

THE WEATHER
Fair Wednesday; Thursday, local showers and cooler.

WILMINGTON THE MORNING STAR

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WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1914

IT WOULD "COST LESS"
To keep your store open but three days a week—but it wouldn't pay so well. This same argument applies to "spam-otic" advertising.

WHOLE NUMBER 13,767.

THREE BRITISH CRUISERS ARE SUNK IN RAID BY GERMAN SUBMARINES

SUMMARY OF WAR DEVELOPMENTS OF A DAY

Attention Momentarily Diverted From Battlefields of the Continent to North Sea—While Loss is Comparatively Small to British Navy, it Comes as Shock to Englishmen—No Important Changes on Battle Fronts in Northern Part of France.

Fighting on land has given way for the moment as a news factor to the daring raid in the North Sea by five German submarines which torpedoed and sank three British armored cruisers—the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue—and in turn lost two of their own pumber, under fire of the British guns.

EACH SIDE GAINS A LITTLE AND LOSES A LITTLE

French Have Captured Additional Prisoners and Supply Trains According to Report From London—Russians Follow Up Successes in Galicia, Where Another Battle is About to Begin, by Capturing Important Austrian Fortress and R. R. Center.

In its daring, as reported by the British admiralty, the attack of the little plungers surpassed any naval maneuver of the present war. Of the aggregate normal personnel of 2,265 men carried by the cruisers, it is estimated that only 700 were saved.

Along the battle line in France reports indicate that while the fighting is progressing, no great gains have been made by either side, and that the crucial period is still to come.

The Russians are reported to have taken the fortified town of Jaroslau, on the San river, northwest of Przemysl, from the Austrians, and a Rome despatch credits the Montenegrins and Servians with having captured from the Austrians, Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

In Africa, the British repulsed a German attack in their eastern territory, the Germans retreating with losses. Gen. Louis Botha, the famous Boer general and now premier of the Union of South Africa, has taken over supreme command of British operations against German Southwest Africa.

It is reported that the French again are bombarding the important Austrian seaport of Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

Lord Kitchener, the British war minister, has approved the proposition for the formation of a Welsh army corps.

Another British casualty list shows a large proportion of officers among the killed, wounded or missing.

General French has issued a further report on the British operations in France, bringing them up to September 18.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Spreewald, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, and two German colliers, have been captured by the British cruiser Berwick, in the North Atlantic ocean.

It is reported that a vessel of 12,000 tons has been sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

London, Sept. 22.—The daring raid of German submarines across the North Sea which resulted today in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, has diverted attention momentarily from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the things the British navy had been led to expect, for the Germans frankly had avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raids and the sowing of mines, and they have been training their young officers for sallies of this kind.

Nevertheless, it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships, such as those sunk, could so easily be attacked and destroyed, while the German fleet has remained in safety in its mine and fortress protected harbors.

However, the British fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply, and in doing so must run great risks.

The ships sunk, while obsolete, still were useful vessels, and it is little satisfaction to England to know her cruiser fleet still is double in number that of the Germans and that, as Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, has said, she will be able to build during the war three to Germany's one.

Meantime, there have been no important changes on the battle fronts in northern France. The opposing armies continue to gain a little here and lose a little there. These gains may tell in the long run, but have brought no decisive result for either side.

The French official report issued late today again lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the allies' left wing on the right bank of the river Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

GERMANS FORCED BACK A LITTLE
Although official reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French attacks, and speak of Noyon as far north as Lecontet, from which point, or Peronne, the new army, of which there have been so many reports but no confirmation, is supposed to be operating to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right is in a dangerous position, for it cannot extend much farther north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Rheims.

On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going on for days but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but they again have crossed the Lorraine frontier and have occupied Domestres, south of Blamont.

