

BELGIANS DEFEAT GERMANS IN HEROIC BATTLE YESTERDAY

UNITED STATES OFFERS TO ACT AS MEDIATOR IN EUROPEAN CONTENTION

Several Thousand Killed or Wounded When Germans Attack Fortified Position of Belgians—Belgian Forts Resisted Attack Fiercely—One Squadron Belgians Defeated Six Full Squadrons Attacking Germans—Wounded Taken to City of Liege

Washington Realizes Magnitude of Neutrality Agreement—Takes Steps to Guarantee Observance—Offers Services "Good Offices" to European Powers As Mediator—Measures To Insure Relief of Stranded Americans Taken—Gold Shipped

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The magnitude of the problem of American neutrality in an international European war, what it may mean in the future in the international relations of the United States and how great its importance may prove to Americans at present, came sharply to the attention of the administration today. Steps were taken to see that neutrality is observed to the letter. Instructions were telegraphed to every collector of customs throughout the country, to see that vessels clearing American ports make out the necessary papers. To supplement this, orders were sent to the commander of every revenue cutter from the east port of Maine to Seattle and Nome to give every possible assistance to customs officers to avoid violations of the neutrality proclamation. During the administration conference, it became apparent that the problem of neutrality is one of the most vexing facing the United States. Within a few weeks, the wheat crop, much of which normally goes to Europe, will be at the sea ports clamoring for ships and passage. American owners will be anxious to sell and no one doubts that some belligerents will wish to buy. Whether wheat will be a contraband of war or whether the United States, as a neutral country, will permit it to be loaded for shipment to a nation at war is a question. Wheat is only one of the many things Europe gets from us which may be regarded as contraband. None of the fighting nations has yet defined what is contraband of war, and international law is not clear on that point. President Wilson formally offered the services of the United States government to the warring nations of Europe, should desire now or at any future time in the conflict to discuss terms of peace. He tendered what is technically termed "good offices," which, if accepted in principle, will be followed by a conference of representatives of the powers of Europe in which the United States will play the role of mediator. Under the Hague convention to which all European nations except Serbia, are signatories, any neutral nation is permitted and even specifically urged, in time of international conflict, to tender her good offices to the contending powers. Acting under the terms of the Hague convention, the president called Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, Emperor William of Germany, Emperor Nicholas of Russia, King George of Great Britain and President Poincaré of France the formal offer of the United States good offices. Diplomats expressed no opinion to the state department, but some of them told the newspaper men they believed the situation has gone too far to be halted by mediation. The Austrian ambassador thought that even the offer will not be accepted but that a sudden turn of the military or naval aspect of the war might influence an acceptance.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Several thousand dead and wounded to the toll paid by the German army of Meuse for an attack on Liege. The Belgians made a heroic defense, repulsing the Germans after heavy and continuous fighting. The fortified position of Liege had the support Wednesday of the general shock of the German attack. The Belgian squadron attacked and drove back six German squadrons. One hundred wounded Germans are being transferred to the city of Liege where they will be cared for. Prior to the attack on Liege, General Von Emmich, commanding the German army of Meuse, issued a proclamation calling for an open road through Belgium for the advance of his forces, suggesting that prudence would show it to be the duty of the Belgians to accede to this order to avoid the horrors of war, and showing that the Germans had committed full repression against the civil population of the town of Vise, eight miles Northwest of Liege, burning the city and shooting many residents. Official dispatches report that the Belgians repulsed all attacks. Germans approached the neighborhood of Liege and the Belgians delivered a vigorous counter attack, killing all Germans who passed the fortifications affording admirable resistance to the German shells. The Evereux fort, which was in action all day, was unharmed. The Belgian attack proved as effective as German.

which, together with American vessels will provide ample facilities for the many thousands to come home. Representations have been made to the German government for the release of Americans detained in Germany. Assurance is given that mobilization will be over in two days, and Americans may leave then. Ambassador Herrick cabled the French government of his own volition and agreed to deposit several millions of gold with the Morgan, Harjes & Co. for cashing letters of credit and travelers checks. The state department has cabled Ambassador Page at London for \$20,000. The subscriptions have received large deposits here for Americans abroad. Government officials are working on a plan for the concentration of American refugees at London and are negotiating for a big steamer to ply the English channel, under the American flag, to carry Americans to and from the continent.

NO PANIC LIKELY LONDON, Aug. 5.—Symptoms of panic over the question of food and money supplies have subsided. There is general confidence that the measures taken by the government will meet the crisis, that the money will not collapse, that the Atlantic route will be kept open for shipments from America and the fact that the Lusitania sailed reassured doubters, indicating that the admiralty feels certain the navy will be able to keep German cruisers off the area of the north Atlantic trade routes.

