

THE WEATHER

Local thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; gentle to moderate winds, mostly southwest.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1914 THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1914

EXTRA ROOMS Mean extra income. If your house is extra ample—if you can rent a room or two in it—write to the publisher of this paper. Of course, want advertising is necessary, though.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,717.

ENTIRE WORLD AWAITS DECISION OF ENGLAND; BELGIUM-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

All the Great European Powers Except Italy Have Mobilized Armies and Are Ready for General Hostilities—War Officially Exists Between Austria and Germany and Russia, Servia and Montenegro.

BELGIUM REFUSES DEMANDS MADE BY GERMANY

That Her Troops be Allowed to Cross Smaller Country—England Stands Ready to See That Belgium Neutrality is Respected by German Empire—Germans Invade Limburg, Holland, and Province Under Martial Law in Consequence.

London, August 3.—All the great European powers except Italy, and most of the secondary powers are mobilizing, with all their energy. Mobilization has not yet reached a stage where any of the armies have met in battle.

Italy, which declared her neutrality, will begin to mobilize officially tomorrow, although the process probably is well underway.

Great Britain's mobilization is nearly completed, but she has not announced that she will join in the general war.

Tonight war officially existed between Austria and Germany on one side, and Russia, Servia and Montenegro on the other. There had been no official declaration of war between Germany and France on either side.

The most important event in the past 24 hours was Germany's demand upon Belgium, in the form of a 12-hour ultimatum, that the German troops be permitted to cross Belgium to the French frontier, coupled with the promise that Belgian integrity should remain unimpaired at the end of the war, and that Belgium should be compensated.

To this, Belgium refused to accede, on the ground of her rights and honor.

Left to Public Opinion. Sir Edward Grey, British secretary for foreign affairs, made a statement in the House of Commons indicating that Great Britain's interests and obligations could not permit her to submit to the violation of Belgian territory.

There is no doubt that British sentiment is for war. The appeals of the pacifists get no hearing. Not one man in a hundred in London seemingly wants the nation to remain neutral.

Germany, through her diplomats, has tried to keep Britain out by a virtual offer to refrain from using her navy against France as the price of Germany's neutrality.

Beyond that tribunal it apparently was intended to be subject to ratification by the court of last resort—the people of the United Kingdom and the Empire.

Sir Edward recalled that he told France at the time of the Algerias crisis that Great Britain would promise nothing to any foreign power unless it received the whole-hearted support of public opinion.

When the House of Commons met this afternoon the hall was crowded with members of the chamber. Peers and bishops filled the galleries, and the atmosphere was grave and silent.

Holland Invaded. Brussels, August 2.—The Burgomaster of Antwerp announced tonight that the Germans had invaded Limburg, Holland, and that the province has been placed under martial law.

Poland Cities Captured. Berlin, August 3.—The German troops, on the night of August 2, took a short skirmish with Russians, and possession of Czenstochowa, Rusian Poland, Bendzin and Kalisch, Russian Poland, also have been occupied by the Germans.

Czenstochowa is a city of 50,000 inhabitants on the river. Waethe near the Polish frontier. It is noted chiefly for its manufactures of woolen and cotton cloths and paper.

GREAT BRITAIN IS NEITHER A BELLIGERENT NOR A NEUTRAL POWER IN EUROPEAN TROUBLE

London, August 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces and awaits events. As she is not a belligerent power she is a neutral one.

The government has given France assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the continental war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure a provocation for war.

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days almost continuous deliberation—was made to the House of Commons late today by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Germany Urges Neutrality. Meanwhile the German embassy in London is exerting every effort of diplomacy to induce Great Britain to hold aloof from the conflict and to bring public opinion to Germany's side.

The German ambassador issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain, asserting that Germany would agree to a friendly neutrality coupled with the northern and western coasts of France if England would pledge neutrality.

Referring to this suggestion the British foreign secretary said: "I have only heard that shortly before I came to the House of Commons his voice and rapped the table before him sharply, declaring: "But that is far too narrow an engagement."

Sir Edward Grey dispelled the shadows of doubt which flickered over the triple-entente in the minds of many liberals by exposing some milestones in the history of the approach, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without definite obligations.

Doubt on Vital Question. Finally, on the one tremendously vital question—a question upon the answer of which the British empire and

the whole world are hanging—whether the government considers that Germany's policy compels Great Britain to wage war, the foreign secretary left an impression of doubt.

That doubt may reflect the mind of a cabinet not wholly unanimous and the opinion drawn by many is that Sir Edward Grey's speech to Germany was a hint that she will keep her soldiers away from the coast of France that will be the price of Great Britain's armed neutrality.

The first outbreak of patriotic enthusiasm since the possibility arose of England becoming involved in the war, occurred in London tonight, crowds of Englishmen and Frenchmen in the west end, waving flags and singing national anthems.

