

ROYE CONTINUES TO BE SCENE OF BATTLE OF GREAT VIOLENCE BETWEEN GERMANS AND ALLIES

Heights Around the Town Have Been Alternately Occupied by Germans and Allies, and Continue to Be Point for Which Both Sides Strive. Germans Brought Up Reinforcements to Protect Their Flank.

FRENCH ADMIT FALLING BACK SLIGHTLY FROM AROUND ARRAS

Germans Claim Complete Victory at This Point. Germans Are Maintaining Their Strength in France Except for Forces Absolutely Needed Elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—(8 p. m.)—Roye, the little town on the main road to Noyon, the heights around which have been alternately occupied by the French and Germans for the past week, is still the center of a battle of great violence.

The Germans, who are fighting stubbornly to protect their flank at this point have brought up reinforcements, but according to the French official communication today, all their attacks have been repulsed.

The action, however, is still proceeding, and upon it depends the result of the campaign, for the Germans are beaten, their line of communication at Tergnier will be seriously threatened.

Not Clear Reports.

Of other operations, on this front, there are not clear reports. The French themselves state that the force debauching from Arras had fallen back slightly on the east and north of that town, but the German claim a complete victory here.

There is evidence from other sources that the Germans are making preparations to protect their flank, should retirement become necessary. They have evacuated West Flanders and their attack on Antwerp is believed by many to be designed to keep the Belgians busy and prevent them from operating on what would be General von Kluck's left, should he fall back through Belgium.

But the battle is not yet over and it may be many days before either side attains its objective. Except for the forces absolutely needed elsewhere, the Germans are maintaining their strength in France and besides fighting off the French on their right, are themselves remaining firm there.

Crown Prince Defeated.

The army of the crown prince, which has been in the thick of the fighting since the Germans began their invasion of France has made an attempt to slip through the woods of La Curie, but, the French say, was thrown back to the north of Varonnes-Las-Harzee-Vienne-Le-Ville road. This road pierces the northern part of the Argonne forest so that the French must have made a considerable advance in this region and straightened out the line from the north of Verun to the north of Rheims.

This loss by the crown prince's army is doubtless referred to in the German statements of Friday.

In the Woerw district and on the heights of Meuse, the French claim their progress, though slow, continues. There apparently has been hard fighting further south, for the German report speaks of vigorous sallies from Toul, having been repulsed. Along the center comparative calm still reigns.

The Germans have been keeping up a heavy fire on the British and French in front of them but the allies say little damage has been done.

The real fighting has been carried on in the night.

The German attack on Antwerp, which does not appear serious thus far, apparently has not had any effect on the Belgian forts of Liere, Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine.

Forts Are Intact. The Belgians say the forts are intact and that the Germans have been driven off with heavy losses to their side.

Operations between the Russians and the Austrians and Germans grow in interest. These armies are fighting along a tremendous line extending along a line from Cracow to the frontiers of Poland and east Prussia, almost to the Baltic sea.

There is no news from the southern field but the Germans and Austrians, instead of waiting on the line of Kalisz for the Russians, have advanced further into Poland. Their outposts have been reported as far east as Pictkow (99 miles southwest of Warsaw) in the north and Stopnica (32 miles south-southeast of Kielce) in the south.

A big Russian army is gathering to meet them and a great battle probably will be fought in Poland instead of on the borders of Poland and Silesia.

In the north, if the reports are to be believed, the Russians seem to have checked the German invasion from east Prussia and have compelled the Germans to retrace their steps except on the right wing, which is still fighting around Osmowetz.

DESPERATE STRUGGLES. The determined efforts, the Germans are making not only to hold their lines in the north of France, but to win back some of the territory the allied forces gained since the battle of the Aisne began are indicated by the statements of the French war office.

Germans have continued their series of desperate attacks on the French left and the army of the crown prince which comprises the Sixth corps have forced the French to fall back slightly, according to German reports.

