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MRS. WOODROW WILSON

● by Marceau.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, who died in Washington and was interred in Rome, Ga., Tuesday.

MRS. WILSON MOURNED

Simple Services Held over Remains of President's Wife.

Washington.—Without any formality except that of the church and with all the simplicity which she desired, the funeral of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, was held in the east room of the White House at 2 o'clock. Official business was banished from the executive mansion, and Washington and the nation joined with the president in mourning for his dead.

Immediately after the service here the body was taken to Rome, Ga., the burial place of Mrs. Wilson's parents.

Reserve Board Organizes.

Washington.—The federal reserve board, entrusted with control of the great banking system created by the new currency law, actually came into existence when the five members appointed by President Wilson took the oath of office at the treasury department.

Charles S. Hamlin, governor; F. A. Delano, vice-governor; Paul M. Warburg, W. P. G. Harding and Adolph C. Miller, with Secretary McAdoo and John Skelton Williams, controller of the currency, as ex officio members, compose the board.

Cash for Stranded Americans.

Washington.—The state department cabled Ambassador Herrick in Paris $300,000 for the relief of Americans stranded in Europe. About $100,000 of the fund, it was said, will be needed in Paris alone.

MAY WITHHOLD SHIPMENTS

American Grain Exporters Inclined to Wait.

New York.—Notwithstanding Belgium and England's appeal for bread, American exporters may ship no more grain to either country for some time, as the result of a lengthy meeting of the North American Grain Dealers' association.

A committee of five, to be appointed by the association's president, was empowered to take "such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of shippers in all matters affected by the present war."

Urgent appeals by cable from the Belgian minister of war for American grain were transmitted to the association by the Belgian consul here.

The Belgian secretary of war requested the consul to notify the dealers that England assured safe passage of grain-laden vessels across the Atlantic, and that payments for wheat were guaranteed by the Belgian government.

Unions Form Wet League.

North Yakima, Wash. — Secretly called together by letter, 35 representatives of labor unions opposed to state-wide prohibition assembled in North Yakima from all parts of the state and organized the Washington

Relief Voted Settlers.

Washington.—The reclamation bill extending from 10 to 20 years the time in which settlers may repay the Government for water rights on irrigated land, was finally passed in the house.

THE MARKETS

Portland.

Wheat—Club, 85c; bluestem, 88c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay—Timothy, $16; alfalfa, $12.

Butter—Creamery, 32c.

Eggs—Ranch, 23c.

Seattle.

Wheat—Bluestem, 92c; club, 86c; red Russian, 83c.

Hay—Timothy, $17 per ton; alfalfa, $14 per ton.

Butter—Creamery, 31c.

Eggs—30c.

PROTECTION FOR MASSES IN WAR

People at Home Saved From Its Atrocities.

AMERICAN CODIFIED RULES.

Document Which Lincoln Promulgated Resulted in International Action. Undefended Towns Safe From Bombardment and Pillage—Belligerency Explained—Citizens' Rights Defined.

A war between the great powers of Europe, says the New York Times editorially, would not visit its atrocities upon the 396,000,000 souls that compose the vast British empire, upon the 160,000,000 of Russia, the 92,000,000 of France and her colonies, the 65,000,000 of Germany, the 50,000,000 of Austria-Hungary and Italy's 32,000,000. The mass of these 800,000,000 people and their property are protected by the rules of modern warfare.

The principle of these rules had its most notable enunciation from the lips of Talleyrand, who in 1806 begged to remind Napoleon that the business of war should be confined to professional fighting men, to soldiers; that it concerned states, not their subjects or citizens.

The honor of codifying the rules that protect the noncombatant majorities of civilized nations belongs to the United States. Francis Lieber in 1862 drew up the code for President Lincoln, which he immediately promulgated as "General Orders No. 100" for the conduct of the Federal forces in the civil war. From this sprang the international convention of the Brussels conference in 1874, and the two Hague conferences reaffirmed the convention, adding restrictions to the field of combat. The chief safeguards lie in respect for family honor and rights, the lives of persons and private property, which cannot be confiscated, and for religious convictions and practice.

When Inhabitants Are Belligerents.

Only if the inhabitants of a territory spontaneously take up arms to resist invading troops and "carry arms openly" are they to be regarded as belligerents. The attack or bombardment of towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are not defended is forbidden, and pillage of captured towns is prohibited. An army of occupation can seize only the cash, funds and realizable securities that belong strictly to the state, and only the means of transport, stores and supplies and all movable property possessed by the state that may be used for military operations.

