

Fair Thursday, thunder showers at night or Friday west portion

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1914

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

WHOLE NUMBER 13,733.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR IS NOW READY TO LEAVE THE GERMAN CAPITAL SOON

Word From Berlin to the Effect That Legation There is Strongly Guarded by Police, and Japanese Subjects Are Being Sent From the Country—Students in London.

CANADA ENDORSES ACTION TAKEN BY ENGLAND

Parliament of the Country to the North Declares That Entire Country is of One Mind With the Mother Nation—Engagements of Unimportant Nature Are Reported Along the Line of Battle.

London, August 20.—A Havas dispatch from Brussels gives an official communication concerning the present state of field operations in Belgium. After having lost much time and a great number of men and, besides, important war materials, the communication says, "the Prussian right wing has gained on both banks of the Meuse the ground to bring them into contact with the allies' armies."

"The German troops on the north bank of the Meuse comprise sections of different army corps, whose efforts have been directed toward the capture of Liege and who are now disengaged. There also are bodies of cavalry, thanks to which the Germans have been able to make considerable disturbance and to extend themselves north and south."

"On the south the allied Belgian and French armies have repulsed them, but on the north, they have had a free field and could penetrate in small bodies far into the country."

"In a word the Germans have taken a number of positions, but have wasted fifteen days in arriving at this result, which is greatly to the honor of our army. It is not a question of single battle evolutions or captures of certain parts of the country or of towns. These matters are secondary in regard to the object assigned our troops in the general dispositions. This aim cannot be revealed and the most interesting details will be unable to discover it, owing to the necessarily vague particulars furnished concerning the operations."

Fighting Is Proceeding.

"Fighting is proceeding on the whole front, extending from Basle, Switzerland, to Diest, Belgium, and in these numerous contacts the more the opposing armies approach each other and the nearer come to the center of the more one must expect to hear of advantage in this side and of yielding on that."

"With the operations so vast and those engaged so numerous, and with great attention must not be paid to the operations in our immediate vicinity. An evolution ordered in a previously determined aim is not necessarily a retreat. Engagements of the last few days have rendered our adversaries very circumspect. The delay of the enemy's advance had the greatest advantage for our general plan of operations."

"There is no need for us to play into the hands of the Germans. That is the motive of the movement now being carried out. Far from being beaten, we are making arrangements for beating the enemy under the best possible conditions. The noble should in this matter place full confidence in the commander of the army and remain calm and trustful of the outcome. Meanwhile, the newspapers should abstain from mentioning the movements of troops. Secrecy is essential to the success of our operations."

tacking Germans would not be of sufficient strength to warrant such concentration."

CANADA ENDORSES ACT.

Parliament Declares That Country is of One Mind With England.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 19.—The Canadian parliament today endorsed England's participation in the European conflict.

In the House of Commons and the Senate, the government and opposition leaders and their followers were in unanimous accord and in both chambers the address endorsing the English participation in the European conflict was adopted in record time. Crowds of spectators filled the galleries.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, opposition leader of the lower house, declared that for the present session party lines had been abolished.

"So long as there is danger at the front," said Sir Wilfrid, "it is our duty to let Great Britain and friends and foes of Great Britain know there is in Canada but one mind and one heart and that all Canadians stand behind the mother country, conscious and proud to save the world from the unbridled lust of conquest and power."

"It is the opinion of the British government, as disclosed by the correspondence brought down by the speaker, that the assistance of our troops, humble as it may be, will be appreciated either for the material help they give or for the greater moral help."

"Of the Germans in Canada," Sir Wilfrid said, "they have shown more than once their devotion to British institutions, but they would not be men if they had not in their heart a deep feeling for the land of their ancestry. Nobody blames them."

That Canada was warned in January last that Germany probably would precipitate war was the announcement with which the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, opened his speech. As a result of this warning Canada prepared a different plan to save the world from the unbridled lust of conquest and power.

"I cannot overestimate the great advantage which resulted to the government from having these matters thought out in advance."

Robert declared British statesmen had made every effort to preserve the peace of Europe, "but their efforts have been of no avail, and now as to our duty, we are all agreed. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the mother country. With firm hearts we abide the issue."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR LEAVING.

