THE WEATHER REPORT:
TULSA, Aug. — — Temperature: maximum, 105; minimum, 72; south winds and clear.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. — Oklahoma: Rain, continued warm Friday and Saturday.

TULSA MORNING DAILY WORLD EDITION

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

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BRITISH FLEET BATTLING WITH GERMANS IN THE NORTH SEA

FIRST BIG NAVAL BATTLE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR WAS BEING FOUGHT ON THE HIGH SEAS LAST NIGHT.

ONE ENGLISH CRUISER WAS SUNK BY A MINE YESTERDAY

WARSHIP WITH OVER 100 MEN WENT DOWN, THE FIRST BRITISH CASUALTY OF THE WAR.

ARE FIGHTING A GREAT BATTLE AT LIEGE NOW

An Army of 100,000 Men Reported Engaged, With Big Losses Being Inflicted on Both Sides.

Out of London comes the report that the British fleet has engaged the German fleet in battle on the high seas.

The British admiralty refuses information as to whether a naval engagement is in progress, but British warships which put out several days ago have been searching for the Germans in the North sea.

The British cruiser Amphion has been sunk by contact with a mine, with the loss of more than a hundred men.

Emperor William of Germany, in an order to the army and navy, calls on all Germans capable of bearing arms to fight for the fatherland.

In Belgium, Germans and Belgians are fighting around Liege, where upwards of 100,000 men are engaged. According to official reports from Brussels, the two days' fighting has cost the Germans thousands of men. The Belgians also are believed to have lost heavily. As yet there have been no reports from German sources as to the outcome of the German attacks.

Austria-Hungary has declared war on Russia and the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been given his passports.

The British prime minister, in the house of commons, asked for an additional war appropriation of $500,000,000 and an army increase of 500,000 men. Both requests were granted. At the same time the government declared amoratorium in London for a month, with certain exceptions.

Russian cavalry, endeavoring to enter east Prussia, have been driven back by German frontier guards.

A Tien Tsin dispatch says both the Russian cruiser Askold and the German cruiser Emden, in an engagement off Wei Hai Wei, have been sunk.

Driving Germans to the Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 6. — The British fleet has engaged the German fleet on the high seas. The British warships are reported to be driving the Germans towards the Dutch coast.

The Press Association claims that it was advised of the fight between the fleets by the admiralty. The admiralty, however, refused to confirm or deny that a battle was in progress.

Forts at Liege Are Being Destroyed.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Official announcement is made that the battle continues to rage around Liege, Belgium. The German shell fire has reduced two of the Liege forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with untiring energy.

The Germans were able to use their light siege guns against the forts at Liege, which are thirty years old. Two of them were silenced and the German columns broke through. The Belgians are making a determined resistance before the city.

The situation at Liege, according to the latest dispatches, were as follows:

It seemed certain that the fortifications could not stop the German army and the only question was whether its advance could be delayed. The fortifications already had held for 36 hours, and the fierce struggle the Germans had made and would still have to make, it was believed would compel them to pause and revictual.

If the German army succeeds in carrying Liege, it will find itself confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a stand as fierce as that at Liege.

The Belgian army was brilliantly fulfilling its task of delaying the German advance and it appeared certain the German plan of campaign in Belgium would be hindered by the obstinate stand of the Belgians.

The First English Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An admiralty report says 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 the German mine layer Koenigin Luise probably had placed some mines before she was sunk by the British torpedo boat Lance.

The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons. She was attached to the third destroyer flotilla under Captain Cecil H. Fox, commanding officer. Her regular complement was 297 men. She was commissioned in April, 1913.

No Confirmation of Report.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Announcement was made by the admiralty tonight that it had received no confirmation of the report said to have originated with the captain of the steamer Uranium that two German cruisers had been sunk in the north Atlantic in a fight with two British cruisers protecting the Cunard liner Lusitania.

Await Result of Battle.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Europe awaits with tense interest the outcome of two battles now being waged in the struggle of the nations.

If report is to be credited the British and German fleets are engaged in a combat on the high seas, which likely will have an important bearing on the conflict.

The German army of the Meuse, in the advance through Belgium, is meeting with determined resistance from the Belgian forces. Wednesday Brussels reports declared the Germans had been repulsed all along the line, but yesterday the attack was renewed with greater energy and probably with considerable reinforcements to the German side.

