

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, -AUGUST 25, 1914.

ENGLAND AWAITS NEWS

BIG BATTLE NOW IS IN PROGRESS

A Great Battle Between Germany and the Allied Forces Is Undoubtedly in Progress but only Vague Official Bulletins Telling of Conflict Reach London and These Are Not Cheering in Tone to Britons—Englishmen Realize That the Very Flower of their Army is Engaged in Battle.

London, Aug. 24.—11 P. M.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British people. Not before has the whole nation been so deeply moved. Englishmen know that most of the best regiments of their army are fighting a battle on which the future of the empire may depend.

Many thousands have relatives and friends in the army; they know the death roll probably will be longer than in the case of any British force since the Crimean War.

NEWS NOT CHEERING.

The only information the country has had regarding the battle, is contained in brief official bulletins of a vague character, and these have not been cheering. Throughout London the people tonight are in much more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no scenes of gaiety in the theatres, and restaurants and the crowded streets are quiet.

This does not mean that there is any less determination upon the part of Britons—only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.

While not many reproaches come from supporters of Lord Roberts' crusade for compulsory military service, not a few admit they never realized how small a part the British army counted in a great European struggle.

WHAT WAR MEANS.

Thus far, England has felt the war far less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland and Switzerland, but now waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of the killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.

Every boat from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees, who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people, and part of the Prince of Wales relief fund, which amounts to more than \$7,500,000 will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there. Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief.

England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally, who thus far has borne the brunt of the hardships which the war entails.

FRENCH ADMIT REVERSES.

Paris, Aug. 24.—11:50 P. M.—The French War Office issued the following announcement tonight: "The French and English plan of attack having failed owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

GERMANS DEFEAT FRENCH.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—By Wireless to Associated Press from Nauen, Germany, to Sayville, L. I.—Official announcement was made here today that the German army, commanded by Grand

Duke Ibrecht, of Murtemberg, has defeated a French army at Neufchatelau.

It captured many guns, flags, and prisoners, including several generals. German armies under Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pushing the French.

The army under Rupprecht captured 150 guns at Lunville, Blamont, and Cirey (in the French department of Meurthe and Moselle). The army commanded by the Crown Prince pursued the French beyond Longwy.

The Germans are west of the Meuse and advancing against Maubeuge. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry.

ALBANIAN INSURGENTS ACTIVE

London, Aug. 24.—7:35 P. M.—Telegraphing from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says a message has been received from Avlona, declaring that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

AUSTRIAN FLEET IN ADRIATIC.

London, Aug. 24.—3:58 P. M.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says fishermen in the Adriatic sea report that the entire Austrian fleet of about forty units are proceeding southward from Pola, the Austrian naval base. Their objective is thought to be Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

GENERAL ENGAGEMENT CONTINUES.

Paris, Aug. 24.—2:57 P. M.—"The general engagement continues today with desperation" is the wording of an official communication given out this afternoon. Already both sides have suffered serious losses.

PARIS ANNOUNCEMENT.

Paris, Aug. 24.—3:10 P. M.—An official announcement made this afternoon states that Lunville, Amance and Dislhard, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, have been occupied by the Germans.

The French front otherwise has not been molested.

NICHOLAS JOINS THE ARMY.

London, Aug. 24.—7:35 P. M.—The Central News has given out a message from its Rome correspondent saying that a dispatch received in the Italian capital from St. Petersburg, declares that Emperor Nicholas has gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has now taken the offensive in full strength.

AUSTRIAN MONITOR GOES DOWN

London, Aug. 24.—7:05 P. M.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says the Excelsior, this afternoon published a message from Nish, Serbia, saying that an Austrian monitor struck a mine in the Adriatic and was destroyed. The crew of the monitor perished.

The location of this accident is given as between Orhava and Bazlach.

MAY HAVE OCCUPIED NANCY.

Paris, Aug. 24.—10:25 A. M.—A rumor is in circulation in Paris this morning that the Germans have occupied the unfortified town of Nancy. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

AUSTRIANS CONCENTRATING.

Undine, Italy, Aug. 24.—via Paris, 1:25 P. M.—Reports received here from Vienna are to the effect that the Austrians are about to abandon their operations against the Servians on the Drina river in order to concentrate their forces against the Russian advance.