Against the Belgians the Germans have been more successful. However, as the Belgians have fallen back to the river, so terrific has been the artillery fire for the past five days. But the declaration is made that the Belgians intend to resist the attack on the Belgians to last year.

A Telegram dispatch describes the battle of Argonne as one of extreme violence, the Germans supplementing their artillery fire with furious coarser attacks. In an encounter

GERMANS STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY WAR TO SUCCESS

Vice-Chancellor Del Brueck Declares They Cannot Be Starved Out.

PREPARATIONS OF COUNTRY COMPLETE

All Classes are United and Working for the Fatherland, He Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—(2:30 p. m.)—(Via The Hague and London, 10:10 p. m.)—The Germans are strong enough economically and financially to carry the war to a successful conclusion, according to Vice Chancellor Del Brueck. In a long interview today the vice chancellor declares the country can not be starved out.

The vice chancellor, referred to the unanimous demonstration by representatives of labor, agriculture, commerce, industry and trade on September 23, of the determination of the German people to see the war through to a successful conclusion and declared that this was no bluff, but was justified by the spirit of the preparation of the country.

Loan Institutions. He then described the loan institutions where funds may be obtained on negotiable securities and said no class is without an opportunity of adequate credit. Accordingly, he said, there was no necessity for a general moratorium.

"One serious consequence of mobilization," said the vice chancellor, "was the lack of employment, despite the fact that the call to the colors took from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 able bodied men from the industrial field into the army. The idleness was due to the fact that the curtailing of industry caused local unemployment.

The provincial employment agencies then were merged in an imperial employment bureau with the result

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JAPANESE SAY THEY ARE JUSTIFIED IN TAKING OVER CHINESE RAILWAY

Declare They Plan Destruction of Germany's Base at Tsing-Tau.

IS GERMAN OWNED.

PEKING, China, Oct. 4.—(1:20 a. m.)—Japan's reply to China regarding the occupation of China's territory was delivered today.

Japan says first that it is planning the complete destruction of the German base at Tsing-Tau, and so is justified in taking possession of the railway that constitutes an inseparable portion of the German leased territory in China.

The Japanese argument says the railway is German-owned in the first place, and controlled by the German government, based on an imperial charter and has the character of a public property.

In the second place the railway cannot be regarded as neutral property and Japan's seizure of it does not constitute a violation of China's neutrality. The Chinese proclamation limiting the limitations of the war zone does not alter the status of the railway.

Thirdly, it is said, the Chinese government insists there be connection between Tsing-Tau and the railway since Japan invested Tsing-Tau and so Germany is unable to utilize the road, but from a Japanese military standpoint it would be dangerous to leave a section of the railway in the rear of the Japanese forces, in the hands of the enemy. Indeed, it would be impossible strategically.

The argument concludes with the assertion that instances are not lacking to prove that the Chinese government is unable to restrain the Germans from utilizing the railway for warlike preparations and operations.



GENERAL VENUSTIANO CARRANZA PLACES HIS RESIGNATION IN THE HANDS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Resignation is Tendered Before Eight o'Clock and Rouses Storm of Protest From Orators Among Delegates to Peace Conference—No Decision Reached—Maytorena's Troops Attack Carranza Troops at Naco.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 3.—General Venustiano Carranza placed his resignation as first chief of the constitutionalists before delegates to the conference of southern chiefs shortly before 8 o'clock tonight.

From that time until a late hour tonight, the question of whether the resignation should be accepted was being considered with no indication of an early decision.

Orators opposed to General Carranza's withdrawal were repeatedly silenced by delegates and spectators. A motion was made that the first chief be informed that it would be impossible to accept his patriotic act of resignation, but the hours passed without a vote being taken on the motion owing to the turmoil in the chamber.

MAYTORENA ATTACKS. NACO, Sonora, Oct. 3.—Governor Maytorena's attack on the Carranza troops was delivered late today. The attack of the Villa troops was launched on the west of the town. United States troops patrolled the border line.

