



WEATHER
FAIR AND WARMER TO-DAY; FAIR TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures: High, 75; Low, 61.
Full report on Page 4.

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BELGIANS HOLD GERMANS AT LIEGE; NAVAL FIGHT ON; BRITISH CRUISER SUNK; AUSTRIA DECLARES WAR ON RUSSIA.

MRS. WILSON'S LIFE ENDS IN WHITE HOUSE

Virtually Gave It to Redeem Washington Slum Dwellers.

SENATE PASSES BILL AT DYING APPEAL

Her Last Request to Dr. Grayson to Take Care of Husband.

THE PRESIDENT AND DAUGHTERS SEE END

Mr. Wilson Near Collapse and Under Physician's Constant Attendance.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, died at 3 o'clock this afternoon, clasping her husband's hand and with her three daughters kneeling at the bedside. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., the White House physician, and a nurse were in the room, and just outside were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's sons-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

While Mrs. Wilson's death was primarily due to a complication of diseases, it is no exaggeration to say that she virtually gave her life for the redemption of the slum dwellers of Washington and the education of ignorant mountaineers of the South. She was fifty years old, and when she went to the White House was in robust health.

Her efforts for these reforms brought on a nervous breakdown, and from this developed fatal chronic kidney trouble. Even in her last hours this work was uppermost in her mind. She had taken great interest in a bill for the reclamation of the slums of Washington. She had told the President this morning she would more cheerfully "go away" if the bill for the improvement of alleys were passed by Congress. A word to leaders from Secretary Tumulty and the measure was adopted in silence by the Senate and soon reported in the House, where it will be passed to-morrow. She learned that the measure would be a law in another day or so and expressed her satisfaction.

With wonderful fortitude and supreme consideration for her husband, the First Lady of the Land, it developed to-day, had been within the shadow of death for more than two weeks, but bore her suffering in patient silence, always greeting the President, burdened by trying affairs of the nation, with smiles and words of encouragement until the last.

The President returned to the sick-room from the last conference with the doctor, his three daughters leaning on his arms. Francis Bowes Sayre and Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Tumulty stayed outside the door. Mrs. Wilson lapsed into unconsciousness, but rallied. By 1 o'clock she began to breathe rapidly. She could still recognize those about her, however, and looked



MAURETANIA SAFE, REACHES HALIFAX

Convoyed by H. M. S. Essex, Crack Cunarder Gives Her 1,600 Passengers a Thrilling Experience as She Makes a Remarkable Sprint for Safety.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—Completing in four days and ten hours her fastest and most dramatic voyage across the Atlantic, the Cunard liner Mauretania, bound from Liverpool to New York, arrived at Halifax to-day with more than sixteen hundred passengers, most of whom were Americans fleeing from war-ravaged Europe. The mails for the American continent will be landed at Halifax, together with the Mauretania's passengers, and forwarded by fast trains to New York and other centers of the United States and Canada.

CEDRIC IN HALIFAX, SAVED BY ESSEX

Cruiser Ordered Course for New York Changed to Avoid German Warships. Halifax, Aug. 6.—The waterfront was crowded with people to-night, when the White Star liner Cedric steamed up the harbor, closely followed by the cruiser Essex stripped for battle. There were repeated cheers from the crowd as the Cedric dropped anchor and the Essex proceeded to the dockyard to take on coal. The Cedric's decks were thronged with passengers, all happy at reaching port safely. It was 5:14 p. m. Halifax, when the Cedric dropped anchor. She had been out 6 days, 10 hours and 52 minutes.

The captain's statement was brief. "I have nothing to say except that a message was received from H. M. S. Essex Wednesday night ordering the Cedric to proceed to the port of Halifax," he said. "We did not sight any German cruisers. Probably the fog of that night aided us to escape. I am awaiting instructions as to my future actions. I do not know how long I shall remain here, or whether the passengers will be landed in Halifax."

LATE NEWS OF THE WAR

Brussels, Aug. 6.—The Germans rallied after losing 8,000 men and began a night attack on Liege. The Belgians have held all their forts except two. Belgian aeroplanes rushed to attack German airship supposed to be laden with bombs.

London, Aug. 6.—The British cruiser Amphion struck a mine and sank, 131 men being drowned. A battle between the British and German fleets is proceeding in the North Sea. Parliament has granted another \$500,000,000 for war and has voted to increase the army by 500,000 men.

Vienna, Aug. 6.—Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 6.—The Cunard liner Mauretania changed her course for New York and arrived here to-day after making the fastest run of her career. The White Star liner Cedric, also bound for New York, came in under guard of the cruiser Essex.

