

# ENGLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE IN UNION

OFFICIAL REPORTS THAT IMPORTANT CONJUNCTION IS EFFECTED.

## KAISER SENDS A NEW NOTE

Germans Are Active in Luxemburg and Liege Believed to Remain Secure.—French in Belgium.

Brussels.—Belgian official reports, received by the War Office, record the important fact that a junction has been effected by Belgians, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium. The location of the three armies was not revealed but it is understood they will act together.

At Liege, where the Belgian garrison has presented a stubborn front to the German attackers, fighting has ceased and the Belgian troops and citizens have strengthened the city's defenses. Between the forts line of earthworks have been thrown up by men who have worked without cessation night and day.

Reports reached here by way of London that according to announcements in Berlin, Liege had fallen into the hands of German troops.

The sighting of a German cavalry patrol to the south of Namur is evidence of the activity of the German forces in Luxemburg, showing they were reconnoitering to discover the position of the defending armies. The retirement of German troops out of range of the guns of the forts of Liege was supposed to indicate they were concentrating and waiting for reinforcements to renew the attack.

In the meantime French troops who have crossed the frontiers of Belgium continue to advance methodically and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian Army. When a French officer arrived at Namur in an automobile citizens hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him through the streets.

It was reported that the greater part of Luxemburg which has been occupied by Germans, had been cleared of invaders by the French Army.

In the Belgian Capital, patriotic sentiment is increasing and men of all classes are volunteering.

A number of troop trains filled with French soldiers passed around Brussels during the night on the way to the front.

Two Belgian officers charged with important missions passed through the advanced lines of the Germans uninjured, although they drew the German fire.

The Belgian aviator, Alfred Lauser, was arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

### CZAR PRAISES SLAVS.

Says War is Holy One and Prays For Victory.

St. Petersburg via London.—The Russian emperor with Grand Duke Nicholas received members of the council of the empire and the Duma in audience at the Winter palace. Addressing them, the emperor said:

"In these days of alarm and anxiety through which Russia is passing I greet you. Germany following Austria, has declared war on Russia.

"The enormous enthusiasm, the patriotic sentiments and the love and loyalty to the throne—an enthusiasm which has swept like a hurricane through the country—guarantee for me, as for you, I hope, that Russia, will bring to a happy conclusion the war which the Almighty has sent it.

"It also is because of this unanimous enthusiasm, love and eagerness to make every sacrifice, even of life itself, that I am able to regard the future with calm firmness. It is not only the dignity and honor of our country that we are defending, but we are fighting for brother Slavs, co-religionists, blood brothers.

"I am persuaded that all and each of you will be in your place to assist me to support the test, and that all, beginning with myself, will do their duty. Great is the God of the Russian fatherland."

### French in Togoland.

London.—French troops from Dahomey have entered Northern Togoland, the German colony on the west coast of Africa, the Southern portion of which Great Britain seized.

### Mobilizing Austrians.

London.—A dispatch to the Times from Bern, Switzerland, says forty thousand Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel and that German and French troops also are near the Swiss frontier. An important battle may occur at any moment.

### Austrians Passing.

Rome, via London.—Forty-eight trains loaded with Austrian troops from the Tyrol arrived at Leopold Shoeb in Baden, northwest of Basel, Switzerland. They were on their way to Alsace to assist the Germans.

### Cruisers Still Going.

Rome, via London.—The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which recently were found to leave Messina, Sicily are reported to have succeeded in passing through the straits of Messina to the Atlantic sea.

# AMERICAN VESSELS WILL BE ADMITTED

RELIEF FELT OVER FACT THAT SHIPS MAY ENTER FOREIGN PORTS.

## WAR NEWS IS ONLY PARTIAL

German Side Not Received on Account of Cables Being Cut. Look Toward Mediation.

Washington.—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.

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 expedition from American soil will be prohibited in accordance with President Wilson's neutrality proclamation. State, treasury and commerce department officials 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 consignment.

Assurances that the Tennessee and North Carolina as well as vessels to bring Americans out of Europe would be admitted to ports of the countries at war, brought relief to the officials. The two warships are bound, it is understood, for Falmouth, England. One of the vessels then will go to Northern Continental ports and the other to Mediterranean shores.

