

The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE
EUROPEAN WAR
FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

November 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there now are eleven powers at war with prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania—being drawn in.

The fighting in the last few days in Flanders and France has been but a repetition of what has been going on for days past. The Germans have continued to push their attack, aimed ultimately at French coastal ports, but as before, it has been a ding-dong affair, one side making progress only to lose the ground gained the next night or day.

The German armies are said by the Russians to have been defeated before Warsaw and Ivangorod. They continue to fall back and the new Russian front now extends in a semi-circle from Plock, northwest of Warsaw, through Lodz and Piotrow and Ostrow to southwest of Ruzum.

In Galicia the Russians are having more difficulty in dislodging the Austrians from their positions on the San.

"As showing the huge German losses in the Ypres region it is stated the British soldiers have buried more than 25,000 Germans," says a message to the Weekly Dispatch.

November 2.—The renewed assaults of the Germans, which have led in the last few days to the most violent fighting of the war, still are progressing with fury almost unparalleled, but there have been no changes of importance at any point along the 300 mile line of battle.

The German and Austrian forces in the east, compelled to retire before the Russian advance, have taken up new positions, and a renewal of general fighting impends. Austrian success on the Russian left flank are claimed in Berlin.

Heavy fighting has been resumed along the Austro-Serbian border. According to official advices from Vienna, the Austrians crossed the Save and Drina rivers, drove back the enemy and occupied several towns. This is disputed by Serbians, who state that the Austrian attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

All accounts agree that the loss of life of the last fortnight has been tremendous, owing presumably to the fact that the fighting has been largely in the open.

The long dispute over the indemnity which the city of Brussels is to pay the Germans has been settled, Berlin reports. The amount is said to have been fixed at \$9,000,000.

November 3.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Conmouth was sunk. The cruiser Goodhope was very badly damaged and she was on fire and is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel and is now bottled up. The German battleships Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Gneisenau anchored at midday today in Valparaiso harbor uninjured.

Emperor Nicholas left Petrograd for the front, accompanied by General Soukhomlinov, the minister of war. The British submarine D-5 was sunk in the North Sea early this morning by a mine which was thrown out by a German cruiser retreating before British cruisers.

um at Ryblik in Stry Valley and captured many wagon loads of artillery ammunition."

The British cruiser Minerva has bombarded the Arabian town of Jeddah on the Red Sea.

A sudden change has been noted since November 3 on the East Prussian front, where the enemy, which recently has been on the defensive almost everywhere, has begun to fall back at certain points. This retreat is precipitate on the left wing of the enemy, which was vigorously thrown back toward Blau and Lick.

General French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, has expressed himself as greatly pleased with the bearing of Indian troops and has sent the following message to the Indian corps commander: "Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct and express my gratitude to them."

November 5.—No decision has been reached at West Flanders sand dunes and the opposing forces of the Germans and allies now stand virtually at the city of Brussels for many days.

A Petrograd newspaper says a Turkish army of 80,000 men is on the Caucasus frontier and has occupied many villages.

A dispatch from Odessa says 12 German and Turkish colliers have been sunk off the coast of Anatolia. France, following the lead of Great Britain, has declared war on Turkey. Persia has sent a note to the powers announcing that it will maintain strict neutrality. The Spanish premier also says that Spain will not become embroiled.

American marines are said to have landed in Beirut, Syria, to protect the Christian population.

According to a Rotterdam dispatch the people of Ostend have been warned to take to their cellars with a five days' food supply.

A German officer in Alexandria, Egypt, has been sentenced to life imprisonment, on a charge that he intended to blow up the Suez canal.

The British mine sweeper Mary has been sunk in the North Sea by a mine.

November 6.—The first decisive victory of the war has been won. Tsing Tau, the German fortress on the Shantung peninsula in China, has surrendered to the allies.

On the European battle front Russian claims, through Grand Duke Nicholas, her commander-in-chief, the greatest victory since the beginning of the war in the driving back of the Germans to their East Prussian frontier and defeats of the Germans and Austrians below the river Vistula.

In Austria, according to the Germans, the Russians still are continually harassed by the troops of Emperor Francis Joseph.

In the extreme western zone, south and east of Ypres, hard fighting continues, but with neither side having a distinct advantage.

COTTON SEED WILL INCREASE IN PRICE

COTTON IS STATE'S BIG MONEY CROP BUT IS NOT THE ONLY ONE.

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

Raleigh.

Washington.—E. W. Thompson, formerly of Charlotte, now to be commercial attaché of the American Embassy at Berlin, is preparing to depart for Rotterdam, where he will stay for a time, until the war slackens, before going into Germany.

