

BELGIANS ADMIT CITY IS IN HANDS OF ENEMY

From 3,000 To 4,000 Prisoners Are Reported By Berlin To Be On The Way Across The Border For Internment.

London.—The occupation of Liege by the Germans is confirmed in a dispatch received here from Brussels Monday morning.

"We Hold Fast," Says Berlin.
Amsterdam, via London.—A semi-official message from Berlin says: "We hold fast. Liege is in our hands. The losses of the enemy were considerable. Our losses will be communicated as soon as reliably known. The transport of 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners to Germany has begun already, according to news received here. We were faced at Liege by a quarter of the total Belgian army."

Germans Warn Civilians.
Berlin, via London.—A semi-official statement published here accuses Belgian civilians in the vicinity of Liege of having participated in the fighting against the Germans. It says that doctors attending the wounded were fired on from ambushes and that the population on the French frontier, opposite Metz, fired from an ambush upon German patrols.

The statement continues: "Possibly these facts are due to the mixture of nationalities in the industrial districts, but it is also possible that France and Belgium are preparing to engage in a franco-tireur war against our troops. If this is proven by further incidents our adversaries themselves will be responsible if war with inexorable strength is extended to the guilty population. The German troops are accused to fight only against the armed power of a hostile state and cannot be blamed if, in self-defense, they should adopt exceptional measures."

Enormous Losses Reported.
London.—Reports from the Belgian Minister of War stating that there had been enormous losses during the fighting between the French and Germans in Lower Alsace were received here. They stated that the Germans had lost 20,000 killed and wounded and the French 15,000, but it was later explained that these reports were based on unofficial advices received at the Belgian Ministry of War. The discrepancy between the early Belgian and the German reports on the situation at Liege is believed by military men here to be accounted for by the retreat of the Belgian troops which had held the routes between the forts and that the town of Liege has been taken by the Germans, who continued to ad-

vance on a line between Huy and Louvain, leaving part of their army to besiege the Liege forts.

Indirectly Reaffirmed.
The Berlin semi-official news agency in the meantime indirectly reaffirms the capture of Liege by the Germans. It refers to King Albert's order of the day congratulating the defenders of the city, and says: "This order of the day has evidently been superseded by the capture of Liege by the Germans."

The object of the German advance is believed to be Namur on their left flank and Louvain on their right flank. If this opinion is correct military men believe a great battle is imminent between the German and Belgian armies, the latter probably being reinforced by British and French allies.

Clearing Luxembourg Of Germans.
The portion of Belgian Luxembourg invaded by the Germans is being cleared of them by the advancing French troops, who are marching forward with the greatest speed and energy, getting assistance from a division of Belgian cavalry.

"Many trains carried additional French troops during the night to the front by way of Brussels." Telegraphing from Brussels, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Belgians have blown up the old disused fortress at Liege to prevent the Germans availing themselves of its use."

"It is reported here that many Bavarians are deserting or refusing to join their colors, the idea of fighting the peaceable Belgians, whose Queen is a beloved Bavarian Princess, being very unpopular with them."

A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince George of Prussia, a nephew of Emperor William, is among the German prisoners who have arrived at Bruges.

German Guns Ineffective.
The heavy guns used by the German artillery during their bombardment of Liege were 6-inch weapons. The missiles produced no effect on the heavy steel domes over the forts. The resistance of the forts was greatly facilitated by the excellent military engineering work, which had been carried out on the escarpments and ditches.

Fighting South Of Meuse.
It is officially announced that cavalry engagements between the French and Germans south of the Meuse have occurred.

What Americans Can And Cannot Do During European War.

The proclamation of United States' neutrality in the European war is in summary:

"Whereas, a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Servia and between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France; and, whereas, the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers and with the persons inhabiting their several domains; . . .

"And, whereas, the laws and the treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy or with the commercial manufacture or sale of arms or munitions of war, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of the contest;

"And, whereas, it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its waters subservient to the purposes of war;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the act commonly known as the 'Penal Code of the United States,' the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

- 1—Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerent.
- 2—Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
- 3—Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer.
- 4—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
- 5—Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
- 6—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
- 7—Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent, who, being transiently within the United States, shall on board of vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter or board such vessel of war if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)
- 8—Fitting out and arming any ship to be employed in the service of the belligerents.
- 9—Issuing a commission for any ship employed as aforesaid.
- 10—Increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war.
- 11—Beginning any military expedition or enterprise from United States territory.

