

Fighting Is General Along Frontier Between Germans and French, Prelude to What May Be One of World's Greatest Pitched Battles

BRITAIN'S PORTS ARE BEING TWINED

Admiralty Gives Warning of New and Grave Perils to Neutral Shipping.

GERMANY SETS EXAMPLE

Gold-Laden Cruiser Tennessee and the North Carolina Confronting Danger.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Mining the North Sea as part of the plan of the European war not only may close most of the Northern European ports to navigation, but the gold-laden cruiser Tennessee, the cruiser North Carolina and neutral passenger vessels bearing Americans from Europe, will be confronted with new dangers.

The American government was advised formally during the day by the British embassy here that, inasmuch as Germany had been "scattering mines indiscriminately" in the North Sea, no longer could refrain from planting mines near her own ports.

Secretary Bryan said to-night that Americans at home must rest assured that the passenger lines plying between Northern European ports would take no chances that would imperil life. It is believed that Americans in northern ports will remain there for the present, or make their way south and southeast to such ports as Marseilles or Lisbon to obtain passage for the United States.

NOT LIKELY TO VENTURE INTO NORTH SEA WATERS

An itinerary for the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina, bearing millions in gold for the relief of Americans, has never been announced, but both Great Britain and Germany have given warning of the dangers in the North Sea, it is being taken for granted here that neither of the American warships will venture into those waters. After touching at Plymouth, England, the treasure ships probably will land at some port in France, and then head for the Mediterranean, endeavoring, it is thought, to reach American ports in both Germany and Austria from points in the Adriatic.

One diplomat pointed out to-day that the ports of four neutral nations, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, as well as those of the neutrals—Belgium—were practically blockaded through the promiscuous planting of mines in the North Sea.

The Hague convention which regulates the use of contact mines, stipulates that the belligerents shall undertake to their utmost to render these mines as harmless as possible, and should they cease to be under surveillance, to notify the danger zones as soon as military exigencies permit.

Naval observers here believe, however, that the use of contact mines, though this article in the convention will be of little moment.

The formal memorandum, presented by the British charge d'affaires, was delivered to the State department to that ships under neutral flags might be turned back. It said:

"The Germans are planting contact mines indiscriminately about the North Sea, in the open sea, and in the vicinity of the coast, and in the waters of the North Sea, therefore, he regarded as perilous to merchant shipping of all nations.

In view of the methods adopted by Germany, the British admiralty must hold themselves fully at liberty to adopt similar measures in self-defense, which must inevitably increase the dangers to navigation in the North Sea. But but only, they think, it right to issue this warning in order that merchant ships under neutral flags trading with North Sea ports should turn back before entering the area of optional danger.

FEW AMERICANS

CITIZENS IN WANT In only one or two places in Europe, namely, in Germany, Italy, and in Sweden, does the financial embarrassment of Americans continue, according to reports received to-day by Secretary Garrison. The situation has improved so much that it may be unnecessary to deposit any gold in Europe for the relief of Americans. Nearly all of the European governments are believed to be desirous of so sending heavy credits with America to draw upon in payment of the vast quantities of food and supplies of other kinds which they must have during the continuance of hostilities and for a long time afterwards.

COMBINED ARMIES READY FOR ATTACK

Allies Expected to Assume Offensive Against Enemy Within Few Hours.

GERMANS ARE INTRENCHING

One Invading Army Near Tongres and Another Moves Toward Waterloo.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] BRUSSELS, August 11.—A War Office statement issued this afternoon announces that the bulk of the German army of invasion is intrenching along the Ourthe River, from which point their advance against venturing out. Another section of the invaders, comprising two Divisions of cavalry with supporting infantry and artillery, is operating near Tongres, fifteen miles to the north of Liege. Another invading army is said to be moving toward Waterloo and Brussels, but has failed to penetrate west of Tongres.

One official statement says the Germans are apparently reorganizing in front of Liege, preparatory to a fresh forward movement.

