Germans Halted by Repulse at Liege

EXTRA THE OMAHA DAILY BEE **Early Mail Edition**

VOL. XLIV—NO. 42. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1914—TEN PAGES. On Trains and at Hotel News Stands, 5c. SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON LIES AT POINT OF DEATH

Wife of President Dangerously Ill and End Regarded as Matter of Days.

COMPLICATION OF DISEASES

Admitted that Hope for Her Recovery Has Almost Vanished.

RELATIVES ARE SUMMONED

Husband at Bedside Tenders Good Offices to Warring Nations

CONSCIOUS AT INTERVALS

Grave Condition of First Lady of Land Known for Several Days by Those in Touch with White House.

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, a complication of nervous ailments and Bright's disease, have sapped the vitality of the first lady of the land. The end is regarded as a matter of days, perhaps hours. Her three daughters are at her bedside and relatives have been summoned. Physicians have been in consultation for days, but it was admitted at the White House tonight that hope for her recovery had almost vanished.

Conscious only at intervals, Mrs. Wilson has been cheerful and has called constantly for her husband. Every moment that could be spared from urgent official duties have been devoted by the president to his wife. At the side of his constant helpmate and adviser, he wrote the tender of good offices appealing to the European monarchs to stay their conflict.

From the sick room he has given directions to the various department heads for the relief of thousands of Americans stranded abroad. The press of domestic legislation, the European war and Mexican situation, and the flurry over financial conditions throughout the country have weighed heavily on the president as he has maintained his day and night vigil.

For several days it has been known to those in close touch with the White House that Mrs. Wilson was gravely ill and that hope for her recovery was slight. The president himself has clung desperately to the hope that she might yet survive the crisis, but her frail constitution, drained by months of never-ending illness, has been unable to withstand the battle.

Number of Ames People in War Zone

AMES, Ia., Aug. 5.—(Special.)—No word has been received in Ames of the local people who are traveling in the war zone of Europe and the danger in that country is causing no little amount of worry among the friends and relatives of the tourists. Among the people who are at present traveling in this territory are Dr. Jennie Ghrist and son Orrie, F. J. Olson, Dr. J. C. Oppestake, Mrs. Anna Nichols and daughter Niva. The fact that Dr. Ghrist is chaperoning a party of Iowa girls places her in a different position than if she were alone. Orrie Christ had planned on attending school in Germany during the coming year. A greater share of the local travelers are in England.

CANADA BUYS SUBMARINES COMPLETED FOR CHILE NAVY

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—Two powerful submarine vessels just completed here for the Chilean navy have been sold to the Canadian government. They proceeded to Victoria, B. C., under their own steam last night. They are each 150 feet long and of 420 tons.

The Weather

Forecast till 7 p. m. Thursday:
For Omaha, Council Bluffs and Vicinity—Fair; somewhat cooler.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday.

Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	68
6 a. m.	69
7 a. m.	70
8 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	77
10 a. m.	81
11 a. m.	84
12 m.	87
1 p. m.	88
2 p. m.	89
3 p. m.	88
4 p. m.	87
5 p. m.	86
6 p. m.	85
7 p. m.	84
8 p. m.	81

Comparative Local Record

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Highest yesterday	89	97	75	84
Lowest yesterday	68	74	58	68
Mean temperature	78	86	66	78
Precipitation	.14	T	.54	.00

Temperature and precipitation departures from the normal:

Normal temperature	76
Excess for the day	2
Total excess since March 1	348
Normal precipitation	.11 inch
Excess for the day	.03 inch
Total rainfall since March 1	15.07 inches
Deficiency since March 1	2.82 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1913	3.29 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1912	8.27 inches

Reports from Stations at 7 P. M.

Station and State of Weather.	Temp. 7 p. m.	High-est.	Rain-fall
Cheyenne, clear	82	84	.00
Davenport, cloudy	78	88	.00
Denver, part cloudy	82	88	.01
Des Moines, part cloudy	78	82	.24
Dodge City, cloudy	76	94	.12
North Platte, part cloudy	90	96	.00
Omaha, clear	84	89	.14
Rapid City, clear	82	84	.00
Sheridan, clear	82	84	.00
Sioux City, clear	84	86	.92
Valentine, clear	82	90	.00

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.
L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

The Launching of the Lion

Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

FRENCH PATRIOTISM IS AT HIGHEST PITCH

Extraordinary Demonstration Greets Reading of Address by President in Parliament.