WILL PROTECT ELEVATORS FT. WILLIAM, Ont., Aug. 5.—Fearing attempts will be made to hamper Canadian shipping by German agents through blowing up the big terminal elevators at the head of the Great Lakes, the Dominion troops are ordered to guard all grain and storage houses.

RELIEF FOR AMERICANS Relief measures for the hundred thousand Americans in Europe have been put into practical operation. The president has signed the bill passed by congress appropriating \$2,500,000 for the financial assistance of Americans abroad. The gold will be taken from the sub-treasury aboard the armored cruiser Tennessee, which sails tomorrow night for the principal ports in Europe to distribute it. Negotiations have begun for chartering several big Italian steamships

NEW COMMANDER RUSHES AUSTRIA WEST POINTERS INTO SERVICE AND LINES UP ALL AVAILABLE MEN



Royal cadets being sworn in; Austrian staff in conference on field and new commander-in-chief, Archduke Frederick. Archduke Frederick, who succeeded Archduke Francis Ferdinand, when he was assassinated, as commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, is directing the movements of the Austrians in their invasion of Serbia. The archduke was formerly inspector-general of troops and commander of the royal reserves of Hungary. There is feverish activity in every branch these war days in the army of Austria-Hungary. The members of the Royal Kadets' School, which is the military training camp for officers of the Austrian army, have just been sworn in hurriedly as regular officers, after being reviewed by Archduke Leopold Salvator. Extensive preparations are being made to make available every man, piece of equipment and bag of gold, in the belief that Austria soon may find itself directing a campaign against Russia as well as Serbia and her minor allies.

REBELS PLAN REVOLUTION IN PHOENIX

PHOENIX, Aug. 5.—Eight Mexicans, said to be ringleaders in a plot to start a revolution in the Salt River valley, are in the county jail. They are federal prisoners and letters in the possession of the United States officer's show that their plot was to capture the armory at Tempe, arm themselves with the 75 Springfield rifles there, capture a train and take it to Phoenix by surprise. Great secrecy is maintained by officers who are on the trail of others implicated. The first intimation of the plot came from Frank H. Thacker, an Indian agent at Sacaton.

VATTERLAND WILL SAIL NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The Vatterland, the largest vessel in the world, is apparently ready to sail secretly, either to attempt a dash to Hamburg or to meet a German warship on the Atlantic and supply her with fuel.

DESTROY ALGERIA TOWNS BERLIN, Aug. 5.—German warships have destroyed fortified towns and places for embarkation of French troops on the coast of Algeria.

KING IN COMMAND BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—King Albert has assumed command of his troops according to Le Soir, under a treaty between France and Belgium. King Albert will command the Franco-Belgian troops operating in Belgium. The King issued an inspiring proclamation to the army declaring the "perfidity of our haughty neighbor demands that Belgium demands her independence." The King put the palace at the disposal of the Red Cross corps.

DEATH KNOCKS AT DOOR OF WHITE HOUSE—MRS. W. WILSON IS NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At eleven o'clock this evening Mrs. Wilson was resting easily, but respiration was assisted by artificial stimulants. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, lies at the point of death tonight. Four months of almost unbroken illness caused by a complication of nervous ailments and Bright's disease, has sapped the vitality of the first lady of the land. The end is regarded as a matter of days only, and perhaps as a matter of hours. Her three daughters are at her bedside and relatives have been summoned. Attending physicians have been in consultation several days but admitted while at the house, that all hope of her recovery is almost vanished. Although conscious only at intervals Mrs. Wilson has been cheerful and called constantly for her husband. At the side of his constant helpmate and adviser, he wrote to tender his good offices, appealing to the European monarchs to stay their conflict. From the sick room he has been giving directions for the relief of many thousand of stranded Americans abroad. The press of domestic legislation, the European war and the Mexican situation and the flurry over financial matters throughout the country have weighed heavily upon the president as he maintained his day and night vigil. One day last March, Mrs. Wilson slipped on a rug in the White House and injured her spine. An operation was necessary. After weeks of convalescence, she finally rose from her bed but the burden of her winter's activity at the White House, together with charity work in the city's slums, brought on nervous prostration. She was well enough to attend the wedding of her second daughter, now Mrs. William G. McAdoo, but her recuperative powers are not lasting. Yesterday her pulse stopped beating for a few moments and oxygen and other restoratives were applied.

