

BRITISH SINK FOUR GERMAN VESSELS

BATTLE ON SEAS FOUGHT OFF HELIGOLAND, BRITISH CLAIM VICTORY.

WILL USE THE EAST INDIANS

Natives of India to Help England.—Germans Burn Historic Louvain and Threaten Brussels.

London.—Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British. In a battle with British warships off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered. The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated. The island of Heligoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the Rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defence of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The French War Office in a statement said laconically that the situation along its lines showed no change, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was all.

One of the most important announcements was made by Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords. It was that Great Britain would draw on the native forces in British India to reinforce her armies in Europe.

The German forts at Tsing-Tau fired on two Japanese cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress. One of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgians claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen.

Because of the non-payment of a war levy of \$40,000,000 the Germans, it is said, threaten to seize the famous pictures and objects of art in the Brussels museums.

LONDON FEARS GERMANS.

Afraid the Tueton Army Will Force Way into Paris. London.—News of the gravest character came from France, where in a single week the aspects of the operations have changed entirely.

Last week the allied armies were pursuing an offensive campaign on all the frontiers. Now according to official news received from Berlin Emperor William is congratulating his people on the success of the German arms in the task of putting the "iron ring" around the allied armies from Cambrai, Department of Du Nord, France, to the Vosges, while Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister, came into Parliament with the announcement that troops from India were being called to help the British Army in France and that the British Army is to be reinforced immediately.

The only consolation offered the British public was the statement from Field Marshal Sir John French that in the heavy fighting against tremendous odds the British troops, who suffered severely, bore themselves with conspicuous bravery.

It already is realized that the terrible struggle is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign, openly revealed to Sir William Edward Goschen, then British Ambassador to Germany, by Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, as shown by the official paper published a few days ago.

Burned Louvain.

London.—The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Louvain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans.

Fire From Safe Point.

Peking.—Military men here say that the warships of the Allies, including the Australian dreadnought expected in China waters soon, will be able to bombard Tsing-Tau with safety, owing to the range of their large guns, which is greater than that of the guns within the German fortifications.

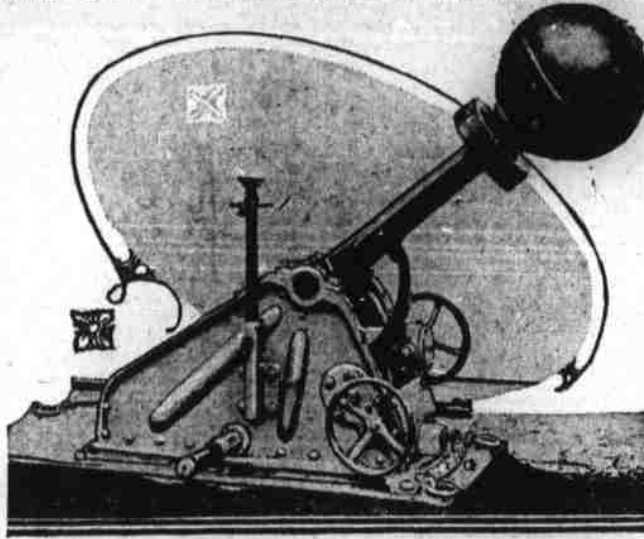
Great Loss Sustained.

London.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the British troops in Wednesday's fighting were exposed to the attack of five German army corps. The losses on both sides, he said, were great.

Bombard Malines.

London.—The Germans continued to bombard Malines, destroying or damaging most of the monuments, according to a dispatch from the Ostend correspondent of the Reuter company. They have not entered the town.

NEW TYPE OF BOMB GUN OF BRITISH ARMY



EXPECT RUSSIANS TO PIERCE GERMANY

SHOULD TUETONS FORCE WAY TO PARIS, THE CZAR SHOULD REACH BERLIN.

BIG WAR NEWS SCARE ALLIES

French Change Tactics From Brilliant Offensive to Better Protection of the Frontier.

London.—A closer veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Little news has come to hand concerning the operations on either front. The Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance in East Prussia towards Posen, with the Germans in retreat.

The new news from the French side is that French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in any great force but, if it was, the French success shows that they now are in a strong position along this frontier from which they were driven only by great sacrifice on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive position. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of this course they now have reverted to what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defence of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with complacence, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the war office and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the Allies to some extent has disappeared now that it is known the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices.

Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon their campaign against Serbia. The belief is held here that even should the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost certainly reach Berlin.

Vessels Sinks; Eleven Perish.

Seattle, Wash.—Eleven lives were lost when the steel passenger steamship Admiral Sampson of the Pacific-Alaska Navigation Company was rammed and sunk by the Canadian Pacific passenger steamer, Princess Victoria off Point-No-Point, 20 miles north of Seattle, during a fog and thick smoke from forest fires. The Princess Victoria brought the survivors to Seattle.