FINANCIAL BILL IS PASSED

Deputies Rise When Bill is Passed Conferring Nationality on the Natives of Alsace Who Enlist in Army.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Extraordinary enthusiasm was called forth in the French Parliament last evening by the reading of an address to the French nation written by President Poincaire.

"Our nation is in arms," said the president, "and trembling with eagerness to defend the land of our fathers.

"France is faithfully supported by its ally, Russia; it is upheld by the loyal friendship of England, and already from all points of the civilized world go out to it expressions of sympathy and good will, for it represents today once again before the universe—liberty, justice and reason.

"Lift up you hearts! Long live France!"

Forty Years of Sacrifice.

Afterwards Premier Viviana recited a catalogue of alleged German aggressions, which he said had gone on for forty years. He declared that France had borne them with remarkable equanimity in its deep attachment to peace. He continued:

"Useless sacrifices, stern compromise and other efforts were in vain, since today, while ferpently promoting peace, we and our allies have been attacked by surprise.

"The liberties of Europe have been attacked and France and its allies and friends who are proud of them are also proud to be their defenders.

"We shall defend them because they alone are threatened. All the rest is only vain pretext."

Antonin Dubost, speaker of the Senate, also read President Poincaire's address and then Premier Viviani made a declaration similar to the one he had made in the chamber.

Several sick senators were carried to their seats, as they were unwilling to be absent from the historic session.

Supply Bill Passed.

Both houses adopted without discussion the financial bills introduced by the government and others for the relief of the families of soldiers, ratifying martial law and imposing heavy penalties on newspapers publishing false news.

An amendment extending the moratorium to all the French colonies was passed unanimously. All the deputies rose to their feet in support of a bill to confer French nationality on natives of Alsace and Lorraine enlisting in the French army.

All the mail for soldiers in the French army is to be forwarded free by the government. The letters are to be sent to certain centers whence they will be sent on to the soldiers, as it is thought unwise to disclose the location of the various regiments.

Germans Cross French Frontier.

PARIS, Via London, Aug. 5.—The French minister of war today issued a communication stating that German cavalry and infantry were crossing the French frontier everywhere in reconnoitering parties. It adds:

"A squadron of German dragoons bore down on Villers-la-Montague in the department of Meurthe-Et-Moselle, but was repulsed by French riflemen.

"A regiment of German cavalry advanced as far as Morfontaine, in the same department, but fell back before a body of French infantry.

"The French mobilization is proceeding with the greatest order. Most of the reservists already have joined.

"An excellent spirit prevails in Alsace."

Santos Dumont, the famous aviator, offered his services today to the French government.

The one-armed French general, Paul Pau, who fought in the war of 1870, has been placed in command of one of the French armies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5. — Diplomatic dispatches indicate Sweden will join Great Britain, France and Russia if it finds herself unable to remain neutral.

Exclusive

The Bee's Readers have New York World Special War News Cable Service

In addition to Full Reports of the Associated Press.

WILSON DECLARES U. S. NEUTRALITY

President Issues Proclamation Giving Position of America in Crisis.

WARNING TO BELLIGERENTS

President Sets Forth Catalogue of Things that Must Not Be Done During Hostilities in Europe.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Neutrality of the United States in the great European war was formally proclaimed today by President Wilson. Reciting the fact that "a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Servia and between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France," with which powers the United States is on terms of friendship and amity, the president warned all American citizens and foreigners resident in the United States against violating the neutrality laws.

Citizens of the United States abroad were given notice that any misconduct on their part would be at their own peril.

It has been a foregone conclusion that the United States would be neutral and in this connection virtually only one problem has presented itself to the government. This has been furnished by the activities of the diplomatic and consular agents of the contending powers in rounding up their reservists in America.

Differences of Opinion.

Large bodies of men have been gathered at various points by German, French, Russian and British representatives and preparations are being made to transport them abroad as soon as an opportunity offers. In some quarters it has been contended that this is in violation of the neutrality law. Officials here, however, are inclined to hold that such activities do not come within the inhibited setting on foot of a "military expedition."