Appliances for transmission of news or for the transport of persons or things may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but must be restored and compensation fixed when peace is made.

The citizens of a hostile nation cannot be compelled to fight against their country, and their rights cannot be declared abolished, suspended or inadmissible in a court of law. The poisoning of wells, discharge of projectiles from balloons, the seizing of submarine cables and destruction of monuments and works of art are specially interdicted.

Prisoners of War Safeguarded.

But war between actual belligerents is also much circumscribed. They cannot declare that no quarter will be given. Elaborate safeguards are made for the rights and humane treatment of prisoners of war. The Geneva convention permits the comprehensive activities of the Red Cross in the care of the sick and wounded on both land and sea. Unusually cruel weapons are proscribed. Towns must be amply warned before siege or bombardment, and occupied territory may be compelled to supply only the actual needs of the invading army.

All these rules were ruthlessly violated in the conduct of the Balkan wars, as the recent report of the international commission to inquire into their causes shows. The Balkan states are not fully civilized. War provokes savagery, but, says the editorial in conclusion, a war involving the great powers would be fought with due restraint.

Call Reservists From United States.

Germany and France have recalled from the United States all their military reserves. Through their consuls in various cities they are summoning their sons of arm bearing age to the colors. Great Britain's order that all naval reserves in the United States should report immediately for duty with the colors affected several thousand members of the royal naval reserves connected with the British mercantile marine, in addition to perhaps 1,000 others who are engaged in business in this country.

Will Be Short War, Says Experts.

Opinion among American military experts and army officers interviewed by the New York Herald is that the conflict in Europe will be one of the shortest wars on record. It is remarked by these war students that the triple entente on land and sea outnumbers the forces of the triple alliance and the scientifically built military structure of the German empire will be taxed to the limit. United States army officers predict that hostilities will last only a few weeks.

BELGIAN RESISTANCE IS FEATURE OF WAR

Stubbornly Oppose and Block Advance of German Army on France.

London.—A remarkable and unexpected feature of the opening days of the great European war was the stubborn resistance offered by the Belgians of Liege to the German advance through Belgium.

Though the city has been occupied by the Germans, it held out heroically for days against the wave of German invasion which shattered itself against the forts held by the brave Third Division and the Fifteenth mixed brigade, commanded by General Leman.

The initial loss sustained by the German invaders is the most serious encountered by any army in modern times.

The great Prussian assault on Fort Boncelles ended in a terrible slaughter, storming infantry melting away before the machine guns of the defenders.

During the German night attack on Liege they were received with a terrible fire from the head of the street as well as the houses on either side. Women and children carried ammunition for the defenders.

The Belgians fell on them like furies, soldiers and civilians alike using knives, revolvers and rifles, and women and children and graybeards taking part, many of the women pouring boiling water from the windows on the charging Germans in the narrow streets below.

While both combatants claim victory at Liege, military experts here interpret the rather conflicting dispatches to mean that the German forces have broken through the Belgian defenses at Liege, taken the city and started toward Namur, where the next big battle of the seven nations' European war is expected.

That the Liege forts, at least some of them, withstood the German fire, is believed, but it is evident here that two or more of the forts crumbled sufficiently to allow the Germans to pass.

Apart from Liege, the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective, eventually, doubtless, will be considered insignificant. One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts, is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against weapons of today, and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

A news dispatch from Brussels says it is officially announced there that the German loss in Belgium in the recent fighting was 2000 dead, 20,000 wounded and 9700 prisoners.

GREAT GERMAN LINER CAPTURED BY BRITISH

New York.—While incoming ocean liners brought confirmation that foreign warships are cruising off the American Atlantic coast, strict censorship over the cables leading out of Bermuda, perhaps kept hidden from public knowledge the fate of the North German Lloyd steamer Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which took 6000 tons of coal out of this port under cover of darkness last week.

The British cruiser Essex has captured the German liner and is taking her, a prize of war, into Hamilton, Bermuda, according to wireless messages declared to have been overheard at sea.

The Kron Prinz Wilhelm, named in honor of the heir to the German throne, was launched in May, 1902. She is 663 feet long, of 66-foot beam, 21,300 tons displacement and 30,000 horsepower.

London. — The Hamburg-American line steamer Cap Ortegal with $5,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British, according to the Daily Mail. The liner sailed from Buenos Ayres on July 16 for Southhampton.

Germans Invade Russia.