BRITISH CRUISER SINKS; 131 DEAD; BATTLE BETWEEN FLEETS IS ON

Explosive Laid by Converted Steamer Koenigin Luise Destroys Third Class Cruiser Amphion, of the Third Torpedo Boat Flotilla—Kaiser's Ship, Too, at Bottom of the Ocean.

London, Aug. 7, 1:42 A. M.—The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas. The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans toward the Dutch coast.

London, Aug. 6.—An Admiralty report issued at 10:50 p. m. says that the British cruiser Amphion was sunk this morning by striking a mine.

Paymaster J. T. Gedge and 130 men were lost. The captain, sixteen officers and 135 men were saved.

A previous report said that the German mine layer Koenigin Luise had probably placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a third class cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla, under Captain Cecil H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 292 men. She was commissioned in April, 1913.

She was 385 feet long, 41 feet 6 inches beam, and had a draft of 13 feet 6 inches. Her armament consisted of ten four-inch breech-loading rifles, four three-pounders and one Maxim. Her speed was 25.5 knots, and she was driven by engines of 18,800 indicated horsepower. She was manned by a crew of 320, and cost more than \$1,250,000 to build and equip. The Lance had proved to be the star of the engagement when she sank the Koenigin Luise.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN WEST INDIES

Attack on French or English Islands or Seizure of St. Thomas Feared.

London, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from France tells of five German warships cruising in West Indian waters. France's possessions there are Martinique and Guadeloupe, two important islands of the West Indian archipelago, while England's are almost as numerous as the islands themselves. Germany is without any, therefore the object of the Kaiser's warships is feared to be an attack on some of the possessions of her enemies in the Caribbean.

WAR NEWS FOR THE TRIBUNE.

Readers of The Tribune will get first hand and authentic news of the titanic European war now raging. In addition to the efficient permanent staffs of The Tribune in London, Paris and Berlin, the following well known war correspondents, and trained news gatherers are at the front or on their way to the scene of conflict:

- RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, GERALD MORGAN, PHILIP H. PATCHIN, JEAN A. PICARD.

FIGHTING ON LAND AND IN THE SKIES AT LIEGE; TWO FORTS SILENCED

Germans Rally After Having 8,000 Killed and Begin New Attack at Night but Belgians Hold Them in Check.

AEROPLANES RISE TO MEET DIRIGIBLE

Attempt Made to Destroy German Flier, Supposed To Be Laden with Bombs, Which Was Sighted as It Was Advancing Over the City.

Brussels, Aug. 6.—Official details issued by the Belgian War Ministry of the siege of Liege describe the repulse of the 7th German Army Corps and place the number of German dead at eight thousand, with many wounded.

After the wounded had been removed to Dutch territory the Germans rallied and a night attack on the Belgian fortresses in the valley of the Meuse River was begun. Details of this fresh onslaught have not been received here yet, but the belief exists that none of the forts has been taken, and consequently Liege still is safe.

The latest bulletin from the front said a German airship was advancing toward Liege, flying very high, and Belgian aeroplanes were rising to attempt its destruction. The supposed dirigible will seek to drop bombs on Liege.

MINE KILLS GERMAN BATTALION.

The German troops were pounding away at the forts with siege and field guns and rifles with redoubled ardor to-night. The invaders are said to have lost a large number of guns.

In one attack a German infantry division, supported by cavalry, marched on mined ground. The Belgians thereupon detonated the mines and an entire battalion of the Germans was killed.

In the attack on Fort Norchon, northeast of the city, the Belgians permitted the Germans to draw up almost to the walls of the fortress. Then they turned loose their guns and the slaughter is reported to have been appalling.

Under the heavy fire from the other forts the Germans were forced to retire all along the line.

The shells of the Germans to-day breached the walls of two of the fortresses, however, which were captured. From the other forts, however, the Belgians continued to pour a deadly rain of shot and shell into the ranks of the advancing Germans.

Despite the heroic resistance of the Belgians, it was felt in Brussels to-night that the invaders, by reason of their greater strength, could not much longer be denied and that ultimately they must gain the city of Liege, whence they are expected to press onward to Namur in their effort to cross Belgium to the French frontier.

At Namur, which is strongly fortified, it is asserted that resistance as strong as that at Liege will be encountered by the Germans.

The ardor of the Belgians is such that when the 11th Brigade drove back the 7th Army Corps the Belgians pursued the fleeing enemy so far that the general in command found himself outside the protective range of the forts and so ordered his men back to safer ground.

General Lenain, the Belgian commander, reports that not a single German attack was successful. The Belgians who repulsed the 7th

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