

PLEASURE AND SHORE RESORTS, SEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY FARMER.

Bridgeport Evening Farmer.

THE WEATHER Cloudy, Wagner Friday

VOL. 50—NO. 185

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914

PRICE TWO CENTS

Kaiser's Forces Lose 8,000 In Killed And Wounded During Liege Attack

U. S. SHIP IS ORDERED TO GUARD PASSAGE OF TREASURE SHIP

FLORIDA WILL PROTECT GOLD IN TRANSIT

Cruiser Tennessee, Bearing Cash For Tourists, May Sail Today.

DESTINATION OF SHIP IS NOT MADE PUBLIC

Assistant Secretary of War Is Passenger on Warship Bound For Europe.

New York, Aug. 6.—The dreadnaught Florida, after having been hastily coaled and provisioned, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard under sealed orders at 9:30 o'clock this morning and proceeded to Tompkinsville, S. I. There she dropped anchor near the cruiser Tennessee, due to sail for Europe today with nearly \$5,000,000 in gold for the relief of Americans.

The Tennessee did not get under way at 9 a. m., and it was said that her departure would possibly be delayed until late today.

The Florida has orders to watch the German liner Vaterland until it is determined whether her load of reservists and munitions of war, if any are aboard, violate the neutrality laws.

New York, Aug. 6.—The cruiser Tennessee with \$7,500,000 on board including \$2,500,000 appropriated by the government for the relief of Americans stranded in European ports, was ready to start on her voyage at 9 o'clock this morning from Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where she dropped anchor last night after leaving the New York Navy Yard.

The Tennessee's bunkers held 2,950 tons of coal and it was said that, if she should run at her maximum speed of 30 knots, this supply would run out before the end of the trip. It was expected that a collier would be sent to the other side to coal the Tennessee for her return trip.

The executive officer of the Tennessee, Lieut. Commander E. P. Jessop, however, explained that the cruiser would not attempt to make more than 12 knots on the trip to conserve her coal supply. At this rate of speed, about 10 days will be required for the trip.

None of the officers of the Tennessee knew her destination. It was their orders, they said, to take Assistant Secretary of War Brockenridge, who has complete authority, to any place his orders from Washington direct him. It is generally believed the cruiser will go to London.

On the return trip accommodations for 200 Americans will be available. The White Star liner Arabic steamed into port from Liverpool today without having sighted either French or British warships off the American coast. Captain Finch of the Arabic said he took no extraordinary precautions against capture and ran his steamer throughout the night with all her lights burning.

Secretary Garrison expressed his chagrin at the disposition of American steamship companies to charge what he considers exorbitant prices for vessels to transport Americans. Mr. Garrison said preliminary inquiries brought the information that vessels could be obtained for about \$600 a day. The price suddenly has been raised.

"I do not intend to have anyone get suddenly rich out of this business," said Secretary Garrison. "The steamship companies will find that they cannot use this occasion to siphon money out of the United States treasury."

For that reason, Mr. Garrison said, it would be his purpose first to employ some of the 12 army transports at Galveston already being refitted for trans-Atlantic service. He has made inquiry if he has authority to commandeer commercial vessels for the emergency and is hopeful that the government can seize such ships and afterward arrange for a fair compensation for their use.

Inquiries for Pacific vessels have developed that nothing is available there more adaptable than on the Atlantic side. It was found also that

EARL KITCHENER HEADS ENGLAND'S ARMY IN THE WAR



Earl Kitchener, who was recently elevated in the English peerage on the king's birthday, has been designated to command the British army in the war with Germany and Austria. Kitchener is one of the most famous army figures in the British empire. He commanded the famous Khartoum expedition in 1898 and was raised to the peerage for his part in that battle. His service in Egypt and South Africa made him easily the first soldier in the British empire.

R. H. HALSEY IS SAFELY IN CITY

Lands From French Port With Ralph M. Sperry and Ansonia Residents

R. H. Halsey, of the firm of R. B. Halsey & Co., shirt and neckwear manufacturers of this city, residing at 208 Lewis street and Ralph M. Sperry, secretary of the Monumental Bronze Co., for whom apprehension was felt until it was learned that they were safely in this country yesterday, have returned to Bridgeport. It was also definitely ascertained today that Mrs. and Miss Charles Steel, of Ansonia, whose husband is secretary to Charles F. Brooker, president of the American Brass & Copper Company has returned to this country safely.

