

WILMINGTON GETS  
LARGEST SLICE  
OF HARBORS BILL

In All Cape Fear Section  
Will Get Appropriation  
Of Nearly \$200,000.

N. CAROLINA FARES  
WELL IN THE BILL

The State Will Get a Total  
Of \$278,000 For Rivers  
Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Allotment of the \$20,000,000 appropriated by congress for river and harbor improvement this year was announced late today by the board of army engineers.

The largest single allotment was \$3,750,000 to the Mississippi river commission. Other allotments include:

- Potomac river, at Washington, D. C., \$10,000.
- Mattaponi and Pamunkey rivers, Virginia, \$4,000; Rappahannock river, Virginia, \$5,000; Beaufort harbor, North Carolina, \$5,000; Beaufort inlet, North Carolina, \$10,000; Fishing creek, North Carolina, \$1,000; Pamlico and Tar rivers, North Carolina, \$13,500; Bay river, North Carolina, \$1,000; Contentnea creek, North Carolina, \$2,000; Neuse river, North Carolina, \$25,000; Swift creek, North Carolina, \$500; Waterway from Pamlico sound to Beaufort inlet North Carolina, \$3,400; New river, North Carolina, including inlet waterways between Beaufort harbor and New river and between New river and Swansboro, \$15,000; Northeast, Black and Cape Fear (above Wilmington) rivers, North Carolina, \$10,500; Cape Fear river above Wilmington, North Carolina, locks and dams, \$70,000; Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, \$115,000.
- In South Carolina.  
Charleston harbor, South Carolina, Ashley river channel, \$15,000; Winyah bay, South Carolina, \$15,000; Great Pee Dee river, South Carolina, \$10,000; Santee, Wateree and Congaree rivers, South Carolina, \$30,000; Savannah harbor, Georgia, \$150,000; Brunswick harbor, Georgia, \$25,000; Savannah river below Augusta, Ga., \$15,000; Altamaha, Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers, Georgia, \$40,000; Flint river, Georgia, \$18,000; Chattahoochee river, below Columbus, Ga., \$65,000; Coosa river, Georgia and Alabama, lock in dam No. 4, and dam No. 5, \$20,000; lock and dam near Rome, Ga., \$10,000.
- Tampa bay, Florida, \$6,000; St. Petersburg harbor, Florida, \$15,000; Apalachicola bay, Florida, \$15,000; St. Andrews bay, Florida, \$26,000; Narrows in Santa Rosa, Florida, \$5,000.
- St. Johns river, Florida; Jacksonville to ocean, \$200,000; Jacksonville

EUROPEAN WAR IS  
GAME OF GIVE AND  
TAKE SAYS REPORTS

All the World Still Waits for Authentic News of Pending Battle—French Still Fighting With Great Vigor—News Scarce.

While the world awaits news of the great battle in which the British and French allied forces and the Germans in northern France have engaged for twenty-six days, meagre official reports from the front vouchsafe little information of the actual operations.

Today it is a small piece of ground lost and tomorrow the same ground is regained. Meanwhile the French forces are moving northward but are gaining little to the east, which would be essential to the outflanking of the German right wing.

As a matter of fact General von Klueck, in command of that section of the German army, with heavy reinforcements which have reached him in the past week, has taken a decided offensive and day by day the announcement is made by the French war office that the "violent battle continues."

The British official bureau reports that the French army is fighting with the greatest dash and bravery, but is silent on what the British are doing. The French officials report an advance on certain points in the center and the retaking of the ground previously yielded in the Roye district.

German Cavalry Moving.  
Masses of German cavalry have been recently seen near Lille, and behind them, German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres. This important unit of the German army, which it was thought might serve to break the French line, the French report, has been held in check, and to the north of Lille, has been driven back. On two wings, it is added, the German attacks have been repulsed.

The northward movement of the French line brings it close to the Belgian frontier and coincidentally there have been engagements between the Belgians and the Germans in the environs of Ypres, twenty miles south of Ostend, and at Audenarde, fifteen miles southwest of Ghent.

While the East Indian troops have reached France and already may have reinforced Field Marshal French's army, operating in the neighborhood of Sommes, the whereabouts of the Canadians, numbering about 33,000, has been a matter of conjecture.

It is now announced that they are about to be landed in England and will be sent to an inland training camp.

The situation as between the Russians and Germans and Austrians, is somewhat problematical, but a very frank statement from Berlin admits that the German forces on the frontier or East Prussia have assumed a strategic defensive movement and that they abandoned the bombardment of Ossowitz, a fortress in Russian Poland.

