

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thurs.

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THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1914

"ONE WEDGE DRIVES ANOTHER."
So continued advertising will surely drive home your argument to the person you are trying to convince.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,732.

BRIEF REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES COME FROM EUROPEAN THEATRES OF WAR

The French Officially Report That the Germans Have Abandoned Sarrebourg—Brussels Dispatch Says Liege Forts Are Still Intact and German Movement Toward Capital Checked.

NO IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE

More Than One Hundred Thousand British Soldiers Have Landed in Belgium and France and Are Rapidly Nearing Scene of Hostilities—Desultory Firing Has Taken Place Between Scout Cruisers of Navies in The North Sea.

From the war zone come only brief reports of the activities of the vast German and allied armies opposing each other. The French officially report that the Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg. The Liege forts are said still to be intact and a Brussels dispatch says the German movement towards the Belgian center seems to have been checked.

"The French troops are in contact with the Germans, but there is no important engagement to report," said an official announcement of the French embassy at London.

A British expeditionary force numbering more than 100,000 has landed at French and Belgian ports and doubtless is well on its way to form a junction with its allies.

A significant statement is issued by the British official press bureau to the effect that desultory fighting has occurred between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers.

"A certain liveliness is apparent in the Southern area of the North sea," the statement adds.

There are rumors of a naval engagement about 100 miles off Harwich in the North sea.

In a stirring message to the troops, King George says: "Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done."

An American corps has been organized in Paris and several American airtours have offered the government their aeroplanes. There is some question whether this offer will be accepted because of possible international complications.

To set at rest reports of casualties in the British army the official bureau declared that there have been no casualties.

A Rome dispatch gives a report from Vienna that the Austrian cruiser Zenta has been sunk.

Count Okuma, the Japanese minister, declares it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

BELGIANS REPORTED TO HAVE DYNAMITED FORTS.
Rotterdam (via London, 4:10 P. M.), August 19.—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by Belgians after they had been evacuated, the result of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

LONDON LITTLE EXCITED.
News That British Troops Are in France—England Determined.
London, August 19.—London displayed no excitement when it became known that British troops were in France. There were no crowds around the bulletin boards for newspapers, no cheering in parks where recruits drill in the barracks where trained soldiers march through evolutions. The general routine is little disturbed by the unceasing movement in the streets of troops, ammunition and hospital corps. Tailors' shops are rushed with business. "Swords and bayonets" is a popular theme in the cutlers' shops. No women weep as the news of the war spreads at music halls and many people spend afternoons or evenings at play houses.

THE RULES OF THE WAVES.
The British expeditionary force which is sent to France is played by orchestras and the Highlander regiment went to the Strand, its band played through Georgia.

WOMEN MADE INTO HOSPITALS.
Some homes and newspaper converted into hospitals for the wounded. Under the head of "What Wo-

men Can Do" or some similar caption are the busiest. Signs are posted that Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, needs 100,000 men for three years or to the close of the war.

The newspapers are proud of the effective manner in which they kept secret the movement of troops of which much has been surmised, but little known.

The seaside faces a ruined season and the hotels dread the return of Americans, for they would not be able to accommodate them. Food prices are lower, with the exception of sugar, which comes from Austria and Germany.

RELIEF BOARD IS BUSY WITH PLANS

To Bring Home War-Marooned Americans in Europe

TRANSPORTS MADE FIT

Offer of Liner by the German Government Has Not Yet Been Accepted. No Answers to Suggestions Recently Made.

Washington, Aug. 18.—American diplomatic officials in Germany, Switzerland and Austria were instructed tonight to begin immediate negotiations for the transfer of all Americans in those countries who need assistance to France and England. This action followed a long conference between Secretary of War Garrison and Assistant Secretary Phillips of the State Department.

Dispatches to the department tonight reported that all of the English line vessels were sailing and that it was possible to bring all Americans desiring transportation to the United States. From France it was announced that steamship companies were resuming operations.

Secretary Garrison said he had been assured by officials of the International Mercantile and Marine Company that their vessels could return 21,300 Americans with first or second class accommodations to the United States by October 3rd. The Cunard company, the Secretary said, would provide similar transportation by October 3rd for more than 10,000 passengers.

It is possible now to bring back all Americans in England and France and those who can get to these countries by October 3rd. Mr. Garrison said. "Our task now is to get transportation for the refugees in other countries to France and England or some neutral port."

