

THE WEATHER.
Full data concerning the weather will be found today on Page Three.

The News and Observer

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

VOL. C. NO. 34.

WAKEFIELD, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1914.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN WAR BEGINS; GERMANY INVADES FRANCE; RUSSIA DESCENDS ON GERMANY; ENGLAND IS WAITING

SLIGHT POSSIBILITY ENGLAND MAY STAY OUT OF CONFLICT

FRENCH AEROPLANES ARE SAILING OVER GERMANY

War Party in England Probably Will Force Great Britain to Aid France, Her Nominal Ally, and She Stands Ready to Do So, if Word is Given—Churchill and Beresford Demand That War Be Joined—France Declares That England Must Aid Her, Since Germany Has Broken Treaty, Declaring Luxemburg Neutral.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Aug. 2.—Four great powers of Europe, Austria-Hungary, Russia, France and Germany are engaged in actual warfare. Two of them, Germany and France, have not openly declared war against each other, as far as is known here, but have not even severed diplomatic relations. This is despite the fact that Germany's ultimatum to France, either has been ignored or rejected.

The explanation of this would appear to be that Germany and France are each seeking to throw upon the other the onus of beginning a war, that may plunge Europe into bloodshed. In fact while the nations of Europe are flying at each other's throats, they are vying with each other in protesting their desire to maintain peace.

FRANCE IS JUSTIFIED.

In this curious situation France, according to British opinion, has the strongest justification. She was the last to mobilize and seems to have taken the greatest precautions to avoid frontier collisions.

On the other hand Germany, in addition to invading French territory without making a formal declaration of war, has violated the neutrality of Luxemburg and declines to give any promise to respect Belgian neutrality.

ENGLAND ALMOST COMPELLED.

The efforts of the British Ambassador at Berlin to secure such a pledge have been wasted. It is difficult to see how Great Britain can avoid being drawn into the conflict to protect Belgian and Dutch territory. On this point Premier Asquith's official announcement in Parliament Monday is awaited with intense anxiety. The British public is no longer under any illusions as to the gravity of a crisis which transcends anything in their experience.

Short of actual formal mobilization the British government is taking all necessary steps to meet a situation unprecedented in the nation's history.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm outside Buckingham Palace, today. Five or six thousand persons gathered before the Palace, sang the National anthem and called for King George,

who, with Queen Mary, appeared on the balcony and bowed in response to cheers given for him and for France.

London, August 2.—The greatest suspense England has known in a century was in evidence today. For hours the cabinet was in council. The whole country thought it was wrestling with the question whether Great Britain should take up arms in support of the triple entente.

No official statement was made concerning the deliberations, except that the Premier would make an announcement in the House of Commons and the cabinet would convene in the morning.

The government took three measures for defense today. None is inconsistent with the policy of remaining outside the conflict if that should be her policy. The naval reserves and naval marine pensioners were called out; the territorials, assembled at the training camps for annual practice, were ordered to their headquarters; the home secretary prohibited flights over the entire kingdom and territorial waters, except by military craft.

Great Britain would feel obliged to take these measures with a great war raging close to her shores, even if there were no question of her participation. Censors took charge of all the cable offices in the Kingdom today. All code messages were prohibited and telephonic communication with the continent was stopped entirely.

Premier Asquith For Peace.

The King issued a proclamation declaring a moratorium for a month and the suspension of the banking act tomorrow appears assured. Parliament probably will pass a bill for a loan for defensive purposes to the amount of \$250,000,000. The newspapers of England are confronted with the probability of a paper famine. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London both spoke for peace today. A manifesto also emanated from influential quarters quoting Premier Asquith's recent statement that Great Britain had no understanding with France and Russia which would compel her to join with them in war.

Lord Beresford For War.

Lord Chas. Beresford has issued a letter calling upon the country "to pay a debt of honor to France." He declares Great Britain would forever be disgraced in the eyes of Europe if she failed.

London remains extraordinarily calm. Such scenes of enthusiasm as were witnessed at the time of the Boer war have been almost lacking.

The business world looks forward to this week's developments with the greatest anxiety. Monday is a bank holiday and banks will have time to make arrangements against a possible siege on Tuesday.

London Maintains Calm.

London maintained her calm to the last moment today. A great crowd assembled around the government offices at Whitehall, awaiting the decision of the cabinet as to whether Great Britain would take part in the war. When it was found no statement was to be made the crowd melted away.

Premier Asquith will announce Great Britain's position in the House of Commons tomorrow. Prior to this announcement another cabinet meeting will be held.

The general impression is that the war party in the cabinet is in the ascendancy, but not a word leaked out of the cabinet chamber today. It was said that Viscount Morley, Lord President of the Council, and Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, led the peace party, and that Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, threatened to resign if the government did not stand by its unwritten agreement to support France against German attack.

There is No Alternative.