Mr. Thompson brought back very encouraging reports from cotton-growing states. He did not see anybody on the verge of starvation, but on the contrary, met many happy people. He thinks that the Southern farmer will pull through the present crisis of an uncertain cotton market. He takes a very optimistic view.

More wheat, he says, is being shipped from Galveston than ever before in the history of the port. More cotton seed oil is going to Europe than ever before as the export reports for last month and September show.

Mr. Thompson was asked why Great Britain took so much cotton seed oil last month, and the month before.

"Great Britain makes normally about 100,000 tons of artificial butter," said Mr. Thompson. "She puts in that butter either cotton seed or peanut oil. The French supply of cotton seed oil has been interfered with by the war. Cotton seed oil is taking its place. I look for cotton seed to increase in price as the war goes on."

"Holland makes 150,000 tons of butter in which she uses 150,000 barrels of cotton seed oil or peanut oil. Denmark is coming to the United States for great quantities of cotton seed oil cake to take the place of the sunflower cake she has been getting from Russia."

Mr. Thompson thinks that business conditions are improving in every section of the country. He believes that new markets in Latin-America and many nations of Europe will be opened for American-made goods because of the war.

Although cotton is North Carolina's greatest money crop it is not the only one. The North Carolina corn crop for last year was worth \$48,648,000; wheat \$7,502,000; oats \$2,736,000; rye \$465,000; buckwheat \$136,000; potatoes \$1,968,000; sweet potatoes \$30,880,000; hay \$6,914,000; tobacco \$30,880,000, and there are many smaller crops.

Experts in the Department of Agriculture believe that many of these crops can be doubled next year.

The war has created an enormous demand for wheat, oats and other foodstuffs.

New Charters Issued Recently.

Ashley Horne Corporation, Clayton, to manage the estate of the late Ashley Horne, authorized capital stock \$100,000; subscribed \$400. Incorporators Mrs. Ashley Horne, Charles W. Horne, Mrs. Nellie Horne McCullers and Miss Swannanoa Horne, all of Clayton.

Call For Bank Statements.

The Corporation Commission has issued a call for statements from the banks and trust companies doing business in the state as of date of October 31st. This call was made to conform with the same date as that of the national banks a call having been issued for statements from the Comptroller of the Currency for the same date.

Internal Revenue Collections Increase.

Internal revenue collections for the eastern district during October aggregated \$513,468, compared with \$479,056 during September, a decided gain in spite of the European war conditions.

755 Miscellaneous Factories in State.

The report on miscellaneous factories to be included in the annual report of Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman was completed a few days ago. The figures quoted show the state's manufacturing industries to be in satisfactory condition.

The division of establishments treated under this head includes manufacturing enterprises that are not treated under cotton, woolen, silk or knitting mills, or furniture factories.

As has been the case in former years the manufacturing situation shows a steady advance. Up to the end of the period covered by the reports received June 30, 1914, no untoward conditions have affected the industries covered. While sales have not been below a normal level, it is also noticeable that there has been no abnormal demand. As it appears to the department officials, this is a condition much more desirable than one which ranges from extreme to the other, and makes for a growth consistent with the development of the entire state. It would be, of course, desirable condition if the state's manufacturing industry was of a greater magnitude, but taken as a whole, the showing made is of a very satisfactory nature.

The total number of miscellaneous factories reporting to the department for the year ending June 30, 1914, is 755.

Aggregate capital reported by 639 factories, \$88,811,810. Six hundred and forty-nine factories report the estimated value of plants to be \$20,738,301. Six hundred and forty-three factories report the output to be \$97,062,107. Six hundred and fifty-three factories report a pay roll of \$15,581,563.

Seven hundred and twenty-three factories report power used as follows: Steam, 419; electric, 186; water, 21; hand, 19; gasoline, 26; steam and electric, 29; steam and gasoline, 2; steam and water, 2; steam and gas, 2; gas, 4; steam and oil, 1; electric and gasoline, 1; kerosene, 1. These establishments, exclusive of the 19 using hand power, show the employment of 88,590 1/2 horsepower. The average hourly worked per day, 10 hours and five minutes.

Three hundred and eighty-four factories report increase of wages; two hundred and eighty report no change; six report decrease. Five hundred and nine factories pay wages weekly; fifty-seven monthly; one hundred and fifteen, semi-monthly; two daily; one semi-weekly; 6 weekly and monthly; six on demand, one all.