This statement adds that the fighting at Augustowo and in Suwalki was of a most sanguinary nature and that while the German machine guns finally turned the scale of battle in favor of the Germans the slaughter of the

German artillerymen was terrific. The movements of the German troops were greatly hampered by the physical condition of the country.

The forty-third German casualty list issued at Berlin contains 10,400 names in dead, wounded and missing.

Berlin Hopeful.  
Berlin also reports that the fighting on the German right wing in France has been successful and that in the assault on Antwerp two more forts have fallen into German hands. The Belgian government has been removed from Antwerp to Ostend, several of the ministers and many thousands of refugees having reached there. The bombardment of Antwerp, it is reported, already has begun, following a notification from the commander of the German troops that non-combatants and others desiring to do so, should withdraw from the city.

President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Viviani and the minister of war, M. Millerand, have returned to Paris after a visit to the battle front. It has been reported that the French government would return soon to Paris from Bordeaux.

A British submarine has made another raid close to the German base in the North sea and has torpedoed a German torpedo boat destroyer. There is an unconfirmed report that a German cruiser also was torpedoed.

The Japanese have occupied the Island of Yap, of the Caroline group, in the Pacific and at the same time have notified the state department at Washington that the occupation is only temporary and solely for military purposes.

The second son of the German emperor, Prince Eitel Frederick, is reported to have been injured by a fall from his horse in a recent battle. Already two other sons of the emperor have suffered physical ailments as a result of their arduous campaigns. Prince Joachim having received a bullet wound and Prince Oscar having been stricken with a heart affection after an exhausting engagement.

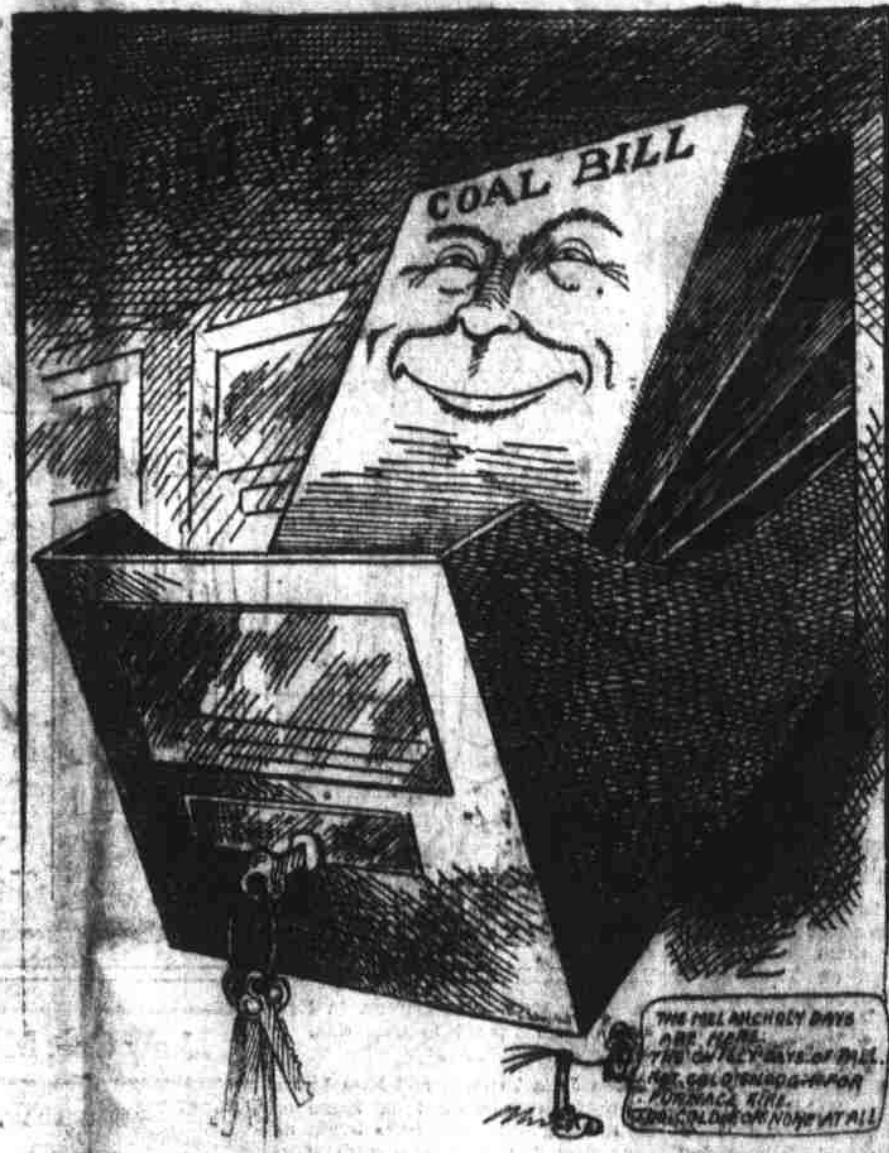
CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.  
LONDON, Oct. 7.—(1:45 a. m., Oct. 8).—The Canadian troops will be landed in England today and sent to an inland training camp.