The French artillery is rapidly moving to the front through this city. The French soldiers are being widely acclaimed by the Belgians.

German reinforcements are also constantly arriving from the north, and are continually flying over districts where troops are being detained, and are subjected to a storm of shots from the enemy.

It is expected that the combined French-English-Belgian armies will assume the offensive against the Germans within twenty-four hours.

GERMAN BOMBARDING OF PORTS CONTINUES

German bombardment of the Liege forts continues. Heavy siege guns are being placed in position by the Germans in the vicinity of these forts. It is vital to the German operations in this locality. The German garrison in the city is small, the majority of the army of the Meuse, aggregating 120,000 men, is engaged in the siege. The wary German commander has refrained from leading his troops into the city, fearing a trap.

Many brilliant sorties have been made by the Belgians, but the German commands operating apart from the main army being attacked and driven back with severe losses. So vicious has the fighting been about the city that it is reported the Meuse is running red with the blood of the dead and wounded.

It is officially announced here that the German losses to date in the Belgian campaign were 2,000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 9,700 prisoners. Refugees say the Belgian loss is heavy, and that the hospitals are filled with other near-by cities are filled with refugees.

As illustrating the bravery with which the Belgians have resisted invasion of their territory, details were given here to-day of the defense of Herstal, a village just outside Liege, by the women workers in the Belgian national arms factory. The men were away fighting in the army, and the women entered into a compact to defend the village to the last.

The women armed themselves with revolvers and other weapons with which they repulsed several charges of the Germans. The women were exhausted when the women arrived at the factory houses from which they poured boiling water on the German soldiers. It is declared that 2,500 Germans were killed and 1,000 wounded. Children and old men shared in the defense of Herstal, and on Friday the Belgian colors still floated from the factory building.

The following Sunday a pontoon bridge thrown over the Meuse by the Germans at Herstal was destroyed by the Belgians, who got the correct range of it with their guns. In the face of a heavy fire the Germans got to work Sunday night, and by the afternoon a bridge was in place.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON PORT SERAING The Germans made a desperate attack on Port Seraing, south of Liege, with heavy losses. Belgian reports say 800 Germans were killed within an area of half a square mile. A bridge which the Germans were crossing was shattered by the fire from the fort. The Germans attempted the assault with great courage. Some of the dead were found directly in front of the barb wire fencing that surrounds the fort.

Copies of German war plans are alleged to have been found on captured Belgian officers. It is claimed that the army which is operating about Tongres is the main German invading army. They are said also to confirm the belief that Germany expected no opposition in Belgium. According to these plans which have been made public by the Belgian War Office, the Germans had intended to occupy Brussels on August 3 and push right on to Liege, which they had hoped to invest on August 5.

As further evidence of these plans to traverse Belgium quickly, it is claimed that a German private owning a celebrated chateau here was given advance information and six weeks ago he dismantled his chateau, sending all his plate, works of art and other valuables to the coast.

Persistent reports say that the Germans are lacking in spirit, and appear to be suffering from hunger. Two German officers of high rank, who were captured, said they had had nothing to eat for three days. It is related also that at the occupation of Tongres, which the Belgians evacuated, the Uhlans took \$2,250 from the town treasury and post-office, and forthwith expended \$240 for food.

TERMS ACCEPTED FOR DISSOLUTION

New Haven System Will Be Discontinued on Plans of Attorney-General.

ELLIOTT MADE PRESIDENT

Peaceful Settlement Will Have No Effect on Criminal Prosecution of Directors.

NEW YORK, August 11.—An agreement has been reached between the government and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the peaceful dissolution of the New Haven system, according to an announcement after a meeting here late to-day of the road's directors.

President Husted resigned as a director of the New Haven, and in the Boston and Maine stock, and in the afternoon he is to become president of the Boston and Maine. Chairman Howard Elliott was elected president of the New Haven. The resignation of John L. Hillard was accepted.