Word From Berlin to That Effect—Germany Not Afraid.

Copenhagen (via London, 3:10 A. M.), August 20.—A dispatch from Berlin says: "The Japanese ambassador's departure from Berlin is approaching. The police are guarding the embassy. The Japanese Club is empty. All Japanese students in German universities have left."

The Visische Zeitung says, commenting on Japan's ultimatum to Germany: "One more declaration of war cannot frighten Germany, and Japan's action is without importance."

NO MENTION OF FIGHTING.

Contained in Any of the Many Messages from Representatives Abroad.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Officials of the United States government are as ignorant of what is happening on the battle fields in Europe as is the general public. Not a message—and American diplomats are in hourly communication with all European capitals—has come in the last five days hinting at the development of military operations. In only one dispatch was there any reference to pending hostilities. From this it was inferred that the German forces were not yet close to the Belgian capital.

Absence of information about the movement of the armies is accounted for by officials as due to the fact that American diplomatic offices are absorbed in caring for stranded Americans and are unable to call at the embassies or legations where news might be obtained.

Ambassador Herrick, in one message, however, spoke of the fact that even diplomats were unable to learn what was happening in the war zone beyond what was given out by the official press bureau.

From the Far East the American government had no dispatches today. (Continued on Page Two.)

HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PASSES AWAY

Pope Pius X Taken by Death at an Early Hour This Morning. GRIEVED OVER THE WAR Depressed From the Beginning of Hostilities.



POPE PIUS X

Brooded Over Terrible Conflict Now Being Waged in Europe and His Physicians Had to Combat Mental Condition.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X, died at 1:20 o'clock this morning. He had been ill for several days, but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning. Throughout the day Drs. Marchifava and Amici devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive.

The cardinals were notified of the Pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the sick room describe the scene as heart rending, especially when the pontiff, rousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said:

"In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands and church bells sounded when the sacrament was expoused upon all the altars. When the court learned of the Pope's condition, there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the Pope's name was communicated to the Queen Mother.

Extremeunction was administered by Monsignor Zampini, Scristan to the Holiness and touching scene. The Pope's sisters and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry Del Val knelt by the side of his bed, where other cardinals joined him. Members of the household intoning prayers.

The dying Pope, in a moment of lucidity, said:

"Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in His inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

Grieved Over War.

Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak and several days ago symptoms appeared of the old bronchial affection from which the pontiff has suffered in times past.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchifava announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition spread, however, and on Wednesday it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious. A bulletin issued at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon signed by Drs. Marchifava and Amici gave the following explanation:

"The Pope's condition grew worse during the night. The cause was the diffusion of the bronchitis to the lower lobe of the left lung. Symptoms of heart weakness became so threatening at 10:30 o'clock this morning that it was believed the pontiff's life was endangered. At 1:30 P. M. the symptoms were slightly improved but still grave."

Dr. Marchifava was able to leave the Vatican for a time owing to the amelioration of symptoms. He said that nothing early in the morning had indicated the grave crisis which had come on rapidly. Shortly after he left Dr. Amici examined the patient. He explained that the sudden collapse was due to the pontiff's age and the gouty affection, which always combine to be executed. In one of these intervals he suffered much from headaches and a most serious character.

Dr. Amici further explained that the pontiff's diminished vitality caused by old age might render his illness fatal. The practice of living in heated rooms and breathing the vitiated atmosphere, as a result of large assemblies in the papal apartments, was against him and, he added, the people would now understand why the attending physicians were so strongly opposed to the resumption by the Pope of collective audiences. At times during the day the Pope had much difficulty in breathing. He suffered much from headaches and inability to rid himself of the accumulation in the lungs.

Efforts to Save Life.

Stimulants were injected and oxygen administered. Several times the pontiff revived and seemed much better. He then would speak to those about him, and insist that his desires be executed. In one of these intervals he asked for Monsignor Rosa, recently appointed secretary of the consistorial congregation. Monsignor Rosa had been an intimate friend of the Pope since the pontiff was bishop of Treviso. As soon as he was notified he rushed to the Vatican and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the Pope was lying. Monsignor Rosa remained alone with the Pope. The incident was considered significant, as owing to his present position Monsignor Rosa would be secretary of the conclave on the death of the Pope. It is thought that the Pope confided in him his last wishes.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, telegraphed to all the cardinals, notifying them of the grave condition from which the Pope was suffering.

