

FOUNDED 1869.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALLIES TAUT IN 250-MILE LINE AGAINST ADVANCE OF GERMANS

British Entrenched and Supported on Either Side by a French Force--General Joffe Praises English Courage. Ambassador Tells Story of the Incidents.

A GERMAN CRUISER IS DESTROYED

Wilhelm Der Grosse Sunk by British Off African Coast.

Japan Denies She Is at War With Austria but Describes Situation as Merely Severed Relations

The French and British Armies on a battle line 250 miles across still are strenuously opposing the advance of the German forces across the French frontier. The British troops are reported to be occupying a strong position and are supported by the French on both flanks.

While the Germans have occupied the French cities of Lille, Valenciennes and Roubaix, the officials report from the War Office described happily, from the viewpoint of the Allies, operations to the East. Apparently the French troops in the Vosges district have resumed the offensive and have forced the Germans to retire on the St. Die side.

Former Ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Edward Goschen, in an official report published by the Government in the form of a white paper, tells in an interesting way of his interviews with the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, Herr Von Jagow and the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, at the time of the British ultimatum, demanding that Germany should cease violation of Belgium neutrality. According to the official report Herr Von Jagow deplored the step which Great Britain was about to take as he saw the end of his policy and that of the Imperial Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain and then through Great Britain, to get closer to France.

Similarly the Imperial Chancellor was taken aback. He declared that Great Britain's action was terrible to a degree and declared that his policy, by this step, "was tumbled down like a house of cards." He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen and asked if the British Government had thought at what price the compact to defend Belgium's neutrality would be kept.

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffe, in a communication to Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, pay high tribute to the valor of the British Army, which he says, "did not hesitate, but threw its whole strength against forces of great numerical superiority."

It is reported that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel. The German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk by a British cruiser off the West coast of Africa.

The situation between Japan and Austria is described in Tokio as "a rupture of diplomatic relations, not war."

Huge Conflict On.
London, Aug. 28--1:10 a. m.--The conflict of millions at last appears to be in progress.

Even the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales besides news of the titanic battle and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia on the far Manchurian Plains was the enormous battle fought in such impetuous silence as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective Governments. Probably the German people know as little as outsiders of what their armies are accomplishing.

Among the information the public obtained today was the report announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons that the army was engaged on Wednesday against a superior force and fought splendidly.

Sunk German.
London, Aug. 27--4:12 p. m.--The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been sunk off the West Coast of Africa by the British cruiser High Flyer.

Whitson Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the House of Commons today. He said:

"The Admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons, and armed with 17 4-inch guns, was sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer, off the west coast of Africa.

country and the cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The High Flyer had one killed and one wounded."

WAR BULLETINS

Paris Expects Attack.
Paris, Aug. 27--3:52 p. m.--Paris, it was officially announced today, is preparing for a possible siege. The matter was discussed by the new Minister of War, Alexandre Millerand, with the subordinate of his department and steps were taken to determine the exact measures necessary to place the city in a state to withstand an attack and invasion.

Bad Roads Help.
Tientsin, Aug. 27--8:30 a. m.--There is no real evidence here today of the landing of Japanese troops in the Kiaochow territory.

It is believed that the heavy rains of Kiaochow after the summer rains will deter any Japanese attack for many days.

All native shipping in Kiaochow Bay has been suspended.

Address the People.
Paris, Aug. 27--3:15 p. m.--The new Cabinet for National defense today decided to make a declaration to the people of France, Parliament not being in session.

Premier Viviani was writing the declaration this afternoon and it was expected he would submit it to his colleagues this evening.

Fought Heavy Force.
London, Aug. 27--4:12 p. m.--Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had reported that he was yesterday engaged against a superior German force. The British troops fought splendidly, and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

Namur Forts Fallen.
Berlin, Aug. 27--via wireless to The Associated Press, via Cayville, L. I., Aug. 27--6:57 a. m.--All the forts of Namur have fallen and Longwy near the Luxembourg border has been captured after a resolute defense. The French forces which attacked the German Crown Prince's army have been repulsed.

Upper Alsace is free of the enemy except at points to the westward of Kolmar.

Shelled an Island.
Tientsin, Aug. 27--11:50 a. m.--Vice Admiral Sadashi Kato from his flagship, the battleship Suwo, sent a wireless message to Governor Meyer Waldeck this morning declaring a blockade off the least territory of Kiaochow. Later the Japanese warships appeared outside the harbor and a small island off the coast was not occupied by the Germans.

