterday in the vicinity of Liege, tell of (Continued on page 9)

Americans In France Offering Their Services

Paris, via London, Aug. 6.—An appeal by Americans for the formation of an American legion suggests that such an organization should adopt the martial costume worn by the bold heroes in arms of General Lafayette when in the sacred name of liberty they landed in the United States to place their swords at the disposal

of our immortal Washington. General Victor Michael, military governor of Paris, while appreciating the good will of such foreigners in France as are offering their services, says he does not believe the army can at present use such volunteer troops because the general staff is occupied with the general mobilization.

German Aeroplane And Zeppelin Are Destroyed

London, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Brussels reports that a German aeroplane flying at a height of 1,500 feet, was brought down by a shot which also wounded the aviator. A Zeppelin airship, manned by Germans, was struck by the

fire from a Belgian fort and fell near Harve. A number of automobiles left Brussels during the night to pick up wounded. A dispatch to the Times from St. Petersburg says ten German steamers with coal and timber were seized at Archangel.

Believes Naval Battle Going On In North Sea

London, Aug. 6.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Harwich telegraphs that it is believed an action is progressing in the North sea. A wireless message received by the British destroyer Virago orders her to prepare to receive 250 prisoners and wounded

who are being brought in by a torpedo boat. The third torpedo boat flotilla left yesterday and returned today, but little damaged. The batteries of the British flagship Amphion were slightly damaged.

Japan Is Ready To Send 20,000 Men To Aid Ally

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—An official at the Japanese consulate here today said that upon receipt of the first official news of the beginning of the clash of arms between England and

Germany, Japan would send a fleet with 10,000 men to attack Tsing Tau and 10,000 to relieve the British garrisons at Tien Tsing and Pekin. Preparations for such action were now under way, he stated.

Belgian Official Refusing To Send Messages Shot

London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Amsterdam, reported 1,500 Germans were killed or wounded in the fighting at Vise, Belgium. The postmaster of the town was shot

because he refused to send telegrams for the Germans, the correspondent says. The German crown prince with 30,000 fresh troops, is hourly expected before Liege.

HOLLAND WILL BE ENTIRELY NEUTRAL

Germany Will Declare War on Italy Unless Ally Comes To Her Aid--Belgians Will Shoot Spies.

THE GERMAN COLONY AT ANTWERP BEING EXPELLED

Outbreak Is Feared In China--British Craft Capture German Vessel--Grave Anxiety Felt For Americans In Vicinity Of Yesterday's Bloody Battle--General War News.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The battleship Florida has orders to watch the German liner Vaterland until it is determined whether her load of reservists or munitions of war violate the neutrality laws.

New York, Aug. 6.—Captain Hessig of the Uranium line steamer Uranium announced at the British consulate today that he had intercepted yesterday wireless messages from the steamer Lusitania saying that two German warships which had been pursuing the Lusitania had been chased and sunk by British warships. The Uranium reached port here today.

New York, Aug. 6.—The Swiss consulate in this city today issued a call to 15,000 Swiss in the United States to report direct for embarkation to join the Swiss army which is mobilizing to enforce her neutrality.

London, Aug. 6.—An exchange dispatch from Paris today says that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Italy saying that unless Italy supports her allies war would be declared on her.

The Hague, Aug. 6.—The Dutch government today announced that it would observe the strictest neutrality in the German-English and the other wars.

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 6.—It is reported here that the German colony at Antwerp is being expelled.

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 6.—Two disguised German army officers arrested today at Ostend, had in their possession extensive military notes and plans of great value. They are to be shot.

Malta, via London, Aug. 6.—British torpedo boat destroyers have captured and brought here a German Levant liner.

Paris, Aug. 5.—A slight skirmish occurred between German and French troops today at Norroy-le-Sec in Meurthe-et-

Moselle. The Germans suffered a few casualties but there was no loss on the French side.

Tokio, Aug. 6.—A report that German warships had seized Japanese merchantmen in the Yellow sea, was denied by the Japanese government.

Paris, via London, Aug. 6.—It is reported that the Germans have severed all communication between Belgium and Luxembourg.

