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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, died at the white house after a lingering illness of bright's disease. Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister and was born at Savannah, Ga. The burial was at Rome, Ga., her girlhood home. The funeral services at the capitol at Washington, D. C., were private.

Even the offer of annexation of territory now under German rule failed to entice Italy to recognize the alliance with Germany and Austria in the war with the other powers of Europe. The profound dislike for the Austrians by the Italians and the reluctance of the nation to go to war against England is believed to have influenced the Italian diplomats in their decision.

It has been estimated that the German loss in the siege against Liege, Belgium, was 25,000 killed, not including the great numbers wounded and taken prisoners.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels now has a plan whereby the coilers of the navy will be utilized in shipping the South's cotton abroad.

An appeal has been made to the women of France to go into the harvest fields to take the place of the men who have taken up arms in the defense of their country.

A feeling of optimism prevailed in London when the banks of London reopened for business.

With the appointment of Warburg and Delano the federal reserve board has been completed.

Italy has received an ultimatum from Germany in which in so many words the kaiser demands to know just how the Italian government stands in the present war crisis.

The French troops have joined those of Belgium in Belgium.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels has ordered American warships to guard the home ports.

All vessels leaving the ports of the United States without clearance papers will be boarded and examined for exports classified as contraband of war, also war supplies.

The United States warship Tennessee will carry millions of dollars to European nations to be utilized in bringing 100,000 American tourists to the homeland.

The American Red Cross Society has decided to extend services to all nations in the European war.

Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, wife of the American ambassador in Paris, and many prominent society women of that city, have offered their services to the French army nurses.

King Albert of Belgium has called upon his subjects to defend the neutrality of his country, even though it means the death of every native Belgian.

The Germans have captured the city of Vise, Belgium.

During an engagement at Semendria, Serbia, the Austrian troops were defeated with heavy losses by the Serbian soldiers.

A large force of Austrian troops, aided by a flotilla of monitors have been trying to cross River Save into Serbia, but have been repeatedly repulsed.

Temporary arrangements for handling foreign mails have been provided by the United States in the event of English, German and French liners plying between American and foreign ports are withdrawn.

The mails will be transferred to American, Norwegian, Swedish and Italian steamers.

Savannah, Ga., is considerably troubled over the probable congestion at that port of exports for foreign points due to the failure of foreign freighters to sail from Savannah.

Roy Stubbs of Eatonton, Ga., will be recommended for the position as United States attorney in the southern district of Georgia.

The senators and representatives from cotton growing states held a meeting in Washington, D. C., and discussed ways and means of financing and moving the cotton crop of the South.

After a short skirmish with the Russian troops the German troops took possession of Zestochowa, Bendzin and Kalish in Russian Poland.

James McKay has been nominated by President Wilson for the postmaster of Tampa, Fla.

The German forces have invaded France without, so far as it is known, a declaration of war having been made.

The Russian troops have crossed into German territory, having crossed the border at Schwinden. Another Russian patrol entered Germany near Eichenfeld.

It is reported that a French aviator has been dropping bombs in the vicinity of Nuremberg, Bavaria.

The United States officials are doing everything in their power to fortify the United States banks in the event of a European war.

A call has been issued to the German subjects in the Southeastern United States to refrain from the mother country to take up arms.

The Holland Lloyd steamer, Tubania, from South America, which was captured by the British and taken to Plymouth, is said to have had a cargo of \$2,300,000 in gold.

A trainload of French reservists on their way to France to join the army passed through Atlanta, Ga. The men were in high spirits and sang the Marseillaise most of the time.

The cotton planters of the South are urged to keep cool and hold on to their cotton.

The French troops have invaded Alsace-Lorraine.

The Italian ambassador in London was cheered by the throngs that passed the embassy in London.

A call for all available ship officers has been made by the United States.

In a proclamation to the German people the kaiser said that Germany will fight it out against the enemies of the world.

During the attack on Liege it is reported the German army of the Meuse lost several thousand men. They were repulsed by the Belgians, whose losses are said to have been slight in comparison with those of the Germans.

Two German cruisers who chased the Lusitania were attacked and sunk by English warships, according to the wireless messages said to have been intercepted by a vessel arriving in the port at New York.

The "Gibraltar of the Baltic," is reported to have been bombed by German warships. It is believed the reasons of the Germans for bombarding this port is to open the way to St. Petersburg, Russia.

It is feared that American tourists in Belgium are in danger, as a number are known to be in the vicinity of Liege, where the Germans engaged the Belgian troops.