It is not to be forgotten, however, that all news and reports respecting both land and sea operations have come through French and British sources, or sources in control of or in sympathy with them. Germany's version of what has transpired has not been received and therefore the story has only half been told. Under the existing conditions of communication it will be long before the progress of the German arms can be recounted to the outside world.

The same applies to movements of the Austro-Hungarian army, small detachments of which are operating against Servia and the remainder doubtless is being sent to check the Russian advance. Beyond the declaration of war by Austria on Russia yesterday, little is known of what action Austria is taking and only meagre details have filtered through of the Austrian army's operations.

Renewed the Battle.

BRUSSELS, via Paris, Aug. 6.—(11:50 p. m.)—After having suffered a serious check and heavy casualties at the hands of the Belgians of Liege Wednesday, the German troops today returned to the fray with redoubled ardor and tonight were pounding away at the forts with siege and field guns and rifles.

In the fighting of Wednesday the estimates of the German casualties run as high as 8,000. The invaders also are said to have lost a large number of guns.

In one attack a German infantry division supported by cavalry marched on to mined ground. The Belgians detonated the mines and an entire battalion of Germans was killed. Wounded Germans to the number of 1,200 were picked up on the battle field.

It is estimated that in the fighting 40,000 Germans were faced by 25,000 Belgians.

In the attack on Fort Pavchon, northeast of the city, 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 terrific fire here and from the other forts the Germans were forced to retire all along the line.

A detachment of Uhlans penetrated the city Wednesday night with the intention, it is said, of capturing high officials. They had reached the building where the officials had quarters when all were surprised and killed.

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

Despite the heroic resistance of the Belgians it was felt in Brussels tonight that the invaders by reason of their great strength could not much longer be denied and that ultimately they must gain the city of Liege, whence they are expected to press on toward

(Continued on Page Two.)

PEDESTRIAN IS INJURED

Struck by Heavy Piece of Iron While Passing New Building.

Jack Louden, 101 West Third street, was very painfully injured yesterday afternoon at 2:45 o'clock when struck in the face by a piece of iron weighing about 58 pounds. Mr. Louden is a contractor and was overseeing some improvements now being made on a Main street building, when the accident occurred.

Two men were using a ratchet drill, to make a mole in a steel beam over the front of the building. That part of the drill commonly called the "old man", slipped from its position and fell off the scaffold. Mr. Louden had just stepped out from under the scaffold and looked up in time to be struck a terrific blow in the face.

Mr. McGinnis was presently on the spot to dress his wounds, and Mr. Louden refused to go to the hospital, but his face is fearfully cut and bruised and will no doubt hinder his work considerably. Had he been standing erect instead of leaning back, the blow would in all probability have crushed his skull.

BIG LINERS DASH SAFELY INTO PORT

TWO ENGLISH LINERS NARROWLY ESCAPED CAPTURE BY GERMANS.

Were Diverted by Orders of British Cruiser From New York Into Halifax Harbor.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—Two transatlantic liners flying the British flag, bound from Liverpool for New York, got into Halifax today as a haven from German cruisers.

The unexpected arrivals were the mammoth Cunard liner Mauretania and the big Cedric of the White Star line. Both had been warned by the British cruiser Essex of the presence of hostile vessels in the north Atlantic waters and advised them to make with all haste for Halifax. The Essex herself convoyed the Cedric into port.

It was early in the day when the Mauretania surprised Halifax by steaming into port. Arrangements for conveying her passengers to New York were still in progress when word reached here that the Cedric also was making for this harbor.

The Mauretania brought more than sixteen hundred passengers and the Cedric more than one thousand. It already has been arranged that the Mauretania's passengers proceed by land. The Cedric's passenger list tonight was awaiting orders as to the disposition of those on board his vessel.

Warned by Essex.

At 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night, while off Sable Island, the Mauretania was warned by the Essex to change her course without delay and head for Halifax. The helm was shifted so quickly many passengers, jolted from the shock as the ship heeled, believed the steamer was turning turtle.

Under the highest pressure of her turbine engines, with all ports blanked and not a light showing, the vessel sped over the 140 miles that lay between her and safety from German cruisers. Behind her came the Essex, whose searchlights at night could be seen flashing across the horizon as she scanned the waters for the enemy.

The Mauretania's passengers were not officially informed of what had occurred. They had received no intimation of the declaration of war.

Officers on the Alert.