The German Governor notified William R. Peck, American Consul at Kiaochow that he had 24 hours to leave if he desired. Mr. Peck, however, elected to remain.

Will Starve Garrison.
Washington, Aug. 27.--Japanese officials here were frankly incredulous today as to the reports from Peking that a Japanese naval attack upon Tientsin had been repulsed by the German garrison. They stated positively that no such attack had occurred.

The Japanese campaign contemplated, it was pointed out, the establishment of a rigid blockade of Tientsin from the sea. The idea was to starve out the garrison, which would be hemmed in by Japanese and perhaps British troops in the rear.

Changes Position.
London, Aug. 28--12:40 a. m.--The British press bureau at 12:30 o'clock this morning gave out the following statement:

"The French operations of war over a distance of some 250 miles have necessitated certain changes in the position of our troops, who are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advance, supported by the French Army on both flanks.

"The morale of both armies appears to be excellent and there is little doubt that they will give good accounts of themselves in the positions they now hold."

Fired on Crew.
Amsterdam, Aug. 27--via London, Aug. 27 p. m.--An official dispatch from Berlin says that the light German cruiser Magdeburg while ashore on the island of Odensburg, in the Gulf of Finland, was fired upon by Russian ships. Seventeen of the crew were killed and 25 wounded. The others of the crew were rescued by a torpedo boat while under fire. The Magdeburg was blown up. The survivors reached Germany today.

A later announcement by the German Admiralty says 85 members of the crew of the Magdeburg including the captain are missing.

TURKEY BALANCED ON VERGE OF WAR

United States Sends North Carolina to Safeguard Americans Is Belief.

MAY JOIN GERMANY

Diplomats Believe Ottoman Empire to Declare War Against the Allies at Early Date.

Washington, Aug. 27.--The United States has informed the Powers of Europe of its intention to send the armored cruiser North Carolina to Turkey to carry gold for the relief of Americans, according to an announcement by the State Department late today.

While the North Carolina goes on a mission of financial relief, her presence in Turkish waters is intended to have a salutary effect with respect to the treatment of Christians and foreigners generally in the Ottoman Empire.

Before taking this step, the United States sought the views of Europe as to whether they would object to the sending of a warship to Turkey. The American Government desired to make it plain that its purpose in sending the ship in no way was political, but designed only to aid and protect Americans.

France expressed approval of the plan. The French Government incidentally accused Germany of trying to stir up anti-Christian sentiment in Turkey. Diplomats and officials generally are expecting a declaration of war by Turkey on the Allies. Reliable advices indicate that when the big Russian Army has penetrated a considerable distance into East Prussia, Turkey will strike. That both Bulgaria and Roumania will ally with Turkey against Greece and the rest of the Balkan States is also indicated by authentic information.

European diplomats admit the situation is daily approaching a crisis and that a declaration of war is imminent. Great Britain, France and Russia are refraining from any move that would force Turkey to take action.

Announcement by the German Embassy here, however, that Lina Pasha, loaned by Germany to train the Turkish forces, had been put in command of the Ottoman Army, confirmed in the minds of diplomatic representatives of the Allies here the belief that Turkey soon would openly place herself on the side of Germany and Austria in the mammoth struggle.

Secretary Bryan said today Americans had been advised to leave Turkey.

The following statement was issued tonight at the Navy Department explaining the North Carolina's mission: "It was decided this afternoon by the relief board, composed of Secretaries Bryan, McAdoo, Garrison and Daniels, to send a large sum of gold to Turkey to relieve Americans there. This action was taken at the urgent request of Ambassador Morganthau. "There are several large mission schools and educational institutions maintained by Americans in Turkey and the various American mission boards having them under jurisdiction will at once forward money by the North Carolina for their relief."

SHOULD COME HOME.

Bryan Warns Americans to Leave Europe at Once.

Washington, Aug. 27.--Secretary Bryan today cabled all American Embassies and Legations in Europe to urge Americans to leave Europe without delay.

Secretary Bryan issued the following formal statement: "Americans in Europe are advised to return home as soon as they can secure transportation facilities. War creates uncertainty as to that prediction about the future cannot be made with any accuracy. It is not wise, therefore, for Americans abroad to delay their return longer than necessary. This does not mean that every one should try to take the same ship, but it means that there shall be no unnecessary delay."

Committee Has Charges.

Washington, Aug. 27.--Impeachment charges against Federal Judge A. G. Dayton of West Virginia today were referred to a sub-committee headed by Representative Dupre of Louisiana.

The full committee will take up next week for final disposition the impeachment charges against Judge Emory Speer of Georgia.

