

**THE CHATHAM RECORD**  
**Rates of Advertising**

One Square, one insertion	\$1.00
One Square, two insertions	\$1.50
One Square, one month	\$2.50

For Larger Advertisements  
Liberal Contracts will be made.

## DEMONSTRATION MEN MEET SOON

SHORT COURSE FOR AGRICULTURAL  
INSTRUCTION WILL BE  
HELD AT A. & M.

## LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered  
Around the State Capitol That  
Will Be of Interest to Our Readers  
Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.  
Seventy-five men engaged in farm  
demonstration work in the state will  
be in Raleigh on August 18th for ten  
days. Instruction in agriculture which  
will be given in an agricultural short  
course at A. & M. College. This will be  
the second meeting of the kind held  
at A. & M. College, although a meeting  
of some kind had been held every  
year for the demonstration agents  
since the beginning of the work. A.  
and M. was selected for the reason  
that it is the best source of agricultural  
information in the state. There  
will be addresses by state agents, but  
most of the lectures will be delivered  
by the faculty of the college.

One feature of the short course will  
be the fact that every demonstration  
agent will bring with him to the  
meeting two or more members of  
boys' corn clubs. All the demonstra-  
tion agents together with the boys  
will remain over for the Twelfth  
Annual State Farmers' Convention.

At the same time will be conducted  
the Housewives' Convention. A num-  
ber of girls' club members will attend  
this. A team of girls will be present  
at the convention to demonstrate  
the work of canning at home.

Since the establishment of farm  
demonstration in the state, the move-  
ment has grown rapidly. The farmers  
have accepted with enthusiasm,  
this method of instruction into the  
secrets of scientific farming. The  
demonstration work is now well estab-  
lished in practically every section of  
the State. Fifty-four counties have  
regular agents. Twenty new ones  
will be added next season and the  
balance of the counties will be sup-  
plied within the next year.

Culture Legumes in Demand.  
Orders are pouring in on the state  
department of agriculture for culture  
legumes for inoculation lands with  
peas, clovers, vetches and other legu-  
mes that are so largely taking the  
place of nitrate of soda in farm land  
improvement. One order received  
from a single farmer was for enough  
to inoculate 600 acres of land and he  
wrote that he proposed to put 400  
acres of this in crimson clover early  
in September. This order is made by  
Z. V. Pate of Laurel Hill.

Although there are in hand orders  
for culture sufficient to inoculate 1,439  
acres. It is supplied by the depart-  
ment at actual cost, which is 50 cents  
an acre.

State Agronomist J. L. Burgess,  
who is in charge of the manufacture  
of this culture for the department, is  
just getting in order one of the most  
complete laboratories for its manufac-  
ture to be found anywhere in the  
country. The laboratory will within a  
few days be in operation to its utmost  
capacity, which will, it is thought be  
equal to the demands in this state for  
some time to come. The charge of 50  
cents for sufficient culture to inoculate  
one acre means a great saving to  
the farmers in the state, as the  
commercial culture costs the farmers  
about \$2 an acre.

Col. A. J. Field Gets \$2,000 A Year.  
Col. A. J. Field, who was private  
secretary to Governor Kitchin and  
subsequently editor of The State  
Journal, received notice today of his  
appointment by Attorney General Mc-  
Raymond as a special agent of the  
department of justice at Washington.  
The place carries a salary of \$2,000  
a year and his family will continue  
to reside in Raleigh. Colonel Field  
being, however, "on the go" much of  
the time. He is awaiting orders to  
take up his new duties.

Old Muster Roll of Company K.  
There has just been presented to  
the North Carolina Historical Com-  
mission by W. H. Richmond of Man-  
chester, N. H., a muster roll of Com-  
pany K Forty-Fifth North Carolina  
Regiment, whose colonel was J. R.  
Winston. It is for the month of Feb-  
ruary, 1865. It was picked up near  
Fredericksburg, Va., close by Fort  
Malone, in April, 1865, by Mr. Rich-  
mond, who now sends it to be placed  
in the archives of the state. The  
muster roll contains 86 names and it  
is signed by J. F. Ervin.

