

BRITAIN WILL WAR TODAY; GERMAN ENVOY QUILTS PARIS

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF GOOD SHIP 'U.S.' OUTWIT WAR STORM

Hand-in-Hand With Congress, President Forges Safety Anchor—"Must Remain Sound and Help Rest of World"—Financial Emergency Legislation Unanimously Passed.

COMMITTEE AGREES TO O. K. WARBURG'S NAME A FUND OF \$250,000 FOR AMERICANS ABROAD

The machinery of the government of the United States yesterday was turned almost exclusively to the promulgation of steps looking to the protection of its citizens and business interests from injury due to the European conflagration.

1. President Wilson in a statement to Washington correspondents urged them to be at particular pains not to give publicity to unverified rumors which might cause "unreasonable apprehension and excitement" in this country.

2. Congress voted President Wilson \$250,000 to be expended for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens abroad.

3. House and Senate conferees agreed upon an amendment to the Federal reserve act by which the Secretary of the Treasury may issue Treasury notes to national banks up to 125 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus.

4. Majority Leader Underwood in the House announced that he would insist upon a quorum being present "until we are able to see farther into the future."

5. The House passed viva voce the administrative bill permitting the registry of foreign merchant vessels under the American flag.

6. The Senate passed the Weeks bill authorizing the use of certain smaller war vessels of the United States to carry mail, passengers and freight.

7. Representative Sutherland, of West Virginia, introduced a bill authorizing the President to charter vessels in which to bring Americans in Europe back to this country.

8. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee brought the organization of the Federal Reserve Board one step nearer by deciding to report favorably on the nomination of Paul M. Warburg, of New York.

9. Word was received that the strike threatened on Western railroads had been called off, thereby insuring the transportation of crops to the Eastern seaboard for shipment to Europe.

10. Mayor Mitchell, of New York, telegraphed the President offering to cooperate in any movement looking to the relief of Americans abroad.

11. President Wilson's statement to the newspaper men, which was given out in the nature of a statement to the country at large, asked that all "be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement."

12. The situation in Europe is perhaps the greatest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern time, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run, continued the President.

13. "Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but her own position is sound and she owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition and in such a state of mind that she can help the rest of the world."

14. "I want to have the pride of stating that America, if nobody else, has her self-possession, and stands ready, with calmness of thought and steadiness of purpose, to help the rest of the world."

15. President Wilson's message to Congress, asking that he be authorized to expend \$50,000 "for the relief, protection, and transportation of American citizens."

16. "The Central News makes the official announcement that the government will guarantee risks on wheat and flour shipped or about to be shipped under existing contracts, if shipments are started within forty-eight hours. This measure is taken to secure the delivery of several millions of bushels of Canadian wheat now awaiting shipment."

17. "The Russian army across the German frontier is progressing at several points simultaneously. A German customs house has been raided by Cossacks and at Eydtkuhnen, a brisk engagement was fought, the Russians driving back the German column and occupying the town which is now held by a column of artillery with infantry supports."

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WITHERED BY LEAD, FLEE

French Fire Decimates Ranks of Charging German Cavalrymen and Advance Guard Is Driven Back.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Late reports from Petit Croix give full details of the battle at the custom house there between invading Uhlans and the advance guard of the French army which is advancing on the German frontier.

It was a sanguinary battle in which the superior strategy of the French troops resulted in the utter rout of the Uhlans with a loss of one-fourth their total force, either killed, wounded or captured.

Several officers are included in the list of captured and wounded.

Petit Croix is a customs post on the Lorraine frontier. The Uhlans making the attack comprised the advance guard of a German army of 100,000 men advancing from Metz, with Nancy, France, as its objective point.

Discovered by Flier. News of the advance of this column was brought to the commander of the French customs guard by an aviator who had been scouting over the country on both sides of the frontier.

It was apparent that the customs house at Petit Croix was in the direct line of march and subject to attack.

The French commander hastily laid plans to surprise the Uhlans. Reinforcements were hurried up from the advance guard of the French column, with several machine guns, and entrenched just beyond the town.

The customs guard remained at its post, with orders to act on the defensive and retire in the presence of a superior force.

The Uhlans advanced and engaged the customs guards, who, after an exchange of shots, fell back on the main column, entrenched along the road in V-shaped formation. The Uhlans, scenting an easy victory over an inferior force, charged the retreating frontier guard at top speed.

Meet Storm of Lead. The entrenched French troops held their fire until the advancing Uhlans were well within range, and then the machine guns cut loose with a murderous volley that withered the front ranks of the charging cavalry like grain.

There was no halt in the charge until the French troops, opening fire with their rifles, fell several ranks, which threw the entire column into confusion.

