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AT THE GATES OF PARIS.

French and English Do Not Seem Able o Check the Onslaught.

RUSSIAN HORDES HEADED FOR BERLIN.

While Paris Prepares for Seige Germany Sends Army to Hold Back Russians.

Saturday's Telegraphic dispatches:

Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British.

In a battle with British warships off the Island of Helgoland, in the North Sea, yesterday, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered.

The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The Island of Helgoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the Rixers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defence of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal

The French War Office in a statement said laconically that the situation along its lines Friday was the same as it was Thursday, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was all

Berlin, Aug. 28.—By Wireless to the Associated Press via Sayville, L. I. Aug 28.—7:16 p. m. Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after the nine days fighting.

General Von Kirchbach defeated the English army at Maubeuge, renewed the attack today and threatened to surround it.

General Von Buelow and Von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps, between the Sambre and the Namur and the Meuse in several days battle, and and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Maubeuge.

The Attack on Maubeuge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wuertemburg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Semois and the Meuse.

The German Crown Prince is advancing toward the Meuse and the Crown Prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the South.

General Von Herringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners The Belgian population generally participated in the fighting necessitating severe repressive measures

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

London, Aug. 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that a dispatch received there from Vienna states that Austria has declared war on Belgium. The American Minister in Belgium has been asked to take charge of Austrian interests there.

One of the most important announcements of yesterday was made by Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords. It was that Great Britian would draw on the native forces in British India to reinforce her armies in Europe.

The German forts at Tsing-Tau fired on two Japanese cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress One of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgians claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen.

Because of the non-payment of a war levy of $40,000 00 the Germans, it is said, threaten to seize the famous pictures and objects of art in the Brussels museums

Advices from Chinese coastal cities report the sinking of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90 by the British torpedo boat destroyer Welland and the seizure by the Allies of various German merchantmen as prizes. German reservists are said to be pouring into Tsing-Tau from various parts of China to aid the defense of the German station.

London, Aug. 29, 11:10 p. m.—The French and British are gathering every man and gun available in northwestern France in attempt to stop the German advance on the road to Paris.

It is also said General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army, will endeavor to strike at the German right and bring relief to British and French forces which have been placed in a critical situation by the German outflanking movement.

How far the allies have succeeded in getting across the German path is not disclosed, for the outside world is ignorant tonight of what is happening on the battlefield.

A report comes both from Antwerp and Copenhagen that the Germans have commenced a movement pack from the west to meet the Russians' davance through East Prussia. But it is hardly likely they will make any great demands on the western army until the big battle in which there seems to have been a lull has been definitely decided.

Field Marshall Sir John French the British commander, whose army has been hard pressed, was in communication with British war office late today, which disproved the German official report that the British had been encircled by the Germans.

Today's report from the German general staff are not more illuminating, than merely to say that the Crown Prince's Army, which occupied Longwy, now is advancing toward the Meuse; that a French advance from Nancy had repulsed, and that a third army is advancing through the Vosges. This is probably the army which was said to be making Belfort objective.

The Russians continue their march through East Prussia, and confirmation comes tonight of the statement that they had inverted Koenigsberg and had taken Allenstein. It will be a long time, however, before they can directly threaten Berlin, or indeed, before their millions of men can reach the scene of the Austrian frontier where troops of the Russian Emperor are engaged in a general battle on a front of 186 miles between the Vistula and Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

There is considerable uneasiness over the attitude of Turkey. Athens tonight repeated the report that German naval officers and sailors are on the way to Constantinople.

There has been strong denunciation of the continuance of football, cricket and other games while the British army is fighting and more men are required to reinforce them, and particularly of young men watching matches while Secretary for War Kitchner is calling for recruits.

Field Marshall Lord Roberts referred to this today in a speech to a new batallion of royal Fusiliers recruited from business and professional men of London. He expressed his intense admiration for these men, saying:

"How different is your action to that of the men who still can go on with their cricket and football as if the very existence of the country were not at stake. This is not the time to play games, wholesome as they are in times of piping peace. We are engaged in a life and death struggle."

Most significant is the official announcement by the French War Office that the Military Governor of Paris has ordered all residents within the zone of action of the forts around Paris to evacuate and raze their houses within four days.

Another significant official announcement from Paris is that the German forces are advancing in direction of La Fere, about 80 miles northeast of Paris. The right wing of the French troops operating in this region has driven back the Germans on the town of Guise, but the left wing was unable to hold the advance of the German troops.

Both French and the British are calling on all their men to join in the defense of the French lines, which apparently are dropping back gradually. A campaign has been started in London and other English centers to induce all Englishmen of proper age to join the colors

Field Marshal Lord Roberts in a stirring address declared that the country was in great danger and defeat would mean "ruin, shame and slavery"

British cruisers and destroyers which were in the engagement of Helgoland have arrived at various English ports and some members of the crew assert that at least eleven German vessels of various sizes were sunk.