London, Aug. 5.—The French embassy learns that the French fleet has captured a German cruiser.

Tokio, Aug. 5.—Revolutionists in China are showing activity according to cables here. It is feared the European war will inspire an outbreak in China.

Paris, via London, Aug. 5.—A French torpedo craft from Bizar today captured the German tank steamer Nicholi II with 20,000 gallons of oil.

London, Aug. 6.—Dr. Hans Plehn, London correspondent of Wolf's telegraphic bureau, the German semi-official news agency, was arrested here this morning.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—The Gunarder Mauretania arrived here today, having been conveyed to the mouth of the harbor by the British cruiser Haxall. The Mauretania carried 1,400 passengers all of whom probably will be landed here.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN REFUGEES CONDITIONS.

Washington, Aug. 6.—General improvement in the condition among Americans abroad was shown today in reports to the state department. Urgent appeals for transportation, however, continue to come in. Ambassador Herrick reports that the financial panic has been so far alleviated in Paris and he recommends that the gold on board the cruiser Tennessee be diverted to other cities in greater need. E. H. Gary, chairman of the relief committee in Paris, stated that at least 30,000 Americans were in need of transportation and that with present accommodations it would take six months to move them. From Vienna Ambassador Penfield telegraphed under date of August 5 that he was making every effort to get Americans out of Austria before yesterday at midnight when all transportation was to be stopped for a period of some weeks.

Oscar Strauss and F. I. Kent, representatives of the Bankers Trust company, both members of the relief committee in London, reported that their work was fully organized and a complete list of all Americans in London would be issued tomorrow.

Consul Baehr reported Switzerland also filled with Americans unable to secure credits.

From Bergen, Norway, a dispatch signed by the arctic explorer Rasmussen, reported a party of Americans on a polar expedition on board the Prince Friedrich Wilhelm on their way to Bremen had disembarked and asked for assistance.

W. G. Sharp, the newly appointed ambassador to France, will proceed to Paris as soon as he can secure passage.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 6.—George H. Brown, business agent of the Sailors' Eastern and Gulf association today estimated that 20,000 longshoremen have been thrown out of work through the war. Many seamen are idle too, but having signed on the other side of the Atlantic for the round trip, they will be cared for by the companies.

Paris, Aug. 6.—Ambassador Herrick, to protect stranded Americans from speculators today posted in a hotel where one was doing business, a notice that the American embassy had nothing to do with the enterprise which was charging \$50 for transportation from Paris to Rouen and \$500 for the voyage to an English port.

Key West, Fla., Aug. 6.—The Standard Oil steamer Sloop flying the German flag, which left Tampico July 30 with a cargo of oil for European ports, put into this port today. Her captain said he had made a forced run of several hours to escape a British warship's patrolling the Gulf of Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Secretary Daniels announced, after a call at the White House today, that a very careful watch would be kept on all ships of contending nations when they come to port, to see that they do not violate the neutrality laws. If merchant ships are found to be fitting out for war they will be seized.

GRAVE FEARS FELT FOR AMERICANS NEAR BATTLE

New York, Aug. 6.—Grave fears are felt for the hundreds of Americans who, it is believed, were caught in the vicinity of the battle yesterday in Belgium. The valley of the Meuse include the towns of Herve peppinster, Herviers, Vise and Argenteau are reported to have been attacked and in some instances sacked and burned by the Germans. They are the gateways to Belgium's famous resorts. The titbitmmmmmmous resorts. The railway at Pinster is reported to have been destroyed cutting off opportunity for escape of foreigners. At Vervier where reports say Germans met the last repulse, is the woolen mills of Belgium (Continued on page 9)

Mexico City, Aug. 6.—Peace for Mexico City at least seems a certainty. The council of war, consisting of 112 generals decided last night upon the unconditional surrender of the city to the constitutionalists.

MRS. WILSON IS HOVERING BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

Physicians No More Hopeful Than Yesterday When Artificial Restoratives Were Necessary—Passed Fairly Comfortable Night, Physicians Report.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Wilson hovered between life and death today. Although White House physicians said she passed a fairly comfortable night and had a little rest, they were no more optimistic than yesterday when they pronounced her condition so extremely grave that artificial restoratives were necessary. Members of the family were constantly at her bedside. The president, who has been with her every moment he was not absolutely demanded elsewhere by the European crisis and the resulting situation in the United States, cancelled all engagements today and remained within call of the sick room.

