

THE WEATHER.
Full data concerning the weather will be found today on page ten.

The News and Observer

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

VOL. C. NO. 36.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1914.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

WAR DOGS OF THE OLD WORLD UNLEASHED; GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN. BRITISH LION RETURNS COMPLIMENT

TITANIC CONFLICT ABOUT TO BE STAGED THAT WILL STARTLE WORLD

Germany's War Lord Ascends the Imperial Throne and Tells Why He Has Started a Struggle Between the Great Powers That May Eventually Change the Map of Europe—His Conscience Clear and With Clean Hands He Grasps the Sword—Italy Remains Neutral; Turkey is Mobilizing and Japan Will Come to Aid of England in an Emergency

GERMANY DECLARES WAR ON GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Aug. 4.—Germany has declared war on Great Britain, according to the official announcement.

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

London, Aug. 4.—Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7 o'clock tonight.

WAR EXISTS.

London, Aug. 4.—The British Foreign Office has issued the following statement: "Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by his Britannic majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his majesty's ambassador at Berlin has received his passports, and his majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

NEWS CONFIRMED.

London, Aug. 4.—11:20 p. m.—Reuter's Telegram Company announces that it learns that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN DECLARES WAR.

London, Aug. 4.—Great Britain de-

clared war on Germany tonight.

The momentous decision of the British government for which the whole world had been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary refusal of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected.

The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

All Europe is in arms.

EMPEROR WILLIAM SPEAKS.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—Emperor William opened the Imperial Parliament today with a speech from the throne. He said in part:

"The world has been a witness of the indefatigable manner in which we stood the front rank in the endeavor to save Europe from a war between the great powers. The greatest perils due to events in the Balkans appeared to have been overcome but then the assassination of my friend, the Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand, opened up a great abyss.

"My ally, Emperor Francis Joseph, was compelled to take up arms to protect his empire against the dangerous agitation in a neighboring State.

"In pursuing its interests the Russian Empire stepped in the way of Austria-Hungary.

"Not only our duty as an ally called us to the side of Austria-Hungary, but the great task was cast upon us to protect our position against unfriendly forces.

"It was with a heavy heart I was compelled to mobilize my army. The Russian government, giving way to an insalable nationalism, has stepped to the side of a State which, through a criminal act, had brought about the calamity of this war. That France also placed herself on the side of our opponent was not surprising to us.

JEALOUS OF GERMAN PROSPERITY.

"The present situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interest or diplomatic combinations, but is the result of ill-will existing for

SOUTH HARD HIT BY THE GIGANTIC EUROPEAN WAR

Effect Certain to Be Disastrous to This Section By Certain Slump in Cotton

ENGLAND MAY HAVE TO KEEP PORTS OPEN

Senator John Sharp Williams Optimistic But Other Southern Senators and Representatives Take Gloomy View of Situation—Senator Overman Actively Engaged in Trying to Solve Difficult Problem Now Confronting Nation—Inquiries for North Carolinians Abroad

(W. E. YELVERTON.)
Washington, D. C., August 4.—Though stunned by the realization that no section of this country can suffer as much during and after a gigantic European war as the South, members of Congress from Southern States today for the first time began to put definite plans into effect to lessen as much as possible the disastrous effect of the certain slump in cotton. Optimism in the face of a low price for cotton coupled with high prices on foodstuffs and other necessities which the South must buy was hard to find among the Southern contingent.

Williams Optimistic.
Senator John Sharp Williams was about the only optimistic talker when cotton was mentioned. He spoke in the Senate to the effect that England, because of her maritime prowess would keep her ports open allowing American cotton at least one entry into Europe. He said, too, that most of the cotton manufactured in Europe was manufactured by women and children, allowing this industry to proceed though the men were pressed into war.

Senator Williams optimism was not shared in many quarters. Others pointed out that American manufactures between one-half and one-third, nearest a third, of her cotton, the rest being shipped raw to other countries. Last year the exports to England were 2,222,000 bales; to Germany, 2,250,000; to France, 1,915,000; the remainder of a total of 5,790,000 bales shipped abroad going in small amounts to various nations. These were the figures submitted by Senator Hoke Smith, chairman of the Southern cotton committee created last night, by Director Harris of the Census Bureau. With an estimated production of a little over 12 million bales cotton would have sold under normal conditions for more than 14 cents a pound, said Senator Overman today. "Now there is no telling how far down the price will go."

Overman Resolute.
Senator Overman is chairman of the sub-committee which will call on the President and the Secretary of State and ask that measures be taken by the United States to secure peace, if possible, and suggest that everything that the State Department and the diplomatic branch of the government can do to facilitate commerce, be done. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas is chairman of a sub-committee to ascertain facts from the Department of Commerce about foreign mills and to encourage manufacture of cotton abroad all that is possible. Representative Lever of South Carolina is chairman of the sub-committee on finance which will take steps to keep the price of cotton as high as possible while the trouble is on.

These sub-committees were named by Senator Hoke Smith today after he had assembled Senators and Representatives representing eleven States at lunch. There suggestions made at last night's conference were put into workable shape.

No Ships Available.
Outside comments on this procedure have been that the effort to get cotton into foreign markets will be worth little. It is said that all ships available for several weeks between the United States and belligerent territory will be used by reserves going over to fight and by Americans coming back home, while after that rush to meet the demand for food and necessary supplies will crowd out all possibility of shipping raw cotton abroad. It is argued that the bulk of American efforts should be directed toward encouraging cotton manufacture in the United States, thus taking care of surplus raw cotton and creating a product which will be in demand in spite of the war.

Tobacco Crop Involved.
It is likely that the committee has this in mind after making arrangements to dispose of as much of the crop as possible abroad. Another

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY ISSUED BY PRESIDENT WILSON CONCERNING EUROPEAN WAR

United States is On Terms of Friendship and Amity With the Contending Parties and All Persons Are Forbidden Under Severe Penalties of Aiding or Abetting Any of the Warring Countries in the Prosecution of the War.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 4.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation of neutrality. The proclamation, after setting forth that "a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and between Germany and Russia, and between Germany and France," and that "the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several dominions," forbids, under severe penalties, the performance of these acts within "the territory and jurisdiction of the United States:

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerents.
 2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
 3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any vessels of war, letter of marque, or privateer.
 4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
 5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
 6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.
 7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.
- (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped, as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)
8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm or procuring to be fitted out and armed or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of said belligerents.
 9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.
 10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her, for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment applicable to war.
 11. Beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents.
- Unfriendly Acts.**
Use of American waters by armed vessels of a belligerent "for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation" upon ships of a belligerent must, the proclamation declares, "be regarded as unfriendly and offensive."
- In enforcement of the provision, it is proclaimed that after August 5th "no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States."
- No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent will be allowed, under the proclamation, to remain more than twenty-four hours in any American port except "in case of stress, of weather, or of requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs."
- Coal and Provisions.**
Provisions which may be taken aboard a belligerent's ship at an American port, are limited to "such things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then, with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon sail alone."
- "No coal," continues the proclamation, "shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port."

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)