Ships' Sailing Dates.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison was advised that the steamer Patricia of the Fabre Line, with accommodations for 2,100 passengers will sail from Marseilles September 4. The Sant'Ana of the same line with accommodations for 1,900 passengers, will clear Southern European ports on these dates: Marseilles, September 10; Naples September 14; Palermo, September 15; Almeria, September 17. The Venezia and other vessels of the Fabre Line are booked for sailings in the near future.

Germans Captured Here.

Newport News, Va.—Captured by the German cruiser Dresden when two days out of Barbadoes, en route to Newport News for orders, but later released after an agreement was made not to assist the British fleet in any way, the British steamer Lynton Grange arrived here and is awaiting instructions from her owners. Captain Simpson of the Lynton Grange, said that two days after leaving Barbadoes the German cruiser overhauled him and after ordering him to stop sent an officer on board.

FRANCE DEPENDS ON PRESENT BATTLE

IF FRANCE LOSES IN PRESENT BATTLE MACHINE WILL BE CRUSHED.

RECALL ARMY FROM ALSACE

A French Statement Says it Will Be Necessary to Use Them Elsewhere to Check the German Advance.

Paris.—The war office has issued the following official announcement: The commander-in-chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of the occupied territory. Muelhausen again has been evacuated.

A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord) and Donon, in Central Vosges. On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops on which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily to assure its final deliverance. It is a matter of hard necessity.

West of the Meuse as a result of orders issued recently by the commanding chief, the troops which are to remain on the covering line to take up the defensive, are massed as follows:

The French and British troops occupy a front near Givet, which they gained by hard fighting. They are holding their adversaries and sharply checking their attacks.

East of the Meuse our troops have gained their original positions commanding the roads out of great forest Adrennes.

To the right we assumed the offensive, driving back the enemy by a vigorous onslaught, but General Joffre stopped pursuit to re-establish his front along the line already decided on. In this attack our troops showed admirable dash. The sixth corps notably inflicted punishment on the enemy close to Virton.

In Lorraine the two armies have begun a combined attack, one starting from Grand Couronne de Nancy, and the other from south of Luneville. The engagement which began a few days ago continues at the time of writing. The sound of cannonading is not heard at Nancy as it was.

The fifteenth corps, which suffered heavily in the last fight, had the gaps in its ranks filled and formed part of one of the two armies. It executed a brilliant counter-attack in the Valley of Yezouze. The attitude of the troops was splendid, effacing all memories of their conduct on August 30.

Austria Gives Japan Passports.

London.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Reuter Telegraph Company, by way of Amsterdam, gives the official announcement that the Austrian Government handed his passports to the Japanese Ambassador.

English Troops Well Provided For.

London.—Telegraphing from Paris the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company says: "A special envoy of The Temps who has returned from the front, had an opportunity of seeing the English troops. He was impressed by the excellent commissary arrangements. Huge cases of sugar, tea, cocoa, meats and vegetables and enormous pots of jam had been provided for the men. Everything has been done," he said, in the minutest detail.

British Are Satisfied.

London.—The British official news bureau issued the following announcement: "There has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory."

30,000 Germans Attack Malines.

London.—A dispatch to The Times from Ostend says that 30,000 Germans are attacking Malines, a Belgian city 13 miles southeast of Antwerp. Skirmishing is general in Northwest Flanders.

TAUT 250-MILE LINE OPPOSE GERMANS

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES FIGHT AGAINST ADVANCE OF GERMANS.

GERMAN CRUISER IS SUNK

Wilhelm der Grosse Sunk by British High Flyer Off African Coast—Gen. Joffre Praises.

London.—The conflict of millions at last is in progress.

Even the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse besides news of the titanic battle and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia on the far Manchurian Plains was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective Governments. Probably the German people know as little as outsiders of what their armies are accomplishing.

Among the information the public obtained today was the report announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons that the army was engaged against a superior force and fought splendidly.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the House of Commons today. He said:

"The Admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons, and armed with 10 4-inch guns has been sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer, off the west coast of Africa.

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The High Flyer had one killed and one wounded."

COTTON GROWER HAS CASH.

McAdoo Says Co-Operation of Business Should Relieve Stringency.

Washington.—Notes with a maturity of not longer than four months, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or tobacco, will be accepted by the Treasury Department from National banks as a basis for the issue of additional currency which may be used to help farmers pick and market their cotton and tobacco crops.

