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WEATHER FORECAST: UNSETTLED WEATHER.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C., TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 4, 1914

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BRITISH ULTIMATUM FRANCO-GERMAN WAR DECLARED

A 2nd ULTIMATUM SENT TO BELGIUM

Rumor That Germany Has Actually Declared War On Little Belgium Is In Circulation

MOBILIZATION OF SWISS COMPLETE

Japan May Be Forced to Participate If War Should Extend To The Far East.

London, Aug. 4.—Great Britain today sent a practical ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply by midnight tonight on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Germany served notice on the United States today that a "state of war" exists between France and Germany. That is tantamount to a declaration of war, differing from the latter only technically.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—Rumors were in circulation today that Germany had actually declared war on Belgium. German troops crossed the frontier at Gemmenieh, near the junction of the Dutch, Belgian and German frontiers.

London, Aug. 4.—A second ultimatum sent by Germany to Belgium declared that Germany was prepared to carry through by force of arms if necessary any measures she considered essential.

Tokio, Aug. 4.—The Japanese foreign office today issued a statement that if the war extends to the far east and England is involved, Japan may find it necessary to participate in fulfillment of the Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Berne, Aug. 4.—The military mobilization of Switzerland has been completed. Every able-bodied man has responded to the colors and every railway bridge and mountain pass is occupied.

London, Aug. 4.—Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech indicating the British attitude with regard to the violation of Belgian neutrality was a second ultimatum from Berlin, saying Germany was prepared to carry through her plans with force if necessary. The British government was informed that German troops had invaded Belgium and that the violation of that country's neutrality which the British foreign secretary yesterday intimated must be followed by British action, had become an accomplished fact.

The determination of the British government to be prepared for any outcome of this grave situation was further evidenced today when the proclamation mobilizing the army was read from the steps of the royal exchange.

Meantime John Burns has resigned from the British cabinet and Viscount Morley's absence from his meeting today indicated that the other strong reserve advocates also had withdrawn. Diplomatic relations had been severed last night between Germany and France and the German ambassador in Paris, informed the French premier that Germany regarded herself as in a state of war with France which required Germany to hand the French ambassador in Berlin his passports.

The open breach between France and Germany was rapidly followed by the appearance of German troops on French territory and by an excursion of bomb throwing aeroplanes was was evident.

A more tangible was the bombardment of a French military school at Bona by a German cruiser which, however, retired before doing damage. It is now cruising around the Mediterranean where it is being sought by a number of French war vessels. Precautionary measures in view of possible later developments were being taken. This became known through a suggestion issued by the admiralty to British ships bound for continental ports north of Callais. These were advised to divert their course toward the United Kingdom.

Fighting between Austria and Serbia, the original combatants in the war which has spread over the greater part of the European mainland, is indicated in reports from Nish

where the Balkan nation was victorious in a battle yesterday.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Before leaving the capital last night the German ambassador, Baron von Schoen, entrusted the affairs of the German embassy and those of Bavaria, to the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, in accordance with instructions received when he was told to demand his passports.

Sweden's Position. Stockholm, Aug. 4.—It was stated today that both Germany and Russia made inquiries on Sunday as to whether Sweden would remain neutral. The Finns declined to say what reply was given but they are preparing to defend the nation's neutrality. Germany's ultimatum created a deep impression here and it is believed that if a similar ultimatum were addressed to Sweden she would follow the lead in refusing to aid Germany.

To Warn Ships. Philadelphia, Aug. 4.—Sir Wilfred Powell, the British consul in Philadelphia, today received from Sir Edwin Grey, foreign minister in London, the following message: "Urgent. You should warn British merchant ships not to proceed to or enter German ports until further notice. British ships being detained already in German ports."

War Expenses Bills. Paris, Aug. 4.—The French government today prepared several bills to meet expenses of the war and to regulate business. One will authorize the Bank of France to increase its note issue to \$2,500,000,000. On July 10 the notes amounted to about \$1,240,000,000.

This is to exempt the bank of France from paying out coin in exchange for its notes—in other words—as the semi-official summary of the bill says "to authorize the retention of the currency."

A second measure will extend the moratorium to other debts, including house rents. The government will ask for ratification of an agreement with the bank of France by which funds can be advanced by it to the government. The government will also request parliament to extend the necessary credits to meet expenses and to (Continued on Page Nine).

WAR BULLETINS.

Rome, Aug. 4.—Operations on the bourse were today indefinitely suspended.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 4.—The United States embassy here has undertaken the protection of French citizens resident in Austria-Hungary.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—The newspaper Chronique announces that the Belgian authorities have seized the wireless installation set up by the German school in the Belgian capital.