The announcement said: "A meeting of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company was held this afternoon. After the meeting President Husted said that in pursuance of the hope expressed in his statement of July 21, that a way still might be found to accomplish the peaceful dissolution of the road, an agreement had been reached, which substantially is a renewal of the original agreement between the Attorney-General and the company, except as to the Boston and Maine stock, and in accordance with the vote of the stockholders at New Haven, April 21, 1914, authorizing a settlement with the government."

President Husted said in conclusion that this arrangement having been accepted by the Attorney-General, had been ratified by the board of directors at the meeting to-day, and that the members of the board highly appreciated the courtesy of the Attorney-General and his conferees in their endeavor to solve the problem without inflicting unnecessary loss upon the shareholders and to effect a rehabilitation of the property in the interests of the public.

President Husted resigned as a director of the New Haven and Boston and Maine stock, and on September 1, he becomes president of the Boston and Maine. Chairman Elliott thereupon was elected president of the New Haven. The resignation of John L. Hillard was accepted.

MEREDITH IS TOLD TERMS ARE ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Attorney-General McReynolds received word to-night from New York that the directors of the New Haven Railroad had agreed to his terms for a peaceful dissolution of the system, which would be subject to court proceedings begun several weeks ago.

Department of Justice officials, asked some time ago if there were any possible way to avoid fighting the suit through the courts, replied the only way was to carry out the terms of the agreement for dissolution made months ago. Attorney-General McReynolds, however, made his demands regarding the Boston and Maine stock stronger than formerly.

In the old agreement, the trustees were to hold the New Haven's Boston and Maine stock for two years and a half. Under the present understanding, they will hold it for only one year. The Attorney-General is expected to see they are in no way interfered with by the New Haven. They are expected to dispose of the stock in twelve months, but failure to do so on reasonable grounds probably would lead to an extension of time.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, under the present arrangement, is to decide whether the New Haven shall retain its interest in its so-called subsidiary enterprises.

The whole agreement will be embodied in a decree, which will be accepted by both the government and the proper railroad officials, and submitted to the United States Court of New York for approval and record.

The criminal prosecution of New Haven directors will not be affected, department officials said to-night. The suit asked for its rejection on the ground that it will work a hardship upon persons who will become residents of the city when annexation becomes effective. He and Alderman Paul were the only members who voted against his passage.

The Board concurred also in the passage of these measures: Appropriating \$2,000 for special vacation fund. Extending until June, 1915, the time limit within which the Virginia Railway and Power Company is to complete the extension of its Broad Street car line to Rosemead Road.

Appropriating \$10,000 to the Committee on Advertising and Enterprises to be extended by it in aiding in the entertainment of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held here in October.

Increasing the salary of the City Bacteriologist from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year, and making it a full time position.

Rejecting the resolution authorizing the purchase of property on Smith's Hill for the establishment of a park designed for the exclusive use of colored people.

NEAR SIDE ORDINANCE FOR STREET CARS Requiring all street cars to stop only on the near side of the street to receive and discharge passengers, except at points where there are diverging lines, at which corners cars are required to stop on both the near and far sides of the street.

Requiring the motorman of a car approaching another car at a standstill to sound his gong and reduce his speed, and proceed at the reduced speed until the front of his car shall have passed the rear platform of the car standing still.

Directing the City Attorney to appear before the State Corporation Commission, and ask that it enter an order for White Sulphur and Mountain Resorts, leave Richmond 11:46 A. M. Saturday, August 15th. Regular car and dinner.



Emperor William of Germany, who is in the field directing the movement of his troops. The Emperor's appraisal arm obscures the face of the aged Francis Joseph of Austria, his partner in the triple alliance.

ALDERMEN VOTE TO AID HENRICO COUNTY ROADS

Appropriation of \$100,000 Is Conditioned on Withdrawal of Opposition to Annexation.