Continue Progress.
Paris, Aug. 27--3:50 p. m.--An official statement issued this afternoon says:

"The events of yesterday in the region of the North have neither imperiled nor modified the arrangements made in view of the future development of operations in the region between Vosges and Nancy. "Our troops continue to progress."

SEAMAN'S BILL PASSED.

No Record Vote Taken--American to Profit by Terms.

Washington, Aug. 27.--The so-called seaman's relief bill, to regulate conditions of service in the merchant marine was passed by the House late today without a record vote.

Just before the vote Republican Leader Mann referring to the effect the bill would have upon the emergency movement to rehabilitate the American merchant marine, told the House that if Americans would keep cool and non-partisan in the war now on in Europe the prosperity of the world would largely fall into America's lap.

Mr. Mann's voice, though, although he said he regretted provisions in it that terminated parts of treaties with foreign Nations respecting wages and desertions.

Representative Humphreys of Washington declaring strict enforcement of the bill would lead to complications with Japan.

THE PARTY PROGRAM WILL BE CURTAILED

Railroad Securities Commission Bill Will Not Be Insisted Upon.

SO WILSON STATES

Senators Working on Clayton Bill Are Charged With Weakening Measure.

Washington, Aug. 27.--President Wilson let it be known today that there would be no insistence upon passage this session of the bill authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate issuance of railroad securities. In Congress this was taken as an assurance that the measure would not be considered further at this time. Administration leaders containing themselves with the Federal trade commission bill and Clayton bill to supplement the Sherman law to complete the anti-trust legislative program.

It is probable that a Democratic caucus soon will be held to revise the legislative program. With railroad securities legislation eliminated, it is predicted that conferees on the trust legislation will complete their work in two weeks and that further war emergency legislation could be disposed of in a month.

By October 1 the necessary business of Congress could be concluded. Whether there would be an adjournment, then, leaders agree, would depend upon conditions resultant from the European conflict.

Administration Senators entrusted with the Clayton bill were accused today of weakening the measure and causing great rejoicing among trust magnates. Senator Clapp declared that when "trust barons viewed the process they would think the measure had been treated in a Sunday school conference instead of a legislative body."

The attack followed adoption of amendments striking out provisions for jail sentences for violators of prohibitions against holding companies and purchase of supplies by railroads from corporations with common directors or officers.

Members of the Judiciary Committee explained that the prohibitions of these sections were indefinite. They urged that, under another section, personal guilt was fastened upon officers of a corporation violating the law.

Senator Clapp declared the effective language of the House had been stricken out and language put in that limited the personal liability provisions to the Interstate Commerce Commission already provided a criminal punishment.

He wanted the personal guilt section extended to the Clayton anti-trust bill, but was defeated by 31 to 19.

Clapp has asked for an opportunity to vote to put trust magnates in jail, commented Senator Martine. "My prediction is that the people will not hold this body guilty of saving over the sins of the magnates."

Senator Clapperson, in charge of the bill, sought unsuccessfully to see an agreement to limit debate after Saturday to 15 minutes speeches.

BILLS PROPOSED TO AMEND THE FEDERAL BANKING LAW

Washington, Aug. 27.--Bills were introduced today by Chairman Owen of the Senate Banking Committee to amend the banking law so that national banks may issue circulating notes based on commercial paper up to 75 per cent of their unimpaired capital and surplus, instead of the present limitation of 20 per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board may admit State banks having a capital of \$15,000 in towns of 2,000 or less.

Federal reserve banks may discount acceptances with maturity at time of discount not more than three months and endorsed by at least one member bank, based on importation or exportation of goods or domestic sale or consignment of goods to be delivered to purchaser or consignee on or before maturity of such acceptances.

The reserve board today discussed the proposal to admit State banks with capital of \$15,000 for several hours and decided against the plan. It was pointed out that in some instances chains of such small banks are owned by the same individual and it was argued that a reduction of the limit to \$10,000 might result finally in further reductions.

British in Ostend.
London, Aug. 27.--It is stated that British marines have occupied Ostend to prevent the Germans from getting a foothold on the English Channel.

COTTON GROWER TO HAVE PLENTY CASH

McAdoo Says Co-Operation of Business Should Believe Stringency.

HAS BILLION DOLLARS

Receipts for Warehoused Cotton Will Be Accepted--Cotton Must Be Properly Insured.

Washington, Aug. 27.--Notes with a maturity of not longer than four months, secured by warehouse receipts for cotton or tobacco, will be accepted by the Treasury Department from National banks as a basis for the issue of additional currency which may be used to help farmers pick and market their cotton and tobacco crops.