The French have captured additional prisoners and supply trains. RUSSIANS CAPTURE FORTRESS.
The Russians have followed up their successes in Galicia where a third great battle is about to begin, if it should be not started, by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau, on the river San, north of Przemysl, which they are surrounding. Jaroslau commands the passage of the San river and its possession will assist the Russians in their operations against Przemysl, where a strong Austro-Ger-

man force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance in the hope of at least detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

SERVIANS REPORT A VICTORY.
The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Kroupant, on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Servia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Semlin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

The Servians feel they now can proceed with the invasion of Bosnia and the troops at Visegrad had been ordered to march on Sarajevo.

The Servians and Montenegrins are within ten miles of Sarajevo and the Austrians have made one sortie from the town, according to a Rome dispatch, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces. There is a rumor, too, that Essad Pasha, former Albanian minister of war, as a result of an agreement with the Servian government, will lead an Albanian army into Herzegovina by way of Cattaro.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Some Progress in Places, No Change in Others Along Battle Line.
Paris, Sept. 22.—The following official announcement was made in Paris today:

"Along the entire front, from the Oise to the Woivre, the Germans manifested yesterday (September 21) a certain activity without, however, obtaining appreciable results."
"First—On our left wing, on the right bank of the river Oise, the Germans were obliged to yield ground before the French attacks. Between the Oise and the Aisne the situation remains unchanged. The enemy has not delivered any serious attack, contenting itself with a few minor sallies."
(Continued on Page Two.)

MARCONI COMPANY WILL GO TO COURT

To Test Right and Power of Federal Government.

TELEGRAM TO DANIELS

Asks for Time to File Suit to Determine Whether United States Can Close Wireless Station. Details.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., of America announced here tonight it was preparing papers for a suit in the Federal courts to determine whether the United States government has the right and power to close its plants for not observing the naval neutrality regulations.

Edward J. Nally, vice president and general manager, made the announcement in a statement setting forth the present position of the company in regard to its controversy with the Navy Department.

Mr. Nally said the following telegram was sent to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, after the company had been informed today that its station at Siasconnet, Mass., would be closed unless the company gave assurance it would observe the rules.

"We have been unable to procure a copy of the attorney general's opinion regarding the use of the wireless, owing to unwillingness of the department to give it out. In view of the very important legal questions involved and public and private injury that would be caused by forcible action, we suggest that such action be withheld long enough for us to submit question to decision of a Federal court in a suit, papers for which are now being prepared."

"We desire," the statement reads, "to correct any impression that the public may have that the Marconi Company is willfully trying to evade the neutrality laws of the United States. We are doing nothing of the kind. We are endeavoring to the utmost of our ability to conform to every requirement of a neutral citizen of this country. We take the position that the reception and transmission of the messages from our stations are not forbidden by any law or treaty."

"If it is unneutral for the Marconi Company to receive a message from a British war vessel at sea, it is quite as unneutral for a telegraph or cable company to receive or send messages to Great Britain, Canada or Russia. Yet it is undisputed that citizens of this country have a right to deal with the belligerent nations, to sell them munitions of war, food supplies and any other commercial material. As stated by a Federal court, it is not the purpose of neutrality laws in any manner."
(Continued on Page Two.)

THREE OF BRITISH WARSHIPS GO DOWN

Torpedoed in the North Sea by Submarines.

GERMANS LOSE TWO

The Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy Sunk—Dutch Steamer Titon Picks Up 114 Survivors—Dead Bodies Recovered.

London, Sept. 22.—The British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk in the North Sea by submarines, according to an announcement given out by the official bureau this afternoon.

Continuing the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of those vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also took part in the work of rescue.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The Cressy, captain Robert W. Johnson; the Aboukir, Captain John E. Drummond and the Hogue captain Wilnot S. Nicholson were sister ships. They were armored cruisers of a comparatively obsolete type and were built fourteen years ago.

The list of casualties among their crews will be published as soon as they are known.

The Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue each had a displacement of 12,000 tons. Each was 449 feet long and 69.5 feet wide, drew 28 feet of water and had a complement of 755 men including officers. Their armaments consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12 pounders and five 5 pounders.

The Dutch steamer Titon has arrived there bringing twenty British wounded and some dead, picked up in the North Sea after the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy.