When they reached Buckingham Palace in response to a great outburst of cheering the King and Queen, and Princess Mary appeared on the balcony and bowed an acknowledgment of the enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty.

This did not satisfy the crowds, which chanted: "Rule Britannia." This finally brought the King and Queen out again. They were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and received another noisy greeting.

The demonstration lasted several minutes and for a long time after the royals retired the people continued.

King George and Queen Mary were heartily cheered when they drove in the parks in the afternoon and great crowds remained for hours around the palace, the House of Parliament and Downing street.

The people generally were undemonstrative, apparently being more curious than excited. Occasionally there were cheering as some cabinet ministers passed and when the guards at the palace gates were changed.

Excitement Grew on People. An evening drew on, however, and anxiety reigned as to the attitude the government intended to adopt. The people became more excited. Winston Spencer Churchill, for hours around the palace, the House of Parliament and Downing street.

to hear what England intended to do in the hour of her crisis. John Redmond, Irish nationalist leader, came in for a splendid reception as he left the house, the news of his speech in which he said every soldier could be withdrawn from Ireland, having preceded him.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the Marquis of Lansdowne and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, who visited the prime minister in Downing street, soon were surrounded by a great crowd, which followed and cheered them and the ambassador, including the many more representative men who went to the foreign office and the Russian representative who sat in the house during Sir Edward Grey's speech were little known to Londoners and passed unnoticed.

When Parliament adjourned a procession, carrying union jacks and the tri-colors, marched through Whitehall, Trafalgar Square, Leicester Square and Piccadilly circuit singing.

The railway station where the continental trains arrive and depart presented busy scenes throughout the day. Each incoming train, brought refugees, Americans and Englishmen from the continent.

A small group of radicals of the House of Commons met during adjournment today and adopted a resolution that there was no sufficient reason in the present situation for Great Britain intervening in the European war.

The government was urged to continue negotiations with Germany with a view to maintaining British neutrality.

When the house re-assembled the foreign secretary made his statement with respect to Belgium. These members then protested that the secretary had not mentioned a case of war.

Philip E. Morrell, liberal, said the best that could be said for the entente after eight years was that it was going to land England in a war simply because a few German soldiers wanted to cross Belgium.

J. Keir Hardie asked what action was going to be taken to alleviate the sufferings of those who would be hard pressed by the war. He said he would do all he could to arouse the working men against the government's proposals.

Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd-George announced that the government had made arrangements for war risks for ship cargoes, of which full details would be given later.

The cabinet held a session during the recess and was escorted to and from the house by cheering crowds.

Premier Asquith was greeted in a similar manner and was escorted from his home to the precincts of the house by a cheering crowd and other members of the cabinet, as well as members of the house, received cheers as they passed into the historic building.

Bankers and Government Officials Condemn That Situation is Now Well in Hand—Large Quantities of Currency Shipped.

Washington, August 3.—The financial position of this country to all appearances tonight was appreciably better than 24 hours ago.

The same opinion was expressed by John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, who spent the day at the sub-treasury.

There probably never was another day in the history of the country in which such a variety of comprehensive measures was put into force.

It took several hours of rapid work this morning to put these steps into operation.

Until that had been accomplished, the financial district was under a strain, but as the hours passed without serious difficulties the tension relaxed.

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Committee Appointed by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, Will Visit President and Three Secretaries to Advance Object.

Washington, August 3.—Southern senators and representatives conferred tonight to devise some plan to prevent loss to producers of cotton as a result of the European crisis.

The committee will call upon President Wilson and the secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and commerce to find out conditions and the prospects for relief.

Senator Hoke Smith will name the committee tomorrow, there to be one senator or representative from each of the following States: Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas.

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana, read the following telegram received tonight from E. J. Glenn, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, which epitomized the situation discussed later at the conference.

Present conditions foreign exchange markets make it impossible to export cotton. Therefore America will have to finance cotton until conditions become more nearly normal.

The House promptly passed a bill suggested by the President relating to restrictions on American registry for foreign built ships to assist trans-Atlantic commerce.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND GOLD TO AD STRANDED AMERICANS

New York Bankers Arranged With State and Treasury Departments Last Night to Send Large Sum of Gold to Europe for the Relief of American Citizens in War Zone.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE CROWD EMBASSIES—HOTELS CLOSED AND NO PLACE FOR THEM TO STAY—AMBASSADOR DECLARES THAT PARIS IS SAFE AT PRESENT—HUNDREDS IN MEETING IN CITY OF LONDON, HELD YESTERDAY.

Washington, August 3.—New York bankers arranged with the State and Treasury Departments tonight to send \$2,500,000 in gold coin to Europe to relieve American tourists stranded there and unable to get cash for their checks and letters of credit.