Falmouth, Eng., Aug. 4.—The Kron Prinzessin Cecelle, of the Hamburg-American line, which left New York July 25, for Hamburg, put in here today. She bears the same name as the North German Lloyd steamer which reached Bar Harbor, Maine, this morning.

London, Aug. 4.—Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, of Russia is said to have reached Copenhagen whence she will try to get to St. Petersburg by Sweden and Finland. She was on her way to the Russian capital after a visit to England, when she was turned back.

London, Aug. 4.—Viscount Morley of Blackthorn did not attend today's meeting of the British cabinet council and this was taken as indicating that he had resigned his office as lord president of the council.

Stockholm, Aug. 4.—A bill proposing a moratorium, was introduced in parliament today.

"There are 3,000 Russians here with no possibility of their being able to return home."

Berlin, Aug. 4.—A special train carrying all the securities of the National Bank of Belgium left here for Brussels during the night.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 4.—The French liner steamer which yesterday was ordered to unload quickly, load black paint so that she resembled an English steamship. At one time capture seemed imminent. Capt. Charles Polack reported on Sunday that he had intercepted a wireless from the French vessel to another, giving warning of the Cecelle's proximity; but under protection of a presidential flag the North German Lloyd liner escaped. The Cecelle left New York early last Tuesday morning, bound for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

She had 250 first class, 125 second class and 260 steerage passengers. About a third of the first class were Germans. Most of the rest were Americans.

Friday night when a dance was in progress one of the passengers noticed that the position of the moon had unaccountably changed to the port side of the ship. Before the significance of this was realized, the captain called the men into the smoking room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "war has been declared between England, France, Germany and Austria; we are going back to America. We have enough coal for our return home and it is my earnest hope that we shall not be intercepted by foreign war vessels."

There was nervous laughter, applause, oaths, congratulations and protests but all this gave way to a grave state of apprehension as the seriousness of the situation became apparent. Electric lights were turned off and the ship was covered from prow to stern in a shroud of canvas.

A group of financiers aboard offered to buy the ship and sell her under American colors. But to all appeals the captain replied that his duty was spelled by his orders from Bremen which instructed him to turn back and save his ship.

For two nights with her head and side lights extinguished and every other illumination blotted out with canvas, the Kron Prinzessin Cecelle plucked through the fog with undeviating speed and without sounding her fog horn.

Captain Polack's explanation to a group of passengers who protested against running fast in the face of danger, was that he proposed to save his ship. He did not consider it dangerous as he was not on the usual path. For a time the protest of the passengers threatened to take the form of a written demand that the captain reduce the speed of the ship.

The captain's only concession was to steam safely into Bar Harbor this morning, he received a long line of passengers who congratulated him on his achievement. Captain Polack is a lieutenant commander in the German naval reserves.

Wilson Seeks Divorce.

L. C. Wilson filed a complaint in superior court this morning in which he seeks a divorce from Maude L. Wilson on statutory grounds.

NAVAL STATION OF FRANCE IS SHELLED

French Territory Penetrated at Three Points By Germans--Bombs Are Dropped on French Town

GERMANY TRIES TO CLEAR SKIRT

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Responsibility for the war in which Germany, Russia and France is now engaged is placed squarely on the shoulders of Emperor Nicholas, in a "white book" issued by the German government and given prominent notice in the press today.

While negotiations looking to a peaceful way out of the difficulties were pending, Russia, it is charged, invaded Germany and a few hours later France opened hostilities. The German emperor, it is set forth, in response to the suggestion from London and the appeal of the Russian monarch, was using his influence at Vienna to satisfy Russia regarding the intentions of Austria in Serbia, but in that very hour Russia was mobilizing her army. After a fruitless appeal to Emperor Nicholas to abandon his warlike preparations and so avert peril to civilization, the German government on the afternoon of July 31 instructed its ambassador at St. Petersburg to give notice that Germany would mobilize unless Russia suspended her military measures inside of 12 hours. France was given 18 hours in which to declare whether she would remain neutral in a war.

The white book continues: "The imperial ambassador in Russia made the communication known to M. Sazonoff, minister of foreign affairs at midnight on the day it was received. After the time allowed for action had elapsed, at 5 p. m., August 1, the emperor ordered the mobilization of the army and navy."

"The imperial ambassador meanwhile had received a commission to advise the Russian government of a declaration of war if the latter had not made satisfactory endeavors before the time allowance was up. Before this commission arrived Russian troops had crossed the frontier on the afternoon of August 1 and advanced on German territory. From this time on Russia has furthered the war against us."

"In the meantime the imperial ambassador in Paris had placed the inquiry with the French cabinet at 7 p. m. On August 1 at 1 p. m. in the afternoon the French prime minister communicated an ambiguous and unsatisfactory answer which gave no clear idea of the attitude of France as the author confined himself to declaring that France would do what her interests bade her to do."