Copenhagen.—According to advices received here, the German invasion of Russia began with the landing o 40,000 men from transports at Ekenaes. This expeditionary force, said to have been convoyed by the German Baltic fleet, is reported marching on Helsingfors, the capital of Finland.

The movement is believed to mean that Germany plans an offensive movement directly against St. Petersburg.

Germans Fight British at Sea.

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.

AMERICANS TELL DRAMATIC STORIES OF FLIGHT TO LONDON

Big Paris Hotels Closed, and Banks Pay No Money. Autos Confiscated.

Thousands In Distress, and Women Exposed to Bitter Hardships.

THE horrors of war have been brought home to thousands of Americans stranded in Europe. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 Americans, most of whom are well to do, though not wealthy, tourists are in the troubled countries for the summer. It is thought that about 75,000 schoolteachers and school children are in England, Scotland, Germany and other countries. These people are not poverty stricken, but many are stranded because of the falling down of the ordinary methods of exchanging paper for money. Letters of credit, checks and everything else of the kind, good under ordinary circumstances, have proved worthless since the war scare started. Cash is what is needed, and the problem confronting the United States is how to transfer money to those in need of it.

Wild scenes were enacted in Paris and London. The first army of refugees fleeing from the French capital to London arrived hungry and travel worn, and penniless Americans by the thousands made pitiful appeals for help.

Refugees from Holland, Belgium and France were in equally desperate straits.

A Desperate Situation.

Most of those who arrived from Paris had lost all except their hand baggage. They told stories of hardships en route and painted an ominous picture of the plight of Americans left behind.

Mrs. G. Jason Waters and her daughter were among those who arrived from Paris. The latter said:

"We lost all our trunks, but are thankful to get away at any cost. The street porters charged 5 francs for slight service.

"It was a pitiful sight to see hundreds of Americans outside the embassy seeking help. Women were crying, and men were frantic. They hadn't money with which to leave. The condition of Americans who are stranded in Paris is desperate. Something must be done quickly. Food is getting scarce."

Chaos In Paris.

Louis Ralston of New York, who arrived at Charing Cross with his family, said:

"I never wish to see such a scene again as the fight to get aboard the train from Paris. We were stopping at the Ritz and decided to leave Paris when we were informed that luncheon would be the last meal to be served there, as practically the entire staff of the hotel would have to reply to the mobilization call. The barber who shaved me in the morning said to me, 'I'll be with my regiment tomorrow.'

"I had no money except useless 100 franc notes and did not pay for our luncheon at the Ritz. We hurried to the Boyd Neel bank in Al Hayman's automobile, in which he intended to make a dash to Dieppe to get back to England. The bankers gave Hayman 500 francs ($100) for a £20 note, saying, 'That's the last; we're closed.'

No Money For Vanderbilt.

"Just then Reginald C. Vanderbilt dashed in and cried, 'Give me 20,000 francs' ($4,000). 'We can't give you 20 centimes' (4 cents), was the reply.

"We went out and found that Hayman's automobile, which he had engaged in France, had been commandeered by the military authorities, as were all taxicabs and auto busses a little while later.

"We finally made our way to the railway station. We had to bribe porters and fight our way to the platform. The station was packed with hysterical, clamoring men, women and children. I had reserved a first class compartment for my party. When we got to it we found ten persons already there. The corridors of the train and the lavatories were packed. In our compartment was a lady in waiting to the queen of Italy. She was crying in fear of being shot en route.

Women Lie on Decks.

"The train left hundreds of persons, as well as our baggage, behind. The baggage is registered. We had to abandon it, as did scores of others. The channel boat was crowded. Women lay on the decks, and men had to stand."

An American woman, Mrs. Barnard Lintott, arriving in London from Etaples, France, said:

"People are leaving there and are being told it is their last chance. Our plight was dramatic. We planned to get to Boulogne in time to take the boat to England.

Unable to Obtain Tickets.

"There was consternation when we reached the station; not a ticket of any description could be issued. The ticket offices were closed, and the station was given up to the army.

"The last train for Paris had left the night before, and the luggage of the crowds who had departed had been left behind, blocking the station yard and even the roadway.

"From La Touquet and Paris Plage, fashionable resorts, a tram ride distance, had arrived omnibuses from every large hotel, all filled with Americans. Other omnibuses brought their baggage. All were being turned back. One train only would come through the station before it would be entirely closed, and that was going for Boulogne within a few hours.

"We held up the stationmaster and told him we would dash back to Etaples and Trepied and warn the American artist colonies there and urge them to get away on this one train. The stationmaster threw cold water on the scheme, asking, 'Have you return tickets for Boulogne? If you have and there is room on the train you may pass; otherwise it is utterly impossible.'