These notes, according to an announcement from the department will be accepted at 75 per cent of their face value and must be presented through currency associations provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. In making this announcement Secretary McAdoo said there is adequate power under existing law to issue enough currency through National banks to meet any reasonable demand and reiterated his statement that "it is not necessary to extend the note issuing privilege to state banks." He pointed out that he has power to issue one billion dollars of additional currency if required.

Fought Heavy Force.

London.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had reported that he was engaged against a superior German force. The British troops fought splendidly, and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

Address the People.

Paris.—The new Cabinet for National defense decided to make a declaration to the people of France, Parliament not being in session.

First Wounded.

London.—The first British wounded from the Continent, numbering about 30 arrived by steamer at Folkestone from Boulogne.

Had Talk With Wilson.

Washington.—The French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, discussed the European war with President Wilson. Later the President told callers that the discussion was of a general character. The Ambassador said that no protests against alleged German atrocities had been presented.

British in Ostend.

London.—It is stated that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

Bad Roads Help.

Tsing-Tau.—There is no evidence here of the landing of Japanese troops in the Kiao-Chow territory. It is believed that the heavy rains of Kiao-Chow after the summer rains will deter any Japanese attack for many days.

DEAF WANT A PLACE

RESOLUTION ADOPTED URGING REPRESENTATION ON SCHOOL DIRECTORATE

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

Association of Deaf and Naming Passing Resolutions Meeting.

With the election of officers for the ensuing term, the annual meeting and the adoption of resolutions urging the recognition of the deaf on the part of the State Institution for the Deaf, the North Carolina Association of Deaf met here. The last of the session was a splendid moving picture for the benefit of those attending and the entertainment included the entertainment features. The Charlotte meeting has been the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance has been large, the personal lectures given of extraordinary interest.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mr. Charles E. Jones of Lattimore, president; Miss Roma Fortune of Durham, vice president; Mr. Robert S. Taylor of Lenoir, secretary and Mr. John Miller of Morganton, treasurer. The election of Messrs. Jones, Taylor and Miller being by unanimous vote.

The most interesting feature of the day was the discussion of the resolution offering the resolution committee to the board of directors of the school of Morganton. There were several lively speeches and the resolution was passed by Messrs. J. C. and Robert Miller, who are teachers in the institution. They indicated that they favored the resolution and the policy of the administration authorities being against it, felt that they could not vote for it. The leaders in the discussion favoring the resolution were Messrs. Robert S. Taylor, Milton H. Johnson, George Bailey and others.

Prior to adjournment Miss Bessie White of Charlotte gave a beautiful rendition in signs of the hymn "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

The resolutions of application were addressed to the citizens of Charlotte, Greater Charlotte Club, Mecklenburg and other hotels, local entertainment committee of which Mr. W. R. Hackney is chairman; newspapers, railroads, Prof. W. I. Walker, Rev. G. C. Wilder, Miss Robina Tillinghast and the retiring officers of the association.

The North Carolina Potato Patch.

Washington.—The North Carolina Irish potato patch contains 30,000 acres his year and the total production will be approximately 1,693,000 bushels, according to estimates made by the United States Crop Reporting Board. The condition of the crop is 62 per cent of normal and the price at the present time is averaging around 96 cents cents per bushel.

In Continental United States there are 3,708,000 acres planted to this product and this year's production is estimated at 2,614,000 bushels by the Federal Department of Agriculture. This year's crop will exceed the average crop of the past five years by approximately 4,000,000 bushels. The National production last year was 331,000,000 bushels, was produced on 3,789,999 acres of land and sold for \$32,803,000, or an average of 90 cents per bushel.

Negro Doctors Close Convention.

Raleigh.—The sixteenth annual convention of the Negro National Medical Association closed here recently with the election of Dr. F. S. Harrave of Wilson as president, to succeed Dr. A. A. Brown of Birmingham, Ala. who is a native of Raleigh. Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., was elected general secretary. About 200 negro doctors were here for the three-day convention.

Big Brick Company.

Hendersville.—The Big Brick Company has been organized at this town with the following officers: D. B. Pace, president; G. S. Calvert, vice president; J. C. Sherrill, secretary and general manager; J. L. McDowell, treasurer. The new concern has purchased 40 acres of clay, formerly belonging to Mr. McDowell. It has a 160-horsepower boiler plant and equipped for manufacturing 25,000 brick a day with a possible capacity of 50,000. It has the latest patented devices for drying and burning kilns.

Lady Catches Big Shark.

Newbern.—A shark, eight feet in length, and which was one of the largest ever caught with a line in that section, was landed a few days ago near Newbern City by Miss Ada Komp of Newbern, who was a member of a fishing and camping party who have been spending a week on "The banks." The deep-sea monster put up a plucky fight for his liberty after being ensnared on the hook, but was finally landed and carried ashore by the woman.