Relief Board Busy.
Washington, Aug. 18.—Perfection of plans to bring war-marooned Americans out of Europe occupied the government relief board today. Orders for outfitting any transports for relief voyages stand, but for the present there will be no acceptance of Germany's offer of liners to be put temporarily under the American flag.

The State Department had received no replies to its suggestion to nations at war that liners chartered for refugees be recognized as neutral. Belief was expressed, however, that favorable replies soon will be forthcoming.

Ambassador Gerard at Berlin cabled there were about 3,000 Americans there who wanted to return home immediately. With transportation conditions from English ports steadily improving, American government officials probably will concentrate their efforts on assisting the return of these Americans to their homes.

The American Red Cross announced it hoped to dispatch its relief expedition to Europe within the next few days. A joint resolution authorizing admittance to American registry of foreign-built ships for use of the Red Cross was passed by Congress today.

President Wilson today ordered consular officers to issue emergency passports to needy Americans abroad without fees.

SEEK WAYS AND MEANS.
Americans Continue to Besiege Consulate at Genoa—Aid Received.
Genoa, Italy, via Paris, Aug. 18.—An increasing number of Americans continue to besiege the American consulate here, seeking information as to ways and means of returning home.

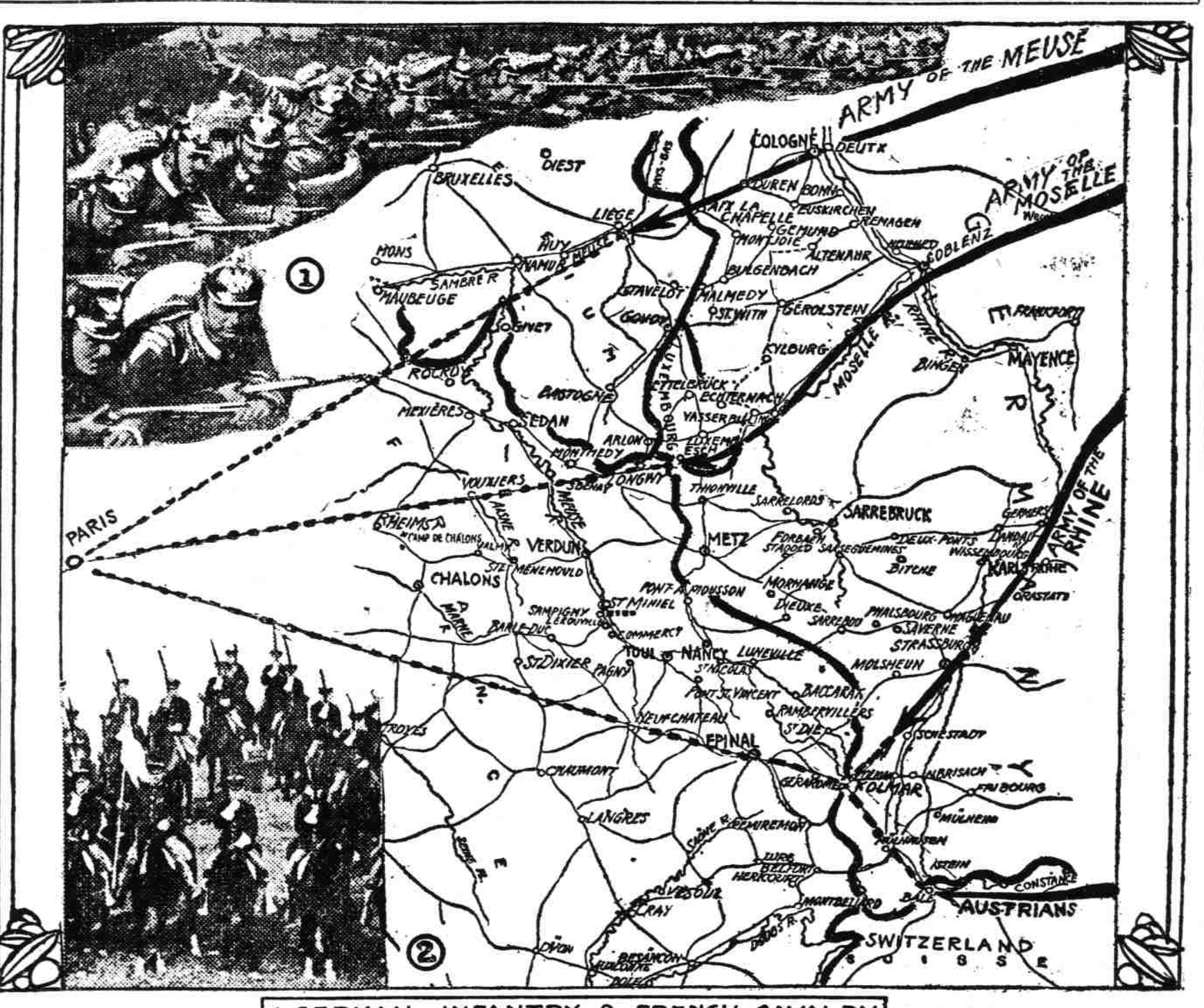
John Edward Jones, the consul general, has been compelled to receive his callers collectively. He takes his standing upon a platform from which he announces what arrangements have been made and gives particulars regarding steamers' sailings, the changing of money and other matters.