It is known that the Lancashire Liberals are putting pressure on the government to keep out of the conflict, and it is said Premier Asquith is influenced by this. But the average Englishman is saying tonight that the government has no alternative after the neutrality of Luxemburg has been disregarded by Germany and after Germany's refusal to say what her

"The British ambassador at Berlin asked the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs whether Germany was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium. He declared he was not able to answer."

Germany Was Hasty.

"The German ambassador at St. Petersburg notified Russia of the declaration of war by his government when negotiations were pending between Austria-Hungary and Russia and when Austria-Hungary had declared she was prepared to consider the matter of the Austro-Serb conflict with Serbia, or with a neutral power."

"The German ambassador at Paris yesterday morning had an interview with the French prime minister concerning the Austro-Serb conflict and especially about the decision reported by Austria-Hungary. In spite of this in the afternoon of the same day, war was declared by Germany on Russia."

"France was asked to tell what she would do in case of war between Russia and Germany, and the German ambassador at Paris began to prepare everything for his departure."

"July 31st, Germany called to the flag the last five classes of her reservists. Consequently, on July 31st, mobilization was going on in Germany."

"In spite of this France waited until August 1st, at five o'clock in the afternoon to order a general mobilization, the first mobilization to be on August 2d at midnight. This was done to make it clear she was not the aggressive power, and also that she might be able to claim British support."

France Respects Treaty.

The French embassy has received the following statement from Premier Viviani:

"I have dispatched this telegram to the French minister at Luxemburg:

"Will you inform the premier that the republic intends to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg? The violation of this neutrality by Germany is of such a nature as to oblige France to take into account the care of her defense and her interests."

"The premier of Luxemburg has protested to the German government," M. Viviani's telegram continues, "and has informed the German ambassador at the embassy in Paris that early this morning the Germans entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges and marched toward the southern part of the country and the capital. They sent armored trains with troops and ammunition toward this point. The French commissioner at Petit Croix on the Luxemburg frontier, (twelve miles from here), has informed the government that the Germans opened fire on a French post there."

Two Officers Killed.

Two general cavalry officers have been killed at Ronceray, about six miles on the French side of the boundary."

French Are Indignant.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The deep indignation caused in France by Germany's methods of beginning the war, is voiced by the Temps, which says:

"Up to the last moment the French and Russian governments had given Germany credit for acting in good faith."

"There is now no longer doubt that it is an ambush. Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, who have just been unmasked."

Prepared for Germany.

"The British government yesterday informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral. We did not desire this war, but since it was forced upon us, with good heart we will wage it. For forty years Germany has prowled around us, but by prolonging the menace she has taught us our lesson."

"Germany attacks us now at an hour when all our material and moral forces stand in united array against her. The war thrust upon us is a war of piracy."

(Continued on Page Two.)

BULLETINS

ENGLAND HOPES TO STAY OUT.

London, Aug. 3.—The Daily Chronicle says that the British cabinet has definitely decided not to send an expeditionary force abroad, but to make every honorable effort to prevent Great Britain from being drawn into the war.

FRENCH GO TO MEET ENEMY.

Brussels, Aug. 2.—All the French regiments at Sedan are reported to have been dispatched toward Nancy, a short distance from the German border.

AUSTRIAN ARMY CHANGES COURSE.

Nish, Serbia, via Saloniki, Aug. 2.—Austria appears for the present to have abandoned her aggressive campaign against Serbia, in order to prepare for possible Russian attack. The bulk of the Austrian troops which were concentrated at Semlin have been moved to an unknown destination. The few troops remaining conduct a desultory bombardment of Belgrade.

MIKADO CALLS HIS COUNCIL.

Tokio, Aug. 3.—The Emperor has especially summoned the privy council to consider Japan's attitude with relation to the European war.

The Emperor has asked Lieut. General Oka, minister of war, to report to him on the condition of the army.

Arlon, Belg., Aug. 2.—According to advices received here, 100,000 German troops are crossing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and concentrating on the French frontier near Liege.

Frontier engagements are reported in which the Germans are said to have lost.

More than 25,000 men are engaged in digging trenches in front of the German and French positions.

FRENCH AEROPLANES FLY OVER GERMANY.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—German troops today fired upon and brought to earth a French flying machine near Wesel.

Saturday night several other hostile air craft were seen in the Rhine provinces. One was observed flying from Keprich toward Andernach, ten miles northwest of Coblenz. Others were sighted near Duere flying in the direction of Cologne.

Last night a hotel keeper in Kochem and his son tried to blow up the Prussian State railroad tunnel at Kochem. Their attempt failed and the men were shot and killed.

Wesel, where the aeroplane was destroyed, is about 140 miles from the northeastern frontier of France.

MONTENEGRO WILL JOIN FRAY.

Gettinje, Aug. 2.—King Nicholas has signed a decree for the mobilization of the Montenegrin army.

It is said that Montenegro has a secret military agreement with Serbia.