

GERMANS HAVE CAPTURED THE CITY OF LIEGE

Belgian Staff Officers and Gunners Watch Entrance From Charred Forest Destroyed in Fighting.

CALLS THE CENSORSHIP ONE-SIDED

German-American Commerce of New York Protests to President Wilson—British Fleet Repulses Blow of Submarines—American Government in Communication With All Its European Embassies and Legations.

Brussels—The Germans have entered the city Liege and have occupied the town.

The occupation was carried out decorously, General von Emmich, commander of the German army on Neus, having been warned from Berlin against allowing his men to commit excesses.

The troops, headed by regiments of cavalry, approached the town along

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE



the main eastern roads through masses of charred timber marking the site of a destroyed forest, and passed between Forts de Chaudfontaine and De Vigne, where the Belgian staff officers and able gunners assembled to watch the strange procession of Germans who roared through the principal streets, and the general summoned the burgomaster to the town hall.

Some prominent citizens were arrested and confined in the old citadel in the center of the city for a short time, as hostages.

General von Emmich knew the citadel was under fire of the forts and thus guaranteed the safety of his own gunners who were placed there with field Krupps to overawe the inhabitants. They also placed field artillery and machine guns in some public squares, where the troops entrenched themselves.

Soon after the occupation guns and infantry regiments covered the roads to the westward.

The troops were billeted in schools and other public buildings, but not in private houses. The German soldiers, moreover, were ordered to pay for all purchases.

In those shops which remained open there could be seen the spectacle of soldiers tendering marks for francs and meekly accepting change.

Inhabitants Remain in Hiding.

Most of the inhabitants remained in cellars and other shelters during the entry of the enemy, but came out very soon after in increasing numbers on finding that General von Emmich had prevented a wholesale pillage.

The civil guard, which fought nobly in the defense of the town, obeyed the burgomaster's proclamation ordering them to surrender their arms.

General von Emmich's first act was to issue a proclamation saying that civilians had fired on his troops, and threatened to destroy the town with his artillery if this were repeated.

The town presented a picture in which war and peace were strangely blended. Cavalry remounts were tethered in circles in some of the squares. The Place Lambert was filled with camp kitchens and army cooks were stirring boiling soup for the famished soldiers, while the children of the town looked on in wonderment. Piles of bodies waiting for identification lay under spreads in the lace Marche.

Calls Censorship One-Sided.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson has received from the German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York the following protest against naval censorship of German wireless stations, while English and French cables are free and uncensored:

"The cable to Germany has been cut and the wireless stations at Sayville, L. L. and Tuckerton, N. J., are under control of censors.

"On the other hand, French and English cables are in operation and not under censorship. To the best of our belief and information, instructions and news of movements of German ships are cabled from here to England and France and then wireless to English, French and Russian men of war.

"At the same time these cables are freely used to disseminate in the United States, and from here to other parts of the world, false reports and exaggerations which influence public opinion against Germany and tend to humiliate her in the eyes of the world. Germany is defenseless, as she is practically incommunicado.

"Are not these facts infringements on the neutrality declared by the United States, and should not these cables also be put under strict censorship?"

parts of the continent.

For many days the state department had been unable to communicate with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, but communication was established through Copenhagen. Mr. Bryan at once telegraphed inquiring about Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical society, and other Americans reported arrested as spies.

Official dispatches revealed that many Americans had been arrested or temporarily detained in Germany merely on suspicion, and that at the first outbreak of hostilities and during the mobilization period persons who talked English were under espionage. One dispatch said that many Americans were thought to be acting suspiciously because they displayed cameras and were taking pictures.

Attack on British Fleet.

London.—The admiralty has announced that one of the cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was attacked by German submarines. None of the British ships was damaged. One German submarine was sunk. No details were given as to the place at which the fight occurred.

The submarine sunk by the British fleet was the U-15, which was built in 1912 and displaced 369 tons. It carried a crew of twelve men.

Austrians Capture City.

St. Petersburg.—The town of Andreev, Russian Poland, and the customs station at Radzivolov in the province of Volhynia, near the Austrian frontier, have been occupied by the Austrians. A detachment of Austrian troops was repulsed from the village of Lesenivoff.

According to news reaching here the German warships Goeben and Breslau have passed Greece, apparently going toward the Dardanelles.

Rich Britons Try to Corner Food.

