

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy Wednesday; Thursday local showers, not quite so war in interior.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1914

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

THE MORNING STAR

WHOLE NUMBER 13,746.

RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS ANNIHILATED; TURKS NOW READY TO DECLARE WAR

Official Advices Received at Washington Through Diplomatic Channels Tell of Two Most Important Developments of War—Russian Army Defeated by Germans and Many Taken

ENTIRE ARTILLERY EQUIPMENT IS CAPTURED

Russia, on the Other Hand, Claims Important Victory Over Austrians on Galacian Side—Turkey Is Mobilizing an Army of 200,000 Men. Little Known of Developments in France

Washington, Sept. 1.—Official advices received through diplomatic channels today reported two of the most important developments of the present war. The German embassy gave out a message from Berlin received by wireless claiming that German forces near Allenstein had captured 70,000 Russian prisoners, including two commanding generals, 300 officers and the entire equipment of Russian artillery.

Great Britain asked the United States to be prepared to care for British diplomatic interests in Turkey, indicating that the allies had lost hope of persuading the Ottoman empire to remain neutral. Dispatches received at the British embassy reffered to the incorporation in the Turkish army of several German officers, which was regarded as the forerunner of Turkey's intervention in behalf of Germany.

Diplomats here believe that Turkey's entry into the conflict would mean the immediate alignment of Italy, as well as Greece, on the side of Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro. Just what the attitude of Bulgaria will be is a matter of uncertainty, though the Turkish ambassador here gave out a statement today speaking of the community of interest of Bulgaria and Turkey. The Turkish situation is watched with deepest concern by diplomats because of imminence of a general war in the Balkans and extension of the war drama to all of Eastern Europe.

The official statement of the great victory against the Russians attracted wide attention. Military observers pointed out that if the number of Russians taken prisoners had been correctly estimated at 70,000 there must have been great casualties, no mention of which is made.

PRESIDENT PLAYS THE ROLE OF HERO

Warns Crowd From Before On-Rushing Train.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 1.—President Wilson tonight shouted a warning to a crowd that had gathered about his private car here, just before another engine went past on the rails on which many of the men and women had been standing. The people jumped in time to escape the danger.

The crowd did not notice the oncoming engine in their anxiety to see the President, but he heard it coming.

"Get off the track, a train is coming," shouted the President. The people heard him and hurried from the tracks.

The President was in his car at 11 o'clock when his train stopped. A crowd of perhaps 100 persons quickly assembled. They called to the President to come out. He did not respond but finally appeared on the observation platform. Those anxious to see him swarmed on to the track next to the one on which was his car.

The crowd was cheering when the President heard the noise of the approaching engine. After shouting his warning, he shook hands with all who could get to him before the train started.

"We are for you, Woodrow," shouted several men.

"Thank you very much," he replied. "I'm glad to see you all."

Wilson Will Reach Washington Today

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 1.—President Wilson today ended his first vacation of the summer and started back to Washington where he will arrive at 9 o'clock tomorrow. The President's health is better than it has been for months. Apparently he has regained the vigor he lost during Mrs. Wilson's last illness.

Mr. Wilson was accompanied to the train by his daughter, Miss F. B. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson, who are to remain here. Several hundred natives of the city also were at the station.

WANT GOVERNMENT TO BUY THE COTTON CROP.

Farmers in Texas Use That Measure As Relief For Present Conditions.

Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 1.—The virtually taking over of the cotton crop of 1914 by the United States Government was urged today by prominent planters of half a dozen States at the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, in session here.

C. S. Darrett, of Union City, Ga., president of the organization, advocated an appeal to Congress to provide for the outright purchase of the crop and urged the endorsement of a bill introduced by Representative Henry, of Texas, with this end in view.

J. H. Davis, of Texas, pointed out that the moving of between 12 and 13 million bales of cotton was an immediate necessity but asserted that no plan would meet with favor among the farmers that did not give adequate recompense.

"They can talk all they want to about credit, but what we need is about credit," declared L. M. Rhodes, of Huntington, Tenn., chairman of the board of directors.

FOR DEFENSE OF CANAL.

Three Companies of Coast Artillery Ordered to Report at Panama.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Three companies of coast artillery, one each from Charleston, Savannah and Fort Dupont were ordered to Panama for duty at the canal fortifications. Gen. Weaver, chief of the coast artillery, said tonight that the War Department planned to increase that force as the fortifications neared completion and ultimately would station 12 companies of artillery in the canal zone.

TURKEY IS MOBILIZING.

German Officers Are There Aiding in Movement—Expect Declaration.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 1.—A telegram received in Rome from Berlin announces the mobilization of the Turkish army.

Following the advice of Field Marshal Baron von Der Goltz, it is stated the Turkish government will form an army of the first line composed of 200,000 men, all Mohammedans.

Word to Washington.

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The Turkish ambassador, A. Ruestem Bey, expressed doubt today that the Turkish army was mobilizing and about to fight on the side of Germany.