The difficulties of the campaign against Seiffa have been redoubled by the troubles in Bernia.

IN UPPER ALSACE.

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 24.—via Paris, 1:22 A. M.—According to reports received here from different points in upper Alsace the German troops are making another offensive movement against the French army occupying Mulhausen and environs.

BRITISH HOLD THEIR GROUND.

London, Aug. 24.—2:35 P. M.—The official bureau of information today gave out the following announcement: "British forces were engaged all day Sunday and until after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. They hold their ground."

MESSAGE RECEIVED STOICALLY.

Tsing Tau, Aug. 24.—The cipher message from Emperor William addressed to the Tsing Tau garrison in which they were called upon to defend their position to the uttermost was read aloud at roll call Friday evening. It was received stoically.

The Germans have dynamited all the tall structures which might be of any assistance to an attacking fleet in giving them sighting points. They also have destroyed the railroad bridges at the boundary of their leased territory, and have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been partially compensated.

GREAT WAR ON NOW IN EARNEST.

London, Aug. 23.—1:45 a. m.—After nearly three weeks of mobilization the battle of giants has begun.

Roughly speaking the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Almost all the encounters that have gone before have been mere reconnaissances. The defeat of a regiment here and there has been proclaimed as a great victory but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands most of these affairs have had no significance.

Official announcements from both sides have been extremely candid so far. From the standpoint of the allies the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the allies.

A German official statement says that troops under command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

An official British statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet and warns the people against optimism.

Reports from the Austrian-Servian

boundary says the Servians have won a battle on the Drina, while military experts consider highly probable, although the Servians have a comparatively small army, it has passed through two years actual war and therefore has the advantage of veterans fighting against amateurs.

From the Russian boundary conflicting reports come, both sides claiming success.

The English authorities are warning the people that the war is only beginning and that they must be prepared for a long struggle, which will tax the resources and manhood of the utmost limit.

While appreciating all that the colonies have done, they expect colonies with the population of Canada and Australia to contribute much more in men and money to the Empire than they have yet done.

ANTWERP, AUG. 23.—VIA LONDON, 1:10 A. M.—

A great battle between the Germans and the allied forces began Saturday morning, according to official announcement. The battle line extends from Namur to Charleroi which lies about 20 miles to the west.

London, Aug. 23.—1:50 A. M.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co., from Ghent says it rumored that the Germans are marching towards France by the way of Oudenarde, a town 14 miles southwest of Ghent.

Paris, Aug. 23.—5:35 A. M.—A general mobilization in Italy has been decided upon and will be proclaimed in three or four days, according to a message which the Rome correspondent of the Eclair succeeded in smuggling through to his paper.

The correspondent asserts that King Victor Emmanuel until recently felt obliged to renounce all idea of Italian intervention in the conflict, but was won over by the arguments of his minister of foreign affairs, Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano alone of the Cabinet held to a contrary opinion.

PARIS THE SADDEST PLACE IN THE WORLD.

London, Aug. 24.—9:40 P. M.—"Paris is the saddest place in the world," said Miss Cornelia B. Sage, director of the Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., who arrived in London today from the French capital. "All the artists, poets and authors have gone to the war. Every man able to carry arms has answered the call. Only small boys have been left to work in the hotels and cafes. All the studios are deserted."

"The flower of French manhood, all the men of genius are at the front. The wives and mothers and sisters rejoice that these talented men went with their humbler brothers in defense of France."

County Sunday School Convention in Session.

The Alamance County Sunday School Convention was held Saturday and Sunday with the Baptist and Methodist Protestant Churches at Mebane. For many months the Sunday school people of the county had been busy holding the township conventions preparatory to holding the county convention. The officers and executive committee of the association had had under consideration for many weeks the work of building the program for the county convention, which closed Sunday afternoon with the most successful session in its history.

The first session was held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock with L. W. Holt presiding and Miss Annie E.

Williams as secretary.

During the morning session addresses were made by D. C. Cox, J. W. Long and Rev. D. H. Tuttle.

The afternoon session was given largely to a discussion on how to advance the county from the "banner" to the "front line" class, which resulted in the appointment of a strong committee to aid the officers in planning a program of work looking to such an advance. The afternoon session closed with an address by J. F. Morgan.