The Mauretania sailed from Liverpool at 4:55 p. m., August 4, amid great excitement. Many would-be passengers were left on the piers. From the moment the big liner left the officers were on the alert, and Halifax was held in mind as an alternative port.

When in the midst of a thick fog off Sable island a wireless message from the Essex gave urgent warning to make full speed for Halifax, the Cunarder was 280 miles from New York and 140 from this port. Lurking somewhere in the fog was a German cruiser, but guarding the lines the steamships travel were the British warships.

The Mauretania's daily runs from noon to noon of each day were:

To noon Sunday, 585 miles; Monday, 610; Tuesday, 593; Wednesday, 580; and then the 515 miles to Halifax, a total of 2,882 miles. The actual running time could have been reduced six hours by a direct route. Six hours more were lost in fog and in dodging steamers and cruisers, bringing down to three days and 20 hours the time in which the ship could have covered the distance from Liverpool to Halifax.

Under pressure, the Mauretania made the marvelous run of 27 1-2 knots during the early hours of this morning. Her average speed was 25.06 knots.

When the purpose of the change of course was learned there was wild excitement among passengers. Among the five hundred first cabin passengers many are prominent in business, professions and church life of this continent.

Were Fired Upon.

A report went the rounds of the ship late last night that a flash of light was seen over the stern of the cruiser, followed by the report of a gun. Many believe some warship had fired on the liner. Officers could not substantiate this report, but several believed it was true.

Neither officers of the ship nor officials of the company would say what would be done with the Mauretania, but it was believed by the former that she would be taken to New York under escort and thence to Liverpool, where she would be used for transport service within the lines.

The water front was crowded with cheering throngs tonight as the Cedric steamed up the harbor, followed by the Essex, stripped for battle. The

(Continued on Page Two.)

ROBERTSON AND BOB WILLIAMS ARE CLOSE

CHANDLER MAN HAS A PLURALITY OF 743 OVER WILLIAMS.

85 PER CENT OF VOTE IS IN

Both Men Claim Nomination, but Will Likely Take the Official Count.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 6.—With approximately 85 per cent of the total Democratic vote in the state heard from, J. B. A. Robertson tonight is leading in the race for the Democratic nomination for governor with 743 plurality over Robert L. Williams, his nearest opponent. A. J. Jennings is third.

Out of the 77 counties in the state complete returns have been received from 42 counties, and partial returns from 35 counties. The vote so far received totals 94,322, and is divided as follows:

Robertson 26,132, Williams 25,389, Jennings 16,278, Haskell Dunlap 16,123, Charles West 9,020, F. E. Herring 7,360.

James S. Davenport is conceded the nomination for congress in the First district, W. W. Hastings in the Second, and Charles D. Carter, unopposed, in the Third. In the Fourth district the winner is in doubt, but it is believed the race has narrowed to William Murray and M. H. Smith. In the Fifth district Claude Weaver has conceded the nomination to Joe B. Thompson, and in the Sixth S. M. Ferris was renominated by a big majority. In the Seventh district, eight candidates are in the race and it is in doubt. In the Eighth district, conceded to be Republican, Dick T. Morgan was renominated.

No attempt has been made to summarize the vote on any other state offices. It is generally conceded that E. B. Howard has received the nomination for state auditor, but other winners are in doubt.

In a statement tonight R. L. Williams says he has received complete returns from 65 counties, which give him a plurality over Robertson of 3,825 votes. Williams says he is assured of the nomination by 2,000 votes. Robertson refused to make any statement tonight.

Robertson's headquarters have somewhat reduced the plurality which they first claimed, and now say they will win by from 5,000 to 8,000. Williams says he will win by 3,000. West and Jennings today conceded Robertson the nominee, and Herring and Dunlap have quit the contest. While Robertson and Williams are claiming the nomination they are not showing complete enough returns to base any final results on, consequently it will take the official count to determine the result. In the first county officially sent in, the figures did not correspond with those published.

McClain County First.

McClain county, as usual, was the first to send in the official returns from Tuesday's primary. For the past several years, when an election was held over the state, the election officials of that county have beaten other counties in with the returns. Kay county usually comes next.

The returns from McClain on the governor vote show Robertson 371, Williams 330, Herring 316, Jennings 312, West 78, Dunlap 68.