In construing the law the supreme court has held that it does not prohibit the "transportation from this country in the same ship of few or many men whose known intention before leaving our shores is to engage in hostilities against the forces of a foreign power, provided that such men do not constitute a military expedition or a military enterprise."

The proclamation of neutrality issued today by President Wilson is as follows:

"By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation:

KITCHENER IS APPOINTED SECRETARY STATE FOR WAR

LONDON? Aug. 5.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has been appointed secretary of state for war.

YOUNG man over 25 years of age, with experience in selling, can make a permanent and highly remunerative connection; prefer man of wide acquaintance in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa; give references and full particulars as to previous employment in first letter; correspondence confidential.

For further information about this position, see the Want Ad Section of today's Bee.

NO SHIPS TO BRING REFUGEES HOME

Lack of Vessels is the Greatest Difficulty in Handling This Problem.

TENS OF THOUSANDS MAROONED

President Asks Congress to Appropriate Two and One-Half Millions for Accommodation of Americans Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President Wilson and his cabinet and the congress of the United States, were thoroughly absorbed today in plans and legislative measures for the relief of Americans abroad, the continuation of trans-Atlantic shipping to move crops and the stabilizing of domestic financial conditions.

The president asked congress to appropriate $2,500,000 in adition to the $250,000 granted yesterday for the general accommodation of Americans in Europe. Action will be taken by both houses tomorrow.

The armed cruiser Tennessee will sail Thursday for various European ports with this sum as well as several millions in gold being sent by New York bankers, all designed to give Americans immediately funds and facilitate their departure.

Official notice came from the German government that Americans would not be permitted to leave the German empire during the period of army mobilization, which will continue for another ten days.

Conferences were in progress throughout the day at the State, War and Navy departments, on details of relief plans. A systematic search for steamships to carry Americans home was begun.

Signs Amending Bill.

President Wilson signed the bill amending the Aldrich-Vreeland law, so as to place more than $1,00,000,000 into domestic circulation if desired by the banks and prevent financial stringency.

The president issued a proclamation of neutrality warning subjects of the United States of their rights and duties on account of the existence of a state of war in Austria, Germany, Servia, Russia and France.

The American Red Cross decided to place its vast army of nurses and physicians at the disposal of the various powers at war.

The senate is expected to pass tomorrow the bill already adopted by the house, admitting foreign-built ships to American registry and assisting thereby in the maintenance of American commerce.

The greatest difficulty the officials of the State, War, Navy and Treasury departments face in their efforts to relieve the tens of thousands of Americans marooned in the European war zones is the lack of ships.

Could Handle 16,000 Only.

As most of the steamship lines are foreign-owned and trans-Atlantic, traffic is virtually at a standstill, a canvass of available ships revealed that with the exception of six ocean liners flying the American flag and capable of carrying about 1,000 persons each, there are only thirty transports, coastwise ships and other vessels of American register available for service. The latter would carry about 7,000 passengers, so that a total of only 16,000 people could be transported according to present estimates.

While definite figures are not at hand, it is estimated at the State department that of the 100,000 or more Americans in Europe about 20,000 urgently want to return. The others have money enough to stay in Europe until the second trip of the fleet of American steamers is made.

Should more Americans want to depart the only thing administration officials think can be done is to charter all the vessels possible owned by neutral countries such as Sweden, Italy, Holland, Norway and South American countries. Army and navy transport and warships have accommodation for only a few people and probably will not be used.

Naval Colliers to Follow.

Most of the American coastwise ships will be followed by navy colliers to furnish them with sufficient coal and foodstuffs for their round trip journey.

(Continued on Page Three.)

GERMANS EXECUTE BELGIAN CIVILIANS

GERMAN FORCES ARE COMPLETELY ROUTED AT LIEGE

Belgians Drive Back Invaders and Renewal of Attack on City Impossible.

TWO REGIMENTS DESTROYED

Whole Platoon of Prussian Cavalry Almost Annihilated by Fire.

ARGENTAU IS ALSO IN FLAMES

Three Army Corps Marching Down Valley of Meuse Toward the French Line.

DEFENDERS BLOW UP BRIDGES

Germany Reported as Violating Neutrality of Switzerland.