Months of constant illness which began with a nervous break down, aggravated by a fall on the White House floor with an injury to her spine and then Brights disease, have so weakened her that attending physicians, including several of the ablest in the United States, reluctantly admitted they had little hope. They feared it was but a question of days and probably hours.

Mrs. Wilson was conscious this morning and her condition was bet-

ter than last night or yesterday. She appeared to be unusually brave. She greeted the president with a smile, patted him on the arm, and said she had spent a good night. Prof. Axsen of Princeton university, Mrs. Wilson's brother, was sent for and is expected to arrive later today. Because of Mrs. Wilson's condition, the White House was closed to visitors. Dr. Grayson gave out this statement on Mrs. Wilson's condition at 10 a. m.:

"The chief cause of Mrs. Wilson's present condition is a chronic kidney trouble. This has been one of the results of a nervous break down, caused by overwork."

The president left Mrs. Wilson's bedside only to sign important official papers. He did not see even members of the cabinet. The regular Thursday conference with the Washington correspondents was cancelled. The president was said by Dr. Grayson, to be bearing up well under his great grief.

Sympathy for the president and hope for the recovery of Mrs. Wilson was embodied in a resolution passed by the house today, after it convened.

THIRTY-EIGHT ARE KILLED IN A RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Joplin, Mo., Aug. 6.—The 38 killed and two score injured in last night's wreck at Tipton Ford when a Kansas City Southern passenger train collided with a Missouri and North Arkansas railroad gasoline motor railway car, were brought here today.

W. M. Drury of Webb City, Mo., one of the injured occupants of the motor car, told this story of the wreck:

"We were running about 35 miles an hour when suddenly there was a terrific impact followed immediately by an explosion of the gasoline reserve. By the time I crawled from the wreck both the motor car and the train seemed a sheet of flame. Many planks beneath the burning wreckage cried to be released or killed. Fourteen men were riding in the smoker and I heard of only one who escaped."

To Protect Neutrality Of United States Ports

Washington, Aug. 6.—To protect the neutrality of American ports and prohibit battleships of munitions of war, Secretary Daniels today ordered the battleship Florida at Tomkinsville, to New York, the Mayflower to Hampton Roads, a number of destroyers to ports along the New England coast and the destroyers off Lewis, Delaware, to Philadelphia and ports in that territory. Any vessel attempting to sail for belligerent port without clearance papers will be boarded by American officials. The Texas and Louisiana at Vera Cruz, and the Minnesota at Tampico, have been ordered to New York and Secretary Daniels announced that other American vessels would be ordered north as fast as room could be found for them at navy yard docks.

At wireless stations, under the censorship order, the president, no code messages will be allowed under any circumstances. Messages which might help and of the belligerents in any way, will of course be barred.

"The Baltic Gibraltar" Bombarded By Germans

London, Aug. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Copenhagen that a German squadron is bombarding Sveaborg, Finland.

bridges. They command Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, from which there is direct railway communication with St. Petersburg.

Sveaborg is known as the "Gibraltar of the Baltic." The fortifications, armed with 900 heavy-cannon and defended by a garrison of about 12,000 men, are spread over a chain of seven small islands, connected with

the fortress of Sveaborg came into prominence during the Russian revolution when the garrison mutinied and defied the Russian fleet for three days during which they bombarded the forts. The soldiers then surrendered.

British Fleet Makes Big Inroads On German Ships

London, Aug. 6.—It is estimated that when England declared war on Germany there were 2,000 German steamships and 1,000 German sailing ships on the high seas. Englishmen feel that a good inroad on these was made on the first day of war when more than twenty German vessels were seized. The Morning Post today proposes

that England resumed her rights of capturing all cargoes destined for hostile countries under whatever flag the vessel may be sailing. The Daily Mail urges a vigorous administration of the law governing aliens, saying: "There are too many Germans in England and unless they are kept under close supervision their presence may be a source of danger."