The proclamation then prohibited use of American waters by armed belligerents, except in emergencies, or securing munitions, coal or supplies here by such foreign vessels.

All cities were warned to maintain strict neutrality and give no military aid, but expression in public or private or personal views is not interdicted.

Transportation of officers or soldiers or contraband of war by Americans is also prohibited. The proclamation is effective August 5.

"TO ARMS! GOD WILL BE WITH US," SAYS KAISER

TO BE OR NOT TO BE, SAYS THE KAISER.

Berlin (via London).—A proclamation by Emperor William addressed to the German nation was published in the Official Gazette. The text was as follows:

"Since the foundation of the German Empire it has been for 42 years the object of the efforts of myself and my ancestors to preserve the peace of the world and to advance by peaceful means our vigorous development.

"Our adversaries, however, are jealous of the successes of our work and there has been latent hostility to the east and to the west and beyond the sea.

"This has been borne by us till now, as we were aware of our responsibility and our power.

"Now, however, these adversaries wish to humiliate us, asking that we should look on with folded arms and watch our enemies preparing themselves for the coming attack.

"They will not suffer that we maintain our resolute fidelity to our ally, who is fighting for her position as a great power and with whose humiliation our power and honor would equally be lost.

"So the sword must decide.

"In the midst of perfect peace the enemy surprises us. Therefore to arms!

"Any dallying and temporizing would be to betray the Fatherland.

"To be or not to be is the question for the empire which our fathers founded. To be or not to be is the question for German power and German existence.

"We shall resist to the last breath of man and horse and we shall fight out the struggle even against a world of enemies.

"Never has Germany been subdued when she was united.

"Forward with God, who will be with us, as He was with our ancestors."

TWELVE FORTS DEFEND LIEGE

Paris.—An official of the War Office explained the operations around Liege.

He said there were 12 forts, six on each bank of the River Meuse. Their distance from the centre of the city varies from three and a half to five and a half miles.

Fort Fiemalle sweeps both banks of the river as well as the highway and the railroad to Namur and crosses fire with Forts Hologne and Boncelles.

Fort Hologne sweeps the slope of Ans and the railroad to Saint Trond with the highway from Hologne to Geer and the Brussels railroad and

crosses fire with the guns of Fort Fiemalle and Loncin.

Fort Loncin commands the railway to Saint Feind and the roads from Tongres and Hologne. Its fire crosses that of the Forts Hologne and Lantin.

Nine other forts from a circular chain, each crossing the fire of the ones on either side of it. They were built 23 years ago and their function is to prevent an enemy passing the River Meuse.

"The principal weakness of the forts," continues the report, "is that they cannot see each other, which facilitated the entrance of the enemy into the city."

CASUALTIES AROUND LIEGE NUMBER 25,000

Germans Asked for a 24-Hour Armistice to Bury Their Dead According to Belgian Reports.

Berlin (via London).—The official German account of the siege of Liege says: "On Wednesday the German advance guards penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. A small detachment tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces, who only saved himself by flight.

"An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern, was unsuccessful.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise, which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique act of heroism in the history of war and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our troops."

Germans Propose Armistice.

Brussels (via London).—The Germans before Liege requested a 24-hour armistice, according to an announcement made by the Belgian Ministry of War.

At the ministry it was stated that the Germans admitted their casualties numbered 25,000.

It is assumed that Germans asked for an armistice in order to pick up their dead and wounded.

It is reported the French Army has entered Belgium and is well advanced.

People Fleeing From Liege.

Many of the people of Liege have made their way out of the city, fearing an epidemic more than the bombardment.

German prisoners, whom a correspondent questioned, acknowledged freely the courage and tenacity of the Belgian troops who are now opposing the German advance. The prisoners were treated with consideration, and on the way to Brussels were supplied at the stations with beer and bread.

Trains filled with wounded and fugitive non-combatants arrived here from Liege and neighboring towns. The military trains with prisoners on board were sent from Liege to Antwerp.