These notes, according to an announcement from the department tonight, will be accepted at 75 per cent of their face value and must be presented through currency associations provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland law. In making this announcement Secretary McAdoo said there is adequate power under existing law to issue enough currency through National banks to meet any reasonable demand and reiterated his statement that "it is not necessary to extend the note issuing privilege to State banks."

He pointed out that he has power to issue one billion dollars of additional currency if required.

It was explained tonight that since the law gives discretion to the Secretary of the Treasury this currency will not be issued unless officials are convinced it is not to be used for speculative purposes, but for harvesting and carrying crops. Banks, it was said, will be relied upon to see that the warehouse receipts are accepted which are issued by reliable warehouse men and that cotton and tobacco stored there are protected by insurance and from injury by the elements.

"The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the currency association," said Mr. McAdoo, "will be jointly liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional currency and a lien will extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the association and to the securities deposited by the banks with the association, pursuant to the provisions of law, but each bank composing such association will be liable only in proportion that its capital and surplus bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks."

"This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton crop and the bankers, merchants, and cotton manufacturers will cooperate with each other and with the farmers and will avail themselves of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits. Such co-operation is earnestly urged upon all those interested. The farmer cannot expect as high a price for cotton this year because of the European war, yet he should not be forced to sacrifice his crop."

The banker and the merchant should not exact excessive rates of interest and the manufacturers should replenish their stocks as much as possible and pay reasonable prices for the product. If this is done, and it can be done if every one displays a helpful spirit, a normal condition can be restored and there ought to be no serious difficulty in taking care of the cotton problem."

Have Three Towns.

London, Aug. 27.--A dispatch received here from Ostend says the Germans have occupied Lille, Roubaix and Valenciennes, all in France.

WILSON DECLARES UNITED STATES WILL KEEP OUT

Another Proclamation of Neutrality Recognizing Austro-Japanese War.

RELATIONS ARE OFF

Chinda Says Japan Will Not Extend Fleet Beyond Far East.

No War Decree.

Washington, Aug. 27.--President Wilson today issued a proclamation of neutrality recognizing that "a state of war unhappily exists between Japan and Austria-Hungary." It is similar to other proclamations previously issued.

The issuance of the President's proclamation of neutrality as between Japan and Austria followed an unusual sequence of events during which so far as officials here are aware neither country actually declared war.

A "state of war" was recognized by the United States as existing, however, because Ambassador Dumba of Austria notified the State Department that the Emperor of Austria-Hungary had instructed the cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth to join the German fleet defending Tientsin.

Last Monday orders were transmitted from Vienna through Washington to the officers of the Austrian vessel to dismantle her. Press dispatches from Tientsin last night said the orders had been carried out and the crew had fled.

Ambassador Dumba's telegram to

HOW GERMANY DECLINED ENGLAND'S PEACE EFFORT

GERARD WAS HELPFUL TO ENGLISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Goschen Credits American With Great Courtesy--In Crisis.

London, Aug. 27.--10:41 p. m.--That the German Emperor renounced his British titles when the rupture of the Nations occurred, is confirmed in the official account of the final dealings of the British Ambassador, Sir William Edward Goschen, with the German Government, published tonight.

High tribute is paid the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard. The morning after war was declared, the Emperor's aid brought to the British Ambassador this message:

"The Emperor has charged me to express to Your Excellency his regret for occurrences of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from these occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other Nations against her old allies of Germany."

"His Majesty begs that you tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now, once divested himself of those titles."

The regret expressed was over the mobbing of the British Embassy.

Referring to Ambassador Gerard the message said:

"I should like to mention the great assistance rendered to us by my American colleagues, Mr. Gerard and his staff. Undeterred by the hooting and hissing with which he was often greeted by the mob on entering and leaving the Embassy, His Excellency came repeatedly to see me to ask how he could help us and to make arrangements for the safety of stranded British subjects."

Had Talk With Wilson.

Washington, Aug. 27.--The French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, discussed the European war today with President Wilson. Later the President said callers that the discussion was of a general character. The Ambassador said that no protests against alleged German atrocities had been presented.

BAES WILL SUCCEED BORDAS AS PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC

Washington, Aug. 27.--President Bordas of San Domingo has agreed to resign at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon when Raymond Baes head of the National University of San Domingo will succeed him. This agreement was reached after a day of conference at a conference with American peace commissioners.