EFFECTIVE ON NOVEMBER 5 Rappahannock Line Relieved of Transfer Burden — Appropriation of \$10,000 Is Made for Pedestal of Stonewall Jackson Monument.

With the undivided approval of the Finance Committee to give it momentum, the Board of Aldermen, by a unanimous vote, last night passed the ordinance appropriating \$100,000 for the permanent improvement of roads leading from Henrico County into the city. The appropriation is made conditional upon the abandonment by the county of Henrico of its fight against the annexation decree of Judge A. A. Campbell.

Mayor Atanale is authorized, under the ordinance, to enter into a contract with the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County, providing for an adjustment of all the points at issue. County authorities have given assurance that Henrico will immediately upon final approval of the ordinance, abandon its attempt to secure a modification of the annexation lines by recourse to the State Supreme Court of Appeals.

President Peters, of the Common Council, served notice yesterday that he will call a special meeting of the board for 7 o'clock next Tuesday night to consider the question of concurring in the county appropriation ordinance and other measures that stand in need of ratification by the Common Council. It is regarded as certain that the ordinance will be concurred in. The abandonment of the contest by Henrico County means that annexation will go into effect on November 5.

RAPPAHANNOCK LINE RELIEVED OF TRANSFER BURDEN

The Board, by a vote of 9 to 2, concurred in the ordinance relieving the Richmond and Rappahannock River Railway Company from the obligation of giving and honoring transfers of its Seven Pines line. The measure needs now only the signature of the Mayor to become law. Alderman Nelson asked for its rejection on the ground that it will work a hardship upon persons who will become residents of the city when annexation becomes effective. He and Alderman Paul were the only members who voted against his passage.

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THOMAS MULDRUP LOGAN DIES AT HOME IN NEW YORK

Funeral Takes Place in Hollywood Chapel This Morning at 11 o'Clock.

HAD GALLANT WAR RECORD THOMAS MULDRUP LOGAN, 67, died at his home in New York City, August 11, 1914. He was a member of the Confederate States army, and was active in politics.



THOMAS MULDRUP LOGAN.

Thomas Muldrup Logan, financier, organizer and former brigadier-general of the Confederate States army, died yesterday morning at his apartment, 207 Morningside Drive, New York City. General Logan suffered from a complication of diseases. Recently he had a nervous breakdown, and the heat of the past few days so aggravated his condition that his constitution gave way under the added stress. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

The body, accompanied by a nephew, T. M. Logan, of Englewood, N. J., was brought to Richmond last night. The funeral will be held this morning at 11 o'clock from the mortuary chapel in Hollywood Cemetery.

THOMAS MULDRUP LOGAN FIGHT AT PORT SUMNER Thomas Muldrup Logan was born in Charleston, S. C., on November 3, 1840, the son of Judge George William Logan and Anna D'Oyley Glover. His youth was passed on his father's plantation. He was prepared for the South Carolina College, at Columbia, where he graduated in 1860, taking the highest honor in a large and brilliant class. Soon after leaving college, he enlisted as a private in the famous Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and was with that battalion during the operations which culminated in the capture of Fort Sumter by the South Carolina forces. Soon after the fall of Sumter, the young soldier assisted in organizing the company that became Company A, of the Hampton Legion, and was elected second lieutenant of that company. The command reached Manassas just in time to participate in the great battle of July 21, 1861, which resulted in a victory for the Confederates and the rout of McDowell's army. For conspicuous gallantry in this battle Lieutenant Logan was made captain.

PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY AT BATTLE OF BULL RUN Logan was promoted to the rank of major in the Hampton Legion, and was elected second lieutenant of that company. The command reached Manassas just in time to participate in the great battle of July 21, 1861, which resulted in a victory for the Confederates and the rout of McDowell's army. For conspicuous gallantry in this battle Lieutenant Logan was made captain.

At the bloody battle of Gaines Mill, fought in front of Richmond, July 7, 1862, Captain Logan was wounded while performing his duty, but, although not fully recovered, rejoined his command in time to lead his men to the final victory at Appomattox.