Plans were virtually completed tonight for the care of Americans in Europe. Congress, at the request of President Wilson, appropriated \$250,000 to care for the immediate needs of Americans, especially those without funds. More will be granted if desired.

Americans who have letters of credit or other forms of money credit will be assisted by American embassies in having them cashed. Instructions were issued to American diplomatic officers to issue "ambassadors' orders" in exchange for letters of credit, bank checks or money orders.

To make arrangements for the financial accommodation of American citizens in Europe, Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo have arranged with New York banking houses to cooperate with American embassies abroad. The plan was discussed at conferences tonight between Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo and representatives of New York banking houses.

No definite arrangements have been made about ships. Army and navy officers say their transports are inadequate and many are not available. Secretary Bryan tomorrow will discuss the subject with a representative of the International Merchant Marine.

Bryan Makes Announcement. The Secretary believes there are enough American and other neutral ships in the world to take care of thousands who desire to leave. The department made this announcement.

The Secretary of State has received a telegram from the American ambassador in Paris in which he states that he thinks there is no cause for alarm on the part of those who remain in that city for the present and that he believes Americans will be able to leave at some later date if any desire to do so.

Orders restricting the amount of money orders issued to European points will be issued probably tomorrow by the postoffice general bureau according to Postmaster General Burleson.

"It is not my purpose," Mr. Burleson said, "to restrict the money order service so as to prove injurious to any American in Europe. It is the intention of the department, however, to restrict the service that money cannot be transferred to Europe for speculative purposes."

Mr. Burleson said mail service between the United States and European points would not be seriously interrupted by the war.

President Wilson and Congress moved promptly today to afford relief to Americans stranded in European war zones and to preserve the financial equilibrium of this country in view of the disorganization of credit systems abroad.

An special message early in the day the President asked for \$250,000 to care for Americans in Europe. Both Houses promptly passed the appropriation and will vote more if necessary.

The House and Senate passed a bill removing technical restrictions on the issuance of \$500,000,000 reserve currency.

The House promptly passed a bill suggested by the President relating to restrictions on American registry for foreign built ships to assist trans-Atlantic commerce.

Representatives of the International Mercantile Marine will discuss with Secretary Bryan tomorrow the question of obtaining ships for Americans in Europe.

The Senate voted to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish naval lines to carry passengers, mail and freight to South America and Europe. The bill is before the House.

Postmaster General Burleson announced that Egyptian stamps would be used no further money orders be issued to her account. Mr. Burleson also instructed postmasters to decline to receive parcel post packages for mailing to France or Germany.

BIG GERMAN LINER ACTS SUSPICIOUSLY

Slips Out of New York Harbor With Cargo of Coal.

WEARING WAR PAINT TAKE ENERGETIC STEPS

Carries Box on Her Upper Deck Supposed to be Big Gun—Holds Full of Coal and No Passengers Aboard.

New York, Aug. 3.—Slipping quietly out of port tonight, her superstructure painted grey, with 6,000 tons of coal and no passengers on board, the German liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm was carrying fuel to a German cruiser not far outside Sandy Hook.

The wireless station at Sayville, Long Island, has been working with a German warship probably not many miles off shore, and said to be the cruiser Karlsruhe.

As required by maritime regulations, the Kron Prinz Wilhelm took out clearance papers, ostensibly for Bremen, and it was intimated in quarters here that she was well informed that she would endeavor to make that port by passing around the northerly end of Scotland.

Mystery shrouded the liner's preparations for departure and her actual sailing. On her forward deck she carried a box large enough to contain a naval gun of considerable power.

The vessel was constructed for possible use as a German naval reserve unit in case of need and her build is strong enough to stand the strain of firing a gun such as the case might have contained.

It took several hours of rapid work this morning to put these steps into operation.

FINANCIAL STRAIN MUCH IMPROVED

Conditions Appreciably Better Than 24 Hours Earlier.

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PLAN TO PROTECT COTTON GROWERS

Southern Legislators in Washington Confer.

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MAY USE BATTLESHIP FOR TRANSPORTATION

Americans in Europe Crowd Embassies—Hotels Closed and No Place for Them to Stay—Ambassador Declares That Paris is Safe at Present—Hundreds in Meeting in City of London, Held Yesterday.

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STANDARD OIL ANNOUNCEMENT

Because of Trouble in Europe Will Buy Little Grade Oil.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today issued the following statement: "The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is compelled on account of the interruption of foreign commerce resulting from the war situation in Europe to materially curtail the output of all petroleum products. This sudden loss of market coupled with large accumulated stocks of finished products now on hand will necessarily limit their ability to purchase crude oil. At this moment it is impossible to say what extent and how long this unfortunate condition will continue."