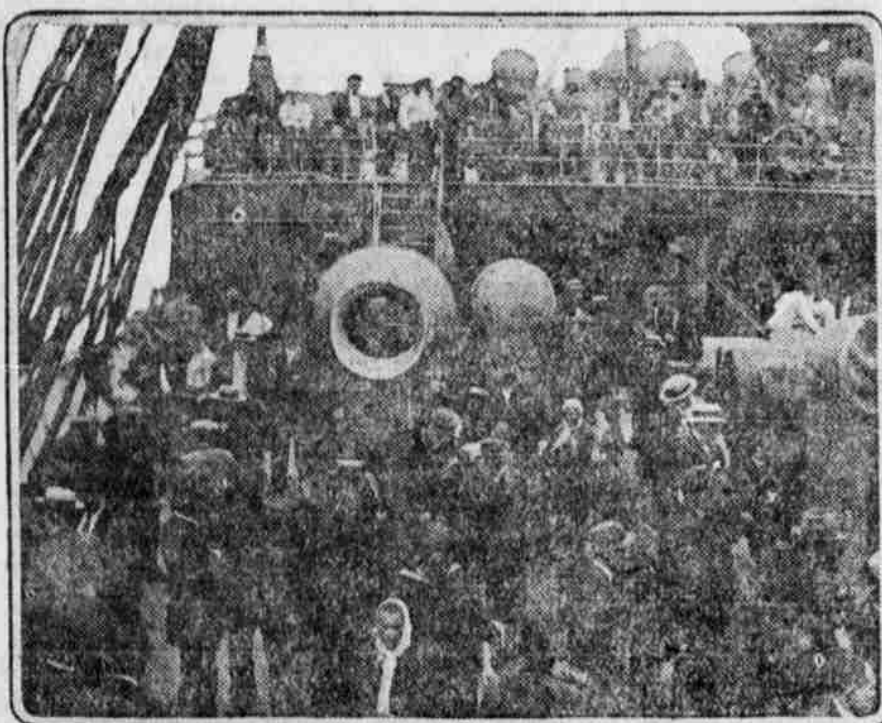
London.—Walter Runciman, secretary of agriculture, introduced a bill into the House of Commons giving the British government power to seize all the food stuffs. The bill passed through all its stages.

Mr. Runciman said his reason for introducing the bill was what he termed the "greed of wealthy people, who with a long line of automobiles had disgraced themselves by cornering the large stocks of provisions and causing great suffering among the poorer classes."

Italy to Remain Neutral.

Rome, via Paris.—The German government is using its utmost efforts to bring about a change in Italy's atti-

SLAVS RETURNING TO FIGHT FOR SERVIA



German Diplomat Calls it Skirmish.

Haniel von Halmhausen, counselor and charge of the German embassy, has told Secretary Bryan that he had been cut off from all communication with his government for nearly a week and that all efforts to communicate with Berlin had been baffled. His government has not acknowledged receipt of the United States mediation proposal, he said.

"All news of this war is coming from London and Paris and Brussels, so it is likely to be highly anti-German," said the counselor. "I do not regard the fighting at Liege as anything more than a skirmish, preparatory to the actual fighting which will take place later. It certainly cannot be looked upon as a German repulse.

"We have absolutely no dispatches confirming the reports of these engagements. I believe the American people would be glad to hear the German side of the war."

Communication Renewed.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan has announced that the American government now was in communication with all its European embassies and legations, and that every effort was being made to care for Americans in all

tude in the present European situation. Direct appeals have even been made to King Victor Emmanuel, but in vain. It is asserted that Italy, having declared its neutrality, intends to maintain it.

Italy's position as a member of the triple alliance, and therefore an ally of Germany under certain conditions, has been discussed in every phase, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be that the Italian people would never permit an act of hostility against France and Great Britain.

Because Italy is neutral all manifestations for or against the belligerents are being rigorously repressed. Yet everywhere spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm for France have occurred. In Rome there have been frequent cries of "Long live France! Long live our Latin brothers!" and the "Marsellaise" is being sung in the streets.

The French embassy here and the French consulate in other cities of Italy are daily receiving offers from men who wish to join the French forces.

The American legation at Copenhagen is swamped by hundreds of Americans arriving from Germany, leaving their baggage in their haste to get away from the war zone.

der the protection of the 3,000 Germanes now stationed here.

Americans Safe in Denmark.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—Both the American legation and consulate general are open day and night.

The Esbjerg-Harwick line of steamers has resumed operation, thereby affording a means of departure for Americans. The British government will convey the boats across the North Sea.

Among the prominent Americans who have registered with the Amer-

ican legation and consulate general are Isaac Oliver Upham of San Francisco, who is completing a trip around the world.

Enthusiasm in Dublin.

Dublin.—There was a great demonstration here over the British regiments which are entrained for active service. Reservists who were starting for England were escorted to the station by nationalists volunteers with bands of music.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON BURIED

Wife of the President Is Laid to Rest at Rome, Ga.

