

# WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

WEATHER—Unsettled weather tonight and Thursday. Occasional th under showers.

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No. 134

## England Has Declared War On Germany; Envoy Handed Passports By The Emperor

### WAR MAY EVENTUALLY CHANGE THE WORLD'S MAP ALL EUROPE NOW READY

England's Ultimatum Is Summarily Rejected in Berlin. Germany Tells Why She Started Struggle Between Great Powers. With Clean Hands Germany's Emperor Says He Grasps The Sword. Italy Remains Neutral; Turkey Is Mobilizing.

#### MEN THEY CAN MUSTER.

Russia	5,500,000
Germany	5,300,000
France	4,000,000
Austria	2,000,000
Italy	1,200,000
England	750,000
Roumania	500,000
Serbia	340,000
Greece	240,000
Triple Entente (England, Russia, France)	10,230,000
Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy)	3,400,000

France, Russia and England are strong in aeroplanes, having 1,200, including all types.

#### SHIPS IN SERVICE.

England	569
France	419
Germany	325
Russia	220
Italy	169
Austria	114

This includes all types, from dreadnoughts and cruisers to submarines and auxiliaries.

Triple Entente 1,208 ships  
Triple Alliance 698 ships

Germany has the largest and fastest dirigible balloons in existence and pins her faith to the Zeppelin type.

#### LATE BULLETIN.

Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7:00 o'clock last night.

The announcement that Germany had declared war on Great Britain was due to an error in the admiralty's statement.

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

Great Britain declared war on Germany at 7 o'clock last night.

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."

Great Britain declared war on Germany last night.

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 at arms.

LINE-UP OF COUNTRIES AT WAR.

On the one hand Austria-Hungary and Germany are opposed by Russia, France and Great Britain, Serbia and Montenegro.

Italy has declared her neutrality, but is mobilizing. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have mobilized.

The German demand that the Belgian government should permit the free passage of German troops through Belgium was answered by hasty preparations to resist such an advance across Belgian territory.

Sweden has made no answer to inquiries from Russia, and Germany regarding her attitude, but is preparing to defend her neutrality.

Spain is reported to be preparing a proclamation of neutrality. Austria-Hungary, for the moment, has retired from her campaign against Serbia for the purpose of holding back Russia.

London.—Router's Telegram Company announces that it learns that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany.

A special issue of the London Gazette yesterday evening proclaimed a sort of martial law in the British Isles.

An order was issued giving the government control of all railroads in Great Britain.

Premier Asquith in the House of Commons confirmed the sending to Germany of a request that she should give the same assurance of the same assurance of the neutrality of Belgium as France had done and that her reply should be sent to England before midnight.

Mr. Asquith said a telegram had been sent early yesterday morning to Sir Edward Goschen, British Ambassador to Berlin, to the following effect:

"The King of the Belgians has appealed to His Britannic Majesty's government for diplomatic intervention on behalf of Belgium. The British government is also informed that the German government has delivered to the Belgian government a note proposing friendly neutrality pending a free passage of German troops through Belgium and promising to maintain the independence and integrity of the kingdom and its possessions on the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy."

Sir Edward Grey, the British foreign secretary, requested an answer within twelve hours.

Premier Asquith then read a telegram from the German foreign minister which the German Ambassador in London had sent to Sir Edward Grey. It was as follows:

"Please dispel any distrust that may subsist on the part of the British government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively the formal assurance that even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will under no pretensions whatever annex Belgian territory."

The reading of this telegram was greeted with derisive laughter by the House.

A proclamation by King George, commanding the mobilization of the British army, was read from the steps of the Royal Exchange. A huge crowd cheered and sang the British anthem.

Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech indicating the British attitude in regard to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany was a second ultimatum from Berlin to Brussels, saying Germany was prepared to carry through her plans by force if necessary. The British government was officially informed by Belgium that German troops had invaded Belgium and the violation of that country's neutrality, which the British foreign secretary intimated must be followed by British action, had become an accomplished fact.

The determination of the British government to be prepared for any outcome of this grave situation was further evidenced when the proclamation mobilizing the army was read from the steps of the Royal Exchange.

Meantime, John Burns has resigned from the British cabinet and Viscount Morley's absence from his

## History Of Four Countries Is Now Grappling In Great War

**RUSSIA.**  
Generally regarded as one of the most powerful empires of the world, Russia is second in extent of area only to Great Britain. It comprehends most of eastern Europe and all of northern Asia. The total area of Russia, in Europe is 2,186,962 square miles. It consists almost wholly of immense plains, the Valda' Hill, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, averaging 500 feet and never exceeding 1,200 feet above sea level. While other European nations have conquered and colonized by sea, Russia has found a boundless field for conquest and colonization by land.

Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy, the emperor, czar, being the supreme ruler or legislator, and the final tribunal in all matters, political or ecclesiastical. The income of the present emperor, Czar Nicholas II., is about 2,500,000 pounds sterling. His title is emperor and autocrat of all the Russias. Czar of Poland, and Prince of Finland.

The army of Russia is looked upon as one of the most powerful in the world. On a peace footing it comprises 1,384,000 men, the war strength being 5,700,000 men. Russia's navy has 195 vessels.

The present German empire was founded at Versailles in the presence of the federated princes after the subjugation of France on January 18, 1871 (the day on which, in 1701, the first Prussian king was crowned at Königsberg) when King William I. of Prussia, was proclaimed Germany's Emperor. During the 25 years reign of the present kaiser German manufactures have found their way into the colonies, not only of the empire, but of England and France and South America as well, while Russia today could scarcely get along without things "made in Germany."

Prussia is the leading state in the German federation, having 17 votes in the "bundesrat" (federal council), with Bavaria second, 5 votes; next Saxony, with 2, and so forth down the entire line of the federated principalities. The reichstag is the legislative body, but its powers are greatly curtailed by an antiquated electorate.

The kaiser's army on a peace footing is composed of 791,000 men. On a war footing this would be increased to 4,350,000. Germany has 398 ships of war in her navy, of which 17 are dreadnoughts, and of other

battleships 30 with 9 armored cruisers.

**SERBIA.**  
Compared with her present antagonist, Serbia is a Lilliputian among nations. Her area is only 18,621 square miles and her population estimated at 4,000,000. Serbia was proclaimed a kingdom in 1882 and prior to that time it was tributary to Turkey. In that year the Berlin conference recognized her independence. In 1801 George Czerny led an insurrection which by the help of Russia, ended in the triumph of the patriots. Russia, however, left the Serbs once more to the mercy of their former masters, but they again won their freedom under Milosh Obrenovitch. In 1815 Milosh was chosen as their prince. Compelled to abdicate in 1839, he was restored in 1858 to his former dignity.

Serbia is a very mountainous country and well watered. South of Belgrade in the mountainous region of Sumadija is a heavily forested country. The largest area under civilization is in the wide fertile valley of the Moravia river. The population is almost entirely agricultural, and of the total area about 70 per cent is productive. The people largely own their small farms and large landed properties are the exception. Corn is the staple food.

**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**  
Austria-Hungary, containing an area of approximately 240,000 square miles, is second only to Russia in size among the European countries. It is surrounded on all sides by other countries, except where it borders on the Adriatic, and where along the coasts of Delmatia, Croatia, and Istria, lies its only sea frontage, which is comparatively insignificant in extent. Nearly one-third of the empire's boundary has been formed by the German empire. Another third is formed by Russia.

The present estimated population of Austria-Hungary is 49,400,000 and its estimated wealth is \$26,000,000,000. The country consists of two semi-independent countries, each with its own parliament and government, but with once common sovereignty, army, and system of diplomacy, and also with a common parliament. Military service is obligatory on all citizens who have attained the age of 20. Their period of service is twelve years. The army regularly numbers about 424,000 men, which on a war footing would be increased to 820,000 men. She has 119 small vessels.

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## MARRIAGE AT MISS BAYNOR'S AT 10 O'CLOCK

Miss Mary Ellen Baynor, of Leechville, N. C., daughter of Mrs. Mattilda Baynor of that place, was happily married this morning at 10 o'clock to Mr. William Rice, of Leechville. The marriage took place at the residence of Miss Mary Baynor, on East Main street. Rev. E. M. Snipes, pastor of the First Methodist church, performed the ceremony in the presence of a few friends.

Immediately after the wedding Mr. and Mrs. Rice left via the Norfolk Southern train for a tour of northern cities. Miss Baynor is a very popular young lady, and Mr. Rice one of Leechville's enterprising citizens. This paper extends congratulations.

Let's build in Washington Park.

**RETURNED HOME.**  
Mrs. O. B. Carmalt, after a ten days' visit to relatives and friends in Pitt county, has returned to her home on Respass street, much to the delight of her many friends.

**PRAYER MEETING.**  
There will be prayer meeting services in all the different churches of the city this evening at the usual hour to which the general public has a cordial invitation to attend.

**IN THE CITY.**  
Messrs. E. Allen Jones and W. A. Buys, of Belhaven, N. C., arrived in the city this morning via the Norfolk Southern train.