"Few had these tickets. We saw automobiles piled high with baggage and crowded with wealthy Americans hurrying toward Boulogne.

Women Show Pluck.

"How to traverse that road quickly enough with their wives and babies and some sort of luggage made the married men form quickly into animated groups. Some girls had bicycles and planned like a flash to collect what they could and ride or walk eighteen miles along the dusty roadway to the coast in the hope of finding a steamer to take them to England. One girl paid $5 for a cart to carry her boxes. There was room for more if she and the others walked behind. The others gladly accepted. Few horses were left and fewer men left to drive them."

Mrs. H. E. Hosley of Springfield, Mass., arriving in London from Berlin, said:

"Our train was crowded with Americans. Many had come from Russia. I was three days making a one day trip. It was a terrible experience. Our train was held up three times, and everybody was forced to get out. We were herded in a corral while the military searched the train.

"An American girl from the Black sea region had traveled three days without food or sleep.

Unnerved by Hardships.

"We were wrecks when we got here. The boat trip was pandemonium. Women and children were forced to sleep on deck."

Dr. John MacHugh of Philadelphia, who has reached London from Paris, said that the railroad station there was guarded by soldiers, who wouldn't let any one through unless he had tickets. Many Americans were unable to get away because the railroads stopped selling tickets.

The Rev. Dr. Fortin of Boston, who is among the London refugees, said:

"Many starving Americans are walking the streets of Paris all night because they are unable to get checks cashed."

Tourists' Problem Solved.

But in spite of the hardships suffered by Americans now abroad indications point to their speedy relief. The state department at Washington has evolved a scheme for financing them. It will accept deposits of cash to be placed to the credit of Americans in Europe. Consular and diplomatic agents of the United States thereupon will be instructed to provide Americans with cash to the amount of credits deposited. If consuls are unable to secure cash to deliver to the Americans thus provided for they will issue a special certificate guaranteed by the United States government to be offered as legal tender.

GIRL, 20, RULES LUXEMBURG

Duchy Where First Blow of War Was Struck Is Small but Important.

By occupying the Duchy of Luxemburg Germany struck the first serious blow of the war. This operation opened up the famous Trou de Treves gap in the French fortified lines, which is approached by the Luxemburg railway. About this place apprehensions were expressed by military men in France a year ago.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is one of the smallest independent states in the world, with an area of less than 1,000 square miles, and its ruler, the Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, is the youngest ruler in Europe. She is twenty years of age. The little duchy very nearly precipitated the Franco-German war three years earlier than it occurred, and it was declared a neutral state in May, 1867.

Luxemburg lies on the high road from Belgium to Italy, between France, Belgium and Germany. Its population is about 250,000, but geographically and politically its importance is relatively great. The state is located partly in one of the richest iron ore fields in the world and produces about one-fortieth of the world's total output of raw iron.

A German Island War Chest.

The German government has 120,000,000 marks (about $30,000,000) stored away in its "war chest" in the famous Julius tower at Spandau, an island at the confluence of the Spree and Havel rivers. It is a secret horde, known in Baedeker as "the imperial military reserve fund of £6,000,000."

ALLIES COMBINE ON SOIL OF BELGIUM

British, French and Belgian Troops Cross the Line of Kaiser's Army.

Brussels.—Belgian official reports received by the war office record the important fact that a junction has been effected by Belgian, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium.

At Liege, where the Belgian garrison has presented such a stubborn front to the German attackers, fighting has ceased and the Belgian troops and citizens have taken advant ge of the lull to strengthen the defenses.

The French troops have crossed the frontiers of Belgium, and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian army from hour to hour.

London.—England's action in rushing troops across to the channel to the aid of the Belgians, means that the war office no longer considers the German fleet a menace. So long as there was danger from it the army was to have been held in England to repel a possible invasion.

The plan of the war office is to send at least 100,000 men to Belgium from England and to detour the entire colonial army to the continent as soon as they arrive. The Canadian contingent of 21,000 men will be on the ground in a month and the Australians and New Zealanders will not be far behind.

KAISER GOES TO FRONT

German Emperor Off by Motor to Alsatian Border.

London.—A dispatch from Rome to the Daily Mail says a report is current that Emperor William has left Berlin in a motor car for the Alsatian frontier.

The military critics of the newspapers consider the report from Rome that Emperor William has left Berlin to join the general staff of the army on the Alsatian frontier to indicate that the Germans are ready to engage the French in great force.