Naval censors have been placed at all wireless stations on the United States coast. This was the cause of some anti-neutral messages which were reported to have been sent from an American wireless station.

Russian mobs attacked the German embassy at St. Petersburg.

The senate banking and currency committee has recommended the appointment of Paul M. Warburg and Frederic A. Delano as members of the federal reserve board. These appointments now complete the membership of the board.

The New York bankers are planning to tender a loan of about \$50,000,000 to Southern cotton growers to relieve the temporary embarrassment resulting from the war in Europe.

A German cruiser is reported to have been captured by the French fleet and a number of German steamers are said to have been captured at various places by the British warships.

England has declared war on Germany. This immediately followed Germany's refusal to recognize the neutrality of Belgium.

A state of war exists between Germany and France and hostilities may start at any time.

As the result of Germany's refusal to observe the neutrality of Belgium and withdraw her troops from Belgium soil, that country now considers itself at war with Germany.

The German government has provided a war fund of over one billion dollars.

England's parliament has voted a war fund of \$50,000,000.

Had Germany observed the neutrality of Belgium, she would have been forced to have sent her troops into France across the strongly fortified frontier. However, by passing through Belgium, it will be comparatively easy for the German troops to enter France providing the British do not reach there in time to head off their progress.

Germany and Austria together are now facing a war with the combined nations of England, France, Russia, Belgium and Serbia.

Italy still refuses to recognize its alliance with Germany on the ground that Germany's war is a progressive and not a defensive one.

The effects of war are already being felt in London, where the price of foodstuffs is reported to have increased 20 per cent.

President Wilson has issued a declaration of neutrality on the part of the United States.

The United States Supreme court has decided that the assembling of foreigners in the United States who are returning to their native country to take up arms, is not in violation of neutrality with nations at war.

More than a billion dollars in currency will be added to the circulating medium in the United States by an act of congress which was passed this week.

The city of Limburg, Holland, has been invaded by German soldiers and has been placed under martial law.

According to dispatches from London, the sentiment of the British people is very strong for war.

A special meeting of the Southern Cotton Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., August 13 and 14 to formulate plans for moving the fall crop of cotton has been decided upon.

A call has been issued for the Swiss subjects in the United States to return to Switzerland to take up arms.

President Wilson has planned for the relief of American tourists in European countries and has recommended to congress an appropriation of \$250,000 for this purpose, with the understanding that more money will be appropriated if needed.

Italy is quietly preparing for war, in spite of the fact that the Italian government has announced it would not observe the alliance with Germany and Serbia, inasmuch as it believes that Germany forced the war and is not on the defense.

A German warship has begun the bombardment of Libau.

ENGLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE IN UNION

OFFICIAL REPORTS THAT IMPOR-
TANT CONJUNCTION IS EF-
FECTED.

KAISER SENDS A NEW NOTE

Germans Are Active in Luxembourg and
Liege Believed to Remain Secure.
—French in Belgium.

Brussels.—Belgian official reports, received by the War Office, record the important fact that a junction has been effected by Belgians, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium. The location of the three armies was not revealed but it is understood they will act together.

At Liege, where the Belgian garrison has presented a stubborn front to the German attackers, fighting has ceased and the Belgian troops and citizens have strengthened the city's defenses. Between the forts line of earthworks have been thrown up by men who have worked without cessation night and day.

Reports reached here by way of London that according to announcements in Berlin, Liege had fallen into the hands of German troops.

The sighting of a German cavalry patrol to the south of Namur is evidence of the activity of the German forces in Luxembourg, showing they were reconnoitering to discover the position of the defending armies. The retirement of German troops out of range of the guns of the forts of Liege was supposed to indicate they were concentrating and waiting for reinforcements to renew the attack.

In the meantime French troops who have crossed the frontiers of Belgium continue to advance methodically in their approach strengthening the position of the Belgian Army.

When a French officer arrived at Namur in an automobile citizens hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him through the streets.

It was reported that the greater part of Luxembourg which had been occupied by Germans, had been cleared of invaders by the French Army.

In the Belgian Capital, patriotic sentiment is increasing and men of all classes are volunteering.

A number of troop trains filled with French soldiers passed around Brussels during the night on the way to the front.

Two Belgian officers charged with important missions passed through the advanced lines of the Germans unhurt, although they drew the German fire.

The Belgian aviator, Alfred Lauser, was arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

CZAR PRAISES SLAVS.

Says War is Holy One and Prays For Victory.

St. Petersburg via London.—The Russian emperor with Grand Duke Nicholas received members of the council of the empire and the Duma in audience at the Winter palace.