SINKS DESTROYER.  
LONDON, Oct. 7.—(6:55 p. m.)—The admiralty announces that the British submarine E-9 has returned safely after having torpedoed and sunk a German torpedo boat destroyer of the Estuary of the river Ems between the Netherlands and East Frisia, in the North Sea. An earlier report of the sinking of the destroyer, from Amsterdam said that the vessel had struck a mine.

The British submarine is commanded by Lieutenant Commander Max K. Horton and this was her second successful raid into German waters, earlier she sank the German cruiser

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Here We Are Again.



BELGIUM'S POSITION IN GREAT  
EUROPEAN WAR EXPLAINED BY  
BELGIAN LEGATION IN AMERICA

Explained That Belgium Was a Neutral State, Bound by Treaties to Remain Absolutely Neutral, and That Germany Violated This Neutrality, Forcing Belgians Into War—Declared That Violation Was Premeditated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Belgian legation has compiled the following statement of the Belgian case in the present European war, to answer the many inquiries that have been received on the subject: "By the treaty of April 19, 1839, Prussia, France, England, Austria and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded on the same day between the king of Belgium and the king of the Netherlands. This treaty provides: "Belgium forms an independent state of perpetual neutrality."

"That is to say, Belgium was forbidden, in case of war, to take the part of any of the belligerents.

"Since then Belgium has fulfilled all her neutrality obligations; she has acted in a spirit of meticulous impartiality. She has left nothing undone to maintain and make respected her neutrality. Germany's obligation to respect Belgian neutrality was even more emphatically affirmed by one of Germany's greatest men, by the creator of the empire, Prince, then Count Bismarck, wrote in a letter to Baron Nothomb, Belgian minister in Berlin, on the 22nd of July, 1870, as follows: "Bismarck's Assurance.

"In confirmation of my verbal assurances, I have the honor to give in writing a declaration which, in view of the treaties in force, is quite superfluous, that the confederation of

the north and its allies will respect the neutrality of Belgium on the understanding, of course, that it is respected by the other belligerents.

(Signed) "VON BISMARCK."  
"On August 2, last, in the course of an interview to the reporters of a newspaper 'Le Soir,' and declared to them that Belgium had nothing to fear from Germany. He went so far as to employ this expression: 'You will see, perhaps, your neighbor's house on fire, but your house will remain intact.' The same day, at seven o'clock in the evening, he communicated the following note to the Belgian government:

"The German government has received unimpeachable news to the effect that the French forces have the intention of marching on the Meuse by Givet and Namur. This news leaves no doubt as to the intention of France to march upon Germany, and to Belgium territory. The imperial government of Germany cannot help fearing that Belgium, in spite of the best intentions, will not be in a position to repulse without help an incursion by the French of such great magnitude. In this case it is sufficiently certain that Germany is seriously threatened. It is the urgent business of Germany to forestall this attack on the part of the enemy. The German government would be filled

with lively regret if Belgium were to regard as an act of hostility against her the fact that her precautionary measures oblige her to violate on her side Belgian territory."

"In order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding, the German government made the following comment:

"1st. Germany contemplates no act of hostility toward Belgium. If Belgium consents to assume in the war which is about to commence the attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany, the German government, on its side, engages, when peace is restored, to guarantee the integrity of the kingdom and its possessions.

"2nd. Germany engages herself, on the aforesaid conditions, to evacuate Belgian territory as soon as peace is concluded.

Promises Co-Operation.  
"3rd. If Belgium observes a friendly attitude, Germany is ready, in co-operation with the authorities of the government of Belgium, to buy for cash everything that is necessary for her troops, and to pay indemnities for damage done in Belgium; but if Belgium behaves in a hostile manner against the troops, and in particular places difficulties in the way of their advance by opposition by the fortifications of the Meuse, or by the destruction of roads, rail-

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DARING DASH OF BRITISH  
RESULTS IN SINKING OF  
A GERMAN DESTROYER

Submarine E-9 Has Been  
Successful in Former  
Attempts.