Fruit Conditions of North Carolina.  
The latest report of North Carolina  
fruit conditions by the horticultur-  
ist division of the State Depart-  
ment of Agriculture, shows apples 65  
percent of a full crop; peaches 65;  
peaches 65; and grapes 92 per cent  
of the crop. The report points out that  
the spring prospects for a bumper crop  
were trimmed by long-extended  
drought that caused a falling off of  
the fruit, these conditions having, how-  
ever, also, tended to minimize fruit  
diseases of fruits and insect in-  
fests.

## Advance in Rates is Not Allowed.

Washington.—The Southern Rail-  
way's revised schedule of lumber rates  
from producing regions in North Car-  
olina, South Carolina and Tennessee  
to Virginia and points north and east  
was cancelled by the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission. The proposed  
tariffs involved both increases and re-  
ductions and were held to the unjustly  
discriminatory against certain  
grades of lumber and certain destina-  
tions. The commission expressed no  
prejudice against the right of the car-  
riers to present another plan of re-  
vision designed to bring about greater  
uniformity than now exists.

"It appears from the evidence,"  
says the commission, "that the pro-  
posed revision was made solely for the  
purpose of bringing about a readjust-  
ment or realignment of the lumber  
rates to place all sections of the terri-  
tory involved upon a uniform basis  
and that it was at no time intended to  
advance rates to secure additional  
revenue. The record discloses, how-  
ever, that the advances are much more  
numerous than the reductions, the  
ratio being approximately 2 to 1. It is  
also evident that the advances affect  
principally lumber classified as 'oak  
and other kinds,' which comprise the  
larger percentage of the timber cut,  
and that the reductions apply  
principally on hemlock and spruce.  
Spruce lumber is obtained at com-  
paratively few points the principal  
trunks being located on the two lines  
of the Tennessee and North Carolina  
Railroad at Crestmont and Canton and  
are owned by the operators in control  
of that railroad. Approximately 80  
percent of the lumber shipped by the  
Tennessee and North Carolina Rail-  
road is said to be hemlock and spruce  
and of this amount by far the greater  
portion is produced by the owners of  
the railroad.

"The propriety of the allowance  
made to the Tennessee and North  
Carolina Railroad is not an issue here  
but apart from that it is certain that  
the revision of the rates proposed was  
made at the suggestion of the owners  
of that property which are in competi-  
tion with other operators in this ter-  
ritory and the record discloses a ser-  
ious charge of discrimination in favor  
of the operators on the Tennessee and  
North Carolina."

## New State Charters Are Granted.

The North Carolina Store Company,  
Badin, capital \$212,000, divided equally  
between common and preferred stock.  
The company will do a general mer-  
cantile business, the incorporators being  
A. H. Boyden, J. D. Norwood and  
W. T. Busby of Salisbury.

## The Gold Leaf Warehouse Company.

Raeford, capital \$100,000 author-  
ized and \$4,000 subscribed by A. G.  
Johnson, B. B. Sanders and T. B.  
Upchurch for tobacco and cotton  
warehouse business and the operation  
of prize houses.

## The People's Gin Company.

Belhaven, Beaufort County, capital \$100,  
000 authorized and \$1,000 subscribed  
by Clifford Harris and others for op-  
erating cotton gins.

## The Piedmont Box & Lumber Co.

Burlington, capital \$100,000 author-  
ized and \$300 subscribed by Ira L. Sink,  
Winston-Salem; J. H. Freeman, Burling-  
ton; W. T. Jeffries, Graham.

## The Moon Motor Sales Company.

Wilmington, capital \$25,000 author-  
ized, and \$2,500 subscribed by W. L.  
Baxter, Messrs. Harris and C. D.  
Weeks for handling the Moon automob-  
ile.

A charter is issued for the Raleigh  
Concrete and Construction Co., Raleigh,  
capital \$15,000 authorized, and \$600  
subscribed for all kinds of street  
and sidewalk paving, a specialty being  
made also of reinforced concrete  
construction. Incorporators are J. S.  
Betts and others.

## Sanation in Convict Camps.

Secretary W. S. Rankin of the state  
department of health, is formulating  
a plan soon to be put in motion look-  
ing to thorough sanitation in the  
convict camps. All the convict camps  
in the state, both state and county, will  
be inspected and graded as to their  
condition and "bills of particulars"  
made out as to what is necessary to  
put the camp up to standard condi-  
tions as to location, air, food, beds,  
bathing, flies and as to protection  
against various diseases. There will  
be reports as to the physical condition  
of the convicts and the effects of  
various kinds of treatment.

