

DEVELOPMENTS IN BIG BATTLE APPARENTLY FAVORING ALLIES

Brilliant Efforts of Von Kluck to Break Through Adversaries Have Failed But Are Continued.

FORTS OF ANTWERP STILL RESISTING

Belgians Repulse Daring Attacks of Germans --- Russians Take German Positions.

London, Oct. 1.—Screen of secrecy adopted by the censors all the way across northern France and behind which military operations have been, figuratively speaking, fashioning the rough outlines of a new map of the eastern hemisphere, stands today almost unimpaired. It has, however, judging from indications in London, been pierced here and there which permits some inkling of the war drama to trickle through behind it.

Russian army, a million strong, will join the present armies in Poland and Galicia for "Russia's principal attack on Germany."

This describes events as shaping themselves for a repetition of history as it was written on the river Marne when the allied forces sent the Germans back on their tracks.

"In the direction of Termonde the offensive movement was of no great effect, consisting of a long distance cannonade which had no appreciable effect on the detachments of our troops guarding the approaches to the town."

These efforts, however, have by no means ceased and the allies' general staff, it is felt in London probably risks something elsewhere to reinforce that wing.

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Germans continue the fierce attack in the angle formed by the rivers and hills. Here the French lines has thus far held solidly.

The Germans nearly got through the allied ring near Albert, to the northeast of Amiens, but after two days of fierce struggle, for the mastery, they failed.

Latest news from the front, while not giving sufficient details to satisfy the Parisian eagerness for war news, is nevertheless, regarded by them as favorable.

The announcement from France of the re-creation of the post of marshal of France, coming simultaneously with the report of General Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces, of the satisfactory condition along the entire battle line, has been hailed by the allies as peculiarly significant.

"On our left to the north of Somme the engagement is inclined to develop more and more to the north," and says, "curiously, I distinctly remember having seen at the maneuver something analogous to the actual positions today."

In the eastern field the German navy is showing increased activity on the Chinese coast.

There has come to London news that within a week a new

WAR NEWS SUMMARIZED.

Slight advances by both wings of the allied armies are indicated in an official statement issued by the French war office at 2:45 o'clock this afternoon. At the same time the general situation had been described as unchanged.

DIRECTORS NAMED FOR FIVE BANKS

Federal Reserve Board Appoints the Class "C" Directors for Banks in Richmond, Boston, New York, St. Louis and Minneapolis.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The federal reserve board has announced the names of class "C" directors for the federal banks of Richmond, Boston, New York, St. Louis and Minneapolis. Directors named yesterday were: Richmond: William Engle, Baltimore, reserve agent and chairman of board; James A. Moncure, Richmond, deputy agent and vice chairman; M. F. H. Gouverneur, Wilmington, N. C., director.

French Get Revenge In Second Battle of Sedan

London, Oct. 1.—During the strategic retreat of the allies southward from the Belgian frontier, the French troops exacted from the Germans bloody revenge for the French defeat at Sedan 44 years before. On this same battlefield according to the Daily Mail's correspondent, the Germans suffered one of the severest defeats of this campaign.

German Warships Make Attack on the Japanese

Tokio, Oct. 1.—A severe engagement has been opened by the German warships which cannonaded the Japanese positions near Tsing-Tau east of the government of Kiao Chow, the German leased territory in China.

BRITISH CRUISER TAKES TEN GERMAN STEAMERS

Cumberland Captures Liner and Nine Merchant Vessels off African Coast.

London, Oct. 1.—The admiralty announces that the British cruiser Cumberland has captured off the Cameroons river in west Africa the Hamburg-American liner Arnfried and the following merchant steamers: The Maxbrook, Kenya, Amienok, Paul Woermann, Erna Woermann, Henrietta Woermann, Alina Woermann, Hans Woermann and Jeannette Woermann.

WILL SUSPEND ALL HOSTILITIES

Villa-Carranza Peace Committee Agrees to Stop Troop Movements at Preliminary Meeting.

LARGER GATHERING TO BE HELD OCTOBER 5

At Which Generals from North and South Mexico Will Arrange Details of Peace Plan.

Mexico City, Oct. 1.—Suspension of hostilities and all troop movements was agreed upon at the preliminary meeting at Aguas Calientes between committees appointed by Generals Carranza and Villa, according to a telegram received here last night.

GEN. VON AUFFENBURG STRICKEN WITH CHOLERA

Was in Command of First Austrian Army When War Broke Out.

Paris, Oct. 1.—General von Auffenburg, Austrian commander, is ill. General von Auffenburg was in command of the first Austrian army when the war broke out. With the army of General Dankl he began an offensive campaign in Russian Poland and had preliminary successes, invading Russian territory as far as Lublin.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS WILL BE INVESTIGATED

New York, N. Y., Oct. 1.—The Rockefeller institute today announced that it had decided to make a far reaching investigation of industrial conditions in the United States and that it had retained the services of W. L. MacKinlay-King, former minister of labor in Canada, as a director of the investigation.

Red Cross Appeal

Washington, Oct. 1.—The American Red Cross today sent out an appeal for a more concerted effort on the part of women's organizations and church societies in support of the society's European campaign.

Ready to Protest

Paris, Oct. 1.—Italy is ready to make a protest to Turkey because of the abolition of the capitulations at Constantinople, according to a Rome dispatch to the Havas agency.

N. C. STATESMEN ARE PERSUASIVE

On Rare Occasions When President Changed Mind Tar Heels Induced Him to Do It.

KITCHEN, PAGE AND WEBB CONVINCED HIM

These Three Representatives Are Men Who Have to Be Reckoned With in Important Affairs.

(By Parker R. Anderson). Washington, Oct. 1.—Only three times in his nearly two years' occupation of the White House has President Wilson changed his mind with reference to legislation upon which he had decided to put through congress. Each time it was a North Carolina member of congress who convinced the president of the error of his way.

The first instance recalled here was the labor section of the trust bill in which labor leaders desired to be exempted from the provisions of the trust measure. The president stated positively that he would not consent to a change. Claude Kitchen, however, drew an amendment to the bill and carried it to the White House and asked the president to read it and then submit it to the then Attorney General McReynolds and if passed by him to consider it. It is stated by those close to Mr. Wilson that he told Mr. Kitchen that he had made up his mind as to the matter and that there was no use of further argument.

Kitchen explained that he had made a careful study of the subject and that he was convinced the president would see it his way if he would only let him explain his point. The president listened and when Kitchen left the White House the president had put his o. k. to the North Carolina man's plan.

The next time that a North Carolinian convinced the chief executive that there were brains as well as politics in North Carolina was when the president decided that there was no use in including a provision in the Clayton-Webb trust bill prohibiting interlocking directorates of banks and also that there was no need of sections 2 and 4. Chairman Webb did not agree with him. The president sent for Webb and argued the subjects for an hour and 24 minutes. When Webb left the executive's office the man who has ruled congress probably gently but firmly, had again changed his mind and decided that Webb was right.

Last but not least Representative Page convinced the president that his idea of the government buying ships for merchandise was not expediting at this time. Page talked to the president for an hour and a half. When he left the White House Mr. Page was not sure what the president would do but it develops now that it was Page who pointed out to the president that it was not the part of wisdom to pass a bill of that character at this time and it will not be passed. The ship purchase bill has been a hobby of Mr. Wilson for 30 years.

It was Page also who prevented the passage by the house of the war tax measure carrying a provision for the taxing of freight. The seventh district congressman took the position that it was unjust to the poor people and he won in a walk.

Politicians now admit had the president insisted upon this method of raising a war revenue that it would have cost the democrats the control of the house at the November election.