Former Governor Fort of New Jersey, chairman of the committee, sent by President Wilson to settle the revolution, telegraphed that an agreement was reached after a day of conference. President Bordas will be a candidate if he desires in the elections to be conducted by new provisional president, Ramon Baes, but Baes will not be permitted to enter the race.

Assurances have been given by the leaders of all elements of their intention to disarm tomorrow and to release all political prisoners.

Ambassador Tells About Berlin's Attitude Toward Belgium's Neutrality.

EMPIRE DEMANDED IT

No Other Route Was Available Into France Except Through Little Country Was Excuse

London, Aug. 27.--10:40 p. m.--The British Foreign Office tonight issued the report of Sir William Goschen, former Ambassador at Berlin, on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany.

The report, dated August 8, says that the Ambassador called on the German Secretary of State, Gottlieb von Jagow and inquired whether Germany would refrain from violating Belgian neutrality.

"Herr Von Jagow," the report continues, "replied that he was sorry to say his answer was 'no' since German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality already had been violated. Herr Von Jagow again went into the reasons why the Imperial Government had been obliged to take this step, namely, that they had to advance into France by the quickest and easiest way to get well ahead with their operations and endeavor to strike a decisive blow as early as possible."

"It was a matter of life or death for them, as if they had gone by the more southern route they could not have hoped in view of the paucity of roads and the strength of the fortresses, to have gotten through without formidable opposition entailing great loss of time."

"This loss of time would mean time gained by the Russians for the bringing up of their troops to the German frontier. Rapidity of action was the great asset, while that of Russia was the inexhaustible supply of troops."

"He replied that for reasons he had given me it was now impossible for him to draw back."

"The British Ambassador went to the German Foreign Office again the same afternoon and informed the Secretary of State that unless the Imperial Government could give assurances by 12 o'clock that night that they would proceed no further with the violation of the Belgian frontier and stop their advance, he had been instructed by Sir Edward Grey to demand his passports and to inform the Imperial Government that His Majesty's Government would have to take steps in its power to apply neutral Belgium and the observance of the treaty to which Germany was as much a party as Great Britain."

"Herr Von Jagow," says the report, "replied that to his great regret he could not give the assurance that which he had given me earlier in the day, namely, that the safety of the Empire rendered it necessary that the Imperial troops should advance through Belgium."

"I gave His Excellency a written summary of my telegrams and papers that you had mentioned 12 o'clock as the time when His Majesty's Government would expect an answer, asked him whether in view of the terrible consequences, which would necessarily ensue, it was not possible even at the last moment that their answer should be reconsidered. He replied that if the time given were even 24 hours or more, his answer must be the same."

"I said that in that case, I should have to demand my passports."

"The interview took place about 7 o'clock. In a short conversation which ensued Herr Von Jagow expressed his poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and which had led to make friends with Great Britain and then through Great Britain to get closer to France."

"I said that this sudden end to my work in Berlin was to me also a matter of deep regret and disappointment but that I was glad to make friends with Great Britain and then through Great Britain to get closer to France."

"The Chancellor," says the report, "began a harangue which lasted about 20 minutes. He said the step taken by Great Britain was terrible to a degree. Just for a word, 'neutrality' a word which in war time had been so often disregarded; just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred Nation. 'Who desired' nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office, was tumbled down like a house of cards."

"What he had done was unthinkable. It was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen with the protest strongly against the statement and said that in the same way as he and Herr Von Jagow wanted me to understand that for strategic reasons it was a matter of life or death to Germany to demand that Belgium and France should observe their neutrality, so I would want to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of life or death to the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn promise to Belgium to attempt to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked."

CHANCELLOR EXCITED.
The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, whom he found excited.

"The Chancellor," says the report, "began a harangue which lasted about 20 minutes. He said the step taken by Great Britain was terrible to a degree. Just for a word, 'neutrality' a word which in war time had been so often disregarded; just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred Nation. 'Who desired' nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office, was tumbled down like a house of cards."

"What he had done was unthinkable. It was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen with the protest strongly against the statement and said that in the same way as he and Herr Von Jagow wanted me to understand that for strategic reasons it was a matter of life or death to Germany to demand that Belgium and France should observe their neutrality, so I would want to understand that it was, so to speak, a matter of life or death to the honor of Great Britain that she should keep her solemn promise to Belgium to attempt to defend Belgium's neutrality if attacked."

"I take this occasion to categorically deny that I have ever stated or even hinted that Japan might be found extending her activity outside the zone of German hostilities in the China Sea as some of the papers have erroneously reported."