

THE WORLD WAR

ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN GIVES MANY A WEEK TO LEAVE THE EAST.

WAR EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Notes From Tokio to Berlin Demands Removal of Warships and Evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and Peking until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states Japan will take action.

Kiau-Chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany, is a town on the peninsula of Shiao-Tung, leased with adjoining territory by Germany in 1898 and soon after made a protectorate. The territory has an area of about 10,000 square miles. Germany also controlled the water front. Tientsin is in the territory which Germany is strongly fortifying.

To secure a firm and peace in eastern Asia, the Japanese government believes it is necessary to give the advice to the German Government to the following two proposals:

Demands Made.

First.—The Japanese demand that Germany withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn.

Second.—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without conditions or compensation the entire leased territory of Kiau Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

Third.—The Imperial Japanese Government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German Government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese government Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation.

PANAMA CANAL NOW OPEN.

Ancon Made the Official Opening Through Locks.

Panama.—The Panama canal is open to the commerce of the world. Henceforth ships may pass to and fro through the great waterway which establishes a new ocean highway for trade.

The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States War Department, with many notable people on board, made the official passage, which signified the canal's opening. She left Cristobal at 7 o'clock in the morning and reached Balboa on the Pacific end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Ancon will remain at the Balboa docks for some time, discharging her cargo, this being the first commercial voyage made through the canal.

The canal will be used next for the transfer of four cargo ships and a yacht.

The Ancon's trip was the fastest yet made by a large ocean steamer. The steamer went through the Gatun locks in 70 minutes, a speed never before equalled. The other lockages were equally rapid.

Will Use Turks.

London.—The official press bureau of the British admiralty and war department this evening issued the following:

"There is no reason to doubt that the Turkish government is about to replace the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau by Turkish officers and crews."

Do Not Have to Fight.

Washington.—In answer to many applications for information from naturalized citizens and foreign residents as to conditions under which they may be returned to their native lands for military service, Secretary Bryan issued a statement saying the United States was not a party to any treaties under which such persons might be compelled to return for military service and saying there was no way in which they might be forced to join the armies so long as they remain in the United States.

Retire Last Confederates.

Washington.—The Senate passed a bill to place Lieutenant Colonel Janus L. Powell, now the only officer in the regular army who served on the Confederate side in the Civil war, on the retired list as a brigadier general.

Among other Confederates who have been retired as brigadier generals were General Joseph Wheeler and General Fitzhugh Lee. Powell was permitted to enter the army as an assistant surgeon by special act of Congress in 1877.

SERVIAN INFANTRY MARCHING TO THE FRONTIER



COTTON OF SOUTH AFFORDS PROBLEM

CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN STATES MET IN WASHINGTON TO PLAN SOLUTION.

MANY SCHEMES SUGGESTED

Numerous Offers of Ways and Means For Holding Up Market and Giving Credit to Growers.

Washington.—The problem of saving the cotton crop of the South in the face of the closing of the European cotton markets by war was taken up by a Southern Cotton Congress committee which met here in special session. Delegates representing the cotton states organized, listened to member of congress who outlined legislative plans for meeting the cotton crisis, discussing the 13,500,000 bales of cotton which will soon be harvested in the cotton states.

Representatives Lever of South Carolina and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who have had charge of the legislative end of the movement to provide Federal aid to meet the situation, addressed the congress. They, with Senator Ransdell of Louisiana, formulated the scheme which will probably be put through. It contemplates the establishment of standard cotton grades, government licensed cotton warehouses and the issue of sufficient emergency currency about \$300,000,000 to be loaned on cotton, to enable the South to hold the surplus of the crop until market conditions become more nearly normal.

A flood of suggestions and plans for meeting the situation were proposed by delegates to the congress. They ranged from proposals that the government valorize cotton, or issue currency against it, to plans for the destruction of half of the crop, to maintain the price. All of these plans were referred to committees elected by the various state delegations.

The congress adopted a resolution endorsing the amendments to the emergency currency act proposed by Senator Ransdell which would make emergency currency available on warehouse receipts for cotton as security. Senator Ransdell told the congress that although the treasury department had decided such receipts would be proper security under the present law he was anxious to make sure of it.

Caring For Tourists.