There are around 900 state con-  
victs and 2,150 county convicts, whose  
daily existence will be materially af-  
fected by this move on the part of  
the state board of health.

## Democratic Headquarters Open Sept. 1

Chairman Thomas D. Warren of  
Newbern, and Secretary J. R. Collier  
of Louisburg of the State Democratic  
Executive Committee spent the day in  
Raleigh making preliminary arrange-  
ments for the opening of state head-  
quarters here in the Yarrowbrough Hotel  
September 1. The Democratic hand-  
book for the campaign is to be ready  
by that time. Chairman Warren says  
North Carolina Democracy was never  
stronger and the fall elections will  
establish new and greater records.

## Issue Extra Copies of Bulletin.

A second edition of 10,000 copies of  
the State Department of Agriculture  
Bulletin on "Home Canning of Fruits  
and Vegetables" has just been order-  
ed. The original 50,000 issued in 1910  
having been exhausted some time ago.  
It was prepared by Assistant Horti-  
cultivist S. E. Shaw and was circu-  
lated not only throughout this state  
and in practically all the states of the  
Union but also numbers of copies  
were ordered by foreign countries.  
The second edition was ordered on ac-  
count of the continued demand.

## STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH  
CAROLINA PEOPLE.

### The Hickory Nut Gap Road.

To maintain the Hickory Nut Gap  
road, between Chimney Rock and  
Fairview in such condition that all  
automobile tourists in this section will  
go out of their way to travel over it,  
the citizens of Henderson and Bun-  
combe counties living along the route  
of the road have adopted a novel plan  
and one that promises to be success-  
ful. A stock company is being formed  
by the association in charge of  
raising funds to assist in the con-  
struction of the road. The shares in  
this company are to be sold at a nomi-  
nal sum and every man, woman and  
child who desires to purchase stock  
will be sold any amount he or she  
may desire to possess. No money  
dividends will be paid on the stock  
but all purchasers will make their  
investments purely out of a patriotic  
feeling that they are aiding the best  
interests of the community. The  
money raised by this means is to be  
used to employ a road foreman for  
every four miles of the highway to  
inspect the road daily and to make  
immediate repairs where they are  
needed. He is to keep the road free  
from all loose rocks, see that the  
drains are kept clear at all times and  
to look after the breaks that occur in  
the road surface. By this means the  
road will be kept in the best possible  
condition and the tourist will find no  
bad places and obstructions on his  
way through this section, regarded as  
one of the most beautiful in western  
North Carolina.

### Mooresville Holds Annual Picnic.

The town of Mooresville with the  
close of the eventful year adds  
another to its good list of entertain-  
ments in the interest of the Barium  
Springs Ophacene. Long since the  
annual picnic became a fixed and es-  
tablished order for the July calendar  
and the occasion is one that the aver-  
age, woman and child in this im-  
mediate section and the wide outlying  
circles of territory counts as his  
or her own enjoyment, and they would  
be little think of foregoing the pleas-  
ure of being present to see, to hear,  
to hand on gossip and pass ah jokes  
after a morning of toil and labor in  
the store, in the field or in the mill.  
It is a great day, one of large import  
and worth to the people as such and  
one in which the number assembled  
is about equal to the capacity of the  
grove and the grounds open for their  
reception.

### Army Worm Plays Havoc.

The army worm has made its ap-  
pearance in Pasquotank county again  
after an absence of two years. It ap-  
peared a few days ago, simultane-  
ously in almost every part of the county  
and it is playing havoc with the green  
crops, such as hay, young corn and  
peas. Much damage has already been  
done, and, if the pest keeps on multi-  
plying and increasing its area of ac-  
tivities, the loss of the farmers will  
amount to many thousand dollars.

### NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Reports from various parts of Hen-  
derson county are to the effect that  
there is only about half an Irish po-  
tato crop owing to the prolonged  
drought. Prospects are fine for the  
best corn crop ever grown in this sec-  
tion. The drought has also shorten-  
ed the bean and tomato crops.