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MRS. WILSON SLEEPING IN HER GIRLHOOD'S HOME

Tenderly, Body of President's Wife Is Laid in Grave Beside Those of Father and Mother.

THOUSANDS PAY HER HONOR They Stand in Torrential Rain While Simple Services in Cemetery Are Held—President's Grief Is Unconcealed as He Says Last Farewell.

ROME, GA., August 11.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the nation's President, was buried at Myrtle Hill Cemetery here to-day. Her grave is beside those of her father and mother, almost within sight of the house in which she lived as a girl. To-night, the President was speeding eastward on his return to Washington.

Although thousands of visitors came to Rome to-day to do honor to the memory of Mrs. Wilson, a Sabbath-like quiet prevailed. The special force of police, augmented by members of the Georgia National Guard, found little to do beyond warning traffic from the streets through which the procession passed.

It was exactly 2:30 P. M. when the President's cortege arrived, and a few minutes later the casket, covered with gray broadcloth and surmounted by a single wreath of flowers, was lifted from the funeral car by eight of Mrs. Wilson's cousins and borne to the hearse. As the train steamed into the station, church bells throughout the city were tolled. A wide space had been cleared about the station, and there stood back respectfully. Those who bore the casket were: Edward T. Brown, Atlanta; Robert M. Hoyt, Wade C. Hoyt and Nathan Hoyt, Rome; B. P. Axson, Savannah; Randolph Axson, Edward T. Brown, Jr., and Frank C. Gebreath, Atlanta.

CORTEGE MOVES THROUGH BLACK-DRAPED STREETS The President, followed by Secretary of War, Mr. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, Miss Wilson, Professor Axson and other near relatives and members of the party, quickly left the train and entered their carriages. The procession then moved through black-draped streets to the First Presbyterian Church.

More than 800 relatives and friends of the Wilson and Axson families were already gathered in the quaint little church, which Mrs. Wilson used to attend when her father, Rev. Edward S. Axson, was pastor there. The church was draped in black, with intertwined wreaths of white flowers. On one wall was a white marble tablet to the memory of Mrs. Wilson's father. Banks of crape and white flowers were placed about the casket.

As the President entered, following the casket, Chopin's funeral march was played softly upon the organ. A simple, short service was conducted by Rev. G. G. Sydney, the local pastor. The President, his daughters, Secretary McAdoo and Mr. Sayre occupied the front pews in the center, and back of them were other members of the family. Dr. Grayson and Secretary Tamm, two old-fashioned hymns, girlhood favorites of Mrs. Wilson, were sung by the church choir. Dr. Sydney then read briefly from the Scriptures and spoke of the beauty and charity of Mrs. Wilson's life.

As soon as the church service was ended, the casket was carried to the waiting hearse, and the short journey to Myrtle Hill Cemetery was begun. Schoolgirls, dressed in white and holding aloft laurel branches, stood in vine along either side of the streets through which the procession passed. Behind them were thousands of people, with bowed heads, silent and sorrowful. The entire city was draped in funeral black.

THOUSANDS AT CEMETERY ARE DRENCHED BY RAIN The cortege was close to the cemetery when rain began to fall. The storm rapidly grew worse, the down-pour soon becoming torrential. A tent erected over the grave gave partial shelter to the little family group, but

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GREAT ARMIES MANOEUVRING FOR POSITION

At Any Hour Now May Come Order for Advance to Decisive Conflict.

GERMANS ARE DEFEATED IN MINOR ENGAGEMENTS

Unsuccessful in Attempt to Drive French From Position Outside Muelhausen.

JAPANESE READY FOR WAR Embarked on Transports at Shanghai Are 45,000 Soldiers Awaiting Orders.

French and German troops are facing each other to the north of Verdun. There have been numerous clashes of a minor nature, probably preliminary to an extensive engagement in the near future.