SERVICES IN WHITE HOUSE

Funeral Services Conducted by Rev. Sylvester Beach Are Attended by Cabinet and Congressional Committee—Sketch of Her Life.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, was laid to rest this afternoon in beautiful Myrtle Hill cemetery at Rome, Ga., the town in which much of her girlhood was spent and where her father and mother are buried.

The special train from Washington bearing the family, intimate friends, members of the president's cabinet and committees from the house and senate, reached Rome about two about two o'clock and the casket was taken at once to the cemetery. The brief services at the grave were attended by nearly the entire population of Rome, for very many of the citizens had known and loved Mrs. Wilson in her young days.

The train departed for Washington soon after the conclusion of the services.

Funeral Services in White House.

The funeral services for Mrs. Wilson were held at two o'clock Monday afternoon at the White House, in the historic east room where only a few months ago she witnessed the wedding of her daughter Jessie and Fran-

bore the shock well. He was informed the end was only a question of hours.

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

From that time on the president and his daughters remained constantly at Mrs. Wilson's bedside. The president held his wife's hand and the three daughters were grouped near by. Until she became unconscious Mrs. Wilson frequently nodded to one or the other and smiled cheerfully. During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke to Doctor Greyson about the president, whose health she thought more about than she did of her own.

Voices Old Devotion.

"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 had so many times repeated—her constant anxiety having been that the president might not worry about her or be disturbed in his official tasks.

By one o'clock Mrs. Wilson began to sink rapidly. She could still recognize those about her, however, and looked cheerfully toward them with the same sweet smile that will linger long in the memory of the many who knew her. It was a characteristic expression of sweetness which officials and their families, as well as people in the slums whom she had befriended and learned to love.

At two o'clock Mrs. Wilson was still conscious, but her strength had almost departed, and a few minutes later she sank into the sleep of unconsciousness from which she never woke.

Did Not Speak Again.

For three hours, the president and his three daughters gazed longingly into her eyes in the hope that she might speak to them again, but she could not. The sun was casting its long shadows from the Potomac to the south grounds coloring the fountains, gardens and elms.

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

Just at the hour of five 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.

Members of the cabinet, justices of the Supreme court, members of the diplomatic corps, telephoned their condolences and sent cards. From many humble homes came flowers, as Mrs. Wilson had made many friends in the slums and city generally, in her endeavor to help the friendless and poverty-stricken.

Was a Southerner by Birth.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was born in Savannah, Ga., the daughter of Rev. Samuel Edward and Mrs. Margaret Jane Axson. Her maiden name was Ellen Louise Axson. She was educated by her parents and was graduated from Shorter college in Rome, Ga. Her father was the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Rome.

Early in life she had given promising indications of artistic ability, and she went to New York city and studied at the Art Students' league, where her work attracted attention and admiration.

In 1885 Thomas Woodrow Wilson, then a young lawyer, and long a friend of the Axsons, went to New York and took Miss Axson back South with him. They were married in the parsonage of the Independent Presbyterian church at Savannah, where Mrs. Wilson was born.

Mrs. Wilson was never socially inclined. The Wilsons always have lived simply, without flourish. Mrs. Wilson insisted, after she became the first lady in the land, that it was possible for her to dress in keeping with the high position which she held on \$1,000 a year. She always designed her own dresses and those of her three daughters.

Kept Up Her Painting.

During all of her married life Mrs. Wilson found time to continue at her painting. She designed the famous gardens which surrounded the president's residence at Princeton and furnished plans for the house itself. But mostly she painted landscapes.

She had a studio fitted up in the attic of the White House and often worked there. Two of Mrs. Wilson's recent paintings, "An Old Wagon Road" and "Near Princeton, N. J.," were hung in the Vanderbilt gallery during the last academy exhibit and received praise from the country's leading art critics. Her canvases are in the Art Institute, Chicago, in New York, Philadelphia and Indianapolis.

But while always attracted toward art, philanthropy was her hobby. Shortly after going to Washington Mrs. Wilson began a study of conditions in the poorer districts. Slumming parties were conducted and it was not long before a change for the better became evident.

Mrs. Wilson was a member of many clubs and societies but always denied she was a "clubwoman." In all civic movements she took an active part, being president of the woman's department of the National Civic association.

Reared in a religious atmosphere, Mrs. Wilson was always intensely religious.

Perhaps the most striking example of Mrs. Wilson's simplicity and dislike for society and social functions was the abandoning of the inaugural ball and other semi-public affairs which had been considered part of the obligations of a president's wife.



Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

cis B. Sayre. Rev. Sylvester Beach, who married both Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. McAdoo, officiated, being assisted by Rev. James M. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church of Washington.

Though the services were private, the members of the cabinet and committees from the senate and house attended, and a number of intimate friends of the Wilson family also were present.

Banked about the casket were numerous beautiful floral tributes, sent not only by officials and wealthy persons, but by the poor and humble, who loved and revered the president's wife. Throughout Washington as throughout the nation, all flags were at half-mast and the general mourning was evidently deep and sincere.

Death of Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Wilson died at the White House at five o'clock Thursday afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications.

The president was almost unnerved by the shock, and his grief was heart-rending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters.

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

Four Kneel at Bedside.

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 practically stopped, while every one paid respect to the loss of the president.

President Is Told.

He took the president into the red room of the White House, and there, in a broken voice, told him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he

RAIL RATES LOWER

STATE COMMISSION REDUCES ALL CLASS RATES.

DECREASE OF 19 PER CENT

People Will Pay \$611,000 Annually of Freight Traffic With in the State.

Lincoln.—After seven years of investigation, research, conferences and litigation the state railway commission has announced its new class freight rate schedule. The new schedule reduces the class rates on intrastate traffic nineteen per cent. A careful compilation prepared by Rate Expert Powell, shows that the reduction on intrastate traffic will aggregate \$611,000 annually. There will also be a substantial reduction in the interstate rates, the amount of which it is impossible to estimate, but it is probable that the total reduction will approximate \$750,000 annually.

The new schedule is a distance tariff. The jobbing towns of the state are placed upon an equalized basis, the purpose of the commission being to preserve present commercial conditions so far as it is possible to do so without continuing present inequality or abuses. The rates apply to that part of the traffic which moves under the classification and cover about ten thousand items, including all merchandise, groceries, agricultural implements and many manufactured products. The tonnage affected is about fifteen per cent of the total intrastate traffic, but the earnings from this class amount to about thirty per cent of the whole.

Cabinet Making At Penitentiary.

Warden Fenton of the state penitentiary is proud of the "inside" cabinet makers. He is arranging through the state board of control to furnish the carpenter shop with turning lathes band saws, corner finishers and other tools of the cabinet maker's art. Though the warden has no intention of flooding the market with prison made furniture he thinks that the past performance of his cabinet making brigade justifies the purchase of more tools. It is expected that furniture for state institutions at Milford, Geneva and other places will be made at the prison and that a considerable saving to the state will result. The prison shop is expected to turn out a quantity of new furniture for the state orthopedic hospital at Lincoln. With inadequate facilities and cramped quarters the cabinet making squad of the prison, under command of Convict Snow has succeeded in turning out new tables and attached chairs for the new dining room which are models of the furniture making art. The oak tops are stained and varnished carefully and all parts of the tables are carefully made.

Live Stock Breeders Issue Directory.

Members of the executive committee of the Improved Live Stock Breeders' association have decided to issue a directory this fall which will give an abundance of information of importance to the industry of this state. The action was taken at a meeting called by J. A. Otis, a well known stock man.

"It is probable that we cannot get at the work until after the state fair," said Mr. Otis, "but it will be undertaken with vim after that time. Affairs so far as our organization is concerned are flourishing and we believe that from all angles the outlook for the future of pure bred stock activity was never better."

Are Against Removal.

Count of the university alumni votes on the location of the State University have been completed. The result was as follows:

For removal, 1,242; for extension on present campus, 1,384. Of the total of 4,000 ballots sent out, 2,648 were returned. Analyzed vote was as follows:

For removal, 565 living outside state, 144 in Lincoln, 171 in Omaha and 362 in Nebraska outside of Lincoln and Omaha.

Against removal, 513 living outside state, 375 in Lincoln, 47 in Omaha and 449 in the state outside Lincoln and Omaha.

Wants Other States To Join.

Development of the newly acquired rifle range at Ashland to a point where it will be used by North and South Dakota, Wyoming and other nearby states is the goal aimed at by General P. L. Hall, jr., and his military aides. Affairs are being shaped toward that end at the present time. It is believed that next year national guard organizations of more than one sister state will be here in force to camp on the range.

Talked to the Convicts.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, wife of the organizer of the Volunteers of America and herself noted as the active power that brought 70,000 prisoners under the banner of prison reform league, spoke before the 350 inmates of the Nebraska prison recently. It was not a speech, neither was it a sermon. It was a direct motherly talk to "my boys." The proceeds from her lectures are given to the upbuilding of the reform league of which she is a leader.