Diplomatic dispatches contained little information about fighting in Europe beyond what had been published. The French and Russian governments acknowledged receipt of "the tender of good offices" looking toward mediation, but gave no hint as to their attitude. It is not known whether President Wilson's message to Emperor William reached him.

### 25,000 GERMANS KILLED.

Official Statement—First Story From Berlin.

London.—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.

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 an engagement between German and British fleets in the North Sea.

### German Ships Captured.

London.—The capture of German merchant craft continues at a rate that leads Englishmen to predict the war will speedily result in driving German commerce off the sea.

### Plenty of Currency.

Washington.—Comptroller of the Currency Williams in a statement declared the financial situation of the country is good and announced that national banks are in good order.

"I see no reason," said Mr. Williams, "why there should be any suspension of currency payments anywhere in this country and if this department hears of any National bank refusing to honor legitimate demands of its customers to correspondents for currency such delinquent bank will be promptly investigated."

### Want Exchange Opened.

New York.—Reports from Wall Street that the New York Stock Exchange soon would be re-opened brought prompt denial. The committee appointed to maintain active supervision over stock exchange made this statement:

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

# FRONTIERS OF DISPUTING NATIONS.



# OFFER MEDIATION WARRING NATIONS

UNITED STATES WILL USE ALL MEANS POSSIBLE TO HASTEN WORLD PEACE.

## IS ONLY NEUTRAL POWER

Secretary Bryan Informs Ambassadors of Attitude of the Government of This Country.

Washington.—President Wilson formally offered the services of the United States government to the warring nations of Europe should they desire to discuss terms of peace. He tendered what technically is phrased as "good offices" which, if accepted in principle, would be followed by a conference of representatives of the powers of Europe, in which the United States would play the role of mediator.

Under the Hague convention to which all European nations except Serbia are signatories, a neutral nation is urged in time of international conflict to tender her good office to contending powers. Acting under the terms of the Hague convention the president cabled Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King George of Great Britain and President Poincare of France as follows:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to the Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under Article 3 of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace either now or at any other time that might be thought more suitable, as occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness.

(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson." The proffer of good offices was forwarded by Secretary Bryan to the American embassies in the nations involved and through them transmitted to the government.

It was said at the White House no intimations had been received that such an offer would be favorably received. President Wilson took the position that the European war was so stupendous and that its effect on the entire world was liable to be so lasting that the United States as one of the few large neutral powers, could not do otherwise than at least offer to be the means for bringing about peace.

Secretary Bryan summoned all European diplomats in the city and gave them a copy of the telegram in the hope that they would transmit it to their governments and urge acceptance of the tender. The Austrian ambassador, representatives of the British, Russian, German and French embassies and Belgian legation called at the department.

### Villa Lined Up.

El Paso, Texas.—Americans who arrived from Chihuahua City asserted General Villa has reached a satisfactory agreement with the peace envoys from President Carranza. This news tended to confirm the report that Villa would treat with President Carranza, regardless of General Carranza's attitude. A decree issued recently by Villa's military governor stated that unless all industries now closed in the state or reopened within one month, double taxes will be charged against the companies.

### Belgians Kill 70 Out of 80.

Brussels.—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between German and Belgians near Ypres a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river. The Prussians in revenge, the newspaper says, fired on civilians. At Flemalle, near Argenteux, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed 70 out of 80 officers and 85 men. The Belgian losses were 20 officers killed and 10 men wounded.

# BUSINESS NEEDS WILL ALL BE MET

SECRETARY OF TREASURY McADOO DECLARES FINANCIAL SITUATION SOUND.

## IS ONLY NEUTRAL POWER

Secretary Bryan Informs Ambassadors of Attitude of the Government of This Country.

Washington.—After two days of conference with bankers and careful investigation of conditions throughout the country, Secretary McAdoo in a formal statement declared the financial situation to be excellent and announced there would be sufficient currency to move crops and meet all demands of business.