Rather than await the time named  
by the Buncombe county commis-  
sioners for the beginning of work on  
the Asheville-Weaverly road, property  
owners in North Buncombe in one  
day raised \$2,000 with which to im-  
prove the present highway.

A meeting of creamery men was  
held at Hickory recently looking to  
the permanent organization of all the  
creameries of the state and the em-  
ployment of a sales manager to mar-  
ket their products. There are at pres-  
ent five creameries in North Carolina.

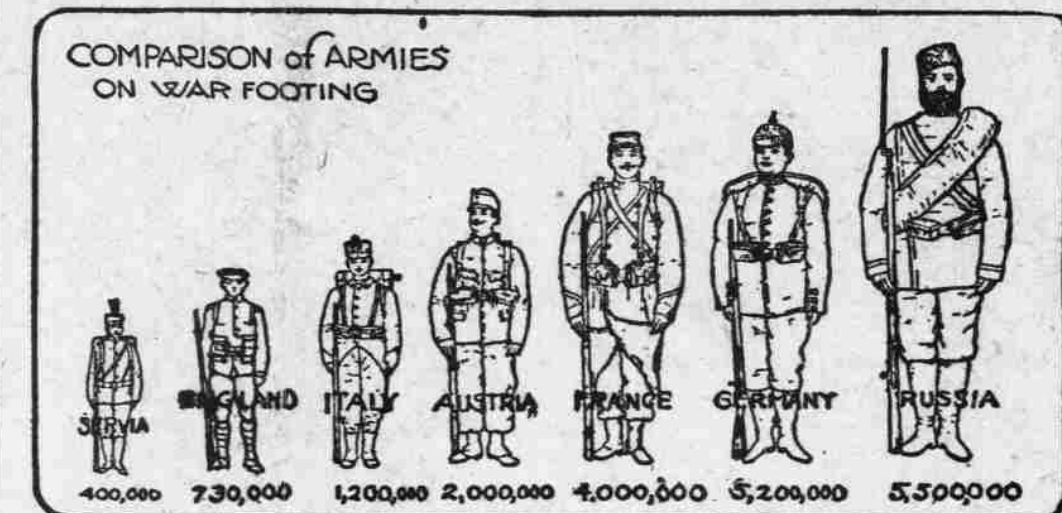
Greensboro business men have raised  
\$1,000 to help complete in Ran-  
dolph county a section of the road  
that will join Greensboro and Pine-  
hurst and complete to triangular  
route which includes Raleigh also.  
The new road will be constructed at  
once.

The decision of the interstate com-  
merce commission cancelling the  
proposed rates on lumber shipments  
from Western North Carolina points  
to Virginia cities and eastern points  
means the saving of \$180,000 to Ashe-  
ville lumber interests.

The Hickory township road force  
has moved to the Lincoln road, and  
that road from the city limits to the  
J. W. Robinson farm will be the  
next to be improved. When this is  
completed every important road lead-  
ing out from the city will have been  
graded and had a sand-clay surface  
placed on it.

The census of Hickory just com-  
pleted by C. M. Staley shows a total  
population within the corporate limits  
of 4,822 persons. There are 3,768  
whites and 1,054 negroes. The cen-  
sus of 1910 gave a total population of  
the city of 3,716.

North Carolina is running neck and  
nose race to the Supreme Court  
bench. Chief Justice Walter Clark  
of Raleigh and Superior Court Judge  
Benj. F. Long of Statesville are the  
rivals that wear the Tar Heel colors.  
Representative Poir is starter for  
Judge Clark, and Representative  
Doughton for Judge Long.



## TWELVE MILLION SOLDIERS MAY BE IN CONFLICT

### General European Struggle Would Make Wars of Na- poleonic Era Small.

### SERBIA NOT TO BE DESPISED

### Little Country Has Large Army of Veteran Fighters—Germany's Won- derful War Machine in Readiness to Begin War at a Moment's Notice.

Americans unacquainted with the  
elaborate military organizations of for-  
eign powers can have but little idea of  
the tremendous number of combatants  
who would be involved in any general  
European war which might arise from  
Austria's imbroglio with Serbia. Aus-  
tria, large as she is in territory and  
population, does not outnumber Serbia  
in available trained men so heavily as  
might be expected. But the serious-  
ness of the situation lies in the fact  
that, once hostilities between the two  
principals begin, a general war might  
be inevitable. And it is safe to say  
that not even the Napoleonic wars  
rent the fabric of European civilization  
as would a war between the powers of  
the triple entente and the triple alliance.