The Belgian troops appeared to be in the best of spirits. They declared that if there had not been ten Ger-

mans to one Belgian not one German would have gotten through their lines. Though in good spirits, the Belgians were partly exhausted, having fought for 50 hours without rest.

Mowed Down By Hundreds.

Some of the wounded Belgians, eye witnesses of the fighting, say they saw Germans mowed down by hundreds in front of the trenches and entanglements by the gun and rifle fire of the Belgians, but that they were replaced by others who crawled forward like weasels. In certain places in the fighting zone the ground was covered with dead, the burial of which, it was said, would take at least a week.

Le Peuple says the bombardment of Liege had caused six or seven fires in the city. The heaviest firing occurred Wednesday afternoon. German officers then came to the city with a white flag and demanded the surrender of the place. They received a negative reply and the bombardment was resumed at 6 o'clock.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Belgium.

King Issues Proclamation.

Before departing for the front King Albert addressed a proclamation to the Belgian Army saying: "Without the least provocation on our part our neighbor, proud of its force, has torn up treaties bearing its signature and has broken in upon the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor.

"An attack has been made upon us and the world marvels at our loyal attitude.

"Be comforted by our independence. Our menaced nation shudders and its children have bounded to the frontier.

"Brave soldiers, I salute you in the name of Belgium. You will triumph because your strength has been put to the service of the right.

"Glory to you, soldiers and defenders of the liberty of our menaced fatherland."

Red Cross Doctor Shot.

A doctor, wearing the emblem of the Red Cross, caring for the dead on the battlefield outside Liege, when threatened by Germans drew his revolver, and was immediately shot dead.

ALSATIAN TOWN TAKEN BY FRENCH

Paris Goes Wild Over What is Claimed to Be the "First French Victory," on Foreign Soil.

Village Of Altkirch Captured After Fierce Fighting—Kaiser's Soldiers Retreat, Pursued By Troops Of The Tri-Color.

Paris.—The French army invaded Alsace, captured Altkirch and are officially reported here to have entered Muelhausen.

The official report says the French troops crossed into Alsace and delivered a fierce attack on the German forces at Altkirch.

The French took the village, a place of nearly 4,000 inhabitants.

The German forces retreated, pursued by the French troops, in the direction of the great fortress of Muelhausen, which was afterward entered.

The Alsatian natives were so delighted at the arrival of the French soldiers that they tore up the frontier posts.

Losses Believed Heavy.

The capture of Altkirch appears to have taken place two or three days ago. The French Army has now penetrated the enemy's country considerably far there. There was no official mention of the losses, but they are believed to have been heavy.

Military authorities had been convinced that the French Army would assume the offensive at the first opportunity because during the last eight

years the word "defensive" has disappeared from the French textbooks on strategy. The instructions in tactics have been always to go forward.

Ceded To Germany In 1871.

Muelhausen is the second largest town of Alsace-Lorraine and lies 61 miles to the south, southwest of Strasbourg, the capital. It became a free city of the German Empire in 1273; in the fifteenth century it entered into an alliance with the Swiss which lasted until 1798, when the city became French. It was taken from the French in September, 1870, and was ceded to Germany, with Alsace, in 1871.

Muelhausen is garrisoned by a full infantry brigade, comprising about 9,000 men, and a full cavalry brigade of about 2,500. It has a population of about 100,000, and is the principal seat of cotton spinning in Western Germany.

ITALY THREATENED.

Germany May Declare War If She Persist In Neutrality.

Rome.—Germany and Austria threaten Italy with the declaration that if the latter persists in its stand of neutrality they will consider themselves free to declare war and Austria will invade Venetia and Lombardy.

WIVES URGE SIMPLE LIVING.

Extravagance in Wartime Causes Suffering, Appeal States.

New York.—The National Housewives' League sent to all its members throughout the United States an appeal urging that every family live as simply as possible while the war in Europe is in progress. "Extravagant living at this time," the appeal asserts, "will inflate prices and cause great suffering among the poor."

AID DENIED GERMANS.

Much Harried Cruisers Appeal To Austrian Adriatic Fleet.

London.—A telegram from Rome says semaphores on the south coast of Italy report the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau making for the Adriatic. A request to the Austrian fleet for aid was refused on the ground that there had been no declaration of war between Austria-Hungary and Great Britain.

CECILIE IS AT BAR HARBOR.