The Titon reported that the disaster occurred at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The Titon picked up 114 survivors, most of whom were transferred to British torpedo boats.

GERMANS LOSE TWO

Of the Five Submarines Which Sank British Cruisers.
Ymuiden, Holland, Sept. 22, via London.—Two of five German submarine boats which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by the British.

THINKS FARMERS UNDULY ALARMED

Secretary McAdoo Talks to North Carolinians.

DELEGATION CALLS

Craig, Bickett and Cotton Growers Confer With Secretary, Who is Optimistic—Governor Sounds Optimistic Note.

(Special Star Column.)
Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The delegation appointed yesterday to call upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to ascertain what further help could be expected from the Federal Government for the cotton people were cordially received by the Secretary this morning.

The Secretary told the North Carolinians that the government was willing to do all it possibly could to help the situation, but that he believed the farmers were unduly alarmed. He took the bright side of the situation, but made it plain that the government was not going to issue currency direct to the farmers as has been proposed by some of those representing, or rather claiming to represent, the farming interests.

Craig Issues Statement.
After the meeting, Governor Craig issued the following statement:

"I do not think the Henry bill will pass and I do not think it ought to pass. It provides, among other things, that the Federal government shall issue \$500,000,000 of paper money for the purpose of buying cotton at 10 cents per pound. I have not seen any members of Congress who are in favor of it."

"The proposition that Mr. Bickett submitted to the meeting at Raleigh has not been discussed."

"All of these propositions holding out the hope that the Federal government will issue millions of dollars of currency directly on cotton, or on state bonds with which to buy cotton, might as well be promptly abandoned. There is just as much hope of getting the bag of gold at the foot of the rainbow."

Conditions Rapidly Improving.
"The situation is distressing indeed for the Southern farmer. The cotton crop was produced with the confident expectation that the price would be 12 or 13 cents per pound. When the price suddenly dropped to seven cents per pound the financial equilibrium was disturbed and the psychological equilibrium still more disturbed. The cause was sufficient to produce the shock. Conditions now are by no means hopeless. They are rapidly improving. In the first place, the farmers are taking care of themselves, and they might as well understand that their grim determination to take care of themselves is their safest reliance."

Only Four Hours Will be Allowed in the House.
LIMIT DEBATE ON WAR REVENUE BILL

Will Attack Bill on Ground That Democratic Extravagance is Only Ground for Its Necessity. Committee Report.

VIRGINIA VOTES DRY BY 32,000 MAJORITY

LIMIT DEBATE ON WAR REVENUE BILL

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REPUBLICANS PROTEST

Will Attack Bill on Ground That Democratic Extravagance is Only Ground for Its Necessity. Committee Report.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Early disposition in the House of the war revenue bill to raise approximately \$105,000,000 was forecast today when Majority Leader Underwood announced that it would be brought up Thursday under a rule limiting debate to four hours.

Republican members in the brief time to be allotted them will attack the measure along lines suggested today in a minority report filed by Representative Payne, of New York, protesting that there was "no occasion for panic, hasty action or headlong action to heap heavier burdens upon the people."

The Democrats were charged with extravagance. Failure of the new tariff to meet expectations of its framers also was claimed.

The majority report of the Ways and Means committee declared that the new tariff laws and other sources of revenue would have yielded sufficient government revenue had it not been for the European war.

Prospects for early passage of the bill when it reached the Senate seemed more favorable tonight in view of the capitulation of the Democrats in the rivers and harbors fight. Republican senators propose, however, to debate it thoroughly.

Why It Is Necessary.
"The great nations of Europe," the majority report says, "have gone to a paper basis and gold has gone to a premium. International exchange has been interrupted and must be established on a new basis. The usual course of exports abroad—we expected to return gold to this country within the next four months has been interrupted and interfered with, bringing about a more or less demoralized condition of business in our country and has placed a tremendous strain on our banking facilities. It is, therefore, deemed unwise at this time to withdraw government funds from the banks because it would necessitate the reducing their credits, embarrass the crop movement, reduce the treasury balance to the minimum and probably bring disastrous conditions to our people."