In the face of this deadly fire the German commander withdrew in a hasty retreat and re-formed his column out of cannon range. A second charge was attempted, but this was as disastrous as the first, and after the Uhlans had been cut down to three-quarters of their original strength they finally withdrew and rejoined their main column.

Paris tonight is wild with joy over the tidings of this first victory over the invading Germans. The streets are filled with men and women, who form processions and sing patriotic songs as they march through the streets, bearing the intertwined colors of France, England, and Russia.

Parliament will meet tomorrow and declare war on Germany. President Poincaré today summoned the Senators and Deputies in extraordinary session.

German troops today seized Arlon, a town of Belgium Luxembourg. A heavy force of German soldiers entered Switzerland Sunday and seized the Swiss military station at Basle. This is just across the Rhine from the German military post on the Rhine where it enters Swiss territory.

Heart-rending scenes were enacted today when thousands of German residents continued on page three.

Swiss to Defend Borders. Paris, Aug. 3.—German invasion of France near Croy was confirmed in an official announcement today. Immediately after the publication of the announcement the ministers were called in council at the Elysee.

The foreign office was informed today that the Swiss government had decided to proceed to a general mobilization with a view to defending the integrity of Switzerland and guarding her neutrality.

Hotel Woodstock, New York City, Comfort Without Extravagance—17c

LATEST WAR BULLETINS

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A message from Belfort, near the German frontier, says that a detachment of Uhlans attacked the customs-house at Petit Croix, but were driven back when the French replied with quick-firing guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A German troop train was blown up in Alsace-Lorraine today and 200 soldiers killed, according to a dispatch received by the war office this afternoon.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Dover-Calais steamer arriving tonight reports that a French cruiser yesterday arrested a grain steamer bound for a German port and took her to Calais.

ATHENS, Aug. 3.—The Serbians are advancing on Austrian territory. Austria having withdrawn a portion of her army from Serbia in order to hold the Russians in check.

Bulgaria is mobilizing and Roumania is expected to follow suit. Turkey also is mobilizing in the hope of furthering her own interests.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Red Star liner Finland, from New York, has been detained at Dover. All her passengers have been compelled to land here instead of proceeding to Antwerp.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Only three active German army corps have been sent to Russia, but they will be augmented by 500,000 reserves as soon as they can be transported there. All details of fighting to date have been suppressed by the war office.

NORTH SEA COAST DARK; MINE NET AWAITS FOE

All Lights Ordered Put Out—German Baltic Fleet Lays for Enemy—Danish Troops Concentrate. Kaiser's Warships Defeat Russian Fleet.

Copenhagen, Aug. 3.—It is reported that part of the German Baltic fleet is now massed in the North Sea off Jutland, having passed through the Kiel Canal. All Danish troops have been withdrawn from Jutland and concentrated at Copenhagen.

Stockholm, Aug. 3.—The Russian fleet was defeated yesterday in a battle with a squadron of German warships off the Aland Islands. The Russian boats put into the Gulf of Finland, where they lay at anchor today.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The first great battle between Russian and German troops probably will be fought in Northeastern Prussia. Russian artillery and a large force of infantry has already entered Germany, near Schwidnau.

Sheriffsmen between border patrols are reported from several points, but no official reports of casualties have been given out.

The censorship prevents the sending of any details of the movements of German troops.

Germany today ordered all lights on the North Sea coast to be extinguished at night. All lightships have been brought into port.

Mines have been placed around Heilgoland and Cuxhaven and at the mouths of the rivers Weser, Jahde, Elbe and Borkum.

A French aerial squadron crossed the frontier today for scouting purposes. The war office was notified that a hostile dirigible was sighted during the night between Kempenich and Andernach.

The enemy's aeroplanes were seen to fly between Durn and Cologne. The German troops today invaded Russia. Two corps crossed the frontier. The town of Kalisz, Russian Poland, was occupied by the first battalion of the 15th infantry.

Germany has begun its world-wide war in a great state of exaltation. Sobriety, readiness and even passionate willingness to make heavy sacrifice of blood and to pay the toll of gold are evidenced on every hand. The best and highest virtues of a war-like race are making their imprint on every impartial mind.

U. S. TO TAKE CHARGE OF GERMAN INTERESTS IN NATIONS WITH WHICH KAISER IS AT WAR

Secretary of State Bryan announced yesterday that the United States government had accepted the formal requests of the governments of Germany and Austria for American diplomatic and consular representatives to take charge of the interests of those governments in countries with which Germany and Austria are at war.

These requests were granted by three United States upon the condition that the right to act in a similar capacity for any other governments which might make such requests upon it. As practically the only certain neutral power, it seems likely that the United States will receive a number of such requests. In fact, it is known that other governments already have sounded the United States in the matter, and have received the same answer as that given Germany.