The other candidates leading in McClain county are Barber, lieutenant governor, Askew, secretary of state, Carter, auditor, Freeling, attorney general, Wilson, superintendent, Parkinson, examiner and inspector; Boyle, chief mine inspector; Ashton, labor commissioner; Ruth D. Clements, commissioner of charities and corrections, Welch, insurance commissioner, Gault, board of agriculture; Watson, corporation commissioner; Thompson, congress; Sharp, justice of supreme court. These candidates carried the county over their competitors.

In McClain county the official returns show that 119 Republicans, three Progressives, no Prohibitionists and 128 Socialists voted. All state questions received an affirmative vote. The propositions on the two gambling bills to repeal these measures.

At the Williams headquarters his nomination is yet claimed by 2,000 votes over Robertson. Here it is said that 24 counties have been heard from reliably. These counties represent equally the east and west sides. It is from the information from these counties on which the claim of 2,000 is based. The vote of these counties, so claim Williams' managers, gives him now a lead of 1251.

That Robertson has the nomination for governor by a safe lead over Williams, conceded to be the next man, is the claim at Robertson's headquarters. Sufficient returns, it is said by his managers, have been received to insure him the nomination. While indications are that the total vote of the state will show that many voters did not exercise their franchise, this will no doubt cut down claims that have been made. This, it is believed, must necessarily show that the claim of Robertson's managers that he would carry the election by 15,000 was placing it a little high, although the same relative margin over the other candidates may be maintained in the final result.

While the Williams people took renewed interest in the race Wednesday when returns more favorable for their candidate came in, the Robertson interests did not subside at all. The general impression among other candidates is that Robertson is the nominee, and it is a matter of how much now. Nearly all of the candidates for other offices have heard from different portions of the state relative to themselves, and incidentally the race for governor was mentioned. In this way rather complete information has been gained. That Robertson is the nominee is the prevailing expression.

It is believed now that official returns will begin coming in regularly.

(Continued on Page Two.)

REBELS MARCH ON CAPITAL

Have No Report of Any Unconditional Surrender.

SALTILLO, Aug. 6.—If President Carbajal has agreed to unconditional surrender of Mexico, official word of this has not reached General Carranza, and there has been no chat so far as plans to march constitutionalist troops to Mexico City.

General Carranza tonight wired President Carbajal stating that he had just learned it was not the intention of the federal army to surrender, and adding that if this movement be carried out, whether by orders of Carbajal or army officers, direct action would result. The constitutionalist chief advised the president that if the court arms and ammunition were not delivered to constitutionalists he would apply the law of 1863, applying it to the president himself and all civilian accomplices.

General Carranza, with his cabinet and other persons left on a special train at noon today for San Luis Potosi. He will establish temporary headquarters there, and then proceed to Mexico City. It is expected the capital will be reached and occupied by constitutionalists within two weeks.

U. S. TREASURE SHIP SAILED FOR EUROPE

CRUISER TENNESSEE SAILED YESTERDAY WITH $6,000,000 GOLD ON BOARD.

Money Will Be Distributed to Thousands of "Broke" Americans in Europe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, converted for the time into a treasure ship left port at 5:45 o'clock tonight to carry millions in gold to the many Americans who are in want in European countries.

When the cruiser nosed out toward the sea in the darkness she had on board about $6,000,000 in gold—$4,000,000 from the Bankers' Trust company, $2,750,000 appropriated by congress and about $500,000 entrusted to the paymaster's care by personal friends of individuals abroad.

More private funds are expected to be placed with the treasury authorities here and it is likely that a second shipment of gold will be sent, probably on the cruiser North Carolina. The Tennessee's gold goes as a bulk lot of government money. The individual depositors' names are not mentioned but the delivery of the money to individual drawees who have orders from their American shippers will be made. This plan, directed by the war department, it was believed in financial circles here, is to prevent any question of American neutrality. The gold was insured against marine risks. The rate was not announced.

Two million dollars, intended as part of the Tennessee's money cargo, did not go. Bankers arranged that it be held here against money that may be drawn by the French ambassador at Washington for the current needs of his government. The French government has deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., through their Paris house, Messrs. Morgan, Harjes & Co., 30,000,000 francs (or about $6,000,000), which has been placed to the credit of the French government. Explaining this arrangement, J. P. Morgan & Co., in a statement today, said:

"This is considered a significant and encouraging sign as evidencing on the part of foreign governments a movement to establish credits in the United States."