(Continued on Page Two)

PROBABLE REASON FOR CLOSING PORT

Carranza Wanted to Divert Customs to Other Places.

Washington, Sept. 1.—State Department officials, who today discussed General Carranza's action in closing the port of Vera Cruz, pointed out that his object probably was to increase present customs revenues by diverting commerce to ports under Mexican control. At Vera Cruz duties are collected by American officials and after deduction of the costs of administration, the funds collected are impounded to be paid to the Mexican government at a later date.

Little embarrassment to the American forces at Vera Cruz is expected from the Carranza order, as there will be no interruption with shipping destined exclusively to that port, although coastwise traffic is shut off.

Any falling off in Vera Cruz customs due to the new order will be borne by the Carranza government since the customs ultimately are to be turned over to the Mexican government. Part of the Vera Cruz receipts are pledged to redeem a loan advanced to Gen. Huerta by French bankers.

Forces Not Yet to Leave.

There is no indication that American forces will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, Secretary Bryan says today that the Carranza government has yet to be considered formally. No decrease in the naval forces now in the Gulf of Mexico is contemplated and the plan to have Rear Admiral Fletcher, who soon will succeed Rear Admiral Badger as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, take over the command in Hampton Roads, has been abandoned.

Admiral Fletcher, who has been on leave for several weeks, will confer with Secretary Daniels tomorrow when the time for his departure for Vera Cruz will be determined.

The sale of pulque, the national drink of Mexico, and all other intoxicants has been forbidden in Mexico City because of the recent clash between constitutional soldiers and the police, according to advices received today by the State Department. Perfect order now prevails at the capital, the message adds.

The consulate at Tampico requested that Americans be advised not to come there looking for work at present.

Word Reaches Vera Cruz That Former Federalist Start Trouble.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 1.—Unofficial reports reaching Vera Cruz indicate the growth of a new revolution in the South Mexico, said to be directed principally by former Federal officers. All information supplied to John R. Silliman, consul representative, however, minimized the importance of the uprising. Mr. Silliman, who is acting as the personal representative of President Wilson came here today from Mexico City, where he conferred with General Carranza.

Paul Fuller, agent of the Washington government, on the arrival from Galveston Thursday or Friday, will confer with Mr. Silliman.

Mr. Silliman is expected to acquaint him with conditions in the interior and to explain to him the difficulties Provisional President Carranza is encountering.

ELECTIONS IN NOVEMBER.

General Elections to Elect President of Mexico Are Called by Carranza.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—General elections have been called for November. Until these are held the country will continue under military rule.

A cabinet meeting was held in Chapultepec Castle tonight, but neither President Carranza nor his ministers would make known the subject under discussion.

The government today issued a decree prohibiting the confiscation of property by army officers, who without a signed order from Gen. Carranza, the decree also prohibits military arrests on a mere accusation, two accusers being required. These accusers must prove their charges against a person within 72 hours or suffer the penalty which would result were the accused proven guilty. The decree is considered necessary to prevent scores of innocent persons being imprisoned and reckless confiscation of property.

THREE GENERALS MEET.

One American and Two Mexicans Consult at El Paso, Texas.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 1.—Three generals, Francisco Villa and Alvaro Obregon, of the Mexican Constitutional army, and John G. Pershing, commanding the American troops here, met today in the Mexican consular offices. The exchange of greetings was taken as significant of Washington's good will toward the new Mexican government, especially in view of Villa's and Obregon's apparently successful efforts (Continued on Page Two)

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY MAKES HIS STATEMENT.

Concerning Banks Doing Business Under National Charter Aug. 31.

Washington, Sept. 1.—There were 7,551 National banks doing business in the United States at the close of business August 31, according to a statement issued today by the Comptroller of the Currency. They had an authorized capital of \$1,037,534,175 and circulation outstanding of \$577,549,281, of which \$126,241,760 was secured by other than by United States bonds.

Eleven applications were made during August for conversion or reorganization of State banks as National banks, and 13 formal applications for organization of National banks by individual not connected with State or private institutions. Ten of the latter were approved.

CRUISER'S IDENTITY CORRECT.

Location of All Foreign War Vessels in Pacific Practically Announced.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 1.—The Japanese cruiser Idzumo left Esquimalt yesterday in haste and is probably the vessel sighted off Coos Bay, Ore. The vessel today, established approximately the position of the Leipzig. She must be about midway between San Francisco and Honolulu hovering over the trade route between America and the Orient.

GERMAN CRUISER IS NOW AT HONOLULU

Allowed to Coal There Hurdly Yesterday.

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg will leave this port tomorrow, cleared for action, to meet the Australian warships Australia and Warrego. The British men-of-war today accompanied the British collier Strathdale to the three mile limit here and are reported waiting outside.

Captain Choenburg of the Nurnberg said today that the Nurnberg would not surrender and that he expected the ship to be the coffin for himself and his crew.