RETURNS SAFELY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(8:30 p. m.)—Submarine E-9 of the British navy under command of Lieutenant Commander Max K. Horton, yesterday made a raid into German waters off the mouth of the river Ems and sank a German torpedo boat destroyer. The same submarine under the same commander made a similar dash and sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland, September 13. As on the former occasion the E-9 has safely returned to her home port.

The action took place at 1 o'clock yesterday and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch island Schiermonnikoog, in the North sea off the province of Friesland.

The weather was clear and the sea calm and the destroyer could plainly be seen striking before the mouth of Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a high column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as those on board the plunger saw their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel again was submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boats came quickly to the rescue of the crew of the destroyer.  
As Schiermonnikoog is close to the island of Borkum, where the Germans have a naval base and within sixty miles of Heligoland and the naval arsenal at Wilhelmshaven, the

N. CAROLINIANS CALL AT  
WHITE HOUSE AND TALK  
ABOUT COTTON OUTLOOK

President Receives Them  
Cordially and All Given  
Encouragement.

HIS VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—President Wilson told the North Carolina senators and congressmen and officials of the North Carolina farmers' union who called at the white house today by appointment to discuss the cotton situation, that he believed that with the exception of the passage of the warehouse bill no further legislation will be necessary, but that what is needed is a better mobilization of the currency already available.

In the party besides Senator Overman and the congressmen were Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg; W. B. Gibson, of Statesville, and J. Z. Green, of Marshville, officials of the farmers' union.  
The president gave the North Carolinians a sympathetic hearing, listening at length to explanations of the situation and suggestions from Senator Overman, Congressman Small, Dr. Alexander and others. He expressed again his deep concern and said he had conferred many times with Secretary McAdoo and other officials regarding the matter. This is a problem, he said, not to be solved with our hearts, but with our heads, without unduly disturbing the fabric of our currency system.

The president was told that the currency association of North Carolina had not taken out the amount of currency to which they are entitled, and that neither the currency so issued, nor the crop moving fund which had been deposited, had reached the farmer, the merchant or the state banks. He believed this was true in

SOUTHERN MAY REMOVE  
CERTAIN PASSENGER  
TRAINS FOR PRESENT

Corporation Commission  
Holds That Several Must  
Be Operated.

TRAINS INVOLVED.

RALEIGH, Oct. 7.—The corporation commission grants permission for the Southern Railway company to take off certain passenger trains in this state on account of falling off in passenger traffic and denies permission for the discontinuance of certain other passenger trains.  
Those allowed to be temporarily discontinued are the second sections of numbers 37 and 38 between Danville and Charlotte, numbers 13 and 14 between Asheville and Spartanburg, numbers 145 and 146 between Durham and Raleigh and numbers 13 and 14 between Danville and Charlotte.

Trains the commission refused to allow discontinued are: Numbers 15 and 16 between Asheville and Salisbury, numbers 108 and 133 between Greensboro and Goldsboro and numbers 133 and 133 between Sanford and Mount Airy.  
The order specifies that the request for permission to take off numbers 37 and 46 between Greensboro and Charlotte is reserved for further consideration.  
The order specifies that it is understood to be temporary and the company will be required to restore the service when conditions improve sufficiently to warrant it.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Forecast for North Carolina: Fair Thursday

BRYAN DECLARES IN FAVOR  
OF GERARD FOR SENATOR

Makes Public Letter in  
Which He Endorses Am-  
bassador to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary Bryan entered the New York senatorial campaign tonight when he made public a letter declaring himself in favor of the election of Ambassador Gerard as an endorsement of the policies of the administration.

"Judge Gerard," Mr. Bryan said, has rendered splendid service at Berlin, and there is no reason why his success as a diplomatic representative should stand in the way of his promotion in his home state.  
"I feel sure he would make an excellent representative and his election would also be construed as an endorsement of the policies of the administration of the president and as an intention on the part of the people to support him in the foreign program which he has outlined."

Because of legislative tangents in congress, administration leaders would not be reached in time for many members to get home for their final campaigns for re-election. Word went out from the white house, however, that the president was very anxious that the session conclude by the end of next week.  
Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee was at the white house today in relation to the campaign in his state. Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels and other cabinet leaders will meet

HARMONY MAY YET FALL  
ON CARRANZA AND VILLA

Conference at Aguas Calientes Expected to Bring  
Forth Good Results.