London.—The London resident committee paid out \$10,000 to tourists on cable orders from their home banks. In needy cases hotel bills were paid. The various committees formed to help Americans, having found they were being victimized, established a common investigation headquarters to eliminate imposters. A society of college women has been formed by Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. David Starr Jordan and others to guard the interests of stranded American school teachers.

Peace Plan for Mexico City.

Mexico City.—A formal peace pact between the Constitutionalist Army and the Federal Government was signed by General Obregon, representing the Constitutionals, and Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal district. The document forms the basis under which the Constitutionals will enter the Capital. It sets forth guarantees of the life and property of citizens of the Capital and promises a peaceful occupation. The pact was drawn up at the request of the State Department at Washington.

Senate Approves Treaties.

Washington.—Eighteen of the 20 peace treaties with foreign Nations, providing for commissions of inquiry before resort to arms in international disputes which ordinary resources of diplomacy fail to settle, were ratified by the Senate. Treaties ratified are with Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Perala, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

WARBURG ENDS HIS FINANCIAL TIES

WILL CUT RELATIONS WITH BIG BUSINESS CORPORATIONS TO ACCEPT PLACE.

SAYS IT IS A BIG SACRIFICE

Testimony of Banker Before Senate Committee is Published.—He is a Wilson Republican.

Washington.—Paul M. Warburg's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, made public reveals that as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he will divest himself of all financial connections, even though not required by law to do so.

"I cannot discuss the affairs of my firm or my partners," said Mr. Warburg, "nor be asked to criticize acts of my partners, either to approve them or in any other way. I think my firm (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) is not up as nominee for membership on the Federal Reserve Board; I am. I am going to leave that firm; I am going to leave my Hamburg firm, and every single corporation with which I am connected. More than that, I am going to leave every educational and philanthropic association with which I have been connected. I think a man who is on the Federal Reserve Board ought to be like Caesar's wife, he ought to be above suspicion; he ought to be without any entangling alliances."

Mr. Warburg also said he would dispose of all his interests in railroads, mentioning in particular the Baltimore & Ohio, of which he was a director.

"If you are going to sever your banking and business connections," Senator Reed suggested, "it must be at a tremendous financial sacrifice."

"A sacrifice, yes," Mr. Warburg replied. "I think it will be a bigger sacrifice than any of these gentlemen around the table has any idea of."

"When President Wilson asked me whether I would take this thing and put it up to me in a very kind way, and asked if I were willing to make the sacrifice, because he thought that I was the man for it, I felt that I had no right to decline and I will be glad to make the sacrifice, because I think there is a wonderful opportunity for bringing a great piece of constructive work into successful operation and it appeals to me to do that."

BELGIAN CAPITAL IS BAIT.

German Forces Move Closer and Closer to Brussels.

Brussels, via Paris.—On the report that operations on an extensive scale were imminent, a correspondent by permission of the war department, made a trip along 20 miles of the Belgian front, visiting the extreme advance and talking with officers and men.

The Belgians are on the alert as important bodies of German cavalry are passing through the country above Liege, proceeding in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond.

Wilson Returns From Sad Journey.

Washington.—President Wilson returned to Washington from his journey to Rome, Ga., to bury Mrs. Wilson. With him came Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Prof. Stockton Axson, Mrs. Wilson's brother and other relatives. The trip from Rome was uneventful. On the advice of Dr. Brayson, his physician, the president spent most of the time on the observation platform of his car to get the breeze. Few people were at the stations to see the special.

Armory, Railroad Man, Dead.

Chicago.—Edward P. Armory, secretary of the Western Railroad Association, was found dead in a pool of blood of a downtown office building. There were two deep cuts on his head. The police believe he was murdered. Papers and books scattered about the room indicated a struggle had taken place. A. M. Thompson, an employee, who discovered the body, was taken to the police bureau for identification where an impression of his finger tips was taken.

NEW HAVEN AGREES WITH GOVERNMENT

HAS COME TO TERMS ON PEACEFUL DISSOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM.

HOWARD ELLIOT PRESIDENT

Court Proceedings for Dissolution to Be Stopped Now But Criminal Action Will Be Continued.