SPECULATION BROADENS IN CHICAGO—EXPORT CONDITIONS IN CONFUSION—GRAIN BLOCKADE

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A noted broadening of speculation business on the exchange accompanied the whirlwind of Great Britain into the general European war. Despite the enforcement of ten per cent margins the public at large will not be restrained from liberal trading in which the rapid price changes have covered a range more than four cents a bushel and resulted in an extreme net advance of 3 1/4 cents for wheat. Export conditions are in greater confusion than at any other time since the war began. Notwithstanding this the majority of dealers looked for a solution to be reached through the action of the treasury department in Washington in lieu of the seemingly futile efforts at London, but prospects of success are sufficiently doubtful to keep the leaders, if not the public, in a conservative mind. One of the most serious features of the wheat trade is the fact that 20,000,000 bushels intended for export are held up in virtual blockade at New Orleans and Galveston. With the big gulf outlets choked the southwestern railroads are being headed for Chicago, and unless relief is offered are threatened temporarily to swamp the markets. The restless buying is partly due to the report that England would convoy a great grain fleet from Montreal about August. KILLED IN COLLISION JOPLIN, Aug. 5.—Twenty-five persons were killed and twenty-five injured, six fatally, when two passenger trains of the Kansas City Southern railroad met in a collision ten miles south of here. HEAVY SEA FIGHTING COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—Heavy firing is heard from various points in the North Sea. Denmark is isolated and steamship and railway communication has ceased.

BISBEE MINES TAKE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD INTERESTS OF ALL IN COMMUNITY

Conditions Imposed by European War Cries Are Met With a Ten Per Cent Reduction in Wages and the Laying Off of Only Enough Men to Insure the Continuance of Operations on All Of the Properties in the Warren District at the Present Time

Miners Will Receive Under the New Scale More Than Is Paid In Other Localities Under Normal Conditions—Price of Staple Commodities Will Not Be Increased and All Interests Will Cooperate in Protecting the Welfare of Residents of the District

After a period of uncertainty as to the immediate future of the industry in the Warren District, officials of the several companies supplied The Review last night with information which will set at rest disturbing rumors of drastic action in consequence of the European war. These rumors had it that the local companies would follow the example of Anaconda, Miami, Inspiration and other properties which have reduced forces fifty percent or more, made sweeping reductions in their wage scales and taken other steps of corresponding import.

The changes which have been forced upon the local companies by the complete cessation of foreign sales of copper and partial paralysis of the domestic markets, are as follows: There will be a reduction of ten percent in the wages of all men working on day scale. The Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company will lay off between 400 and 500 men as previously announced. The Calumet & Arizona Company will make a reduction of 25 percent in its forces. The Shattuck Arizona Copper Company will lay off about 150 men. This company has not reached a decision at this time concerning a change in wages.

Analysis of the above announcements brings into prominence the fact that in spite of the wage reduction of ten percent, the Bisbee mines will pay in accordance with a higher scale than that prevailing in other of the big mines throughout the country. In other words, the Bisbee miner will now receive \$3.50 a day whereas the Butte miner was paid only \$3.50 a day before the unsettlement of the copper market by reason of the European crisis. It was the opinion of the Warren District mining officials without exception that the present situation is one that is going to rally. It was their unanimous verdict that they will be counterbalanced by the prevalence of frugality by citizens of the District while the changed conditions prevail.

Every step taken by the local mining officials was decided upon with the sole view of protecting the best interests of the District at the present time and preparing a wholesome manner for the return of boom times. In discussing the situation last night, Walter Douglas, Managing Director of Phelps Dodge & Company, said: "The straight reduction of ten percent in wages is due to the extraordinary financial condition brought about by the European war. This condition lays a crushing burden on the copper market. In so far as the sale of metal is concerned, there is no market. There is not even any quotation on copper. The metal cannot be given away. Production in all of the copper mines operated by Phelps Dodge & Company will be reduced twenty-five percent.

"Copper statistics for the past few months disclose that of all of the copper produced in this country, seventy-five percent was exported to Europe and only twenty-five percent was sold for home consumption. These facts furnish a graphic picture of what the absolute closing down of the European markets means. Consequently, the only way that the companies can continue to operate at all is by paying operating expenses out of surplus. This policy will be undertaken in the hope that the metal may be sold later at a price above the present cost of production.

"Our company will do everything in its power to ameliorate conditions and give employment to just as many men as possible. I do not think that this country is face to face with a crisis but it is the mission of everybody to practice economy and look conditions squarely in the face. "Although no one at the present time can tell what will happen it is to be hoped that within a few weeks the situation will have cleared when it is known better what is ahead. At the present time we are taking only the ordinary business precautions. The people can be assured that the strong financial condition of Phelps Dodge & Company will enable us to meet the situation calmly but buoyantly. There is nothing at present to indicate that the mines will be shut down. If the people are willing to bear their part of the burden there is every reason for facing the situation with a feeling of optimism. There is no present intention of restricting the output further than has been arranged for already."

One of the most important phases of the local situation was discussed last night by William H. Brophy, General Manager of the Phelps Dodge Mercantile Company. He stated in the most positive terms that regardless of the rise in the price of staple commodities, the people of the Warren District will be protected. "There will be no increase in retail prices," Mr. Brophy declared. "We will bear our share of the burden that is falling upon everyone. The prices of flour and sugar have been increased materially. The same is true of other staple commodities. We will maintain the prices to consumers which (Continued on Page Two).