"The passage by unanimous vote of the house and senate of the amendment to the Federal reserve act," the statement says, "whereby the secretary of the treasury is vested with the power to issue additional national bank currency, exceeding even \$500,000,000, as in his judgment may be necessary to protect the business situation in this country, puts at rest any question as to the ability of banks to take care of the situation.

"There need be no fear whatever of insufficient currency to move the crops and to meet the demands of business. The bill, as amended, authorizes the secretary, in his discretion, to permit the national banks to have outstanding a maximum of circulating notes equivalent to 125 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus.

"This provision will enable banks which have now outstanding circulation equal to their capital stock to secure a large amount of additional circulation. Applications have been received from national currency associations throughout the country for additional currency and the applications are being promptly responded to. In many cases banks have applied for additional currency merely as a precautionary measure.

"The situation throughout the country is excellent and no greater testimonial to the inherent strength of our financial and economic position and condition could be given than the way in which the country has withstood the shock of the greatest European disturbances that has occurred in the last hundred years."

### Threaten Strike to Avoid War.

Rome.—Socialists, Republicans and anarchists of Italy are conducting a campaign to prevent even military preparations in Italy. A meeting of protest has been convoked in which railway and workmen's unions will take part. It is intended to issue an ultimatum to the government to the effect that either Italy shall abstain from any warlike attitude, or the workmen in all industries will strike.

### B. & O. Refuses Export Shipments.

Baltimore.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad issued an embargo notice to its connecting lines and other traffic affiliations stating that until further notice it will refuse shipments for export through Baltimore and other Atlantic ports.

### Fort Halifax Manned.

Halifax.—The First Canadian Artillery, Sixty-third Halifax Rifles and the Sixty-sixth Princess Louise Fusiliers of the Canadian militia were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

### Peace Delegates Safe.

Boston.—A cablegram announcing the safe arrival in Paris of 15 American delegates to the meeting of the Church Peace Union, which was to have been held at Constance, were received. Rev. John A. Hamilton of Boston, a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church is a member of the party.

### Will Demand His Passport.

Berlin.—The German ambassador sent orders to the German ambassador in Paris to demand his passport.

# ENGLAND CALLS HALF-MILLION MEN

REALIZING FIGHT IS TO DEATH BRITAIN ISSUES CALL TO SERVICE.

## KITCHENER WAR MINISTER

\$500,000,000 Appropriated By Parliament.—British Fleet Has Engaged Germans.—Sank British Cruiser.

London.—The passage of a war budget for \$500,000,000 in the House of Commons without a dissenting voice and the granting of an Army increase of 500,000 men in accordance with plans of Lord Kitchener, the new War Minister, shows that Great Britain is in deadly earnest.

Call to arms issued by the War Office says an addition of 100,000 men to the regular Army is needed immediately and that Lord Kitchener is confident this appeal will at once be responded to "by all who have the safety of our Empire at heart."

The term of service for the new men is to be three years, or until the war is ended. The age of enlistment will be between 19 and 30.

The naval estimates provided for 67,000 additional officers and men, which will make the navy's strength 218,000 men.

There are no illusions in England that the war is certain to be a swift and decisive one. The people are steeled for a long and exhaustive struggle.

The Admiralty notified the public that the first news from the Navy might not be good news. Swift upon the heels of this intimation came the tidings that the cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with the loss of an officer and 130 men—Great Britain's first sacrifice to the war.

It is considered that British ships in the North Sea are running greater risks during the first days of the war than the Germans. The Royal family shares with the homes of its many subjects the suspense of waiting for news of the fate of the different units of the fleet. Prince Albert, the second son of the King, aboard the battleship Collingwood, is one of the many boy midshipmen afloat sharing the perils of their elders.

There was a dramatic incident in the House of Commons when the feud between Lord Charles Beresford and Winston S. Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was buried. Admiral Beresford shook hands with the First Lord and said:

"Well done." The torpedo-boat destroyer Lance, which sent the Hamburg-American Line steamer Koenigin Luise to the bottom with four shots, only come out of the shipyards only a few days before hardy dry.

### Says Farmers Borrow Trouble.

Washington.—Members of the congressional committee who have been investigating the situation relating to the cotton crop of the South as affected by the war in Europe planned to issue an address to Southern cotton growers declaring that prospective conditions were not as alarming as had been anticipated. Owing to the stress of business connected with the inquiry the statement was not completed, but it will be issued soon.

Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, said the statement would assure the cotton growers ample transportation for their crop when it is ready, and contain information to indicate that the British and Oriental markets will be little affected and that many of the Continental mills still are operating.

### Austria at War With Russia.

London.—The French embassy in London was advised that the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg has asked for his passports. Austria-Hungary regarding herself in a state of war with Russia.

### French Capture German Steamer.

Paris.—A French mine ship captured and towed into Cherbourg a 5,000-ton German steamer.

### China is Neutral.

Peking, China.—China proclaimed her neutrality in connection with the European conflict. The work of fortifying the German possession of Tsing Tau continued and the authorities there added to their accumulation of provisions. Foreign enterprise in China being paralyzed, many Chinese have been affected already and are withdrawing their money from the banks controlled by financiers representing Russia, France, England, Germany and Japan which hitherto had commanded every confidence.

### Activity in Steel Trade.

New York.—There were a few indications of reviving activity in finance and industry, but in most directions a condition of suspended animation prevailed.

From the steel trade came reports of higher prices and more active inquiry. The war created a wall more effective than any tariff in keeping out foreign steel.

Distribution of emergency currency to New York banks continued but the banks made no urgent demands and the money went out slowly.

# FRENCH ARMY HAS INVADDED ALSACE

AVENGE DISGRACE OF HALF CENTURY AGO.—FRENCH ARE WELCOME.

## MARTIAL LAW ESTABLISHED

French Losses "Not Excessive" But German Loss Said to Be "Very Serious."

Paris.—The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing the occupation of Altkirch and Muelhausen by French troops is not of high strategical importance, believe the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect. It is reported unofficially that Kolmar, farther to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all lie outside the line of real German defense, being guarded as outposts of the strong fortified cities. Their German garrisons numerically were fairly strong but it was understood that in case of attack they merely would endeavor to hinder the French advance before falling back.

Neu Briesack, where they are said to have retired is east of Kolmar and is strongly fortified, while Strassburg, some distance to the north, the center of a great aggregation of German troops, is strongly fortified and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

Official reports of fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans are declared by the French to have been "very serious." The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French Army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Reports of the arrival of an Austrian Army corps on the Swiss frontier near Basel were the object of close attention by French military authorities. It was said that several more Austrian Army corps were being organized in the Tyrol whence they later would be sent toward the French frontier. In view of this the French Government asked the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, who remains at his post, to explain the intentions of Austria-Hungary in regard to France.

Before retiring from Mulhausen German troops are said to have set fire to numerous buildings, especially warehouses where food and forage were stored. The forest of Hard, near Kolmar, is said to have been razed.

Martial law has been established in Alsace, where it is said the Germans announced that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed.

### WIRE SERVICE TO BERLIN.

Washington Inquiries About Americans Taken As Spies.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan announced that the American government was in communication with all its European embassies and legations and that every effort was being made to care for Americans on the continent. Communications with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was established through Copenhagen. Mr. Bryan immediately telegraphed inquiring about Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and other Americans reported arrested as spies.

Official dispatches revealed that many Americans had been arrested or temporarily detained in Germany and that the first outbreak of hostilities and during mobilization persons who talked English were under espionage.

The state department announced that an additional \$50,000 had been cabled to Minister Stovall of Switzerland and that it was estimated 8,000 Americans were in that country.

### Confiscate Money.

Berlin.—Three motor cars carrying large sums of money were captured by German people and troops as they were trying to cross the Russian frontier.

The empress and princess of the imperial family personally are participating in supplying food for German reservists passing through Berlin. They were enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

Among those who have entered the German barracks at Doberitz are a superior Russian official.

### Will Congress War Meet.

Washington.—Although administration leaders in Congress believe that regular session can be completed soon after September 1, some of them fear possible emergencies that may arise through the war in Europe will make it imperative that congress remain in Washington. Talk about the capitol indicates however, that if developments of the next few weeks indicate no trouble in prospect for the United States the signal may be given to wind up the legislative program and adjourn for the fall campaign.