The Daily Mail's Rome correspondent adds that, according to dispatches from Basel, Switzerland, the Germans have evacuated Sankt Ludwig, in Alsace, four miles to the northwest of Basel, and that a battle is imminent on the Franco-Swiss frontier.

GERMANY INVADED BY FRENCH TROOPS

Paris.—An official announcement by the French war office says it is confirmed that after evacuating Mulhausen the German troops retired to Neu Breisach, 13 miles to the east of Kolmar, on the railroad.

The French minister of war gives the following account of the occupation of Mulhausen, in Alsace-Lorraine, by the French:

It was nightfall when the advance guard of the French brigade approached Altkirch, says the official statement. The city was well defended and occupied by a German brigade. The French began the assault with ardor, a regiment of infantry distinguishing itself in a furious charge, shortly after which the Germans retired in disorder.

Darkness permitted the Germans to conceal themselves and the troops of France entered the city amid the cheers of the people. All windows of the houses were thrown open, veterans of 1870 embraced the French soldiers, and a great shout resounded.

At dawn the advance guard resumed its march. The cavalry failed to find German patrols and the march of the entire brigade on Mulhausen was begun.

In the afternoon the scouts found that many important defenses protecting the city had been abandoned and in less than half an hour later the French, wildly cheering the tri-color, occupied Mulhausen.

STRATEGIC BENEFIT SMALL

French Invasion of Alsace Is More of "Moral Victory."

Paris.—The invasion of Lower Alsace by a French army under the command of General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing that the occupation of Altkirch and Mulhausen by the French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is also unofficially reported that Kolmar, to the north, has fallen into the hands of the Franch.

None of these three places was strongly fortified, and all of them lie outside the line of real German defense, being regarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities.

COUNT VON MOLTKE

Count Von Moltke, chief of staff of the German army, who will direct the German forces in the European war.

BRIEF WAR NEWS

Switzerland gives the powers to understand she will resist invasion of her territory.

Belgian authorities arrested 600 Germans supposed to be spies, and 100 are said to have been shot.

Detachments of the famous Turcos or native troops from the French colony of Algeria penetrated Upper Alsace.

Austria, England, Russia and France acknowledge President Wilson's mediation offer, but the acknowledgments went no farther.

The German troops inundated the valley of the Seille, hoping by this means to stop the advance of the French, but the quantity of water was not sufficient and the French troops were able to continue their march.

In the capture of Mulhausen, the French seized a great aeroplane factory, operated by a noted German manufacturer.

Cholera is reported to have broken out among Austrian and Servian soldiers.

Arthur M. Huntington, president of American Geographical Society, and his wife were held as spies at Nuremburg.

The German cruiser Augsburg was reported sunk by Russian torpedo-boat in Baltic Sea, after bombarding Libau.

Many czech soldiers in the Austrian army were shot for refusing to fight Slavs.

The Belgian government seized 34 German steamers and two sailing ships in port at Antwerp.

Austrian troops having been withdrawn from the Servian frontier, Servia began an invasion of Austria.

Hundreds of American school teachers were marooned abroad. It was predicted that the opening of a number of eastern schools would have to be postponed as a result.

Despite strong pressure by Germany and Austria, Italy remained neutral. It was believed Germany withheld a declaration of war only because it still hoped to win Italy over.

Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

The secretary of agriculture introduced a bill into the house of commons giving the British government power to seize all foodstuffs. The bill passed through all its stages.

German Charge d'Affaires tells Secretary Bryan reports emanating from London and Paris put Kaiser in wrong light; alleges Britain wanted to tie up Germany, and make her fleet useless and otherwise sought to humiliate the German emperor.

The German reservists here apparently have despaired of getting back to the Fatherland. There are 56,000 stranded in New York. They were notified to return to their homes until further notice. Similar instructions were given to 10,000 Austrians and several hundred Dutch reservists.

The long list of captures of German merchantmen appearing every day are evidence of the exercise of sea pressure. Nothing in the shape of food can enter Germany by sea. Her seaboard supplies of every kind are stopped. The cessation of her trade and commerce and the consequent scarcity will presently have an influence upon her population generally and also upon her provisioning of her huge military forces.

Allow Departure of Unarmed Reserves

Washington.—European warring nations were informed by government officials that the United States will not interfere with the departure of reservists unless they were organized and armed in this country.

England Accepts Flour.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian government has offered the imperial authorities 1,000,000 bags of flour as a gift for the use of the British people, and the offer has been accepted.