

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REFORMER CAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

THE WAR CLOUDS HANG HEAVY

German Cabinet Holds With Kaiser
at Midnight—Telegraph Censorship Established.

All Europe Seems Involved

London, July 31.—Early this morning comes news that the German cabinet, presided over by the Emperor, sat at Potsdam until midnight and that a censorship over the telegraph lines is being imposed at Berlin.

This is interpreted here as implying preparations for German mobilization and a few hours will probably decide whether Europe is to be involved in universal warfare.

It is fully expected in Berlin that the Russian Foreign Minister, Sergius Sazonoff, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation to the effect that Russian mobilization has already been ordered and cannot be cancelled.

In the event of Germany mobilizing it is expected that Premier Asquith immediately will ask Parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution.

London, July 30.—With the exception of official reports from Vienna, in the briefest form and thus far dealing with the bombardment of Belgrade and the capture of several Servian vessels on the Danube, little reliable news has been received in London concerning the course of hostilities in the Austro-Servian war.

Numerous reports are current that battles are in progress at various points, including one report from Milan that a heavy engagement is raging south of Belgrade today, but, according to Servian official accounts, all attempts on the part of the Austrians to cross the river have been repulsed, and reports of the occupation of Belgrade are considered premature.

While the news of the actual developments in the Austro-Servian war is unsatisfactory, the general situation is one of growing menace. There is a vague report that Austria and Russia are still engaged in diplomatic negotiations through the medium of Berlin, diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Russia having been suspended, but slender hopes are entertained of success in this direction.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization and in the absence of a satisfactory reply, it is feared Germany also may take steps to mobilize. It is understood that on the failure of his conference idea, Sir Edward Grey invited Germany to suggest some way out of the difficulty and all eyes now are turned to the German emperor as the man upon whom Europe's fate depends.

THEY LIKE TAR HEEL STATE

Centennial Celebration Party from the Monumental City Make Pilgrimage to Raleigh.

Baltimore Boosters Delighted

Raleigh, July 29.—The Baltimore Star Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration boosters have come and gone, and the Star Spangled Banner still waves. They were as clever a lot of gentlemen as one will find and completely won the hearts of the citizens of Raleigh. The only regret is that they could not tarry in our midst for a longer time.

In the Baltimore party were the following:

James Preston, mayor of Baltimore and president of the "Star Spangled Banner" Centennial Commission.

Charles Kreuder, Jr., mayor's secretary.

A. S. Goldsborough, secretary of the Factory Site Commission and editor of Municipal Journal.

Hon. Thomas E. McNulty, sheriff of Baltimore.

Col. John C. Clegg, commission merchant and representative of the Chamber of Commerce of Baltimore.

E. M. Altfield, "Baltimore American" and member of the legislature.

R. C. Smith, "Baltimore News."

A. H. McDannald, Baltimore News.

J. H. Bumgartner, B. & O. Railroad Co.

This morning at 10 o'clock a committee of Raleigh gentlemen composed of the following journeyed to the union station and extended the courtesies of the city to the party and back them welcome within her gates: Mayor J. I. Johnson, President J. C. Drewry, of the Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner R. B. Seawell, Commissioner O. G. King, E. E. Crow, J. F. Ferrall, J. A. Mills, W. B. Drake, Walter Hunter, J. G. Brown and C. U. Harris.

MAYOR PRESTON SPEAKS.

A number of the representative citizens of Raleigh gathered in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce last night to meet Mayor Preston and party from Baltimore, who are on the last leg of a tour of the South in the interest of the celebration of the Star Spangled Banner anniversary which is to be held in the Monumental City September 6 to 13 next.

The meeting was presided over by President John C. Drewry, who was very happy in his remarks introducing the Mayor of Baltimore and other members of the party.

Mayor Preston, a man with a handsome bearing and a kindly eye, soon won the applause of his hearers by his felicitous remarks concerning our city. He stated in the beginning that he was going to thank the people of Raleigh for the pleasant weather encountered, that other places had made an attempt to give them cool weather but Raleigh was the only place that had succeeded in the attempt.

He also spoke of the ties and business interests that bound the two cities together in a bond of common union and assured his hearers that Baltimore was in sympathy with Raleigh and the South and in touch with her ideals, history, traditions, aspirations and hopes.

"The South," said the speaker, "is truly the only representative of American citizenship on the globe, other parts of the country being made up largely of foreigners who do not know the history of American patriotism and care less."

REFERS TO RALEIGH'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

He spoke of the wonderful growth of Raleigh, how she had progressed

GETS DOUBTFUL INVITATION

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Tells T. R. They Will Let Him Know When Treaty is Passed.