Seven hundred and five factories report 38,655 persons employed. This number is made up of 13,134 males, 5,588 females, 1,933 children. Highest wages per day: males, \$2.92; females, \$1.47. Lowest average wages: males, \$1.06; females, 86 cents. Eighty-six per cent of adult employees read and write; ninety-five per cent of children.

Three hundred and four factories report improvement in financial condition of employees; two hundred and ninety-two no improvement.

Two hundred and eighty-seven factories report improvement in general proficiency of employees two hundred and seventy-four no improvement.

Opinions by the Supreme Court.

Nelson vs. A. C. L. Ry., from Pitt, reversed; Tyson vs. E. C. R. R. Co., from Greensboro, affirmed; Higgins vs. Waters, from Sampson, reversed; Rouse vs. Rouse, from Lenoir, affirmed; Forsyth vs. Oil Mill, from Wake, no error; Yellowday vs. Perkinson, from Wake, no error; Tilghman vs. R. R., from Wake, no error; State vs. Powell and Pridgen, from Pender, no error; Ward vs. A. C. R. Co., from Columbus, reversed; McPhaul vs. Waters, from Hoke, new trial; McCallum vs. McCallum, from Robeson, affirmed; Haar vs. Schools, from New Hanover, cause remanded; Flowe vs. McNeill, from Cumberland, affirmed; State vs. Ross, from Forsyth, no error; Daniel vs. Bethel, from Rockingham, no error; Ivie vs. King, from Rockingham, no error; Seagraves vs. City of Winston, from Forsyth, new trial; Halsebeck vs. Doub, from Forsyth, no error; Cox vs. Boyden, from Surry, new trial; Dillard vs. Sims, from Granville, motion for new trial for newly discovered evidence allowed; City of Wilmington vs. Cowan, from New Hanover, the court being evenly divided in opinion (Walker, J.) not sitting, the judgment stands affirmed;

Made Vigorous Attack.

Paris.—A Havas dispatch from Nish, Serbia, says: "The enemy made a vigorous attack November 4, southeast and south of Shabats, but by a counter attack we put the Austrians to flight. They left 500 dead and 200 wounded. During the same night and again on November 6 the Austrians attacked our positions at Bogras and Goutchevo, but were repulsed with heavy casualties."

Big Russian Victory.

London.—The Rome correspondent of the Weekly Dispatch says: "According to the Russian embassy the Russians took 30,000 Austrian prisoners, 200 guns, six trainloads of supplies and 40,000 rifles in a victory on the San in Galicia. The Russians attacked on Przemyśl has been renewed violently. On the East Prussian front thousands of bodies of Germans have been burned because the frozen ground prevents burial. As no armistice is granted for the removal of the wounded many die of cold."

Out After Japanese.

Amsterdam.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger commenting on the fall of Tsing-Tau says: "Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiao-Chow and those who defended the colony. Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers nor England who instigated them. We know we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes, a shout of joy will respond 'doe to you, Nippon.'"

GERMANS DEFENSIVE BOTH EAST AND WEST

RUSSIANS GAIN ADVANTAGE IN GALICIA AND ARE PRESSING IT—TEUTONS RETREAT.

ARGONNE REGION IN DOUBT

Germans Claim Success in Only One Point—French Retake Positions They Had Lost.

London.—The German and Austrian armies are now on the defensive on the east and west. They have given up, at least for the present, their effort to break through the Allied lines around Ypres, in Belgium, where the British and French have taken the offensive, and according to the reports from French headquarters, have commenced to advance. In the east they have fallen back over their own frontiers in East Prussia and in Poland, while Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia to the north of Kalisz and cut the German railway.

The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia, and it is said, have cut the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, while the Germans are retiring through Poland.

At only one point at two battle fronts do the Germans claim success. That is at the west of Argonne region, where they have taken from the French an important height near Vienne-le-Chateau.

French troops have re-taken the positions which they had lost during the course of the week. That is notably so in the Aisne Valley around Sois sons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults have taken from them.

The Belgians, holding the line reaching to the coast also have made progress.

The fighting was carried on in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen and likewise with the artillery.

While the Allies' offensive in the west has given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line further removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they previously have shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East Prussia and Silesia, however, will, it is believed here, prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west, if it does not compel them to withdraw some already at that front.

The Austrians apparently have sent stronger force against Serbia and have driven the Serbs out of Slavonia. Of what is going on in Bosnia, which the Serbians and Montenegrins invaded almost to the capital, Sarajevo, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but operations against their northern border might have had an effect on the Serbians plans there.