Always supposing that Russia makes  
good her reported threat to aid Serbia  
in case the Austrians persist in going  
to extremes, it is believed that Ger-  
many and Italy would come to their  
ally's assistance. In such a circum-  
stance, it is assumed that Great Britain  
and France, the two remaining  
powers in the triple entente, would not  
permit their ally, Russia, to fight such  
a serious battle alone. This might  
mean the arraying of Russia, France  
and Britain—and possibly Rumania—  
on the side of Serbia, and Germany  
and Italy on the side of Austria, with  
the possibility that the other Balkan  
nations and Turkey may be dragged  
into the quarrel.

### Austria's Fighting Forces.

Austria's army is credited with a  
peace strength of 415,000 men and  
1,880 guns, which the first-line re-  
serves would increase in a few days to  
620,000 men. Behind these could be  
mustered hundreds of thousands of  
men of varying ages who have had  
some military training, and who would  
fill the gaps in the field army. Little  
Serbia can mobilize all of her male  
population trained to bear arms to the  
number of 324,000 in a fortnight's time,  
although she maintains only 36,000  
men in time of peace. As Austria  
must guard her Russian frontier and  
leave some troops in the great Slav  
areas of her own territory to restrain  
outbursts of revolution, it can be seen  
that any army she might attempt to  
throw across the Danube into Serbia  
would not be of overwhelming  
strength. Then, too, the Serbian  
army is largely composed of veterans,  
with a splendid morale, and a record  
of first-rate achievement in the Balkan  
wars.

Germany's field army in time of war  
numbers 1,220,000 men, and her en-  
tire system of mobilization and strategy  
is based upon an invasion of France  
and a simultaneous resistance to a  
Russian attack upon her back door.  
Behind this field army stands an active  
reserve of 600,000 men of the Land-  
wehr, and behind them still 1,500,000  
men who have had military training  
and are available to make good battle  
losses. Germany's strong point, as op-  
posed to Russia, of course, lies in her  
superior mobilization. The vast dis-  
tances which Russian reservists must  
travel, and the scanty railroads in the  
czar's empire all tend somewhat to  
neutralize the preponderance of Rus-  
sian troops.

On a peace footing, the Russian  
army numbers 1,384,000 men of all  
corps, distributed over her European  
and Asiatic possessions. Many of  
these men would not be available for  
use in a European war. But military  
experts concede that Russia could hurl  
a great army of 1,500,000 men across  
the German and Austrian frontiers,  
these men comprising the regular Eu-  
ropean army corps and the first-line re-  
servists. Behind them in turn, are  
several million trained and partly  
trained men, for use in making up the  
ravages of battle and disease.

France, too, would be an effective  
ally of the Servians on land. The  
French army is a different weapon  
from what it was in 1870. The active  
army within continental France is  
thought to number about 600,000 men,  
and, although France's limited popula-

tion does not allow her the immense  
amount of reserve strength which Ger-  
many possesses, the outbreak of war  
would mean the instant increase of the  
field army to a strength of 1,300,000,  
which might be still further increased  
by the recall of troops from Algeria,  
and drafts from 700,000 trained reserv-  
ists of the second line.

### Strength of Italian Army.

The Italian army is more or less  
unknown quantity. Its value to Aus-  
tria and Germany would consist in its  
diverting some of France's attention  
to her southern frontier. On a peace  
basis, the Italian army consists of  
slightly more than 300,000 men. The  
field army in time of war would mus-  
ter nearly 500,000 men, and could be  
raised by drafts from the mobile mil-  
itia to 800,000. Behind these troops  
stand the territorial militia, partially  
trained, forming what the French call  
the levee en masse, more than 2,000,  
000 men, mostly of doubtful worth.