Desultory fighting on all sides of town constituted the attack tonight. Both sides are using machine guns, but Maytorena's troops seem to have the heavier pieces of artillery. The American troops turned back wounded who sought to cross the border.

Carranza's troops have been converging on Naco for several days and warning was issued to the natives that the battle was about to begin.

THREE BIG RESERVE BANKS WILL OPEN BY OCTOBER 15

This Has Been Decided by Federal Reserve Board—New York First.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Opening of federal reserve banks of New York, Chicago and St. Louis not later than October 15, has been decided upon by the federal reserve board. The directorates of the New York and St. Louis have been selected and the class "C" directors for the Chicago, probably will be made Monday, making immediate organization possible.

In addition to those of Chicago, other class "C" directors for other cities are to be chosen. All of them will be selected before next week ends.

New York probably will be the first city to get its reserve bank in operation and others are expected to follow along in quick succession. In the case of the three named the directors will not wait for permanent quarters and buildings. Temporary quarters will be arranged for and safe deposit boxes rented for securities.

Early next week the reserve board expects to send to the banks now ready for organization a draft of by-laws which they will be asked to adopt, which will call for a governor.

ALMOST SUSPENDED. PANAMA, Oct. 3.—Shipping along the west coast of South America has been almost suspended owing to reported presence of the German cruiser Leipzig, said to have sunk two British ships in the last week.

British lines operating ships from Balboa to the south have withdrawn their mailings, delaying mails from Santiago, Chile, and points beyond. Only Chilean and Peruvian boats are plying to ports on the west coast. According to reports reaching here, the Leipzig is sailing toward Panama.

ENGLISH PAPER SAYS ALLIES WILL SUCCEED

Says Task Is More Formidable Than Has Heretofore Been Realized.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—(4:40 a. m.)—"The more closely the present struggle is meditated," says an editorial in today's Observer, "the plainer appears to conclusions—that the allies have increasing assurance of the final success, and that their task may be more formidable than heretofore realized."

"Great Britain may be forced to take more gigantic measures—military, financial and technical—that the most extreme suggestions have yet contemplated. The longer the conflict lasts the more surely will it extend and consolidate the organization of this country as one of the greatest military powers of the world; that in one sense would perhaps be the greatest of all German achievements."

ITALY MAY CENSOR NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—An indication that Italy plans to take an active hand in the news censorship and possibly an intimation that her expected participation in the European war will not much longer be delayed, is contained in an official notice sent out by the cable companies today. In this notice the following announcement is made:

"The Italian administration, referring to the articles of the international convention which empower a state under certain circumstances to stop the transmission of telegrams, gives notice that it reserves the right to stop any cablegrams without notice and that no claims on account of such stoppages will be considered."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Forecast for North Carolina: Cloudy Sunday; Monday fair and cooler.

"AMERICAN BREAKFAST CLUB" ASSEMBLES AGAIN

Meets in Berlin for the First Time Since Outbreak of War.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—(via The Hague and London, 1:40 p. m.)—"The American Breakfast Club" assembled today for the first time since the outbreak of the war. About 150 Americans attended including the legation and consulate staff and many business men.

It was decided to deny statements of the foreign press regarding famine, rioting and famine in the German staff. Order prevails in the city and there is not lack of food. Ambassador Gerard, thanked the Berlin banks for the assistance they had given Americans during the crisis and President Wolff, of the American chamber of commerce, announced Americans in Berlin soon would open a free kitchen for the benefit of the poor. This action was to reciprocate courtesies shown Americans in Germany.

Stories in the foreign press asserting that Prince Adalbert, the third son of Emperor William, had died in Brussels, are declared untrue. Prince Adalbert is in the naval service and when last heard of was acting as navigation officer aboard the dreadnaught Prussia. Prince Joachim has been informed that Prince Oscar suffered an attack of heart trouble, but beyond that all members of the royal family are well.