Nothing of moment has occurred in the Near East, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by the Russians and British. The Turks also are apparently coming very close to war with Greece, the situation having been aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by the Turks and the threatening of Greeks in Asia-Minor. Neither Bulgaria nor Rumania has yet made any move.

The Union Defense forces continue to round up the rebels in South Africa. Those in the northern part of the province which have been a worry to the government have been completely routed, while those in Transvaal, where another 400 have been captured, are scattering.

In Orange Free State, however, several small commandos have been looting towns and damaging railways.

Climbing Toward 15,000 Mark.

Had it not been for the European war and the resultant depression in the cotton market, the state department would have had to laid in an extra supply of automobile numbers. At the beginning of the fiscal year only 15,000 were bought and up to one day recently 14,489 of these had been sent out in the state. It is estimated that the low price of cotton has seriously interfered with the automobile industry, especially in the South. The Western portion of the state is buying more than the Eastern.

Maj. Graham Marries Miss Clark.

Maj. W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Miss Sallie Hill Clark, sister of Chief Justice Walter Clark of the Supreme Court, were married at the home of Chief Justice Clark, and Major Graham and his bride are now taking their bridal trip in Florida. Rev. J. D. Arnold of Waynesville performed the marriage service in the presence of quite a company of relatives and friends. Miss Lucile Clark, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Judge A. W. Graham of Oxford, best man.

COTTON LOAN FUND PLAN NOT ILLEGAL

ATTORNEY GENERAL GREGORY SAYS PLAN DOES NOT VIOLATE FEDERAL LAW

SUCCESS TO MOVEMENT SURE

President Wilson Asked the Attorney General For An Opinion—Up to New England Bankers.

Washington.—No violation of Federal anti-trust laws is threatened by the cotton loan fund plan recently perfected by bankers and members of the Federal Reserve Board, according to an opinion handed down by Attorney General Gregory at the request of President Wilson.

Success of the \$135,000,000 pool now is believed by treasury officials to be assured. More than \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 to be raised among northern bankers already has been subscribed and practically all of the remainder, it is understood, had been promised on condition of a favorable opinion from the Attorney General.

New England financiers, it was said, were reluctant to enter the plan until definitely assured that the method of raising the fund would not be construed as unlawful.

Attorney General Gregory's opinion was rendered after a conference with President Wilson. The Treasury Department made public the following correspondence:

"The White House.
"My Dear Mr. Attorney General:
"I am sending the enclosed papers, submitted to me by the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to ascertain whether in your opinion the proposed cotton loan fund may be lawfully formed. I know that it is contrary to the practice of the department of giving opinions beforehand as to contemplated transactions, and I think that such opinions ought never in ordinary circumstances to be given, but the circumstances with regard to the handling of the great cotton crop which have been created by the European war are most extraordinary and seem to justify extraordinary action. It is for that reason that I venture to ask you to depart in this case from the usual practice of your department."

"It occurs to me that the fund contemplated stands in a class by itself. It is hardly conceivable that such arrangements should become settled practices or furnish precedents which would be followed in the regular course of business or under ordinary conditions. They are exceptional in their nature as the circumstances they are meant to deal with and can hardly be looked upon as, by possibility even, dangerous precedents. It is for this reason that I feel the more justified in asking for your opinion in the premises."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed)
"WOODROW WILSON."
Mr. Gregory replied at once to the President's letter stating that he was unable to see how such a plan could be thought to fall within the purview of the anti-trust laws.

VICTORY UNDER SHERMAN LAW.

Railroads Give Up Stock in Coal Mines Valued at \$75,000,000.

Cincinnati, O.—Stock in Ohio and West Virginia coal mines valued at \$75,000,000 passed into the hands of John S. Jones, a Chicago coal operator, as a result of an entry made by three Federal judges here in a suit brought by the government against the New York Central and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, their subsidiaries and various coal companies they control.

The case was brought under the Sherman law and federal officials declared it was the most sweeping victory ever accomplished under the act. The case has been known as the "East Ohio and West Virginia bituminous coal case."

Attorneys for both the railroads and the government appeared before the court with an agreement that the properties of the railroads be disintegrated and ownership dissolved.

Capital Paid in by Banks.

Washington.—Payment of the first installment of the capital stock of federal reserve banks, called for November 2, practically has been completed. The paid in total, the Federal Reserve Board announced, has reached \$17,947,106, as follows: Boston \$1,617,925; New York \$3,320,380; Philadelphia \$2,068,559; Cleveland \$2,012,353; Richmond \$1,063,458; Atlanta, \$777,248; Chicago \$2,191,000; St. Louis \$912,000; Minneapolis \$794,500; Kansas City \$916,000; Dallas \$951,335; San Francisco \$1,322,346.