Needless to say, Great Britain is not  
expected to count for much in military  
operations on land in a general Euro-  
pean war. Her allies would expect her  
to smash or bottle up the German  
fleet, and then lend her navy to assist  
France in wiping out the Austrian and  
Italian squadrons in the Mediterranean  
and Adriatic seas. Doubtless, several  
divisions of the so-called expeditionary  
force of the British home army could  
be sent over to France. But Britain's  
most efficient help would undoubtedly  
consist in attempting to destroy the  
German navy and mercantile marine  
and in blockading the German ports  
of the North sea and the Baltic.

Where it would all end the wisest  
wiseacre could never say, and the in-  
dustrial and economic havoc such a  
war would wreak would probably set  
the world back a half century, at least.  
Its expense would run into the bil-  
lions, almost beyond computation. The  
figures of armies given here, it must  
be remembered, except in the case of  
Italy, include only the active army  
now in service, and the first and sec-  
ond classes of reserves. Every country  
in Europe which practices con-  
scription contains additional millions  
of men, young and old, who are re-  
garded as possible food for cannon.  
Within a month between six and  
twelve millions of men might be en-  
gaged.—New York Evening Post.

## British Sentiment Is Not in Favor of War

London.—England shows no enthu-  
siasm over becoming embroiled in a  
war which might prove a great calam-  
ity to her interests. As far as opinion  
can be gathered, sentiment tends to-  
wards Austria. This is based on the  
belief that Serbian intrigues for un-  
dermining Austria by a Pan-Slav move-  
ment have been so open that no nation  
could tolerate them and in the present  
exuberant state of Serbian national  
pride only the sharpest and most per-  
emptory measures could have any effect.

One result of the sudden threat of  
international complications is to thrust  
Ireland from the center of the stage.  
It may even force the British factions  
to a compromise, which even the king  
could not accomplish, and a general  
election under the present circum-  
stances appears out of the question.  
It is doubtful if even the government's  
bitter enemies would want a change  
in the cabinet and the upheaval of a  
fierce political campaign while the na-  
tion needs to keep a cool head and  
free hands for the protection of its  
European position.

## U. S. to Remain Neutral in Servia-Austrian Crisis

Washington.—In accord with a policy  
of absolute neutrality, should the  
Austro-Serbian crisis develop into  
war, any attempt by any of the inter-  
ested powers to purchase American  
warships would be promptly turned  
down by the United States, in the  
opinion of officials here.

It was pointed out that the recent  
sale of the battleships Mississippi and  
Idaho to Greece could in no manner  
serve as a precedent for further sale  
of ships to any European government.  
These battleships were misfits in the  
American navy and on that account  
congress consented to their sale.

President Wilson might issue a pro-  
clamation of neutrality which would  
cleverly set forth just what commerce  
would be permitted between this coun-  
try and the parties of the conflict  
which European chancelleries fear is  
imminent.

### "Holy Hay," or Sainfoin.

Sainfoin, in common with the clover,  
is a member of the natural order  
Leguminosae. It has been known and  
cultivated as a fodder crop for over  
200 years, having been introduced into  
Great Britain about the middle of the  
seventeenth century, from France, un-  
der the name of "Fingergrass." The  
name "Sainfoin," by which it is com-  
monly known, is a corruption of "Saint-  
foin," or "holy hay."

## RUSSIA CROSSES FRONTIER

is Repulsed in Skirmish—Column  
With Artillery Enters German Ter-  
ritory at Schwinden.

Berlin.—A Russian column of artil-  
lery, has crossed the German frontier  
at Schwinden, southeast of Bialla.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossaks  
are riding in the direction of Johannes-  
burg, in East Prussia, 15 miles from  
the frontier.

The Russian patrol which entered  
near Eichenreid attacked the German  
guard at the railroad bridge over the  
Warthe.

The attack was repulsed. Two Ger-  
mans were slightly wounded. The  
above information was given out by  
the imperial staff. The staff at the  
same time said that the invasion near  
Schwinden showed that war had actu-  
ally begun.

A French aviator has been dropping  
bombs from an aeroplane in the neigh-  
borhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, ac-  
cording to an announcement made by  
the military authorities. In making  
this announcement authorities added  
that this action was a crime against  
the rights of man, as there has been  
no declaration of war.

The Emperor, who arrived here  
from Potsdam was followed in other  
automobiles by the crown prince,  
Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother  
and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Von  
Bethmann-Hollweg the Imperial Chan-  
cellor, drove to the Imperial Palace.  
He was heartily cheered by the popu-  
lar.