A German army corps, which has been engaged along the line of the Meuse, has been withdrawn and has proceeded to the north east, presumably to reinforce troops striving to check the advance of the Russian army through East Prussia.

An Athens dispatch gives as a semi official statement, news from "a trustworthy source in Constantinople" that German officers and sailors have gone through Bulgaria on their way to Constantinople.

There has been some question as to the attitude Turkey intends to assume in the present war, some previous reports declaring Turkey had a strong leaning toward Germany.

London, Aug. 29., 8:20 p. m.—The crews of destroyers which have arrived in port say that at least eleven German vessels of various sizes were sunk in the engagement of Helgoland.

Towards the end of the battle some English pinnaces, engaged in picking up Germans who were struggling in the water were followed by the German squadron and had to retreat leaving the men to their fate.

British cruisers and destroyers, some of them showing signs of the battle in which they were engaged off Helgoland, have arrived at Harwich, Chatham and Sherness. They had British and German wounded aboard. The Germans were picked up at the sea after their ships went down. A number of men died before the ships reached port and were burried at sea; others died on the way to the hospital and their bodies were taken to the naval mortuary.

London, Aug. 30.—After four days of desperate fighting, the British Army in France is rested, fitted and reinforced for the near great battle, according to an announcement today by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the Secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared.

Lord Kitchener's statement which was issued through the official information on bureau follows:

"Although dispatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations. There has been a four days battle, on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with a general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance and in withdrawing to new lines of defense. The battle began at Mons Sunday, during which day and part of the night the German attack, stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front. On Monday the twenty-fourth, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British Army and to drive it into the fortress of Maubeuge

"This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British retirement was conducted and as on the previous day losses far in excess of anything suffered by us were inflicted on the enemy, who in dense formation and its enormous masses marched forward again and yet again to storm the British lines.

"The British retirement proceeded on the twenty fifth with continuous fighting, though not on the scale of the previous two days and by the night of the twenty-fifth, the British army occupied the line of Cambrai, Landrecies and Lecateau. (Cambrai is a fortified town in the Department of the North, 32 miles southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt Lecateau is 14 milles east by southeast of Cambrai.) It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the twenty-sixth, but the German attack, in which no less than five army corps were engageed, was so close and fierce that is was not possible to carry out this intention until the afternoon.

"The battle on this day, the twenty-fifth, a German infantry brigade. The troops offered a superb and stubborn resistance to tremendous odds and at length extricated themselves in good order though with serious loss and under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy, except those the horses of which had been killed, or which were shattered by high explosive shells.

"General French estimated that during the whole of these operations from the twenty-third to the twenty-sixth inclusive, his losses amounted to five to six thousand men. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open, and through their dense formation are out of all proportion to those we suffered.

"In Landrecies alone, on the twenty fifth, a German infantry brigade advanced in closer order into a narrow street and our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away. A frightful panic ensued and it is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone. Another incident was the charge of the German guard, cavalry division, upon the British Twelfth Cavalry Brigade, when the German cavalry was thrown back with great losses.

"These are notable examples of what has taken place over the front during these engagements and the Germans have been made to pay the extreme price for every forward march.

"Since the twenty-sixth, apart from cavalry fighting, the British army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its glorious achievements.

"Reinforcements amounting to double losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced and the army is ready to take part in the next great encounter with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits.

"Today the news again is favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left, have for time being, brought the German attack to a standstill.

"Sir John French also reports that on the twenty-eighth the British fought in brilliant fashion with German cavalry, in which the Twelfth Lancers and the Royal Scot Greys routed the enemy and speared a large number in flight.

"It must be remembered throughout that the operations in France are vast and that we are only one wing of the whole field of battle. This strategic position of ourselves and our Allies are such whereas a decisive victory for our armies in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, a continuance of resistance by the Anglo French armies upon such a scale as to keep in the closest grip the enemy's best troops, can, it prolonged, lead only to one conclusion."

Russians Driving the Germans.

London, Aug. 30.—11:40 p. m.—Desperate fighting continues along the Austrian frontier says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed by the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

"In East Prussia," says the Russian War Office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz (East of the Vistula) are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 8,000 prisoners in the operations east of Lemberg (Capital of Galicia.)

"Near Podgerz (just south of the Vistula) the enemy lost 8,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons of ammunitions and nine guns abandoned by the Austrians when they crossed the Zolokia, North of Tomacheff we took 1,000 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian Fifteenth Division east of Tomacheff, entire regiments surrendering.