Addressing them, the emperor said: "In these days of alarm and anxiety through which Russia is passing I greet you, Germany following Austria, has declared war on Russia.

"The enormous enthusiasm, the patriotic sentiments and the love and loyalty to the throne—an enthusiasm which has swept like a hurricane through the country—guarantee for me, as for you, I hope, that Russia will bring to happy conclusion the war which the Almighty has sent it.

"It also is because of this unanimous enthusiasm, love and eagerness to make every sacrifice, even of life itself, that I am able to regard the future with calm firmness. It is not only the dignity and honor of our country that we are defending, but we are fighting for brother Slavs, co-religionists, blood brothers.

"I am persuaded that all and each of you will be in your place to assist me to support the test, and that all, beginning with myself, will do their duty. Great is the God of the Russian fatherland."

French in Togoland.

London.—French troops from Dahomey have entered Northern Togoland, the German colony on the west coast of Africa, the Southern portion of which Great Britain seized.

Mobilizing Austrians.

London.—A dispatch to The Times from Bern, Switzerland, says forty thousand Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel and that German and French troops also are near the Swiss frontier. On important battle may occur at any moment.

Austrians Passing.

Rome, via London.—Forty-eight trains loaded with Austrian troops from the Tyrol arrived at Leopold Shoeh in Baden, northwest of Basel, Switzerland. They were on their way to Alsace to assist the Germans.

Cruisers Still Going.

Rome, via London.—The German cruisers Goeben and Berslau, which recently were forced to leave Messina, Sicily are reported to have succeeded in passing through the straits of Otranto in the Adriatic sea.

FRENCH ARMY HAS INVADDED ALSACE

AVENGE DISGRACE OF HALF-CENTURY AGO.—FRENCH ARE
WELCOME.

MARTIAL LAW ESTABLISHED

French Losses "Not Excessive" But
German Loss Said to Be "Very Serious."

Paris.—The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing the occupation of Altdorf and Muelhausen by French troops is not of high strategic importance, believe the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is reported unofficially that Kolber, farther to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all lie outside the line of real German defense, being guarded as outposts of the strong fortified cities. Their German garrisons numerically were fairly strong but it was understood that in case of attack they merely would endeavor to hinder the French advance before falling back.

Neu Briesack, where they are said to have retired is east of Kolber and is strongly fortified, while Strassburg, some distance to the north, the center of a great aggregation of German troops, is strongly fortified and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

Official reports of fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans are declared by the French to have been "very serious." The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French Army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Reports of the arrival of an Austrian Army corps on the Swiss frontier near Basel were the object of close attention by French military authorities. It was said that several more Austrian Army corps were being organized in the Tyrol, whence they later would be sent toward the French frontier. In view of this the French Government asked the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, who remains at his post, to explain the intentions of Austria-Hungary in regard to France.

Before retiring from Mulhausen German troops are said to have set fire to numerous buildings, especially warehouses where food and forage were stored. The forest of Hard, near Kolmar, is said to have been razed.

Martial law has been established in Alsace, where it is said the Germans announced that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed.

WIRE SERVICE TO BERLIN.

Washington Inquiries About Ameri-
cans Taken As Spies.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan announced that the American government was in communication with all its European embassies and legations and that every effort was being made to care for Americans on the continent. Communications with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was established through Copenhagen. Mr. Bryan immediately telegraphed inquiring about Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and other Americans reported arrested as spies.

Official dispatches revealed that many Americans had been arrested or temporarily detained in Germany and that the first outbreak of hostilities and during mobilization persons who talked English were under espionage.

The state department announced that an additional \$50,000 had been cabled to Minister Stovall of Switzerland and that it was estimated 8,000 Americans were in that country.

Confiscate Money.

Berlin.—Three motor cars carrying large sums of money were captured by German people and troops as they were trying to cross the Russian frontier.

The empress and princess of the imperial family personally are participating in supplying food for German reservists passing through Berlin. They were enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

Among those who have entered the German barracks at Doberitz are a superior Russian official.

Will Congress War Meet.

Washington.—Although administration leaders in Congress believe that regular session can be completed soon after September 1, some of them fear possible emergencies that may arise through the war in Europe will make it imperative that congress remain in Washington. Talk about the capitol indicates however, that if developments of the next few weeks indicate no trouble in prospect for the United States the signal may be given to wind up the legislative program and adjourn for the fall campaign.

To Care for Soldiers' Families.

Berlin.—The families of all soldiers of the reserve called to the colors are to be supported by the state.

