ARMORED CRUISER STARTS WITH GOLD

Tennessee Leaves New York Laden With Millions to Relieve Americans.

ENGLISH PORT FIRST GOAL

United States Navy Vessel Will Sail Into Falmouth—North Carolina, Cruiser, to Carry Second Load Likely.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, converted for the time into a treasure ship, left port at 9:45 o'clock tonight to carry millions in gold to the many thousand Americans who are in want in European countries.

All day long the vaults of the subtreasury and banks here gave up the precious metal consigned to the relief of those whom the United States Government seeks to aid.

Revenue cutters plied back and forth between the Tennessee, swinging with the tide off Tompkinsville and the foot of Wall street. When the cruiser nosed out toward sea in the darkness she had on board about $6,000,000 in gold—$3,000,000 from the Bankers' Trust Company, $2,750,000 appropriated by Congress and about $300,000 entrusted to the paymaster's care by personal friends of individuals abroad. Of the latter sum nearly $100,000 was received today, representing 93 deposits.

Second Shipment Likely.

More such funds are expected to be placed with the Treasury authorities here and it was regarded as likely that a second shipment of gold would 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 violation of neutrality in carrying individual deposits abroad. The gold was insured against marine risk. The rate was not announced.

$2,000,000 Held Back.

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 in Washington for the current needs of his government. The French government has deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co., through their Paris houses, Morgan, Harje & Co., 30,000,000 francs (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 a movement on the part of foreign governments to establish credits in the United States."

Morgan, Harje & 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 on in connection with the same group of bankers which is forwarding gold to London by the Tennessee for the same purpose.

Bankers Must Send Agents.

Prominent bankers here expressed the opinion that the ruling of Secretary Daniels to the effect that only Government officials may accompany the gold on the Tennessee will add to the difficulty of distribution. They pointed out 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 10 or 12 days before she reaches England. Bankers' representatives interested in the Tennessee's shipments 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.

ACUTE DISTRESS NEAR END

Americans in London Able to Buy Tickets With Credit Letters.

LONDON, Aug. 6, 6:35 P. M.—Today, it is believed, saw the end of acute distress for American tourists in England. All steamship companies are now accepting letters of credit and checks in payment for transportation. The American committee has relieved the most urgent cases of Americans in need, while numerous wealthy Americans, among them Samuel Untermyer, of New York, have gone into their own pockets and purchased steamship tickets for compatriots without funds.

Theodore Hetzler, of New York, made arrangements with a New York bank by cable today and drew $300,000 here to tide over Americans pending the arrival of the cruiser Tennessee, which is bringing gold.

The American committee is now turning its attention to aiding Americans without money to come to London from the Continent. The transportation committee is arranging with the British government to permit Holland-American line steamers to call at Liverpool for passengers. The government already has issued orders permitting Italian liners to traverse the Straits of Gibraltar unhindered. A women's committee to assist American women in distress was formed here today.

Included in its membership are Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Oscar Straus, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Mrs. John Dickson and Mrs. Joseph W. Jenkins.

The Foreign Office announces today that the United States had authorized its Ambassador and Consuls in Germany to protect their subjects as far as international law permits.