The respective positions of the Germans and Belgians before Liege apparently are unchanged. German forces are making careful reconnaissances in the district of Hesbaye, which is believed to mean that Germany will take the offensive north of Liege.

According to French reports, the Germans have been unsuccessful in their attempt to drive the French from their position outside Muelhausen. The British War Office's information bureau says there is reason to believe the German forces, Goeben and Brau, for which British and French warships were waiting, have taken refuge in the Dardanelles.

Clashes between Austrians and Russians so far have been of minor importance. A Shanghai dispatch says 45,000 Japanese soldiers have embarked on transports, and are awaiting orders. A Copenhagen dispatch announces that Russian mobilization will be completed August 21.

Several Australian warships have joined the British squadron in Asiatic waters. Recruiting goes on in London for overseas service. The German liner Lusitania, in her dash across the Atlantic, has reached the Mersey in safety.

TWO SALIENT POINTS IN NEWS OF GREAT WAR LONDON, August 11.—Two salient points emerge from the latest news of the great war.

The first and most striking is what is described here as "The Silent Victory." This applies to the fact that the North Sea, over which almost absolute silence has brooded so long, is now open to shipping without serious danger. Steamship service from Denmark on a regular basis to Norway is being resumed, and steamship service between the Hook of Holland and Harwich has suffered no interruption.

The second point is that the French have been obliged to evacuate Muelhausen and occupy new positions outside the town. According to German reports, this was the first important battle of the campaign and the French who had 55,000 men suffered a serious check.

In Belgium, the position allows little change. A great battle is expected somewhere on the line between Thionville and Liege between the Germans and the Belgians. It is thought probably it will occur within a few days.

The Germans have occupied Tongres, and are reported to have captured a railway station twenty-four miles from Liege. Outpost affairs of no great importance are reported at numerous frontier points of the many nations engaged in the war, but, except in Belgium, no great battle is likely to occur, at least as the respective armies are still engaged behind the covering actions in the work of concentration on the frontiers.

In the naval sphere there is no news, except the report that the elusive German cruisers, Goeben and Brau, have reached the Dardanelles, where, in accordance with international law, they will be dismantled and interned until the war is ended. Should this news be confirmed, it will be a great step toward the safety of British and French shipping in the Mediterranean.

In the political sphere are two interesting items. According to the Cologne Gazette, Roumania has joined the triple alliance, and will invade Serbia. It is reported from Cetinje that the Serbian and Montenegrin arms have captured a junction at Plevlje (Tashlja), 157 miles from Novipazar, where they are awaiting the result of the revolution campaigns in Bosnia, which they hope will facilitate their occupation of that country.

BIG BATTLE FORESHADOWED BY MINOR SKIRMISHES BRUSSELS, August 11 (via London).—Hostilities began Monday between German cavalry and Belgian cavalry outposts in the Hesbaye district. This district is west of Liege and north of the Meuse, and forms parts of the Provinces of Liege, Limburg and Namur.

The Germans have begun a systematic reconnoitering of Hesbaye to discover the positions of Belgian field army. Their cavalry detachments followed by German cavalry passed the outskirts of Liege on Sunday, following a route to the south of the Province of Limburg to Tongres and St. Trond, and evidently proceeding toward Hesbaye. Two hundred German cavalry with quick-firers already have reached

MOONLIGHT ON CHESAPEAKE BAY. York River Line to Baltimore. Superior view. Invigorating salt breeze. One trip will cost \$50 one way. \$4 and \$10 round trip.

INFORMATION BUREAU MAKES ITS FIRST REPORT LONDON, August 11.—The new Admiralty information bureau, established by the British government, started work this morning. Its first announcement was as follows: (Continued on Third Page.)

MOUNTAIN SPECIAL Via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. For White Sulphur and Mountain Resorts, leave Richmond 11:46 A. M. Saturday, August 15th. Regular car and dinner.

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