SHOULD STUDY CHILD.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 3.—"Scientific study of the criminal begins too late unless it begins with the child," said Dr. Samuel G. Smith, of St. Paul, president of the American Prison association in his address here tonight.

"The old theory of pain for pain is disappearing," he said. "It is a question of responsibility. Responsibility is one thing to the moralist, another to the judge, and yet another to the scientist, and I think the scientist might well be stimulated from the criminal field."

COMMITTEES ARE NAMED IN BEHALF OF AMENDMENTS

R. R. Williams, of Asheville, Chairman at Informal Conference.

WILL TRY TO SECURE AMENDMENT VOTES

Score or More Representative Citizens Gather at State Capital.

RALEIGH, Oct. 3.—The informal citizens' conference on constitutional amendments called by J. W. Baller, Clarence Poe, W. A. Hildebrand and others to formulate plans for assuring the fullest possible vote for the ten pending amendments at the November election brought together a score or more of citizens this afternoon who made R. R. Williams, of Asheville, chairman of the conference and directed him to appoint a campaign committee and a press committee, the campaign committee to later name a central campaign committee of fifty representative citizens to aid in the work for the adoption of the amendments. Chairman Williams announced the campaign committee and press committee as follows tonight:

Campaign committee: J. W. Baller, chairman; W. B. Wilson, secretary; Raleigh; Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Raleigh; A. D. Ward, Newbern; R. R. Williams, Asheville; S. C. Brawley, Durham; J. O. Carr, Wilmington; A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; Dr. H. G. Alexander, Mockingburg; A. E. Holton, Winston-Salem; George Ward, Newbern; E. E. Britton, Raleigh; George L. Pearson, Clinton; C. Max Gardner, Shelby; H. A. Page, Aberdeen; W. A. Self, Hickory; Col. Edmund Jones, Lenoir; Dr. Cyrus Thomson, Jacksonville.

Publicity committee: Major R. A. London, Pittboro, chairman; Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh; Hon. Joseph Daniels, Washington; W. C. Hammer, Ashboro; James H. Cain, Asheville; Judge H. G. Conner, Wilson; T. W. Hockett, Raleigh; A. W. McLean, Lumberton; Archibald Johnson, Thomasville; W. A. Hildebrand, Greensboro; R. B. Clark, Statesville; James H. Cowan, Wilmington; S. L. Romer, Franklin; A. M. Seales, Greensboro; N. J. Rouse, Kinston; W. G. Betigas, Raleigh; William Porter, Kernersville; J. Z. Green.

R. R. Williams said tonight that Chairman Baller and Secretary Wilson of the campaign committee will launch a campaign for the amendments at once setting out their meaning and importance of their ratification and a thorough organization will be perfected for work at the polls as well as for speakers to advocate the amendments in all sections of the state. The publicity committee will send out literature and mail on the daily and weekly newspapers to cooperate in every possible way.

STATUS OF FOREIGN BORN AMERICANS RAISES MOST DELICATE POINT IN WAR

Already Several Cases Involving Americans of This Kind Have Arisen.

DIFFERENT VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—One of the most delicate questions that has arisen as a result of the European war relates to the status of foreign born American citizens who have either become naturalized Americans or have taken out preliminary papers. Already several cases have arisen which have led to an exchange of views between the state department and British officials and already an active correspondence is in progress to secure the release of such prisoners when they are carried into British ports.

One of the first cases arose in Halifax, N. S., where a sailor of German birth who had taken out preliminary papers went ashore from an American ship and was arrested by the Canadian authorities. The American consul promptly intervened and secured the release of the sailor.

More recently in the far east sailors of German birth who declared their intention to become American sailors were taken off American ships in British waters under the claim that they were reservists. These men subsequently were released but warned not to return under penalty of being arrested.

The state department takes the stand that where the citizen is naturalized there is no question of the fact that the citizen is a citizen of the United States.