Roosevelt Will Be Notified

Washington, July 29.—A second formal statement made in defense of the proposed Colombian treaty was issued today by Secretary Bryan. Without mentioning Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan replied to arguments advanced by the former President in his attacks upon the administration's proposal to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 in settlement of claims growing out of the separation of Panama and acquisition of the Canal Zone by the United States.

Reiterating his declaration that in considering the treaty it is not necessary to examine into the merits of the controversy over the action of the United States in 1903, the Secretary urged that even if the United States in acquiring the Canal Zone was exercising a right of eminent domain, it was not relieved of liability for actual damages resulting to Colombia.

Colonel Roosevelt recently asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hear a statement from him before reporting the pending treaty.

Chairman Stone replied that if the committee decided to pass upon the convention at this session it would be glad to hear from the Colonel, but the general understanding is that the matter will go over until December. Secretary Bryan, in his statement today says:

"In considering the treaty with Colombia it is not necessary to examine into the merits of the controversy relating to the action of the United States in 1903. The present treaty deals with the situation as it presents itself to day and is fully justified, no matter what the ordinary one may adopt as to the course pursued by our nation in connection with the separation of Panama from Colombia. Some contended that the action taken by the United States was based upon the necessities, as stated by those who take this position are, that Colombia was not able to build the canal herself and was not willing to sell to the United States upon reasonable terms the right to build the canal.

"Those who take this position put the United States in the attitude of exercising the right of eminent domain in the interests of the world's commerce; but the exercise of the right of eminent domain does not relieve those who exercise it of liability for actual damages suffered.

"It is contended that the price offered by the United States prior to the Panama's separation was a reasonable one, and that Colombia ought to have accepted it, that valuation cannot be reduced because Colombia was not willing to accept the offer. The price then offered was approximately \$17,500,000 (\$10,000,000 cash and \$7,500,000 a year for a hundred years, which could be capitalized at \$7,500,000). But when this price was offered it was understood that Colombia would retain the State of Panama and have the advantages to be derived from proximity to the canal.

"What justice or fairness can there be in this proposition, that Colombia, having refused to accept a fair price, is not entitled to any damages at all? The payment of the \$25,000,000 provided for in the treaty now before the Senate is only a reasonable compensation for damages actually suffered—damages that ought to be paid, no matter what the ordinary one adopts in regard to the action of the United States or the action of Colombia in 1903. The above argument is based upon the theory adopted by those who

WILL SUMMER IN ASHEVILLE

William Jennings Bryan Goes to the Mountain City Next Week—Will Have Leased Wire.

Official Headquarters There

Washington, July 29.—For the first time in the history of the Government the affairs of the Department of State will be directed from a North Carolina city when Secretary of State W. J. Bryan reaches Asheville some time next week and establishes official headquarters for the Department of which he is the official head. The Secretary has arranged for the government to establish and maintain a special leased wire from Asheville to Washington in order that he may sit on his front porch and learn without difficulty just how the Mexican and European situation is progressing.

If the leased wire is maintained 12 hours during the day it will cost the United States Government at the rate of \$6,878 a year and a fraction over \$5,000 for the night circuit, should one be maintained. This does not include the salaries of the telegraph operators and clerks who will go to Asheville to wait on Mr. Bryan.

A few days ago Mr. Bryan issued orders forbidding employees, when traveling for the government, from putting in expense accounts for shaves, Pullman car fare and in fact all incidentals incident to the trip. Democratic simplicity does not count, however, when government money is being spent for Mr. Bryan, personally, it seems.

Representative Godwin called at the Treasury Department to ask that some of the crop movement federal money assigned to Wilmington be allotted to the American National Bank. Mr. Godwin was told that \$500,000 will be sent to Wilmington to be distributed in such way as the government thinks proper.

Mr. Godwin has appointed the following rural delivery carriers: J. D. Fark, Tarboro; R. E. Collier, Linden, and John W. Winder, at Castle Hayne.

Former Sheriff James Jordan and Charles H. Ireland, manager of the Odell Hardware Co., of Greensboro, are here on business.

Senator Overman has secured a position for Col. A. J. Fields, of Raleigh, in the Department of Justice. Mr. Fields will be an inspector's agent in connection with the investigation of trusts.

ROOSEVELT GETS DOUBTFUL INVITATION.

Theodore Roosevelt received a doubtful invitation today from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to air his views on the opening Colombian treaty. The committee instructed Senator Stone, the chairman, to write the colonel that it would be pleased to receive his views, providing it is decided to further consider the treaty this session.