GERMAN INVADERS REPULSED

Force Which Went Into Prussia Burns Villages as it Retreats—Large German Fleet Reported in Baltic Sea.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Two regiments of German uhlans have been destroyed by the Belgian army, according to an official announcement given out by the French war office this evening.

BULLETIN.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—The Germans, completely repulsed, have been unable to renew their attack on Liege.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—(Via London.)—Le Peuple asserts that in the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise, a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the enfilading fire of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river. The Prussians, in revenge, the newspaper says, fired on citizens.

At Fuemalle, near Argenteau, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed seventy out of ten officers and eighty men. The Belgian losses were two officers killed and ten men wounded.

The Germanw forces are reported to have been checked by the line of forts in the province of Liege.

The German troops attempted to cross the river Meuse on a pontoon bridge, but a sharp broadside by the batteries of the gorts destroyed the bridge as soon as it was completed. Later the invaders succeeded in crossing the river near Martricht.

French troops are reported to have entered the province of Hainault, a frontier province of Belgium, and to have joined the Belgian army.

G rmans Driven Back.

The Belgian war office announced tonight that fierce fighting Liege, and that so far as the Belgians were concerned the situation is excellent.

"The Germans," the announcement says, were driven back by an heroic attack made by a Belgian mixed brigade which had already had earned for itself the highest honors. No German who passed the fort survived."

The Belgian minister of war announces that the fortifications of Liege and the vicinity are firing vigorously at the German troops.

German troops have crossed the Belgian frontier at three points—at Dalhem, seven miles north of Liege, and at Francorchamps and Staveiot, both about tweny-five miles to the southeast of Liege. A fight is believed to be in progress between the Belgians and Germans for the possession of Fleron, six miles from Liege.

Advance Checked.

The prompt destruction of bridges by

(Continued on Page Two.)

Germans Execute Belgian Civilians

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Official advices say that Germany declared war against Belgium yesterday and that German forces moved on Belgium from the territory between Aix-la-Chapelle and Rheydt.

There has been fighting around Liege and Vise. The latter town has been burned. Civilians caught by the Germans firing upon them were executed.

Several dirigibles have been hovering over Brussels, and the residents of the Belgian capital, in a state of exasperation, are attacking the Germans in the city.

Latest News from Conflict

Reports of a naval engagement off the Scottish coast were declared untrue by the British government.

The German cable was cut between Europe and the Azores.

Preparations of the British navy were completed and it was announced the government would acquire foreign warships under construction in Great Britain.

King George called for volunteers for the army.

The British public showed some anxiety about food supplies, which brought reassuring statements from the government. A scheme of control is to be introduced to regulate prices.

The German ambassador had not yet left London on Wednesday.

German troops are reported to have entered Dutch and Swiss territory.

Russian warships have captured a number of German merchant vessels in the Black sea, which is now isolated owing to the closing of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by Turkey.

Russian trrops were in contact with the German army along the whole Russo-German border.

London detectives arrested a number of Germuns, who are alleged to have been in possession of rifles and bombs.

The French authorities announced that seventeen Alsatians desirous of reaching France from Germany were shot by Germans.

The Belgian government announces the advance through Belgium of the Seventh and Tenth German army corps.

The German fleet in the far east is said to have sailed from Tsing-Tau.

An embargo was placed by Germany on Russian funds in German banks.

The Japanese premier declared that no Japanese fleet or army would be sent to Europe, but great activity in the Japanese navy was noticed after the declaration of war between Germany and England.

A dispatch from Algiers through London said authentic confirmation of the destruction or capture of three German cruisers by the French fleet in the Mediterranean had been received there.

President Wilson offered the warring powers his good offices as a peacemaker.

PLEDGE LOYALTY ON KAISER'S HAND

Emperor of Germany Overcome with Emotion as He Calls on Party Men for Vow.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN REICHSTAG

Royal Family Attends While Kaiser Declares Nation is Forced Into Conflict—Oath is Given with Solemnity.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.)
AS PASSED BY CENSOR.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Kaiser Wilhelm today personally, and the German government officially, through a White Book, defended at length Germany's actions of the last few days and the steps that it has taken in mobilizing its army.