New York.—An agreement has been reached between the Government and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., for the peaceful dissolution of the New Haven system, according to an announcement after a meeting here of the road's directors. President Hustis resigned as a director of the New Haven, as on Saturday he is to become president of the Boston & Maine. Chairman Howard Elliot was elected president of the New Haven. The resignation of John L. Billard was accepted.

The announcement said: "A meeting of the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford was held recently. At the meeting President Hustis said that in pursuance of hope expressed in his statement of July 21 that a way still might be found to accomplish the peaceful dissolution of the properties, an agreement had been reached, which substantially is a renewal of the original agreement between the Attorney General and the company, except as to the Boston & Maine stock and is in accordance with the vote of the stockholders at New Haven April 21, 1914, authorizing a settlement with the government.

"President Hustis said in conclusion that this arrangement having been accepted by the Attorney General had been ratified by the board of directors at the meeting and that the members of the board highly appreciated the courtesy of the Attorney General and his co-operation in their endeavor to solve the problem without inflicting unnecessary loss upon the shareholders and to effect a rehabilitation of the property in the interests of the public.

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WARNING AGAINST NORTH SEA.

Charges Germans With Scattering Mines in the Water.

Washington.—Mining the North Sea as part of the plan of the European war not only may close most of the Northern European ports to navigation but the gold laden cruiser Tennessee, the cruiser North Carolina, and neutral passenger vessels carrying Americans from Europe, were confronted with new dangers.

British Wreckage.

San Francisco.—Flotam cast up on the shore south of the Golden Gate and the presence outside of a German cruiser proved either that a British warship had cleared in haste for action or that she had been torn by an explosion.

There was evidence to support either theory, but the definitely established fact that the British protected cruiser Rainbow, now in the service of Canada, did clear for action when she left here recently, seemed to outweigh the belief of an explosion.

Brass door plates stamped "gunner" and "navigation officer" showed the debris had come from a British warship. The badly splintered condition of the woodwork and twisted and tangled metal fittings attached to it, together with the fact that nowhere could be found any marks of hammer, chisel or crowbar, made people believe it had been blown loose.

GERMANS CRUSHING WAY OVER BELGIUM

SOON THE ALLIED FORCES WILL BE CONFRONTED BY THE TUEYONS.

TO BE NEAR OLD WATERLOO

Somewhere Between Courain and Diest Decisive Battles Will Be Fought.

London.—Pushing forward by mere weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly but steadily proceeding. Soon it must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render North Belgium untenable.

Farther South French troops have entered Belgium through Charletrai, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the East the French are reported to have taken possession of ridges in the Vosges Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte Marie Au Mines, through which important roads pass, which it is declared gives them great strategical advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and according to their accounts one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

AGREE ON CREDITS PLAN.

Cotton Congress Adjourns After Voting on Means.

Washington.—The Southern Cotton Congress after endorsing various plans for the relief of the crisis in the cotton market resulting from the European war, concluded its sessions here. The congress authorized various committees to cooperate with the Federal and state authorities in their efforts to enable the cotton grower to weather the financial storm and secure a fair price for the present cotton crop.

After endorsing the work so far done by the Southern representatives in Congress in the matter of furnishing transportation for the export trade, and providing currency to finance the crop, the congress endorsed a bill introduced in the House by Representative Wingo of Arkansas, authorizing the issuance of Federal reserve notes on cotton.

Later the report from the resolutions committee was adopted outlining a plan to meet the entire situation. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members to co-operate with Congress, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board to seek means of "financing and marketing the crop, without unnecessary loss to the farmer."

Twenty Injured in Train.

Nashville, Tenn.—Twenty-six persons were injured when two passenger coaches and the baggage car of an accommodation train on the Tennessee Central Railroad jumped the track near Mount Juliet, Tenn., the cars rolled over an embankment. A relief train sent out from Nashville brought the injured to this city. At least nine persons are believed to have been seriously injured.

Greece Suspends Use of Wireless.

New York.—Greece has suspended the use of wireless telegraphy by ships in her territorial waters, according to announcement by the Commercial Cable Company.

Promises Protection to All Slavs.