Morgan, Harjes & Co. have arranged that a large portion of the $6,000,000 shall be payable in gold in order to provide for the wants of travelers in Paris, this arrangement to be carried out in connection with the same group of bankers which is forwarding gold to London by the Tennessee for the same purpose.

Bankers here assert that the ruling of Secretary Daniels that only government officials may accompany the gold on the Tennessee will add to the difficulty of distributions. They say that representatives of banks must get to Europe to carry out the instructions of their principals and that any delay in their arrival will cause complications.

The Tennessee is a comparatively slow cruiser. It is believed it will be ten or twelve days before she reaches England. Bankers' representatives are planning to sail on the American liner St. Paul for Liverpool tomorrow, hopeful of making connections with the gold cruiser at some British port.

DEATH LIST UP TO FORTY

Only Six Bodies in Joplin Wreck Have Been Identified.

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 6.—The discovery tonight of another charred body in the wreckage of the Missouri & North Arkansas railroad motor car, which collided with a Kansas City Southern passenger train near Tipton Ford, Mo., last night increased the number of known dead to forty.

Most of the bodies were so burned as to be unrecognizable. Only six have been identified.

Mayor Weaver of Neosho announced a public funeral for the wreck victims there tomorrow. All of the thirty or more bodies of the unidentified dead will be buried in a plot in the Odd Fellows' cemetery. A score of injured are in hospitals here. Physicians say that none are in a dangerous condition.

Fighting Near the Capital.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 6.—Fighting in the vicinity of Teoluca, Hechuetoca, and other places between advance guards of the federal and constitutionalist armies was renewed today despite peace negotiations. Some military authorities here fear the engagement may become general. People in the capital are looking forward to a formal declaration by General Carranza of the suspension of hostilities.

RAPIDLY RELIEVING STRANDED AMERICANS

U. S. WARSHIP LEFT WITH GOLD FOR EUROPE LAST NIGHT.

FORM BOARD OF RELIEF

Score Steamship Owners Who Are Holding Out for Big Prices for Their Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Rapid progress was made today toward the relief of Americans in Europe. President Wilson issued an executive order constituting a board of relief to consist of the secretaries of state, treasury, war and navy, which will have general charge of measures to be taken to distribute the $5,000,000 authorized by congress. Secretary McAdoo, chairman, will establish local agencies in Europe and will provide means for making available money sent to Americans in distress. Thousands of dollars were deposited at the treasury today to be sent abroad.

No Danger to Americans.

The state department announced it had no direction to lend it to Americans. It was believed that Americans in Europe would be in danger. "It is believed," said the department's statement, "that in the majority of countries arrangements already have been made whereby temporary financial embarrassment that may have arisen can be relieved."

Hundreds of telegrams and letters flooded the department today from anxious friends. The department will use every means to communicate with those about whom inquiry has been made and report to inquirers.

During the day Secretary Garrison scored ship owners who have expected to charge big prices for vessels to be used in bringing Americans home. He declared he might use army transports rather than submit to unreasonable prices. The state department will designate ports of call for relief vessels. American ambassadors and ministers will make arrangements for transportation from interior points to these ports.

Won't Suspend Gold.

Secretary Bryan was encouraged today by word that the Bank of England would not suspend gold payments. He received this message from Secretary Barclay, charge of the British embassy here:

"The chancellor of the exchequer thinks it is not necessary for the Bank of England to suspend gold payments; there is no failure of credit. Bankers consider themselves able to resume the ordinary course of business tomorrow."

This is taken to mean that Americans in England who hold properly certified means of credit will find relief tomorrow.

Mr. Bryan received word from St. Petersburg that only about two hundred Americans were in that city. Americans throughout the empire will be taken to the capital and sent to a neighboring neutral nation, probably Sweden.

Plenty at Paris.

Ambassador Herrick at Paris informed the department that sufficient funds were on hand there to care for the local necessities of Americans.

Arrangements were completed for the departure of the cruiser Tennessee from New York tonight with her treasure store of gold. The armored cruiser North Carolina will sail in a few days with more gold.

Red Cross headquarters announced tonight that prompt responses have been received to the appeal for European war relief funds. Officials ex-

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LOCAL PEOPLE VISIT GRAPE NUTS FACTORY

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ross Go Through Big Institution at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ross of Tulsa, Okla., who have been visiting in the city for a few days, enjoyed the privilege of going through the Postum Cereal company, Ltd., probably one of the largest pure food plants in the world, on last Friday afternoon. They were shown every process in the manufacture of Postum, Grape-Nuts and other food products made by this firm, and personally saw these foods made and shipped. The art gallery in the administration building was one of the most attractive features of the visit, as the private collection of the late C. W. Post, which is on exhibition there, contains some wonderful paintings in oil and water color by some of the world's greatest artists, together with some valuable statuary, including the Veiled Lady, a wonderful specimen of the sculptor's art.