The blame for the present situation is placed on the shoulders of the czar of Russia and the French republic, the kaiser in his address to the parliament giving jealousy of the might of Germany and deceit on the part of neighboring nations as the prime causes of the war.

Declares Confidence Violated.

An iron ring encircles Germany and at the same time it is now in the position of having to carry on a defensive warfare on two widely separated fronts. This warfare, it is claimed, has been thrust on the Germans through violations of confidence.

From the music gallery of the White hall of the imperial palace, the World correspondent today listened to the kaiser read his address from the throne.

Grouped about his majesty at the

(Continued on Page Three.)

FIRING OF HEAVY GUNS HEARD OFF COAST OF MAINE

Indications that Naval Battle Began Early This Morning in Vicinity of Seguim Island.

CRUISERS OFF NEW ENGLAND

Three British, Three German and Two French Warships Are Watching for Big Liners.

LUSITANIA STARTS FOR ENGLAND

Vessel Leaves New York in Middle of Night with Practically All Its Lights Covered.

TWO GERMAN LINERS ARRIVE

Both Vessels Will Probably Be Interned at New York

OLYMPIC BRINGS SECURITIES

Twenty-Five Million Dollars Worth of Stocks and Bonds Sold for Wall Street Account Last Week Are Delivered.

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The army general staff is investigating the neutrality of the German-owned wireless stations at Tuckerton, N. J., and Sayville, L. I.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 5.—The firing of heavy guns off the Maine coast was heard early today. Eight or ten shots within two minutes were heard shortly before 7 o'clock by the keeper of the Portland observatory. The sound seemed to come from a point twenty-five or thirty miles south-southeast of Portland and probably in the vicinity of Segium island.

The shots also were heard at the harbor forts and at points between here and Bath.

Segium is a small island off the mouth of the Kennebac river, a few miles below Bath.

Naval Officers Skeptical.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—The heavy firing off the Maine coast reported from Portland today could not have been caused by a sea fight between foreign warships, it was stated by officers at the navy yard here. The officers say they were absolutely certain that no foreign naval vessels were in the vicinity.

Eight Cruisers Off New England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Eight cruisers—three German, three British and two French—are hovering somewhere off this coast. For days incoming steamships have reported news of fragmentary wireless indicating that these vessels were in American waters, but no skipper was able to fix their position.

The firing heard off the coast of Maine today may have marked the first engagement between either the German and English or the German and French ships. The British cruisers known to be in American waters are the Berwick, Essex and Lancaster. The German cruisers are the Dresden, Strassburg and Karlsrupe. The French cruisers are the Conde and Descartes.

These vessels have been primarily concerned of late in attempts to intercept merchant vessels of the enemy, and several big liners, notably the Kron Prinzessi Cecilie, which put into Bar Harbor, Me., yesterday after abandoning its trip to Europe, have narrowly escaped. Captain Polock of the Cecile believed that at one time his ship was in imminent danger of capture by one of the French vessels.

Warships Talk with Shore.

The French steamer Venezia, in port to day from Marseilles, Naples and Palermo, reported that yesterday it overheard both German and British cruisers talking with the wireless station at Sayville, L. I. The text of the message was not obtainable.

The Venezia steamed ten miles south of its usual course in order to avoid capture by any German warships. Its operator was warned not to send any wireless messages.

The Uranium line steamer Uranium arrived today from Rottendam via Halifax.

Lusitania Starts for England.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—In the face of possible capture by the German cruisers in the waters just outside the harbor the Cunard liner, Lusitania, passed out to sea at 1:55 o'clock this morning on what promised to be a record breaking trip to Liverpool.

The German cruisers known to be only

(Continued on Page Two.)

The National Capital

Wednesday, August 5, 1914.

The Senate.

Met at 11 a. m.

Passed $2,500,000 appropriation for Americans in Europe.

Foreign relations committee ordered favorable report on Secretary Bryan's twenty peace treaties.

Banking committee recommended Paul M. Warburg and Frederic A. Delano as members of the federal reserve board.

Considered interstate trade commission bill.

Passed bill increasing limits of postal savings bank deposits to $1,000.

The House.

Met at noon.

Passed the appropriation for relief of Americans in Europe.