The United States stands ready and willing to perform this service for any of the belligerent governments wherever it is invited to do so. Department officials are of the opinion that there will be no embarrassment resulting from an American ambassador handling the interests of more than one of the belligerents, either on both sides of the conflict. It is considered likely that the department will have to authorize the employment of additional members of the embassy staffs. Mr. Bryan said yesterday he had not yet been informed at what capitals, if any, the German and Austrian interests had been transferred to American ambassadors.

Secretary Bryan indicated that none need look to him for news of the events in Europe. It is understood that he considers it improper for the State Department to divulge news received through its official reports from abroad, which the European governments are not willing to be published.

German Army Blots Out Borders, Heavy Forces Entering Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and France, on March Against Paris, While Other Divisions Capture Town in Russian Poland.

WILHELM REJECTS DEMANDS IN ENGLISH ULTIMATUM

Kaiser's Fleet Drives Russian Warships to Cover and Bombs the Port of Libau; English House of Commons in Long Session Hears Earl Grey Say Nation Must Go to Aid of Allies.

German troops invade Belgium, promising indemnity and declaring it is not an act of war.

England considers this invasion an act of war and a violation of Belgium's neutrality and gets ready to comply with that country's request to protect it by force of arms.

Declaration of war by England on Germany expected today. Reported that Kaiser rejected terms of an English ultimatum brought about by the alleged violation of the neutrality of the Duchy of Luxemburg by German troops.

German ambassador to France asks for his passports and leaves Paris. Heavy German forces invade Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, and Russia.

German repulse at Petit Croix is reported in dispatch to Paris. Squadron of German warships defeats Russian fleet off the Aland Islands, seizing the islands.

German Baltic fleet masses in North Sea, orders all lights extinguished. Entire coast is a network of German mines, awaiting coming of British warships.

London is war mad, crowds parading streets, cheering King and soldiers, who are rushing to their posts. All of England's forces are mobilized, the House of Commons is told by Earl Grey.

French aeroplanes seen scouting over German cities. First aerial attack by Germans on Paris reported frustrated.

German airships reported to have passed over Brussels. The Belgian government is expected to withdraw to Antwerp.

Congress votes \$250,000 for relief protection, and transportation of Americans now in Europe.

Bankers and Cabinet members outline plans to ship funds to marooned Americans. Plans being prepared for American vessels being sent abroad to convey Americans home.

Berlin, Aug. 3.—The German Emperor today ordered Baron von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, to demand his passports from the French government.

Rotterdam, Aug. 3.—A force of Germans entered Holland today at Delft, according to an unconfirmed report here.

London, Aug. 3.—According to private and unofficial sources in the House of Commons, it is learned the British government presented an ultimatum to Germany demanding the instant withdrawal of German troops from the Luxemburg territory.

It is generally believed among members of Parliament that Great Britain will declare war before twenty-four hours have passed. It is understood that the ultimatum came to an end at 7 o'clock tonight without a favorable reply from Germany.

FIRING IN NORTH SEA. It is stated tonight on high authority that heavy firing has been proceeding for some time in the North Sea. No details are available, but it is considered likely that a great naval battle is in progress.

It is believed that the British cabinet is now solid for war. From a reliable source it is learned that those opposing intervention in the present crisis are Right, Hon. L. V. Harcourt, Lord Morley, Right Hon. John Burns, and Sir John Simon, Attorney General.

President of the Board of Trade Burns has placed his resignation in the hands of Premier Asquith, who is certain to accept it, while the other three have been impelled to reverse their opinion by Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality, which Great Britain had pledged itself to guarantee.

WAR FEVER IN LONDON. London tonight is in a state of hysterical war fever. Trafalgar Square, White Hall and the streets around the admiralty and the war office are one mass of excited humanity, mostly young men and women parading with the British and French flags and singing the Marseillaise and old-time British jingo songs.

A territorial regiment marching through the square was raptuously cheered. Men broke from the solid mass of spectators and intruded into the ranks of the troops, wringing the hands of the soldiers. Women taunted the enthusiasts, crying hysterically: "Why don't you join them? We can do the cheering!"

CROWDS CHEER PREMIER. Around the House of Parliament an immense crowd was gathered. When Premier Asquith and Lord Churchill alighted from taxicabs they were given a tremendous ovation. Scores of private automobiles threaded their way through the throngs, decked in huge British flags. Earlier in the day a number of pathetic scenes were enacted at the Waterloo station. Weeping women clung about the necks of the departing naval volunteers. These scenes were re-enacted when large bodies of territorials recalled from the training camps for the defense of London began to arrive.