At the evening session J. W. Long spoke on "The World's Seventh Sunday School Convention held in Zurich, Switzerland," last year, followed by an address by W. C. Douglass.

Sunday morning simultaneous sessions were held at the M. P. and Baptist churches. The speakers at the Baptist church were J. W. Long and J. H. Vernon; at the M. P. church W. A. Harper and D. R. Fonville, were the speakers.

Speeches were made during the afternoon by W. A. Harper, C. B. Cox, J. W. Long and D. R. Fonville, all speakers on the "Boy and the Sunday School."

Able officers were elected for the ensuing year, while the time and place of the next meeting was left with the executive committee.

The people of Mebane took much interest in the convention and entertained the delegates handsomely. The convention closed with the general satisfaction that the work in the county is making steady progress. President W. A. Harper of Elon College, and chairman of the executive committee of the State Sunday School Convention, announced that the State convention would be held September 27-29 at Winston-Salem, and spoke of the program as one of the best built programs ever formed for a state convention.

Eleven Innings, 3 to 2.

Burlington and Gibsonville played at Piedmont Park last Saturday in one of the best matched up contests we have seen on the local diamond, in which the visitors were defeated by the score of 3 to 2.

There were very few feature plays in the entire game, it was good all the way through, but the man who acted "awful bad" was Will Garrison, who in the eleventh inning batted a long ball to left field and broke up the tied score by bringing in Boone, who was on second.

This is the second game the teams have played this year. The first game was 4 to 2 in favor of Burlington, the next was 3 to 2 and there is to be another trial on the local diamond Saturday afternoon. A good game is promised to all who go out.

Sudden Passing of Mr. Cheek.

Mr. Grover Cheek died suddenly last night about 9 o'clock. He had worked hard all day at Elon College, coming home last night, ate supper as usual and being tired, retired early. Later Mrs. Cheek heard some unusual sound and turning on the light found him ill. She immediately summoned some of the neighbors, but Mr. Cheek expired before they arrived. Mr. Cheek was a plumber by trade, in the employ of the Burlington Hardware. He was highly respected. Mr. Cheek will be buried tomorrow (Wednesday) morning in Pine Hill Cemetery.

The Philippines are somewhat disturbed since Japan has taken a hand in the war. There is no telling where such a general warfare will end or what will be done after it ends.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

The International Sunday School Lesson for Next Sunday, August 30, 1914.

A DAY OF QUESTIONS.

MATTHEW 22:15-22.

15 Then went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk.

16 And they sent out unto him their disciples and the Herodians, saying, Master, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest thou for any man: for thou regardest not the person of men.

17 Tell us therefore, What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?

18 But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites?

19 Show me the tribute money. And they brought unto him a penny.

20 And he said unto them, Whose is this image and superscription?

21 They say unto him, Caesar's. Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

22 When they had heard these words, they marveled, and left him, and went their way.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."—Matthew 22:21.

HOME READINGS.

Monday—A Day of Questions, Matthew 22:15-22.

Tuesday—Duty toward Rulers, Romans 8 1-7.

Wednesday—Duty toward God, Deuteronomy 10:12-21.

Thursday—Questioning and Doubting, John 7 25-36.

Friday—Silencing Questions, Matthew 22:34-47.

Saturday—Loving and Hating, John 15:12-21.

Sunday—Patient Obedience, Peter 2:13-25.

DUTIES TO CAESAR AND TO GOD.

Our Lord brought a most terrible charge against the nation of the Jews. He held up before them their contempt of the purposes of God and their denial of God's right over them as agents in spreading his kingdom over the earth. For their prolonged disobedience and selfishness Jesus declared that God would remove them from their place of trust and substitute the Gentiles who would seek to know and to do his will. This declaration had been made in two unmistakable parables, one of the wicked vine-dressers and one of the king's wedding feast for his son. Both parables taught one lesson: the Jews were about to be removed and the Gentiles called in. The religious leaders of the people had themselves unwittingly pronounced the doom upon themselves in answer to one of our Lord's questions when he said: "The owner of the vineyard will come and destroy those wicked men." But when they saw clearly that the words of Jesus were directed against them and their nation their wrath was deeply stirred; and, instead of repenting, as Jesus desired them to do, they attempted to entrap Jesus in a political controversy where some unguarded word would give them an excuse for thus lead to his ruin as a religious teacher. It is easier to trip a man by

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