Later the ringing of church bells announced to the faithful the exposition of the Holy Sacrament and called them to prayer for the restoration of the pontiff to health. This gave rise to rumors of the Pope's death, which the Vatican denied, owing to the many inquiries from all quarters. Those close to the Pope believe that grief over the war situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his 80th year to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

His health has been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times to hear of his passing. During the summer there had been numerous denials from the Vatican that his indisposition was serious. As late as August 10th, upon the occasion of the 11th anniversary of his coronation, Pope Pius granted numerous audiences.

Cancelled All Engagements.

Two days later it became known that he had cancelled virtually all engagements. His attendants reported he was unable to work and that he sat listless and silent for hours, evidently brooding over the great clash of arms in Europe.

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OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LOSS OF A BRITISH CRUISER

Information Bureau Makes Known Particulars of the Amphion's Sinking.

VIVID DETAILS GIVEN

Captain Was the Last to Leave Vessel After She Struck Mine—German Mine Planter Sunk Just Prior to Accident.

London, Aug. 19.—The official information bureau has issued an account of the sinking of the British cruiser Amphion by a mine in the North Sea, which was first reported last week. After describing how the Amphion and the third destroyer flotilla had proceeded to carry out a pre-arranged plan of search, the report continues as follows:

"A trawler informed us that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly afterwards the German mine layer Koehnig Luise, was sighted steering east. Four destroyers gave chase and in about an hour's time she was rounded up and sunk."

"After picking up the survivors of the German ship, the plan of search was carried out without incident until 6:40 A. M., at which hour the Amphion struck a mine. A sheet of flame instantly engulfed the bridge. The captain was rendered insensible and he fell to the fore and aft bridge. As soon as the captain regained consciousness he rang the engine room to stop the engines which were still going at revolutions for 20 knots. As all the forward part of the Amphion was on fire it was found impossible to reach the bridge or flood the fore magazine."

Ship's Back Broken.

"The ship's back appeared to be broken and she was already settling down by the bows. All efforts, therefore, were directed to placing the wounded in places of safety in case of an explosion and in getting the cruiser in tow by the stern."

"By the time the destroyers had closed in it was time to abandon the ship. All was done without hurry or confusion and 20 minutes after the attack a great height struck the rescued boat and the destroyers and one of the Amphion's shells burst on the deck of one of the destroyers, killing two Englishmen and wounding three others."

"The aftermath of the Amphion then began to settle quickly until its foremost section was on the bottom and the whole afterpart was inclined to an angle of 45 degrees. In another quarter of an hour this also had disappeared."

No offers to sell ships to the government have been received but it was the general understanding that owners of many vessels now tied up in American ports will be glad to dispose of them. Immediately after the conference today work was begun on the proposed legislation and Senate and House leaders plan to bring about the completion of the movement as quickly as possible. There already is pending before the House naval affairs committee a bill to appropriate \$25,000,000 for the purchase or construction of a fleet of twenty vessels. Another bill of this character is pending in the Senate naval affairs committee.

Before the House naval affairs committee today Rear Admiral R. G. Watt, chief of the bureau of construction of the Navy Department, discussed the type and size of vessel which should be useful as auxiliary ships, and at the same time would be available as auxiliaries to the navy. He said the ships should be from ten thousand to twelve thousand tons displacement. He added that the navy needed twenty or thirty such ships for use in emergencies.

Fred Woods, president of the Maryland Steel Company said that twelve or fifteen auxiliaries of the type described could be constructed in eight or nine months.

Secretary McAdoo tonight made public figures on grain in port along the Gulf coast and the Atlantic seaboard, showing that nearly fifty million bushels either are in terminal elevators or in transit and that few of the ships are loading. In New Orleans, he said, there are 15,700,000 bushels in Galveston 25,623,000 bushels in Baltimore 3,600,000, in New York 939,000 and in Boston 641,000. Railroads have refused to accept further grain shipments to New Orleans and Galveston, and while at New Orleans six ships are loading grain, virtually none of the grain at Galveston is being touched. Even if all these millions of bushels of grain are disposed of the secretary thinks the situation will become acute again when the present crop is offered for shipment.