Real Causes of Embroglio in Europe and the Vast Stakes That Are at Issue

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife at Sarajevo.

The attempts of Austria to prevent the creation of a large Slav empire in the Balkans by frustrating the possibility of one; first, in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1907, followed by Austria's active opposition to the acquisition of a seaport by Serbia on the Aegean as a reward for her victories in the recent war with Turkey.

The support of Austria by Germany and Italy in accord with the agreement of the triple alliance.

The acute economic competition between Russia and Germany, and the assumption of the prerogative on the part of Russia as the protector of the Slav race and the guardian of the Balkan states, which she had virtually created after her war with Turkey in 1876.

Russia's desire for supremacy in the near East, with the ultimate acquisition of Constantinople and free passage through the Dardanelles.

Germany's determination to remain the leading economic and political factor on the continent.

The growing competition between England and Germany for economic supremacy and England's determination to remain master of the Mediterranean and the Suez canal as a protection for her African possessions, enhanced by the possible strengthening of Austria and Italy and the aggressive development of the colonial policy in Germany.

The enmity of France against Germany for the defeat at Sedan in 1870 and the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the desire to protect her African possession, Algeria, Tunis and particularly Morocco, in the event of a victory of the triple alliance.

The union of Russia, France and England in the triple entente, with the obligation of mutual aid in the event of a crisis.

FORCED INTO ACTION SERVIA ONCE GREAT

European Statesmen, in a Way,
Mere Puppets.

Great International Issues Have for
Some Time Been Leading Up
to the Conflict Which is
Shaking the World.

Washington.—The roots of the terrible European crisis strike deep in the past. Four elements can be traced in the process that has brought about the actual situation, declared a prominent diplomat. First the Napoleonic legend appropriated and exploited by Napoleon III, whose ambition it was to become, as his uncle had been, the arbiter of war or peace in Europe; the intense desire and practical need of Russia to expand toward the open ocean, intensified by the aspiration for eastern empire; the growth of Germany under the guidance of the iron hand and will of Bismarck; the need of Great Britain to preserve inviolable the safety of the seas around her island capital, on which her very existence depends, and which involved practically the supremacy of the whole ocean.

The first of the movements that immediately led to the present situation was Napoleon III's aid to the Italian revolt against Austria, followed by Bismarck's attack on Austria, and her replacement by Prussia as the head of the German nation.

The second came the senseless challenge of Prussia by the French emperor in the absurd matter of the Spanish throne, giving Bismarck an excuse if not a justification for the war with France which left that nation mutilated and, for the time being, crushed.

In the confused and perplexing years that ensued on this war the three nations we have mentioned strove to defend and extend the vital interests we have indicated, while the statesmen of France, with infinite difficulty, sought to regain a position of safety, making possible internal development and the recovery in some degree of international prestige. The newly aroused and tremendously vigorous national feeling of Germany, trained and directed by the marvelous brain of Bismarck, and later by the singular genius of the present emperor, wrought miracles of energy and expansion at home and abroad in all the fields of industry and commerce as well as of military development.

Against the triple alliance, framed to aid this progress, there gradually came about the healing of the ancient animosity between England and France, the French alliance with Russia and the understanding between Russia and Great Britain which constitutes today the somewhat indefinite but powerful combination known as the triple entente.

It is easy to denounce these groupings of the six powers, professedly formed for mutual defense, and to declare that they have precipitated the war. But it is not easy to deny that they have been inspired if not compelled by the play of great international forces, of which the statesmen of Europe have been the more or less unconscious agents. And it is to be recalled, dark as the prospect now is, that in these later years the members of the two groups have in actual fact been able to avert a general war under conditions that nearly all of them believed made war certain. Certainly the desire for continued peace, the dread of the necessary consequences of war have not been lessened by the startling demonstration of the influence for disaster that the near approach of war exerted. With the great body of financial business throughout the world practically paralyzed, with the machinery of credit, internal and external, ungear and thrown into the most distressing disorder and confusion, with millions on millions of values vanishing under the menace of war, what must be the result of a general conflict?

From the far eastern conquest the young Serbian turned back and directed his energies toward India. Into that country he headed these faithful Servians—for, throughout the whole of his triumphant course, his 30,000 native soldiers had been his mainstay. Into the heart of hoary India they plunged, these war-worn but still fresh and eager Servians. They seized the land, they manned it, and planted a Macedonian government there. They were farther from home than a Washington man would be in New Zealand, but it didn't bother them. They were used to conquering worlds.