Not Traceable to Tariff Law.
The report cited treasury figures in an argument that the necessity for the legislation cannot be traced to the tariff law. It is estimated that the special taxes on bankers, brokers, pawn brokers, commercial brokers, customs house brokers, proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities of more than 15,000 population, proprietors of circuses and other public exhibitions and shows, bowling alleys, and billiard rooms would produce an aggregate of \$10,000,000, during the first 12 months the law is in effect.

Motion picture shows, which are scattered in almost every hamlet in the country, would be taxed \$100 under the head of "proprietors of theatres," etc., in cities of 15,000, according to members of the committee today.

AMERICANS GET MORE WAR NEWS THAN EUROPE.
We Get Messages from Everywhere and Can Keep Informed.

Bordeaux, Sept. 22.—"Americans are infinitely better informed about the war than Europeans," even the neutrals, the Temps New York correspondent says. "They have received news from everywhere—from belligerent and neutral countries and also censored and uncensored dispatches which rectify and clarify each other."

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 22.—The steamer Noorda mtook on board about 1,100 American passengers tonight and will sail early tomorrow for New York.

NOT A MOMENT'S RESPITE GIVEN THE GERMAN FORCES

Batteries of Allied Armies Never Entirely Cease Firing—By Relentless Pressure of Numbers, Fire and Bayonets, Entrenched Germans Are Slowly Driven Back

At the Battle Front, Sept. 22, Via Paris—Not a moment's respite was given last night to the German forces entrenched along the 90-mile front running along the rivers Aisne and Oise and extending into the Woivre district. The batteries of the allied forces never entirely ceased firing all night.

The Germans occupying the trenches kept constantly on the alert, but until 2 A. M. today no aggressive move was started from the allies' lines facing them. Then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together. At the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously at various points crept out and advanced cautiously in wide open lines towards the German positions.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and heavy losses to both sides. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east the Germans developed a strong attack but were beaten back with the bayonet only to return again and again, to be finally driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the front fresh brigades of batteries hitherto held in reserve and which were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that nearly two million or more men are at the scene where the battle has been in progress ten days.

Statewide Prohibition Forces Win Sweeping Victory at Polls.

FOUR CITIES GO WET

Some Towns Sprung Surprises on Local Optionists.

Figures Will be Increased Largely in Favor of Drys When Returns Are All In—Returns Up to Last Midnight.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 22.—The statewide prohibition forces won a sweeping victory at the polls in Virginia today, returns at midnight showing that they had won by a majority of 32,825. This figure will be increased largely in favor of the drys when further returns are received from counties which tonight are inaccessible.

With complete returns from all the cities and 44 of the 100 counties and with scattering returns from other counties, the total vote is 121,763. It is estimated that the final total vote will reach 150,000.

Of this vote the drys received 77,453 as against 44,818 for the local optionists. The cities which were expected to roll up a majority for the local optionists, sprung a surprise by giving 1,815 for the drys.

Only four cities—Norfolk, Williamsburg, Alexandria and Richmond—returned majorities for the wets should turned majorities for the wets. The total votes cast in these cities was 40,997 of which the drys got 20,146.

Early Night Report.
Richmond, Va., Sept. 22.—Early returns from Virginia's election today on State-wide prohibition indicate that the prohibitionists have carried the state by a heavy majority. If the present ratio of returns is maintained the dry majority will be more than 20,000.

Richmond complete gives 4,287 for prohibition and 6,011 against; Danville gives 948 for and 745 against; Fredericksburg 315 for and 306 against; Charlottesville 349 for, 196 against; Portsmouth 1,294 for, 1,231 against; Hampton 251 for, 181 against; Bristol 424 for, 282 against; Alexandria 858 for, 1,121 against.

Scattering returns from all the counties show heavy dry majorities.

Ladies Take Part.
Norfolk, Va., Sept. 22.—Tolling of the church bells, prayer meetings and serving of lunches at the polls by the ladies were the features of the statewide prohibition election here today.

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