Cattle Quarantine Covers 10 States.

Washington.—Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry enlisted the co-operation of state officials in the fight to stamp out the epidemic of foot and mouth disease which has resulted in a cattle quarantine covering 10 states. With strict maintenance of the quarantine, immediate destruction of all infected herds and close inspection of all suspected centers, the Bureau believes it now has the situation under control. Practically every shipment of cattle, which passed through Chicago has been traced.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 15
JESUS AND PETER.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:27-31, 33, 34, 36-38.
"GOLDEN TEXT"—Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.—1 Cor. 10:12.

The record of Peter's failure is a sad story. Mark, who received his Gospel from Peter, gives it in clear outline. This suggests that Peter did not spare himself.

I. After Passover Feast, vv. 27-31. On the way to Olivet Jesus warns the disciples that all would be "offended" (caused to stumble) because of what was about to occur. Not one escaped, Matt. 26:56, Zech. 13:7. Peter, assured in his own mind, denies that this should be true of him, so confident was he of himself and of his devotion. Over against this warning Jesus sounds the note of his resurrection, and it was chiefly in their inability to catch, or comprehend this note, that they stumbled. Particularly is this true of Peter. That Jesus could found a church on the vulgar tragedy of a criminal's death was beyond the range of his understanding. This self-confidence was the beginning of his fall, Prov. 16:18. It is pride like this which men have in their own strength, that is the chief reason why they are not saved. If they are able to care for themselves, why do they need the help of another?

Peter trusted his own heart. A man is a fool who will trust such a deceitful member. Jer. 17:9. Prov. 28:25. Peter's low professional life is answered by a definite prophecy of his utter failure, v. 30. "Before the cock shall crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice." Again Peter contradicts the Lord, "I will not deny thee." Peter's later denial of the person of Jesus in the judgment hall is prefaced by a denial of his master's teachings on the way to Olivet. He had to learn wisdom and humility in the bitter school of experience. Peter is quite like us all, but he did learn and profited thereby (1 Peter 5:5), which cannot be said of all of us.

II. Following Afar Off, vv. 33, 34. Peter "followed afar" into the court of the high priest's palace. We have suggested (Lesson of Nov. 1st) that Peter's affection prompted Peter, yet he was expressly forbidden and forewarned, John 13:36-38. Some one has said that the development of Peter's weakness began in the garden when he ceased to pray. That courtyard and its brazier of coals was a dangerous place for any disciple of the Lord. The servants and soldiers of the priests against Christ were congregated about that first. It is never safe to warm oneself at the enemies' fire though we see it constantly being done, Matt. 6:13; Ps. 1:1.

III. "I Know Not This Man," vv. 66-72. While at the fire, a serving maid looking at Peter said, "Thou also wast with the Nazarene, even Jesus." Immediately and without any seeming hesitancy Peter denied, and declared his ignorance both of the man and of understanding what she said. Peter did not sympathize with what was being done to Jesus, but at heart he was not brave enough to separate himself from the enemies of Jesus thereby to draw upon himself some sort of censure or condemnation. Thus conforming to the world about him made it easy for Peter to utter the first words of denial. Having done so he passed on into the porch and heard the first crowing of the cock. The apparent contradiction between Mark and the other writers over the question of the number of denials seems to be solved by John 18:25, where reference is made to several denials of the same time. Doubtless the words of the first maid are reinforced by those of another on the second occasion; they both brought an accusation against him.

Speech Betrayed Peter.

This second maid addressing the onlooking spectators said, "This is one of them," and again Peter denies the accusation. He had escaped one predicament only to be plunged into another and perhaps more dangerous one. To deny absent seemed to be the only way of escape, James 1:4; 1 Cor. 15:32 R. V. A few words of a serving maid filled Peter with dismay but a second denial did not deliver him from his predicament. After a little those standing with him declared he must be one of the followers of Jesus, for his speech betrayed him to be a Galilean. Then Peter touched the bottom, for he accompanied his denial with curses.

From his high and exalted state of mind, his high hopes as to Jesus, he sees himself a traitor and Jesus about to be crushed by the hand of man. Peter was passionately devoted to Jesus and had felt that he could go with him to the limit. Once before at Caesarea-Philippi Peter had been warned. He had been mystified by what Jesus said about the "cross and captivities." He had high and noble aspirations but they carried him beyond the limits of his permission into danger and defeat.

There is always the gravest danger in ambition that is not controlled.