PARIS AMERICANS ARE CALM

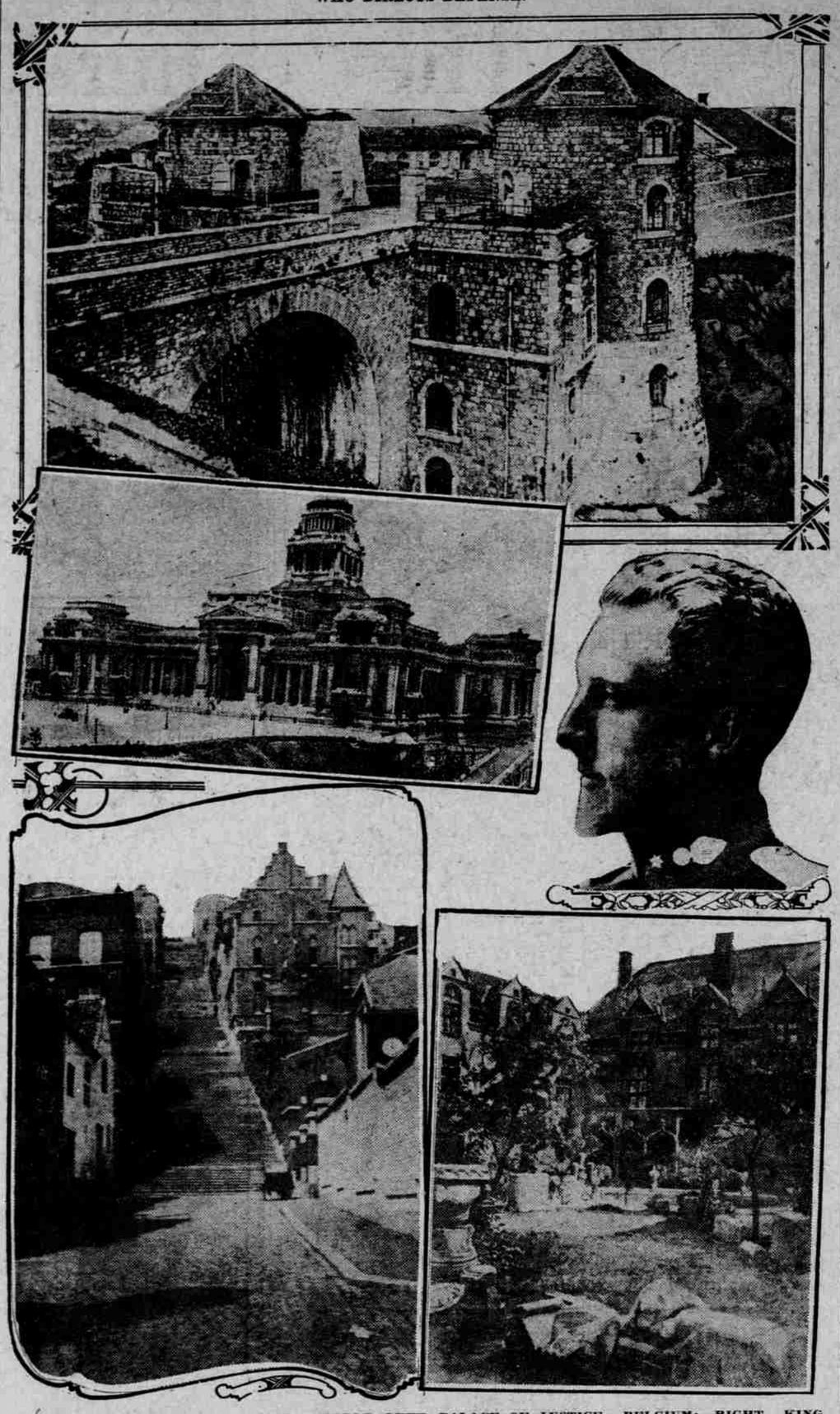
Between 5000 and 6000 Certify to Nationality and Quiet Fear.

PARIS, Aug. 6, 6:15 P. M.—Between 5000 and 6000 Americans obtained certificates of American citizenship at the Embassy and Consulate in the last three days.

The French Government has granted another day for foreigners to obtain cards permitting them to stay in Paris. The Americans here appear to have lost all their panicky feeling since they have been reassured that there will be no difficulty in getting sufficient funds.

The Bank of France has suspended the publication of its weekly statement. This suspension is regarded as justified by the necessity of withholding from the public the exceptional changes in accounts.

SCENES IN BELGIUM CAPITAL AND TOWNS ASSAILED BY GERMANS, AND BELGIAN MONARCH, WHO DIRECTS DEFENSE.



TOP, CHATEAU DES COMTES, NAMUR. MIDDLE, LEFT, PALACE OF JUSTICE, BELGIUM; RIGHT, KING ALBERT OF BELGUIM. BELOW, LEFT, STREET OF SIX HUNDRED STEPS, LIEGE; RIGHT, EPISCOPAL PALACE, INNER COURT, LIEGE.

LIEGE IS BIG PRIZE

First Battleground Most Strategic Point in Belgium.