"The enemy is making his principal efforts in the region of Lubin (in Russian Poland, 95 miles southeast of Warsaw) where the fighting is fierce."

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian Army, declares that the Polish Sokols, in view of their disloyal conduct and their use of explosive and flat-nosed bullets, have no claim to be treated with magnanimity and therefore will be considered not as combatants but as criminals under the military law, the correspondent says.

The Russian newspapers announce that the German railways are preparing to transport troops from their western front against Russia.

London, Aug. 30.—8.20 a. m.—Scattered encounters in eastern Galicia have developed into a great battle extending 100 miles from the Southern districts of Lubin in Russian Poland, to a point beyond Lemberg, in Galicia, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail. He adds:

"In East Prussia the Germans have been driven farther back. Their losses were particularly heavy at Muhlen and it is only a question of a few days when the Germans will be driven beyond the Vistula.

"Panic reigns in Danzig. The population is fleeing to Berlin. The result of the general battle now being fought is expected to influence largely the whole campaign against Austria. The scant reports thus far received indicate that Russia is on the road to a decisive victory."

Dropping Bombs in Paris.

London, Aug 30.—11:58 p. m. A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A German aviator flew over Paris this afternoon and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded.

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Von Heissen dropped manifestos on which was written: "The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender."

England Warns Turkey.

London, Aug. 31.—2:05 a. m.—The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent today says:

"Turkey may declare war at any moment. It is now only a matter of a few days, possibly a few hours. All efforts of the Powers in the Triple Entente have failed and the London Embassy admits the situation is grave. The military party dominant in Constantinople has concluded that the present is the best time to obtain the restoration of Macedonian and the Aegean Island.

"German officers are being poured into Constantinople. Turkey apparently counts on the Balkan States quarreling among themselves while Turkey fights Greece, but it seems likely that Turkey's declaration of war against Greece will be regarded as a hostile act by the Triple Entente, which will send a fleet to dispose of all the Turkish and German ships.

"The British Government has warned Turkey plainly that in starting any campaign at this time she signs her own death warrant."

Paris Prepares for Siege.

Paris, Aug. 30.—5:30—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from today was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although many army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint.

Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form yesterday. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the State [illegible] The Bois [illegible] transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau of Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000

Rome, Aug 27.—12:35 p. m.—Via Paris, 9:12 p. m.—The cardinals who met today in the seventh congregation. preparatory to the conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius were perturbed over a report that seventeen prelattes in Liege were held by the Germans as hostages against acts of hostility on the part of the population of the Belgian city. (Watch this sect and see how often they will be caught meddling in State affairs.—Ed.)

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—Via London, 2:15 a. m.—The Novoe Vremya, today says that although the general staff has made public only the bearest details regarding the striking success of the Russian arms in East Prussia it is apparent that the greater part of that province now is occupied by Russians and that the Germans are demoralized.

"Although no figure of the casualties have been given," the newspaper adds, "the fighting was most obstinate and sanguinary. The German retreat finally degenerated into a rout. Their evacuation of the western part of Russian Poland is complete. The Germans evidently were disappointed and nonpulsed by the failure of the Russian Poles to rise against Russia.

"German prisoners are reported to be indifferent as to their captivity.

"Many tales are told of the heroism of Cossacks. One detachment dashed across a burning railway bridge and fell on the enemy with such fury that several Germans were cut in two by their swords. The leader of the Cossacks received sixteen wounds but he boasted he put out eleven of the enemy before he fell."

The substance of Tuesday morning's dispatches is as follows:

A long official statement is issued by the French War Office reviewing the operations in Belgium and along the French frontier. A new retirement by the allied forces is recorded, while at the same time the statement is optimistic with reference to the opposition which the French and British are offering to the German advance.

No definite details are forthcoming regarding the general battle which apparently is in progress all along the line.

The French War Minister has inspected the supplementary defences around Paris which are being rapidly pushed forward in anticipation of a possible investment of the French Capital.

An Antwerp dispatch credits General Pau with a victory over 50,000 Germans near Peronnes. Whether this is a new victory or one to which reference was made several days ago is not known.

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and her children have arrived in England.

According to official advices received at Washington, France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of Government to Bordeau.

Great Brittain has joined France in objecting to the purchase by the United States of German liners in connection with the plan to build up an American merchant marine.

It is reported by steamship officers arriving at Honolulu that British warships off Hong Kong are under the American flag and removing Germans and Austrians bound to the scene of hostilities.

The moratorium proclaimed at the outbreak of the war in Great Britain has been extended for another month.

A Japanese destroyer which ran ashore near Tsing-Tau, China, was shelled by a German gunboat. The crew of the destroyer, however, previously had abandoned her.