Americans who, under the circumstances, are unable to pay their bills are helped by Mr. Jones from the small fund placed at his disposal by a few generous countrymen.

The consul general expects that ten thousand or more Americans will have embarked here for home by the end of August.

BRECKENRIDGE AT FALMOUTH.
Assistant Secretary of War Thanks Mayor for Hospitality Shown.
Falmouth, England, August 18.—Henry S. Breckenridge, American assistant secretary of war, was met by the mayor of Falmouth on his return here tonight from London, where today he was working out plans for the relief of stranded Americans. Mr. Breckenridge thanked the mayor for the hospitality Falmouth had extended American citizens and assured him the American government would repay expenses that had been incurred in their behalf.

MAY BE GERMAN PLAN OF INVADING FRANCE; CAN IT BE CARRIED OUT AND PARIS TAKEN?



This map shows what is believed in many quarters to be the German plan of invading France. Three armies are being hurled against the French, British and Belgian allies. One entered Belgium and encountered the troops of the little country at Liege. The second enters through Luxembourg, according to the plan, and the third near Espinal. The objective point is Paris. As you read the day's news from the war, follow the events here. Get this general plan of invasion well in your mind, locating the strategic points, and then the great mass of reports and rumors from the front of the war can be sifted much more intelligently; whether the Germans follow this plan of campaign or not.

IMPROVEMENT IN MONEY SITUATION

Indicated by Increased Activity in Foreign Exchange

MARKET NOT TO REOPEN

Liverpool Cotton Traders Willing to Shift Their Interests to December—Number of Contracts Are Transferred.

New York, August 18.—More activity was noted in foreign exchange today than at any time since the war began. This was accepted as evidence of further improvement in the general financial situation. Rates were firmer, however, because much of the recent accumulations had been disposed of.

Domestic monetary operations also were more numerous, many loans being placed by local banks for interior institutions attracted by the prevailing high rates.

Little ground for encouragement was offered by the official weather report, which told of increasing deterioration to corn in States west of the Mississippi because of continued drought. In fact, it is now generally recognized that all cereals except winter wheat have suffered severe reverses since the official July report. This change found reflection in a sensational advance for September wheat in Chicago today.

The committee which has been directing the affairs of the Stock Exchange during its enforced suspension is authority for the statement that the position of its members is inherently sound. It has been given rise to rumors of an early reopening, all of which prove to have no foundation in fact. The exchange, it is declared, will not attempt to do any business except for cash, so long as the British moratorium remains effective.

Shift Interest to December.
A cable received by the New York Cotton Exchange announced that practically all the members of the Liverpool market were willing to shift their interests here to December and it was reported a large number of contracts held for both foreign and domestic account had already been transferred while a meeting has been called of all houses whose clients deal with American mills presumably to discuss further plans for the reduction of old commitments.

Meanwhile crop reports show some improvement, today's semi-monthly statement by a prominent local authority making the condition 78.3 against 78 per cent. two weeks ago, while the summary of the weekly weather report was also considered generally favorable.

Liverpool reported a decline of 30 points in the spot quotation of 5,200 for American middling and quoted January-February 22 points lower at 5,300 while the market at Augusta, was 1-4c lower at 10-3-4c for old and 9-3-4c for new crop cotton and the local spot market was nominal in the absence of transactions. Japan was reported a buyer in the Southwest and domestic mills are still said to be buying only in small scattering lots.

PRESIDENT APPEALS TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

Wilson Urges Them to Remain Neutral in Thought as Well as Action "During These Days That Are to Try Men's Souls"—Determined to Take No Part in the German-Japanese Dispute and Resents Efforts Made to Embroil United States

Washington, August 18.—Addressing the American people, President Wilson today issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of partisanship, which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

The President pleaded that the United States be "neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls."