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TO REOPEN DARDANELLES.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 7.—(7:05 p. m.)—M. Sazonoff, Russian foreign minister, announced today that the powers comprising the triple entente (Russia, Great Britain and France) are taking steps to secure the

JAP OCCUPATION IS NOT  
OF PERMANENT NATURE

Uncle Sam Assured That He  
Need Have No Cause For  
Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary Bryan has been informed officially that the occupation by the Japanese naval forces of the German Pacific islands is only temporary and solely for military purposes. The assurance came today from the Japanese foreign office, through Ambassador Guthrie and also from the Japanese embassy in Washington.

It is believed the declaration from the Japanese government of its intentions regarding the islands seized was made voluntarily.  
State department officials said yesterday no inquiries had been made by the United States on the subject and it was believed here tonight this government had accepted the statement from Tokyo as sufficient guarantee that the situation in the far east would not be altered in any way inimical to its interests.

It was reiterated at the Japanese embassy tonight that the necessity of protecting commerce in the Pacific from the German cruisers eluding pursuit in those waters, had prompted the seizure. Japanese and British fleets, in accordance with a common understanding, it was said, had been acting together in all movements

REVISION OF WAR  
TAX MEASURE HAS  
BEEN COMPLETED

Senator Simmons Says That  
Bill Will Be Presented  
Today.

INCREASED TAX ON  
BEER BIGGEST ITEM

Measure Will Yield Revenue  
Needed According To  
Simmons.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Revision of the administration war revenue bill was completed by the caucus of senate democrats late today and preparations were made to press the measure in the senate. Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, said the finance committee would present it to the senate tomorrow. He believed a week of debate would dispose of the bill and clear the way for adjournment.

As the bill was completed by the caucus with its added levies on beer and rectified spirits and minus the proposed taxes on gasoline and automobiles, Senator Simmons estimated it would yield annually about \$15,000,000 unless a slump in beer production cuts down the estimated revenue from that source.

Beer Tax Big Item.  
The increased tax on beer is expected to yield from \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000 and the rectified spirits tax of five cents a gallon is estimated to raise \$5,000,000. Stamp taxes on negotiable instruments, stocks and bonds, deeds and transfers, bills of lading, Pullman car and steamship tickets and insurance policies are expected to yield \$50,000,000, and a stamp tax on patent medicines, cosmetics and perfumery is expected to produce \$7,000,000.

The remainder will come from special taxes on theaters and places of amusement, on tobacco, cigar and cigarette manufacturers and on domestic wines.

The caucus eliminated today a special tax of \$48 on brokers, cutting out \$900,000 of estimated revenue. A vigorous contest by Senator Lewis of Illinois, resulted in a reduction of the tax on Pullman tickets from two cents to one cent each. Efforts to impose a stamp tax on bank checks of one or two cents each were voted down.

The caucus authorized the finance committee to revise the tax on cigarettes, formerly fixed by the committee at \$24 for each manufacturer. It would be graduated along the lines of the cigar manufacturers' tax, which charges dealers from \$8 to \$90, according to the volume of business.

Contests over duties on domestic wines, which engrossed the caucus

(Continued on Page Five.)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PUTS  
NEW FREIGHT RATES INTO  
EFFECT TUESDAY, OCT. 13

Says That While Obeying  
Order It Will Later Ask  
Relief.

CITES CASE.

RALEIGH, Oct. 7.—Official notification came to Governor Craig today that the North Carolina railroad companies involved will put into effect the reduced intrastate freight rates fixed by the special commission and promulgated by Governor Craig in August, in compliance with the provisions of the legislature on the dates fixed by the governor, this being Tuesday, October 13.

The notification by the railroad companies came from General Counsel A. P. Thom, of the Southern Railway company, in the shape of joint communication signed by the officers of all railroads concerned, and saying: "We respectfully notify your excellency that these rates will be put into effect by us on the day in which by the terms of your proclamation, they become effective."

The communication closed with the following statement: "While therefore in deference to the sentiment and to the authority of North Carolina, these carriers have determined to put into effect the rates fixed by the honorable special commission and promulgated by your excellency, we do so under respectful protest and shall ask your excellency and the other proper authorities of the state to grant such relief as may be just and reasonable under the circumstances."

Governor Craig said this document closes the vexatious controversy which has for many months been being fought between the railroads and the state.