FIREARMS BASIS THERE

World's Greatest Machinery Plant Also in Historic City, Whose Tremendous Fortifications Are Kaiser's Objective Point.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The strategic points of Liege, the Belgian city before which the German advance is reported to have been checked and where, according to European dispatches, the first great battle in force of the impending war may be fought, are numerous. Principally, it is the most strongly fortified obstacle to the supposed plan of the Germans to cut across the lower half of Belgium into French territory, but in addition to this, the city is of itself a prize in many ways.

In its surroundings it is the Pittsburg of Belgium. For miles to the southwest of the city, along the banks of the River Meuse, there are scores of blast furnaces, puddling furnaces, rolling mills and forges. It is the site of the famous Cockerill Works, said to be the largest manufactory of machinery in the world.

Liege proper, with a population of 168,000, lies at the junction of the Meuse and the Ourthe, in a basin margined by hills. Many handsome buildings and gardens strive to keep themselves handsome against the tremendous odds of coal dust. All around the city is a wealth of coal and iron ore. The mines extend even under the city and river. These natural riches, in connection with the favorable situation of the city at the junction of two navigable rivers, have given rise to the extensive manufacturing industry in the city itself.

Firearms Main Product.

The products are varied, but the principal one, and that which would make Liege a valuable prize of war, is that of firearms. More than 20,000 persons in and around the city are employed in the manufacture of guns, ranging from small arms to the largest of modern weapons. There are a royal cannon factory and a small arm factory also in the suburb of St. Leonard.

In the wars of the last century Liege has played only a small part, but with prospect of a siege today the city finds itself well defended with modern fortifications. Its strength, it is said, is far greater than has generally been appreciated by military strategists. In 1888 the Belgium authorities decided to fortify adequately both Liege and Namur, the important points on the Meuse. At each place a number of detached forts were constructed along a perimeter drawn a distance varying from within four to six miles of the city. At Liege 12 of these forts were constructed, six on the right bank and six on the left side of the river.

Forts Kept in Shape.

All the forts have been kept fairly well up-to-date. The heavy guns, in their concrete casements, are raised and lowered automatically. The names of the forts on the right bank of the river are Barchon, Evegnee, Fleron, Chaudfontaine, Embourg and Bonvelles. The average distance between the forts is four miles, but Fleron and Chaudfontaine are separated by little over a mile in a direct line, as they defend the main line of the railway from Germany.

The six forts on the left bank, also commencing at the north, around a western curve, are Pontisse, Liers, Lantin, Lincin, Hollogne and Flemalle.

It has been estimated by military authorities that 25,000 men would be necessary for an adequate defense of these fortifications today.

Liege was made to figure largely in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Quentin Durward," in which Scott made a notable blunder by speaking of the people of Liege as talking Flemish. The city is, in fact, the center of the Walloon country. The Walloons are Romanized Gauls in a much truer sense than their Flemish neighbors, and speak the French language.

City Is Ancient.

The city first appears in history in the sixth century, at which time a town grew up around the original chapel founded there by St. Monulph, bishop of Tongres. In the tenth century the Episcopate of Notger, which had succeeded the early line, was marked by large territorial acquisitions, and the see became recognized as an independent principality of the French empire. There were many popular risings for freedom from the exactions of the Episcopal sovereigns, who were also occupied in preserving neutrality in the various wars, and preserving their territory from being raided by invading armies.

They were only in part successful. Liege was taken by Marlborough in 1702 and the fortress was garrisoned by the Dutch until 1718. The French revolutionary armies overran the principality in 1792 and from 1794 to the fall of Napoleon it was annexed to France, and was known as the department of the Ourthe. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 decreed that Liege, with the other provinces of the Southern Netherlands, should form part of the new kingdom of The Netherlands under the rule of William I, of the house of Orange. The City of Liege took an active part in the Belgium revolt of 1830 and since that date the ancient principality has been incorporated into the kingdom of Belgium.

The principal point of interest to the tourists in Liege has been the great cathedral, or Church of St. Paul, founded in the tenth century and rebuilt in the 13th century.

The university, founded in 1817, is one of the largest in the country and enjoys a high reputation for education in the art of mining and manufacturing.