Paris Fortified With Huge Forts

Triple Cordons of Magnificent Defenses Will Make Capture Difficult

Washington, Aug 28.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege is receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is the announced objective of the German forces. The French Ministry of War is strengthening the city's defenses.

The general character of the city's defenses are well known to military experts, who recognize it as among the strongest fortifications in the world

The fortifications consist of three distinct lines sweeping around the city, the solid wall of masonry 30 feet high, extending for miles around the old sections of the city; second, the system of 18 detached forts arranged at intervals two miles beyond the wall, making a circuit of the city miles long, and third, an outer circle of forts 75 miles long.

Each of the forts is of masonry and steel is a complete defense in itself. The forts around Paris are from two miles to the 17 detached forts two miles beyond the [illegible] Louis Philippe [illegible] the German [illegible] 1870-71 and outer forts have been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts are of modern construction with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner circle of forts about Paris surrounds the well known and most important [illegible] of the city. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extending for many miles is dotted with the forts of the second and third lines of defenses protecting the approaches to the city. The wall contains 95 bastions and 67 gates.

The second circle of forts include the famous fortress of Montvalerian, which was the center of attack in the famous siege of 1770. South of the city, in the form of forts [illegible] and east are the three great forts around St. Die and the others at Fort Aubervillers and Fort Charenton, commanding the approaches of the great wood of Bondy. The outer circle of forts of the most modern type have from 24 to 90 heavy guns and 600 to 1,200 men each. To man all the three lines of defenses would require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts, it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses. General Von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at time of the siege of Paris of 1870-71, states in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consisted of more than 2,627 pieces, including 200 of the largest caliber of naval ordnance.

There were 200 rounds for each gun and a reserve of 8,000,000 kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place in the heart of an enemy's country, is difficult, if not impossible, until the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by saying it would have required 4,500 fourwheeled wagons and 10,000 horses which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns, attacking the enciente and ports and dropping 300 to 400 fifteen centimeter shells daily into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attack, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer third line of defense has been erected, and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more fordmidable than those which resisted the former siege.

About the Fort on the Yadkin

Helped Jefferson Davis to Cross The Yadkin River at Hedricks Ferry.

By Boss Carter.

The speech below was delivered by Henry Mills of Norwood, N. C., to the Albemarle Chapter of the Daughters of the Confedracy on August 22, 1914, in the court house in Albemarle, the occasion being a reunion of the Stanly County Veterans. Mr. Mills was born October 20 1819, in Montgomery county, N. C., near the waters of the Pee Dee. His father owned a large fishery on the river, and this is where Mr. Mills obtained such skillful knowledge in the ferry business. Although nearly 95 years old, Mr. Mills came 11 miles to the reunion of the Confederate Veterans in this county:

Ladies and Gentleman:

I am here to give you a little account of a war story which is not in history. When the war closed I was on duty as a guard of the railroad bridge across Yadkin River. This bridge was in Rowan County, N. C., six miles from Salisbury and 12 miles from Lexington. The Yankees were trying to get an opportunity to burn the bridge and destroy the railroad at that point, and the 42 North Carolina Regiment and a Louisiana Regiment were on duty there to protect the bridge. Adolphus Moss was our Colonel, and he was a good one, too. I was in Company "F" Supporting Forces. There were two Company "I's" and Company "F" Supporting Forces was selected by a committee appointed for that purpose. This committee chose all the men in this company from seven counties, to-wit: Anson, Stanly, Montgomery, Moore, Chatham, Randolph and Davidson, and no man could be in it under 45 years of age.

At the close of the war I remained at Brown Ferry on Yadkin River, which was about 100 yards below this railroad bridge [illegible] I had [illegible] soldiers across the river. I did this free of charge in order to help the soldiers get to their homes.

On April 14, 1895, I had the pleasure of waiting on Jefferson Davis and his family. A fine looking man whom I afterwards learned was general Breckenridge, stepped up to the boat and inquired for the ferryman, and upon being told that I was the ferryman, said to me: Get your boat in readiness the President wants to cross." I said to him: "Show me the President," and he said "I will as soon as I get my canteen filled." I had seen the President's picture and I thought I would know him, and so I spied him out and pointed my finger at him and said to General Breckenridge "Ain't that the President?" And he said "Yes, but don't point your finger at him," and I put my arm down. I told General Brickenridge then that I would be ready in a few minutes, but that I wanted to get closer to the President and get a good look at him. I pushed my way through the large crowd that was around him and got closer to him There were lots of people around him, asking him questions about the Confederacy, what he thought the country would do, etc. He answered their questions very courteously, although he did not look at them while doing so but stood

(Continued on Page 4)