Back from the conquering of the whole vast Asiatic realm came this young Servian, even then but thirty years of age. He met his death soon after he reached the coast of the Mediterranean, and among the Servian generals of his army the whole civilized world was divided up. Ptolemy ruled Egypt; Lysander governed the whole country now known as the Balkans; Seleucus took possession of all Asia Minor—in short, the Servian soldiers of his staff divided up the world among themselves.

And they were citizens of the little Servia that Austria is overcoming today!

The Ailand Islands.

London.—The Ailand Islands form an archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia. They have belonged to Russia since 1809, when they were taken from Sweden.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 16

THE WICKED HUSBANDMAN.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 21:33-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—"The stone which the builders rejected, the same was made the head of the corner." Matt. 21:42 R. V.

Tuesday morning of this his last week (Mark 11:20) the disciples saw the fig tree withered away from the roots. Passing on they took the temple where Christ's authority is challenged. Following his disconcerting reply (21:23-27) Jesus taught three parables of warning of which this lesson is the second.

I. The parable, vv. 33-39. It is a story of God's long suffering goodness and Luke (20:9) tells us that it was addressed to the people. We need to keep in mind the previous parable of the two sons (vv. 28-32) in order to understand perfectly the method he employed in answering the chief priests. In the first he states a case and appeals to them for a verdict. Without hesitation they replied and by so doing condemned themselves. In this parable he states a case and asks for a reply, v. 40. They gave and in so doing declared a righteous judgment which must fall upon their motives. In both parables Jesus employs the figure of a vineyard. In the Old Testament this stands for Israel, Ps. 80:8-11; Isa. 5:1.

Kingdom Committed to Us.

In this case it stands for the Kingdom of God which is no longer identified with Israel but taken away from it and given to the Gentiles (v. 43). The Lord was dealing with the responsible rulers of Israel, those familiar with the prophetic writings. His reference to the digging and care suggests that for his vineyard he had done all that could have been done, Isa. 5:4. Being fully equipped, he places it first of all in the care of Israel, verse 43. Today it is in charge of believers, I Peter 4:10. The husbandman did not own the vineyard, it was only entrusted to his care. So in a sense, God has committed the kingdom to us, does his work through us, and of a right expects an accounting by us, see Matt. 25:14, 15; Mark 13:34; Luke 12:12.

In these parables we can trace the whole history of Israel according to Isaiah. The fruits he looked for from the vineyard "let out to the husbandman" were those of judgment and of righteousness. Their response had ever been that of persecuting the prophets, ill treatment of those that were sent, and a selfish appropriation of the blessings he had given. These servants sent to get an accounting were God-commissioned and God-inspired, hence it is small wonder that such people would accord a like treatment of the king when he came. This is still the way the world uses godly men, II Tim. 3:12. It reveals the world's natural hatred to God, John 15:18, 19; Rom. 8:7.

Appeal to Healers.

II. The application, vv. 40-46. Jesus then appeals to his hearers as to what should be done to the husbandman, v. 40. They declared, "he will miserably destroy those miserable men and will let out the vineyard to other husbandmen, which shall render him the fruits in their seasons." At this Jesus reminds them of their Scriptures and what they taught concerning the fact of the stone rejected by the builders becoming the head of the corner.

The master's question (v. 40) suggests the one found in Heb. 10:28, 29. Historically, God did "miserably destroy these miserable men." That happened at the destruction of Jerusalem, one of the most appalling sieges recorded in military history. It was then that the doom pronounced by Jesus was executed when he said, "The Kingdom of God shall be taken away from you, and shall be given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof," see Acts 15:14; I Pet. 2:9; Rev. 5:9. In these words Jesus formally and authoritatively passed sentence upon the nation and rejected it from a place of service. It is significant to observe the alternative of falling upon the stone and being broken or of having the stone fall upon and crushing all to dust. In the erection of the temple one is the keystone of the whole. On that stone the builders were now "falling" and being "broken," Isa. 8:15. Soon in their corporate capacity, as ones entrusted with a vineyard, the stone should "fall upon them" in the destruction of the city, and individually and personally as unbelievers, in a more awful sense.

Once again in this lesson we face the fact that the chosen people were rejected because of their unfruitfulness, that is, they had failed to fulfill the purpose for which they were created. The sin of these rulers was that of their failure to administer the affairs of the people in the interests of God's kingdom. The failure of the people was that they submitted to such false rulers. The supreme value of this lesson is in the revelation of the wonderful power and wisdom of God. This is shown by his compelling these men to find a verdict that passed sentence upon themselves.