There are many beautiful gardens and the rivers are spanned by splendid bridges, but the larger portion of the city has a crowded aspect of narrow, crooked streets.

NAMUR FORT UNIQUE

Belgium Stronghold Honeycombed With Passages.

GERMANS STORM IN VAIN

Whole Rock Bluff Built to Withstand Siege and in It Army May Disappear for Weeks and Hold Self Against Invaders.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 6.—The strategic position of the fortress at Namur, stormed in vain by the Germans this week, is perhaps the most striking thing in all Belgium, according to Wendell Barbour, a former graduate of the State University, who returned recently from two years at Harvard.

He passed three months of his absence touring Europe and just a year ago at this time was in Belgium for several weeks.

The fortress stands on a great promontory rising in a steep blue directly from the horseshoe bend formed by the union of the Meuse and Sambre Rivers. About it on the flat across the river spreads the city and the great flat valley on its crest is encircled by the Gibraltar-like fortress and citadel which has been a coveted vantage point in all the European wars, even before the time of Julius Caesar. On its top there is also a huge amphitheater, part of the great esplanade of the citadel.

The whole rock bluff is honeycombed with underground passages, built to withstand siege, and in them an army may disappear for weeks. In the center a huge pit is cut down in the rock to the bed of the river, through which water may be obtained. Gallery after gallery, all cut at some time or another for defense, run in every direction. Some parts have been enlarged so as to form rooms or halls, the largest of which is 30 feet high, and is said to have been hewn out by prisoners of war.

The dungeon is located exactly above the point where the two rivers meet, and this structure is said to bear vestiges of nearly all the different phases of domination covering thousands of years of alternate peace and war.

Probably no other town in all Europe so well knows the horrors of war as Namur. Julius Ceasar is said to have engaged an enemy up to Namur. In 1152 the castle was attacked by Henry the Blind, in 1188 by Galdwin of Hainault, and a year later by his revolting citizens; in 1313 John I retook the dungeon, and in the fifteenth century Maximilian mastered the fortress. In July 24, 1577, Don Juan of Austria stormed and took the fortress, and now it promises against to be the seat of war.

The facts concerning the old fortress are given visitors in the form of printed souvenirs. Mr. Barbour and his companions left Belgium on August 11, after going aboard a Belgium warship in the harbor at Antwerp, and went to England, where Ambassador Page gave them special admissions to the House of Commons.

LOCAL AID IS FOR TEUTONS

Meeting Held to Collect Funds and Another Intended Sunday.

To aid Germans at home, the committee appointed by the Confederation of German Speaking societies held a meeting at the office of Charles J. Schnabel last night. Collecting funds and rendering of assistance to the wounded and their families of the German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers were the objects.

The committee resolved to call a general mass meeting of all sympathizers Sunday afternoon, August 16 at 2:30 o'clock at the Deutsches Haus, on Thirteenth street, near Jefferson, at which time it is expected active steps will be taken to organize a Red Cross auxiliary and begin active operations through the State of Oregon for the relief in view.

The First National Bank, of this city, has tendered its willingness to act as the custodian of the funds so collected.

SERVIAN FUND IS $200

Oregon Physician Tenders Services as Army Surgeon.

The fund for the benefit of the Serbo-Slavonic Red Cross Society has passed $200 for the two days that contributions were solicited and indications are that $1000 will be raised before long, according to Branko Pekich, president of the Portland Servian Benevolent Society. The measure to raise a fund for the Red Cross work that is going on in behalf of Servia and her allies was decided on at the mass meeting of Portland Slavonian and Bohemian population Sunday.

Mr. Pekich received the following request from Dr. Tillson Harrison, Guernsey, Or., an American, asking that he be allowed to be enlisted in the Servian ranks.

"In case that there is a call for volunteers for the service in Servia, I beg to make application for an appointment as a surgeon in the Servian forces. I have both Canadian and American degrees in medicine and surgery, also I have done post-graduate work in the best European hospitals, and can do any kind of major surgical work; also served in the United States Regular Army in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War. I am 33 years old, will pay my own expenses to Servia if necessary."