P. A. S. Franklin, director of the Interstate Mercantile Marine, came to Washington today to consult with the President and other government officials.

Mr. Franklin proposed that the government provide money to purchase ships, and to purchase available foreign-built ships, (Continued on Page Two.)

FEDERAL MONEY FOR A MERCHANT MARINE

Administration Maps Out Plans for the Building Up of American Commerce—Approximately Twenty-Five Million Dollars Will be Expended Soon to Purchase a Large Number of Ocean-Going Vessels.

COMPANY SIMILAR TO PANAMA RAILWAY COMPANY WILL BE ORGANIZED TO OPERATE THE SYSTEM

No Offers to Sell Ships to the Government Have Been Made, But it is Understood That Practically All Vessels Now Tied Up in American Ports Could be Bought.

Washington, August 19.—The administration today mapped out comprehensive plans for building up the American merchant marine with government money, for the immediate purpose of transporting products of the United States to warring European nations and to South and Central America.

President Wilson in consultation with Democratic congressional leaders, approved a project contemplating the expenditure of approximately \$25,000,000 to purchase ocean-going vessels to be operated under the direction of a government shipping board.

Government insurance of American ships and cargoes against war risks would be provided for in a bill submitted to Congress today after it had been approved by the President. It would create a temporary bureau of war risk insurance in the Treasury Department and would appropriate \$5,000,000 for payment of losses and \$100,000 to operate the bureau.

Create Shipping Board.

Plans agreed on for the purchase by the government of ships include the creation of a shipping board to comprise the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and the Postmaster General. It is proposed to use the ships principally in foreign trade and the administration hopes that great impetus will be given to trade between South and Central America.

The present plan is to obtain money to carry out the project by the sale of Panama Canal bonds. It was decided to take the same route for the actual operation of the ships after they had been purchased.

The President conferred with Secretary McAdoo, Senators Clarke and Simmons and Representatives Underwood and Alexander on the entire shipping question. The war risk insurance bill was discussed in detail. The President was told that it would be almost impossible to move exports unless the government stepped in and he finally consented to the scheme.

declaring the step imperatively necessary owing to the difficulty of raising capital necessary from private sources.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.

Money Taken Away from New York is Flowing Back—Finance Matter.

New York, Aug. 19.—An interesting development in the financial situation today was the evidence that much money taken from New York banks during the early alarm engendered by the foreign crisis is flowing back. This return flow largely is offset by increasing demands of interior banks. The West is calling for crop moving money and the South is demanding cash from the harvest of cotton.

Cotton planters recently received material assistance from local institutions, but this, it now appears, was sufficient only to meet a small part of their needs.

Already there is talk of redeeming some of the emergency currency already issued. However, with money at 6 to 8 per cent as against 3 per cent charged the first three months for this currency, there is little likelihood that these notes will be redeemed until the latter part of the year, if then.

Exchange brokers reported some business from Berlin today, drafts being issued in triplicate. That is, bills were issued direct to that center and by way of Holland and Italy in the hope of reaching the German capital. Rates on London were higher than yesterday, with a smaller volume of business.

Crop prospects were somewhat improved over night by rains in the Southern crop belt. But in certain sections of the Northwest the rainfall came too late.

General trade advices again were conflicting, more steel mills following the lead of the larger independents in advancing orders, while others are working in special lines are working on shorter times and otherwise curtailing.

GERMANS NEAR ANTWERP.

Cavalry Engaged in What Might be Called Outskirts of the Town.

London, Aug. 19.—The advance of German troops around and above Brussels, and even into what virtually are the suburbs of Antwerp is indicated in Reuter dispatches from Antwerp, which report that German cavalry have been encountered near Herenthals, 15 miles east of Antwerp and also near Turnhout, 24 miles north of Antwerp and close to the Dutch frontier.

REDUCTION IN SUGAR.

First Recorded Since Opening of Hostilities in Europe.

New York, Aug. 19.—The first reaction in sugar prices since the recent excited advances of over 2 1/2 cents a pound occurred today, when Cuban centrifugal 95 test sold at 5 1/4 cents, representing a decline of 1-4 cents from the high record prices. It was understood that Cuban holders had been unable to sell their surplus at the recent heavy demand had been pretty well filled up.