The receipt of war news here gave  
occasion of enthusiastic patriotic  
demonstrations.

A telegram from Koenigsburg says  
a Russian patrol has advanced to  
Bilderwitschen, near Eydkuhnen, on  
the Russian border.

An official statement says:  
"In consequence of a Russian at-  
tack on German territory, Germany is  
in a state of war with Russia. The  
French reply to the German repre-  
sentations is of an unsatisfactory  
character.

"Moreover, France has mobilized  
and an attack of war with France  
therefore must be reckoned with at  
any moment."

Another statement declares Russia  
has invaded Germany during a time  
of peace, "in flagrant contradiction  
of Russia's peaceful assurances."

### England is Not Committed, But Peace is Not Popular.

London.—Four great powers of Eu-  
rope, 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 and have not even severed dip-  
lomatic relations. This is despite the  
fact that Germany's ultimatum to  
France, either has been ignored or re-  
jected.

The explanation of this would ap-  
pear to be that Germany and France  
are each seeking to throw upon the  
other the onus of bringing on a war  
that may plunge all Europe into  
bloodshed. In fact, while the Nations  
of Europe are flying at each other's  
throats, they are vying with each  
other in protecting their desire to  
maintain peace.

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 addi-  
tion to invading French territory with-  
out making a formal declaration of  
war has violated the neutrality of Lux-  
emburg and declines to give any  
promise to respect Belgian neutrality.

The effects of the British Ambassa-  
dor 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 pro-  
tect Belgian and Dutch neutrality. On  
this point Premier Asquith's official  
announcement in Parliament 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 experi-  
ence.

### Japan Considers Attitude.

Tokio.—The emperor has special-  
ly summoned the privy council to con-  
sider Japan's attitude with relation  
to the European war. The emperor  
has asked Lieutenant General Okta,  
minister of war, to report to him on  
the condition of the army.

### Getting Ready in Pacific.

Tokio.—The Western shores of the  
Pacific showed active preparations for  
war. The British and German  
fleets are concentrating, while the  
warships of Japan are ready to sail  
at a moment's notice.

### Subject to Censorship.

New York.—The Commercial Cable  
Company sent out a statement to the  
effect that the British secretary of  
state announced that all messages to  
England would be subject to censor-  
ship.

## FRANCE IS INVADED BY GERMAN ARMY

### FRENCH ARE CONCENTRATING ALL UNCERTAINTY OF WAR IS ENDED.

### REPUBLIC PROMPT TO ACT

### Grand Duchy of Luxemburg Entered By Teutons, Who Threaten For- tress of Longwy on Border.

London.—The Standard publishes a  
report that a French aviator, Ronald  
Gerros, rammed and destroyed a Ger-  
man airship in mid-air, but fails to  
give the source of its story.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent  
sends a message from Bostel, The  
Netherlands, that 2,000,000 men have  
been called to the colors. Each man  
hastens to the appointed place, gives  
his registration number and receives  
his field outfit with the regularity of  
clockwork.

Many railway lines, says the cor-  
respondent, are reserved for the trans-  
port of troops who are being conveyed  
in open and closed trucks. The men  
are in excellent spirits, all of them  
singing. The authorities have taken  
over the control of all the necessities  
of life, as well as petrol, all motor-  
cars and most of the horses in the  
country. The proclamation of martial  
law has crushed the Socialist opposi-  
tion. All lighthouses have shut off  
their lights.

Liege, Belgium.—According to an  
evening newspaper published here 20,  
000 German troops crossed the French  
frontier near Nancy.

They encountered French forces and  
were repulsed with heavy losses.

London.—German troops have in-  
vaded France, according to news  
which reached London from the Con-  
tinent. This intelligence was con-  
veyed in an official telegram. One  
German force crossed the frontier at  
Cirey a French village half-way be-  
tween Nancy and Strassburg, and an-  
other German detachment, probably  
the Twenty-ninth Infantry, invaded the  
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg neutral  
territory between Belgium and Ger-  
many, and continued its march on the  
French fortified town of Longwy. A  
dispatch from Brussels said there was  
good reason to believe that this force  
later in the day entered France.

The German force which came