Mr. Halsey when seen by a reporter for The Farmer today and congratulated upon his return on practically the last boat leaving a French port before the beginning of hostilities, showed a deep knowledge of European conditions, having been closely informed of war movements through his acquaintance with many West Point graduates whom he found scattered through France in evident anticipation of the strife that was to ensue.

At the time he left Boulogne-Sur-Mer, a French seaport, feeling was running high against the Germans, and the mention of the Kaiser's name or that of Germany brought hisses from the populace in Paris and other cities. Hundreds of Americans were met on Mr. Halsey's journey through Ireland, England, Germany, France and other continental countries which he has visited since leaving these shores on June 20.

On the Rotterdam, which left France on Sunday last, the war bulletins received by wireless were suppressed from the great mass of passengers, owing to the fact that it was feared 2,000 Russians in the steerage might become unmanageable and make demonstrations against the German speaking classes, also represented in large numbers upon the Holland-American liner.

Mr. Halsey, however, fortunate in having the close friendship of the Consul General from Holland to the United States, who was also a passenger on the ship and who was fully informed of the war movements and with his previous knowledge of impending events, has today been able to explain many of the reasons why the powers have been precipitated in the clash which has started the world.

(Continued on Page Two)

GERMAN ARMY IS DRIVEN FROM BEFORE LIEGE, LOSING 8,000 IN ATTACK ON BELGIAN FORTRESS

Flight of Wounded Invaders to Netherlands Territory May Bring Dutch Republic Into the European War-- Women Hasten to Volunteer for Red Cross Service-- Wild Soldiers Recalled Going Away From Protection of Their Guns

Brussels, Via London, Aug. 6.—The Gazette publishes today what it says are the facts so far as known regarding the repulse of the German forces by the Belgians in the Liege district yesterday. The German losses are estimated at 8,000 men while the Belgians suffered far less.

The alleged rout of the German 7th army corps is not confirmed in its entirety, however, says the Gazette, which adds:

"These are the facts: The Belgian 11th brigade, 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 outside the range of the guns 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. They suffered, however, considerable losses which are estimated at 8,000. Our losses were relatively small.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, the German 10th army corps attacked the Chaudfontaine and Boucelles forts on the southeast, while their artillery bombarded the fort at Flemalle 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 been again firmly refused. The anti-German feeling throughout Belgium has become intense and many German residents were arrested today and charged with espionage.

Every German discovered anywhere in the city is brought before the police, who have much trouble in protecting the prisoners from attack by the excited crowds.

The patriotism 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 enrolled as Red Cross nurses and are awaiting the arrival of the 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 and the citizens of Brussels have given up their carriages and motor cars for the transportation of the wounded.

Public subscriptions for the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the fighting have been opened.

Belgian boy scouts, while patrolling yesterday, captured a German cavalryman and arrested two German engineers believed to be spies.

AWFUL SLAUGHTER FOLLOWS ATTACK ON BELGIAN FORT

Brussels, via London, Aug. 6.—Graphic stories of the great struggle between the Belgian troops and the German soldiers yesterday in the vicinity of Liege tell of terrific slaughter among the German forces.

At about noon yesterday, the German infantry attempted to carry by assault Fort Barchon to the northeast of Liege. The attacking infantry crept up under the cover of a heavy artillery fire but the Belgian defenders reserved their fire until the Germans had come to close quarters when, at a given signal, the Belgians opened with a perfect hail of bullets from rifles and machine guns which wreaked havoc among the Germans. The attackers lay in heaps of dead and wounded around the fort.

At the same time, Chaudfontaine, to the southeast of Liege, kept up a hot fire on another body of Germans who had seized a neighboring castle. The Belgian artillery reduced the building to a mass of smoking ruins.

The Germans finally retired all along the line.