NO VOTE ON SHIP BILL

Senate Ready to Vote When Mrs. Wilson Died.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The senate was about to reach a vote late today on the bill to amend the Panama canal act to admit foreign-built ships to American register because of the European crisis when the session was abruptly adjourned, owing to the death of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the president.

Amendments had been accepted to provide that the president may, whenever in his discretion he thinks domestic trades require it, permit foreign ships of American register to enter the coastwise trade, and to authorize the American Red Cross to charter a ship and carry the American flag. The bill probably will be passed tomorrow.

The senate held no executive session to consider the nominations of Paul M. Warburg of New York and Frederick A. Delano of Chicago as members of the federal reserve board.

FIRST LADY OF THE LAND DEAD

PRESIDENT'S WIFE DIED YESTERDAY AFTER A LONG ILLNESS.

END CAME AT 5 O'CLOCK

ENTIRE FAMILY WAS AT THE BEDSIDE WHEN SHE BREATHED HER LAST.

SHE MADE A BRAVE FIGHT

Complication of Diseases Proves Too Much and She Lost the Hard Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, died at the White House at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications.

The president was completely unnerved by the shock and his grief was heartrending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters.

The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from then on she gradually grew weaker.

Kneeling at the bedside at the end were the president and their three daughters. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside a door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's son-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

Both houses of congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced, and for a brief time the wheels of the government virtually stopped.

Beginning of the End.

The beginning of the end came at 10 o'clock this morning, when Dr. E. P. Davis of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation, realized the time for hope had passed. He took the president into the red room and there, in a broken voice, told him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he bore the shock well. He was informed the end was a question of hours.

Mr. Wilson then took his daughters, Mrs. W. G. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, aside and told them. Until then they had thought there was a chance for her recovery.

From that time on the president and his daughters remained constantly at the bedside. The president held his wife's hand and the three daughters were grouped nearby. Until she became unconscious Mrs. Wilson frequently nodded to one of the three and smiled cheerfully.

Devoted to the Last.

During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke to Dr. Grayson about the president, whose health she thought more about than she did of her own.

"Promise me," she whispered faintly, "that if I go you will take care of my husband."

It was the same touch of devotion which she so many times had repeated—her constant anxiety having been that the president not worry about her or be disturbed in official duties.

The president returned to the sick room from the last conference with the doctor, his three daughters leaning on his arm. Francis B. 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 sink rapidly. She still could recognize those about her and looked cheerfully toward them and smiled.

Became Unconscious.

At 2 o'clock Mrs. Wilson still was conscious, but her strength almost had departed, and a few minutes later she sank into the sleep of unconsciousness, from which she never awoke. For three hours the president and his daughters gazed longingly into her eyes in the hope that she might speak again, but she could not. The sun was casting the long shadows from the Potomac to the moon grounds, coloring the fountains, gardens and elms.

There was hushed stillness in the upper apartments. All eyes were turned toward the southwest corner of the house.

Just at the hour of 5 death came. The president and his daughters were in tears. Secretary Tumulty walked slowly to the executive offices, his head bowed. Quietly he announced to the correspondents that the end had come. A pall of gloom settled over the executive mansion and the offices. Presently Dr. Grayson, his face haggard and worn from a day and night vigil, came into the offices. There was an impressive silence everywhere.

Secretaries, attaches, clerks and servants seemed overcome.

First Since 1892.

Vice-President Marshall and members of the cabinet and the leaders in congress were notified. Both houses promptly adjourned. The flag on the White House dropped, gates were closed and the silence of death spread over the White House for the first time since 1892, when Mrs. Benjamin Harrison passed away.

General arrangements have not been made. The place of burial will be either at Rome, Ga., Mrs. Wilson's birthplace or Princeton, N. J., where her family lived for 25 years. Dr. Sylvester Beach of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, where the family has attended for years, has visited Mrs. Wilson frequently during her illness, but was not here today. Professor Stockton Axson, her only brother, was on route east from Ore-

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