"A few hours later the mobilization of the entire army and navy was ordered. On the next day France opened hostilities."

Defendant Not Guilty.

At a hearing held before Magistrate B. L. Lyda this morning Gilbert Shade, colored, was found not guilty of larceny and E. W. Pearson, colored, the prosecuting witness, was taxed with the costs of the action. Shade was brought here yesterday from Saluda by Deputy Sheriff Gay Williams on a warrant sworn out by Pearson, in which he charged that Shade had stolen several articles from his office.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4.—Voters of all political parties took part in a state-wide primary to name a candidate for a United States senator, sixteen state congressional places, Supreme court judge, Circuit judgeships and other officers. Interest centered chiefly in the contest of Senator Wm. J. Stone for the Democratic re-nomination.

Mrs. K. Roosevelt III.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt is ill in a New York hospital of typhoid fever. The attack is said to be a mild one. Mrs. Roosevelt is the daughter of Joseph E. Willard, ambassador to Spain.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS INVADING BELGIUM

Servian Troops Defeat Austrians With Heavy Loss--Attempt To Invade Repulsed.

London, Aug. 4.—The German cruiser Bresleau bombarded French naval station at Bona, Algeria, at 4 o'clock this morning, afterward steaming off at full speed in a westerly direction, according to a dispatch received at French embassy here.

Paris, Aug. 4.—A German army aeroplane last evening dropped three bombs on the French fortified town of Lunville to the southeast of Nancy. Some property damage was caused but there were no casualties.

Paris, Aug. 4.—German troops today crossed the frontier near Mars la Toure, where one of the most important battles of the Franco-Prussian war was fought.

London, Aug. 4.—Austrian troops today made a further invasion of Belgium territory near Verviers, to the east of Liege, according to a dispatch to the French embassy here by the French legation at Brussels.

London, Aug. 4.—The house of commons today voted \$525,000,000 for emergency purposes and passed several bills in five minutes without a dissenting voice.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation of neutrality.

Paris, Aug. 4.—General Josef Joffre, commander in chief of the French army left today for the frontier.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Germans have penetrated French territory at two points. They first entered at Longjumeau, in the department of Muerthe Et-Moselle, a part of Old Lorraine, near Longwy and later invaded Cirey-Sur-Vecouse in the same department. The German entry into the duchy of Luxembourg was headed by 35 automobiles filled with officers, these being followed by cavalry in force.

German troops continued throughout the night to harry the French outposts along the frontier by making numerous raids into French territory. The French, however, refused to be drawn beyond the six mile zone left unoccupied along the frontier.

Austrians Repulsed.

Paris, Aug. 4.—A dispatch from Nish, Serbia, to the Matin says the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy loss in a battle against the Servians on Sunday near Semendria.

Three regiments of Austrian infantry comprising nearly 10,000 men supported by heavy artillery, advanced against the Servians. They were repulsed, leaving many dead and wounded on the field.

A large force of Austrians, aided by a flotilla of monitors, composed of 20 vessels has been trying for the last six days to cross the river Save into Servian territory but has not succeeded in landing.

Warship Ashore.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—A Russian warship is aground at Alland Island. She is the Andrie Pervosvanni, it is said, a battleship of 17,400 tons laid down in 1903.

A dispatch from Stockholm yesterday said the Russians had been defeated in a naval engagement off the Alland islands, the Russian vessels later taking refuge in the Gulf of Finland.

Notice of War.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The notice from the German consul at Newport is practically the same as the announcement in Berlin last night by the German premier in which he sought to place upon France full responsibility for the beginning of hostilities.

The notice justifies the United States and other neutral countries in the issue of formal proclamations of neutrality and sets in motion all legal measures necessary to empower the

WIRELESS, NEW YORK TO GERMANY TO BE CLOSED

Will Not Operate From Fear Of Violating Neutrality Laws, It Is Said.

New York, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The trans-Atlantic wireless station at Tuckerton, communicating direct with a tower at Hannover, Germany, and not with ships at sea, is to be closed because of the fear that to remain open would be a violation of neutrality laws. This announcement was made today after receipt of messages that the German government had closed the Hannover tower and also the Telefunken tower at Naven, Germany, with which the Saville, L. L. tower communicated indirectly. The Saville tower will continue to communicate with ships at sea, but has no direct communication with Germany.

The managers of the Tuckerton tower considered that if they sent even the most innocent information of the war's developments it might be construed by enemies as a hostile act.

K. of C. Open Convention.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4.—With delegates present from all parts of the United States and several from other countries, the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus opened here today and will continue through Thursday.