The Big German Treasure Ship Evades Capture.

Bar Harbor, Me.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie, carrying more than \$10,000,000 in gold, and whose whereabouts have been more or less of a mystery since she sailed from New York last week, arrived in the harbor here.

The Cecilie dropped anchor here at 6 o'clock A. M., after a forced run of four days, her officers fearing capture.

With a cargo of ten millions in gold and a million in silver consigned to French and English bankers, with an estimated value of over five millions in herself, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie has constituted probably the finest sea prize ever open to capture.

As she crept along the Maine Coast and into the harbor under the cover of night, each deck and every port-hole was blanketed with canvas so that not a gleam of light betrayed her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks had been tipped with black paint so that she resembled an English steamship.

At one time capture seemed imminent. Capt. Charles Polack reported on Sunday that he had intercepted a wireless message from one French vessel to another giving warning of the Cecilie's proximity, but under the protection of a providential fog, the North German Lloyd liner escaped.

ITALY'S STAND RELIEF.

Rome Hears Russia Will Abandon Poland and Get Behind Second Line Of Defenses.

Rome.—The news that Italy will remain neutral in the war was received with a sigh of relief throughout the country. The Government is taking all possible steps to safeguard Italian trade. The King has signed a decree prohibiting the exportation of foodstuffs. This will bear heavily on Switzerland, where the food prices already have risen 300 per cent. and which is now entirely isolated so far as food imports are concerned.

GERMANS BOMBARD BONA.

Cruiser Fires Eight Broadside On Town In Algeria.

Paris.—The Governor General of Algeria reports that a four-funneled cruiser, thought to have been the German cruiser Breslau, discharged eight broadsides at the town of Bona. In all 60 shells were thrown into the town, one man being killed and some houses damaged. The cruiser then steamed toward the west, where she encountered vessels of the British fleet.

HELD IN GERMANY.

No Americans Will Be Permitted To Leave During Mobilization.

Washington, D. C.—No Americans can leave Germany for the present. Through the German Embassy at Newport, the State Department has been informed that during the progress of mobilization no foreigners will be permitted to depart. The German order applies alike to men, women and children, although its purpose is to prevent the flight from Germany of men eligible for military service under pretext of citizenship. The inclusion of women and children in the decree is explained by the apprehension that valuable military information regarding the process of mobilization and especially the points of concentration of the German army forces might be conveyed to the enemy by women.

BILLION MORE AVAILABLE.

Amendments To Bank Law Finally Passed By Senate and House.

Washington, D. C.—Amendments to the bank law extending issues of currency to 125 per cent. of capital and surplus of banks and trust companies in the Federal Reserve system were passed in the House. More than a billion dollars will be available for additional circulation.

The Senate promptly agreed to the amendments.

RAILROAD PEACE PACT.

The Contract Will Prevent Strike For Eighteen Months.

Washington, D. C.—The agreement to arbitrate the threatened strike of 98 big Western railroads and 55,000 employees was signed by both sides. After a visit to the White House, Judge Knapp, chairman of the Federal Mediation Board, declared this contract insures peace for at least a year and a half, because the arbitrators' board will not reach a conclusion until after the holidays and its findings will be binding for one year.

The Chinese have practiced a form of vaccination against smallpox since ancient times.

Fifty thousand combinations are possible with a new combination padlock.

In the United States the estimated coal in the ground is 3,554,383,400,000 short tons; total exhaustion of coal in the United States to date the close of 1911, 14,181,980,000 short tons; annual production, 1911, 496,221,168 short tons.

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GERMAN CONSULS ORDERED OUT

Canada Tells Kaiser's Agents To Leave Quietly.

Ottawa.—Intimation has been given by the Government to the German consuls in Canada that their presence in the Dominion is not desired and that they would be expelled from the country should they not leave at once. The order applies only to citizens of Germany and not to Canadians who have been designated by Germany to act as consuls in some instances.

CANAL TO OPEN AUGUST 15.

No Reason Known For Changing Plan, Says Garrison.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison issued a statement to set at rest doubts as to the opening of the Panama Canal on August 15. "There is no reason at present known on the isthmus or to the Secretary of War," said the Secretary, "as to why the canal should not be opened on that date to vessels not needing more than 30 feet of water."