"We must be impartial in thought as well as in action," he said, "but put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

Officials close to the President made it clear that he has fully determined to take no part in the disputes between Japan and Germany over the situation in the Far East. While that controversy was not specifically referred to in the President's statement, it became known that he is resentful of efforts he believes are being made to embroil the United States in it.

The President's Appeal.
"My Fellow Countrymen:
"I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the Nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness, and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets."
"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstance of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, a responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their

country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided in camps of hostile opinion that against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action.

"Such diversion amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind, and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part in impartial mediation and speak the counsel of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan but as a friend."
"I venture therefore, my fellow countrymen to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

WAR WITH MEXICO NARROWLY AVERTED

As Recently as a Fortnight Ago Action Urged.

BUT WILSON STOOD FIRM

It is Reported That Majority of Cabinet Urged Sending of Troops to Mexico City When Carranza Rejected Peace.

Washington, August 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in a war with Mexico as recently as a fortnight ago was revealed today by high officials of the administration.

When General Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys sent by Provisional President Carralaj and at the same time ignored diplomatic efforts of the American government to bring about a peaceful entry of the Constitutionalists into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged upon President Wilson.

Many members of the Cabinet, it is said, urged sending of American troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent anarchy then expected to follow from the failure of the Carralaj government and the Constitutionalists to reach an agreement.

President Wilson, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that sending of American troops to Mexico City probably would mean war with the Constitutionalists and that such overtures came from the Carralaj government to the effect that if American troops would come to preserve order they would be assisted. Other promises would maintain order. His attitude was to be given a cooling station in Magdalena Bay, the Chamizal claims were to be adjusted and many other things of particular interest to the American government were to be arranged.

Wilson Stood Firm.
The President rejected all approaches believing the Constitutionalists themselves would maintain order. His attention instead to the possible split between Villa and Carranza and renewed efforts to harmonize the leaders.

To carry out this purpose the President sent a personal friend, Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, to see both Villa and Carranza.

Mr. Fuller saw the President and Mr. Bryan secretly in Washington, and after he had returned to Mexico City he arrived at Villa's headquarters where he is co-operating with General Carranza, American consular agent, in urging Villa to join Carranza in maintaining peace in Mexico. Announcement of the fact that Mr. Fuller had gone to see Villa was made by Secretary Bryan today.

White House officials said Mr. Fuller went to Mexico to get information for the administration. It was reported in some quarters that Mr. Fuller was sent to familiarize himself with conditions and that he eventually might be named American ambassador to Mexico.

PERFECT ORDER MAINTAINED.
Everything is Quiet at Mexico City—Prepare to Receive Carranza.
Mexico City, August 18.—Perfect order has been maintained in the capital since the Constitutionalists' occupation. The authorities are overlooking no opportunity to make peaceful ends secure. The call for the delivery of arms in eight days of arms in the possession of the capital's inhabitants is meeting with general acquiescence.

It was decided today to search passenger and freight trains leaving the capital to guard against the shipment of arms to outside districts. Passenger and freight traffic therefore, was suspended pending the drawing up of regulations for the search. It is expected that trains will move again tomorrow. Incoming trains were not affected.

General Carranza's headquarters is being moved to the outskirts of the city in preparation for his triumphal entry Thursday.

VIRGINIA-WEST VIRGINIA CONTROVERSY REOPENED.
Hearing Being Held at Richmond Will Last for Several Days.
Richmond, Va., August 18.—Argument was heard by Special Master Littlefield today in the Virginia-West Virginia debt litigation. Counsel for Virginia proposed that computations as to interest should be made from June 1, 1863, when West Virginia was recognized as a State. West Virginia claimed that it should be dated from January 1, 1861, before the opening of hostilities or the secession of Virginia. West Virginia is claiming offsets of approximately \$4,000,000 claiming that Virginia owned valuable railway securities before the war which securities were retained by Virginia at the time of separation and which later lost their value because of war conditions. The argument will continue several days.

ATTACK SECTIONS OF THE CLAYTON ANTI-TRUST BILL.
Oppose Clause Referring to Labor and Agricultural Organizations.
Washington, Aug. 18.—An attack by Senators Pomeroy and Borah on the sections of the Clayton anti-trust bill exempting labor and agricultural organizations from the operations of the anti-trust laws marked consideration of the bill today by the Senate.

The Senate agreed to the Judiciary committee's amendment making dissolution decrees gained by the government against a trust "prima facie" evidence in subsequent suits by private parties for damages. The House bill made such decrees "conclusive" evidence.

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