A squadron of Belgian lancers, according to another report, was completely wiped out after it had killed 150 German Uhlans.

A force of 20,000 Germans passed through Manhay, Luxemburg, on Wednesday, in the direction of Ayrville, Belgium.

Rome, via London, Aug. 6.—The Tribune publishes a report today that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were reported to have been captured by the French, have arrived at San Salvatore, near Messina, Sicily.

One of the German officers in an interview said that, while the Breslau

MRS. WILSON IS CLOSE TO SHADOW OF DEATH VALLEY

CZAR'S BROTHER WILL TAKE FIELD AS HEAD OF ARMY



Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolavitch, brother of the czar, is commander in chief of the Russian army. He has prepared to take the field in person against Germany.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the President's wife, hovered between life and death today. Although physicians said she passed a fairly comfortable night and had some rest, they were no more optimistic than late yesterday, when they pronounced her condition so extremely grave that artificial respirators were necessary.

Members of the family were constantly at her bedside. The President, who has been with her every moment he has not been absolutely demanded elsewhere by the European crisis and 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 breakdown aggravated by a fall on the White House floor with an injury to her shin and Bright's disease, had weakened the patient and sapped her vitality.

White House physicians, after a consultation, feared it was only a question of days and probably hours. Mrs. Wilson was conscious this morning and her condition was better than last night or yesterday. The President went to her room before going to the executive offices. She greeted him with a smile, patted him on the arm and said she had spent a good night. A statement by Dr. Grayson gave kidney trouble as the basis for Mrs. Wilson's illness.

Dr. Grayson gave out the following statement on Mrs. Wilson's condition at 10 o'clock:

"The chief cause of Mrs. Wilson's present critical condition is a chronic kidney trouble. This has developed as one of the results of a nervous breakdown brought on by overwork.

"Because of her ambition to perform her full duty in Washington, Mrs. Wilson added to her social obligations a very great activity in philanthropic work connected with the redemption of the slums of Washington city and in various other enterprises connected with the betterment of the conditions of life here.

"At the same time, she was very active in attempting to bring about constructive action in the matter of education in the southern mountain districts.

"The first time that she was doing too much appeared last February and since then she has suffered a great deal, culminating in the chronic trouble. While her condition is alarming, it shows today slight improvement over yesterday and the first part of last evening. She is very weak but conscious and brave and cheerful."

Professor Axsen, of Princeton University, Mrs. Wilson's brother, was sent for and was expected to arrive later today. Because of Mrs. Wilson's condition, the White House was closed to visitors.

The President to sign important official orders today.

(Continued on Page 3)

WILSON GIVES UP DIPLOMACY TO BE AT BED

Doctors at White House Declare Death Is Matter of Short Time

RELATIVES CALLED TO HER BEDSIDE

Scant Hope Entertained That She Will Survive This Illness

Dr. Grayson said just after 2 p. m. that Mrs. Wilson had two sinking spells this morning but rallied under stimulation. She was conscious but growing weaker.

At 1 p. m., Mrs. Wilson was being sustained by oxygen and other artificial stimulants but her heart was about the same.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the President's wife, hovered between life and death today. Although physicians said she passed a fairly comfortable night and had some rest, they were no more optimistic than late yesterday, when they pronounced her condition so extremely grave that artificial respirators were necessary.

Members of the family were constantly at her bedside. The President, who has been with her every moment he has not been absolutely demanded elsewhere by the European crisis and 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 breakdown aggravated by a fall on the White House floor with an injury to her shin and Bright's disease, had weakened the patient and sapped her vitality.

White House physicians, after a consultation, feared it was only a question of days and probably hours. Mrs. Wilson was conscious this morning and her condition was better than last night or yesterday. The President went to her room before going to the executive offices. She greeted him with a smile, patted him on the arm and said she had spent a good night. A statement by Dr. Grayson gave kidney trouble as the basis for Mrs. Wilson's illness.

Dr. Grayson gave out the following statement on Mrs. Wilson's condition at 10 o'clock:

"The chief cause of Mrs. Wilson's present critical condition is a chronic kidney trouble. This has developed as one of the results of a nervous breakdown brought on by overwork.