"I have voted generally for the administration measures and am quite sure I served the best interests of the people of my State and the country by so doing"—Representative Bryan, of Washington, Progressive.

**EDWARD NEWS.**  
The Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian church will have an ice cream supper Friday night, August 7, 1914. The public has a special invitation, and will have a cordial welcome.

Mrs. Aswald Raef is now visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Misses Emily Mae Redditt, Mildred Ross, and Belva Bennett, spent a very pleasant day in your city last week.

W. T. Warren and family are spending some time in New Bern, where they are the guest of G. H. Walters.

Mrs. D. W. Brewer, one of our former residents, is now visiting her parents. We are very glad to see her sweet face again.

Mr. H. B. Bennette and wife are now with her parents, near Washington.

Mrs. W. H. Dunbar, of Royal, spent the day with Mrs. A. D. Bennett last week.

A crowd attended church at Royal, Sunday, August 2.

The people of Royal are very hospitable, so it is useless to say all enjoyed the day.

There will be Children's Day at our place the third Sunday in August, at 4 o'clock p. m. Everybody come. A good program is being prepared and you will be fully repaid for your coming.

Miss Frances Sater left Friday for Greenville, S. C.

Misses Edith and Peggie Ross are

## BOARD OF EDUCATION MET, REGULAR SESSION COURT HOUSE MONDAY

### JAPAN WILL JOIN IN THE CONFLICT

Tokio, Japan.—A proclamation issued yesterday by the government hopes for the speedy restoration of peace. It points out Japan's desire to remain neutral, but says that should England participate in the hostilities and the purposes of the Anglo-Japanese alliance be threatened, Japan may be compelled to take measures for the fulfillment of its obligations.

The proclamation was issued after an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, and was generally interpreted as preparing the people for the action of the Japanese navy as soon as Great Britain's decision has been announced.

The German fleet is very active around Kao-Chau and has already captured a Russian cattle steamer.

It is pointed out that Kao-Chau may possibly be occupied by the Japanese in the event of a defeat of the German squadron in the East, thus closing the Pacific Ocean for the war vessels of Russia, France and Great Britain and permitting them to proceed to Europe undisturbed if they desire to do so.

Extraordinary excitement prevails in Tokio.

### BUILDING CREDITABLE TO THE CITY

Said a contractor to a representative of the Daily News to day: "The Small-MacLean building, which is to be erected on Market street, according to my mind, will be by all odds the handsomest building of the kind in Washington, if not in this section of the State. The plans call for a structure that will surely be a credit to the city in every way. The offices which will occupy the second floor will be beauties in every way." Work is expected to begin on the building at an early day. The structure will be two stories, the first floor utilized for store purposes and the second for offices.

**BEING REPAINTED.**  
The residence of Mr. C. G. Morris on West Second street is being treated to a new coat of paint.

**RETURNED HOME.**  
Mrs. T. J. Talley and children have returned from quite an extended visit to relatives and friends in Pitt county.

William R. Hearts told just half the truth, thereby exceeding his average about 100 per cent, when he conceded in his letter to the editor of the Washington Post that the new currency system is "half in the interests of the public."

attending the revival at Royal. Don't forget the Edward revival, which begins August 10, 1914.

Miss Hope Latham is visiting her sister at Plymouth, N. C.

### THE TEXTILE BUILDING IS REBUILT

The textile building at the A. and M. College, which was destroyed by fire last March, has been rebuilt and will be ready for the opening of college in September.

New machinery of the latest construction is rapidly being installed which will make this textile school one of the best equipped in the country for instruction in cotton manufacturing.

The director of the textile department has recently been advised that the experts of the United States government will again conduct a series of experiments on the standard grade of cotton in co-operation with the instructors in the department.

These tests will be made during the coming year and are for the purpose of determining the various types and amount of waste in each of the five full grades of cotton as selected by the government as standards.

The results obtained from these tests will be of special value to the textile students as well as to the general cotton industry of the country.

The fact that this textile department has again been selected by the government for this very important work indicates the standing which the textile department has attained.

**INDISPOSED.**  
The many friends of Judge Stephen C. Bragaw will regret to learn of his indisposition.

**PASS THROUGH CITY.**  
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Burton, who were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jones, this morning at Aurora, arrived in the city via the Washington & Vandremer train today en route to their future home in Bethel, N. C. While in the city they were the guests at Hotel Louise.

**GUESTS OF MRS. LEGGETTE.**  
Mrs. Alonsa Bennett, of Edward, and Mrs. D. W. Brewer, of New Bern, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Leggett, on West Third street. Mrs. Bennett is Mrs. Leggett's mother and Mrs. Brewer her sister.