HOKE SMITH RE-NOMINATED IN YESTERDAY'S PRIMARIES.

Result Indicated from Partial Returns Made Early Last Night.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 19.—Complete and incomplete returns from a majority of the counties of Georgia at a late hour tonight indicated that United States Senator Hoke Smith has been nominated for re-election to the Senate over his opponent, former Governor Joseph M. Brown, by an overwhelming majority in the State-wide Democratic primary today. Nomination is equivalent to election. Smith carried every county from which complete returns had been received up to 11 P. M. and it was claimed tonight that he would command the electoral vote of more than 100 counties of the 148 in the State at the convention. Cobb county, the home of former Governor Brown, gave Smith a majority of 650 Fulton county, in which Atlanta is located, was carried by Smith by more than 6,000 majority.

While the race for the senior senatorship failed to provide the excitement which had been expected of it, that for the nomination to the unexpired term of the late Senator A. O. Bacon proved thrilling. Figures at 11 o'clock tonight showed Congressman T. W. Hardwick in the lead by a narrow margin, with Governor J. M. Slatton second and Thomas S. Felder a close third. Neither John H. Cooper nor G. R. Hutchens, the other candidates, had cried a county at the hour named. This contest probably will be taken to the State convention, as it would be necessary for the leader to poll more votes than the combined vote of his opponents in order to be nominated.

In the race for the gubernatorial nomination Dr. L. C. Hardman, Judge E. Harris and J. Randolph Anderson were making a close fight.

RELIEF WORK IN LONDON DONE SYSTEMATICALLY

Existence of Citizens' Relief Committee is Ended—American Headquarters Crowded With Thousands, But All Await Patiently Their Turn to Secure Berths on the Steamers—20,000 Leave This Week.

London, August 19.—The American citizens' relief committee, organized during the financial and shipping panic the first few days of the war, ended its existence today, after accomplishments that greatly impressed English observers.

Owing to the departure for New York of Theodore Hertzler, Frederick I. Kent, William C. Breed and other leaders in the movement, the executive committee empowered Herbert C. Hoover, W. N. Duane and Joseph H. Day to prepare to turn over the work of the citizens' committee to the American residents' committee, which will continue relief measures in conjunction with the American embassy.

At today's meeting Mr. Day reported that 20,000 Americans would sail this week for home, as against 35,000 last week. On the vessels sailing this week accommodations for 250 first class passengers additional which have not been sold. Most of the inquiries for these reservations are coming from persons who had booked passage in the steerage when the rush began to get away from Europe.

French Vessels Sailing.

The French steamship line has restored its service from Havre to New York. The steamer Espagne will sail August 22, and the Rochambeau August 29th. These sailings will help relieve the situation on the continent.

The American residents' committee handling relief funds is paying out thousands of pounds sterling daily, chiefly as loans. Only a small percentage of this money is being extended as charity. The American embassy is besieged

by persons who were expecting money, which had been deposited with the State Department in Washington, and which they believed would arrive on the United States cruiser Tennessee. Ambassador Page is trying to straighten out this tangle.

Thousands of Americans sailed today and two will sail tomorrow, two Friday and eight Saturday from English and Scottish ports for the United States and Canada. The American committee had donated \$1,250 to the Boy Scout organization.

Thousands of Americans gather daily at the Savoy Hotel, where the great ball room and a score of tea rooms and private dining rooms have been turned over to American citizens and American residents' committees, which are providing for residents of the United States stranded in Europe. Every morning when the doors of the relief headquarters open an army of American tourists rush to the various booths in search of information concerning sailings of steamers. Ten bankers and their clerks are kept constantly at work providing money for travelers with letters of credit, while committees of representative men and women investigate credentials of persons who have exhausted their funds, but hold tickets on steamship lines which have discontinued sailings.

A large postoffice force handles mail for the Americans. All letters and cablegrams sent in care of the American embassy are turned over to the relief committee.

Men and women of all ages, millionaires, workmen, school teachers and society leaders, dressed in elaborate Parisian gowns, moves shoulder to charity. (Continued on Page Two.)