St. Petersburg, via London.—With the view of relieving the apprehensions of the Poles in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and of gaining their friendship in the two last mentioned countries, the Grand Duke Nicholasvitch issued an order to the effect that all Poles showing loyalty to the Slav cause will be especially protected by the Russian army and government. Any attempt to interfere with the personal and material rights of those Poles not guilty of hostility to Russia will be punished.

Austrian Ship Taken As Prize.

Montreal.—The Austrian steamer Ida, 4,700 tons, which sailed from Trieste and Naples before the war was declared, reached here and was taken over by the marine department at Quebec as a war prize. Captain Martintolich had heard nothing of the war and was antonounced when marine department officials notified him of the seizure of his vessel. The Ida is a freighter, the property of the Austro-American line. She sailed from Trieste July 21 and ran Naples July 25 for this port.

STANDARD OF

A further rate situation state rates relative comparison on Oct 1 by the rate seem to be in direction, are not appeared at first glance, actual commodities which the reduction amounts to only two per cent, possibly not that much. The Standard tariff in use in North Carolina as was stated, is only about two per cent on the average higher than those fixed by the special commission, possibly not that, except hauls over 270 miles in length. The commission made good feeling after reaching this limit, but when it is taken into consideration that hauls of 270 miles and over in this state are very few, it will be seen that the reductions will prove of little benefit to the people of the state. The only road in the state affected by these hauls is the Southern. The over estimate in the average reduction was the hurried consideration of the rates on roads not under the standard tariff. An investigation shows that on all the systems the charges were not so far from the standard tariff.

Creamery Men Meet.

The North Carolina Association at Hickory and elected the following officers: President, Curtis Byrnes Asheville; vice-president, Marvin Blanton, Shelby; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Shuford, Hickory. The Shelby creamery was represented by Marvin Blanton, of Shelby; White Pine Creamery, Asheville, by Curtis Byrnes; Mooreville Co-operative Creamery, Mooreville, John Arey; Guilford Creamery, Greensboro, A. J. Bell, state dairyman; Catawba Co-operative Creamery, Hickory, W. J. Shuford. In addition to these gentlemen Howard Peeples, market agent of the freight department Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington and J. H. McLain, representing the United States Dairy Division at Washington, were also present. The object of the meeting aside from that of electing officers was to sell the butter output of the creameries of the state co-operatively and to discuss plans for advertising the butter. The creameries represented have a combined monthly production of 150,000 pounds and it is hoped to increase this by the first of January to 300,000 pounds. Peeples stated that the Southern Railway expected to put on dairy cars over their lines at an early date. These will make weekly trips and stop at all creameries.

Importing Corn.

The British steamer Singapore arrived from South America with first cargo of corn ever received here. The bringing of corn into this country from South America is something new, being possible only since the reduction of the tariff under the present administration. Several part cargoes from South America have recently been received here by rail from other ports. The Singapore is a British steamer and is supposed to be running a run on the seas to the South, if the report that German cruisers are patrolling that section of the coast just now is true.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Bert E. Cooley, of Asheville, met with a fatal death one mile west of Salix when the engine and baggage car of a special excursion train from Salix crashed to Asheville left the track, the fireman being crushed to death beneath his locomotive.

Some of the more progressive educational workers of Henderson county are launching a campaign for a Henderson county farm life school. A meeting of the teachers, educational leaders and the farmers of the county will be held at Mills River August 28.

Howard Banks, private secretary to the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is spending a few days in Black Mountain with Mr. D. A. Tompkins. Prof. Jerome Dowd and wife are traveling in an automobile from Norman, Okla., to Black Mountain.

The funeral of the late Col. J. N. Craig was held at Redville and visiting military men to the number of two hundred were here to assist in the services which were attended by one of the largest gatherings assembled in Redville since the war.

Lightning struck the American Cotton Mills at Troy recently, a fire to the third floor. The fire brought out the fire department attached to the mills, which, with aid of the sprinkler system in the building, succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a very few minutes.

The big new Baptist Hotel at Ridgecrest is now nearly completed, and some parts of it have been furnished and occupied. The hotel will probably be brought to completion during this summer and fall and will be ready for occupancy next year throughout all parts of it.

Hing just secured a patent on a sun-ill attachment for plows which promises to prove a great success. Dr. Littlejohn of Statesville is endeavoring to organize a company to manufacture the attachments here in Statesville and place them on the market.