The Nurnberg's nearest home port apparently is a point for international lawyers to decide. The British have seized German Samoa and the Japanese are blockading Germany's naval base in the Pacific. The Nurnberg, though occupied by Great Britain, the neutrality regulations would allow the Nurnberg only sufficient coal to make Apia. But if the war effected changes which make European Germany neutral, the neutrality laws would permit the Nurnberg to fill her bunkers.

The Nurnberg's commander said he expected to remain several days in Hawaiian water after coaling.

NAVAL BATTLE IN WAR EAST EXPECTED

Honolulu, Sept. 1.—The German cruiser Nurnberg which arrived here early today, was permitted to coal hurriedly and made ready to depart tonight, cleared for action. Captain Schoenberg asked for 1,200 tons of coal, but Rear Admiral B. T. Mason, commander of the naval station, refused to say how much he allowed to be taken aboard. Stevedores loading the cruiser said they were putting 750 tons in her bunkers.

The Nurnberg has been 35 days out from the port. Her commander says he has touched nowhere else in the meantime.

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JAPANESE CRUISER SIGHTED.

Steaming Slowly South 14 Miles Due West of Oregon Coast.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Steaming slowly southward a three funneled warship resembling the Japanese cruiser Idzumo was sighted at 5:30 A. M. yesterday, 14 miles due west of Coos Bay, Ore. by the steamship Rose City, which arrived here today.

The German cruiser Leipzig also has three funnels, but the Idzumo is a larger vessel of different lines, and passengers familiar with both were positive no mistake in identification had been made.

Canadian naval authorities, however, have denied that either British or Japanese warships are south of the Canadian boundaries. British vessels continue to arrive and leave here without concern. The British consul apparently is satisfied that he knows the position of the German cruisers.

The escape of the Japanese liner Chiyo Maru Saturday night from a hostile cruiser, taken in conjunction with the arrival of the Nurnberg in Hawaii today, established approximately the position of the Leipzig. She must be about midway between San Francisco and Honolulu hovering over the trade route between America and the Orient.

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COMMISSION HEADS FOR UNITED STATES

Belgians Will Protest Against German Tactics.

London, Sept. 1.—The Belgian commission on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone read an address to King George at Buckingham Palace today setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign. The address also thanked the King of England's aid against the Germans.

The address in part reads:

"Sir:—Belgium having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an estimable tower of strength to see coming the resolve and immediate intervention by great and powerful England.

"Commissioned by His Majesty, the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of the United States we considered it our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British empire to convey to your majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

The address is referred to King George's message to King Albert and the co-operation of the British land and sea forces.

Renewed Gratitude.

"This," continued the address, "brought renewed gratitude and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation, forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths. In this respect she was desirous of bringing to bear the care which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience.

"Our adversary, after invading our territory has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity unoffensive peasants, but to the death of the wounded, destroyed undefended towns and buried churches, historical monuments and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of your majesty.

"Despite all this suffering in Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, the country's resolve in fulfilling to the utmost her duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen, she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

"King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was shocked at the reports of German brutality.

"Belgium Not Crushed."

"King Albert bade us tell all the world that Belgium is not crushed and never will be crushed. Such a spirit as we have never can be dowered. We will fight on and success finally will crown the efforts of the allies."

Such was the message that Carton de Wiart, Belgian minister of justice and head of the Belgian Mission, delivered to representatives of the press following the visit of the mission to King George and Sir Edward Brey, British foreign minister.

"I have a statement," said Mr. De Wiart, "from a reliable man who visited Louvain August 30th, which says that the Germans were burning buildings that day and scattering straw so that every house standing would be destroyed. Drunken German soldiers were reeling through the streets and officers were drinking at tables set in the streets.

"Louvain looks like a second Pompeii. Only the town hall and the city station are standing. The cathedral and theatre have collapsed, also the library with its rare old manuscripts. The University, which had 2,500 students, is a total ruin.

Aerschot, with 8,00 inhabitants, and Diest and many other unfortified villages suffered the same fate as Louvain. At Diest a mother and her daughter of twelve were shot to death, a young man was bound to a tree and burned alive and two men were buried alive with their heads downward.

Charges of Theft.

Mr. De Wiart charged the Germans with theft in the taking of funds from the National Bank of Louvain, an institution in no way connected with the Government, and said that the bombardment of Antwerp, without giving 24 hours' notice was a violation of international law.

"I personally saw," said Emil Vandervelde, Belgian minister of state, who is a member of the mission, "the bodies of a father and son, non-combatants, cut to pieces by German bayonet thrusts. This was near the river Meuse.

"At Mallines the Germans continued to storm the town after the inhabitants had gone, trying to terrorize the entire neighborhood and drive every one possible into Antwerp so that the food supply would be exhausted there and the siege shortened. Belgian soldiers (Continued on Page Two)