"Because of her ambition to perform her full duty in Washington, Mrs. Wilson added to her social obligations a very great activity in philanthropic work connected with the redemption of the slums of Washington city and in various other enterprises connected with the betterment of the conditions of life here.

"At the same time, she was very active in attempting to bring about constructive action in the matter of education in the southern mountain districts.

"The first time that she was doing too much appeared last February and since then she has suffered a great deal, culminating in the chronic trouble. While her condition is alarming, it shows today slight improvement over yesterday and the first part of last evening. She is very weak but conscious and brave and cheerful."

Professor Axsen, of Princeton University, Mrs. Wilson's brother, was sent for and was expected to arrive later today. Because of Mrs. Wilson's condition, the White House was closed to visitors.

The President to sign important official orders today.

(Continued on Page 3)

NAVAL RESERVES BACK IN PORT AFTER CRUISE

New Haven, Aug. 6.—The United States battleship Rhode Island, which had been cruising in New England waters with the Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island naval militia and a detachment from the Missouri naval militia, dropped anchor off the breakwater here today, the cruise having ended. Commander Eben J. Hill and the Connecticut men disembarked after the noon mess and the Hartford sailors and those from Bridgeport and South Norwalk will be home about 5 o'clock.

The Connecticut men established a record for naval militia's target practice. Owing to naval regulations, the figures are not made public. The record was formerly held by the North Carolina reserves.

The Connecticut naval militia, with the Missouri reserves, left New Haven on July 23, the battleship Rhode Island going to Newport and taking on the reserves of that state. At Portland, the Maine sailors joined the ship. The Rhode Island headed for Halifax, N. S., arriving on July 25th. The reserves had two days ashore affording opportunities for sightseeing in the city. Returning through the Bay of Fundy heavy weather was encountered during which many of the web-footed militiamen were seasick.

On Monday, the ship was at Gardiner's Bay, N. S., for target practice. The heavy weather delayed it until yesterday.

Commander Hill was commended for the efficiency of the Connecticut men. The Rhode Island will sail tonight for Portland, Me., and after that will take on the New York, Wisconsin and Ohio naval militia for a cruise to Havana. The reserves, during their trip, were kept informed of the war developments by publication of bulletins on board ship which had been transmitted by wireless. The presence of foreign warships some two hundred miles off the New England was known through the same means.

SMITH AND HUTCHINSON LEAD IN METROPOLITAN GOLF

Scarsdale, N. Y., Aug. 6.—With MacDonald Smith, of Osgoont, and Jack Hutchinson, of Allegheny, the two Pittsburg Golf club professionals, leading the field with respective scores of 137 to 135 for 36 holes, play for the last half of the Metropolitan open championship contest was resumed today on the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club.

The Senate committee on Banking and Currency reported favorably the nominations of Paul M. Warburg and Frederick A. Delano to serve on the Federal Reserve Board.

AGED JURIST DIES

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 6.—Judge Elijah H. Norton, who was a member of the 8th Congress and later served upon the state supreme bench, died today at his home in Platte City. He was 92 years old.

WIRELESS AID TO FOREIGN VESSELS BANNED BY WILSON

Washington, Aug. 6.—To protect the neutrality of American ports and prohibit the shipment of munitions of war, Secretary Daniels today ordered the battleship Florida at Tompkinsville, to watch the port of New York, the Mayflower to proceed to Hampton Roads, a number of destroyers to guard ports along the New England coast and those at Lewes, Del., to prevent violations of neutrality at Philadelphia or in that territory. Any vessels attempting to sail for a 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 will be ordered north as fast as room could be found for them at navy yard docks.

At wireless stations, under the censorship ordered by President Wilson, no code messages will be allowed under any circumstances. Messages which might help any of the belligerents in any way will, of course, be barred.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.—An official at Japanese Consulate here said today 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 more to relieve the British garrisons at Tien Tsin and Pekin. Preparations for such action were now under way, he said.

Paris, via London, Aug. 6.—French torpedo craft from Bizerta today captured the German tank steamer Czar Nicholas II, with 2,000 tons of oil. She was on a voyage from Batoum.