The committee did not agree, however, that even if it does take up the treaty again that it will invite Mr. Roosevelt to come here for a speech either public or private. It merely informed him that he would be notified if the treaty is again taken up and in such event his views would be received.

The inference drawn from the letter to the colonel is that he will be allowed to submit a statement in writing, although there is a possibility he may be asked to come to Washington if it is believed advisable to have a hearing on the proposed treaty.

Senator Stone recently stated that personally he could see no reason why Colonel Roosevelt should be permitted to reopen his quarrel with Co-

M'REYNOLDS TO GET PLACE?

The Belief Is General Among Officials That Attorney General Mr. McReynolds Will Be Nailed.

Appoint Before Adjournment

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson has determined upon the successor to the late Justice Lurton on the United States Supreme Court bench. He so told members of the Senate today from several states who called at the White House to present petitions in behalf of favorite sons.

The President, however, did not reveal the name of his choice and probably will not do so for some time, may be not until just before the court convenes at the end of the summer vacation. Should Congress show signs of adjournment before then the appointment may be announced earlier as the President has said he wants the present senate to confirm the appointment.

The belief is general here among officials and members of Congress that Attorney General McReynolds will be elevated to the Supreme bench. This opinion, however, is not based upon any authoritative or even semi-official announcement from the White House. It admittedly is purely conjecture, but the opinion has taken hold here.

The President has told senators it will not be necessary for any state delegations to visit him in the interest of any candidate. He said he would be glad to receive callers or petitions, but wanted those who might be contemplating a trip to know that he did not wish them to go to useless trips during the hot weather or crowds that might prove fruitless.

GRAHAM MAY SUCCEED M'REYNOLDS.

It is probable that the President intimated as much to Representative Fox who had intended taking a delegation of North Carolina lawyers to the White House to urge the appointment of Judge Walter Clark, of Raleigh.

The expectation that Attorney General McReynolds has been picked for the highest court of the land has started speculation as to his successor. Assistant Attorney General S. J. Graham, who was appointed from Pennsylvania, but who is a native of Virginia, loomed up today as a possible successor to the attorney general, should McReynolds be named for the Supreme Court. Graham is a born politician. More than that he is a Wilson Democrat. Graham has smoothed out more than one rough place in the Democratic administration caused by the attorney general, who has not shown much disposition to play politics, not even for the President.

Graham was born at Lexington, Va.; he was educated at Washington and Lee University, and for a number of years practiced law at Staunton, the birthplace of President Wilson. Graham left his native state and went to Pittsburgh, where he made a reputation as a progressive Democrat. He led the pre-convention fight for Wilson in Pennsylvania.

Graham is a born politician. More than that he is a Wilson Democrat. Graham has smoothed out more than one rough place in the Democratic administration caused by the attorney general, who has not shown much disposition to play politics, not even for the President.

Graham was born at Lexington, Va.; he was educated at Washington and Lee University, and for a number of years practiced law at Staunton, the birthplace of President Wilson. Graham left his native state and went to Pittsburgh, where he made a reputation as a progressive Democrat. He led the pre-convention fight for Wilson in Pennsylvania.

Graham is a born politician. More than that he is a Wilson Democrat. Graham has smoothed out more than one rough place in the Democratic administration caused by the attorney general, who has not shown much disposition to play politics, not even for the President.

Graham was born at Lexington, Va.; he was educated at Washington and Lee University, and for a number of years practiced law at Staunton, the birthplace of President Wilson. Graham left his native state and went to Pittsburgh, where he made a reputation as a progressive Democrat. He led the pre-convention fight for Wilson in Pennsylvania.

Graham is a born politician. More than that he is a Wilson Democrat. Graham has smoothed out more than one rough place in the Democratic administration caused by the attorney general, who has not shown much disposition to play politics, not even for the President.

Graham was born at Lexington, Va.; he was educated at Washington and Lee University, and for a number of years practiced law at Staunton, the birthplace of President Wilson. Graham left his native state and went to Pittsburgh, where he made a reputation as a progressive Democrat. He led the pre-convention fight for Wilson in Pennsylvania.

Graham is a born politician. More than that he is a Wilson Democrat. Graham has smoothed out more than one rough place in the Democratic administration caused by the attorney general, who has not shown much disposition to play politics, not even for the President.

MADAME CAILLAUX ACQUITTED

Wife of Prominent French Official is Acquitted of Charge of Killing a Paris Editor.

Verdict Causes Demonstration

Paris, July 28.—Mme. Henriette Caillaux was acquitted tonight by a jury in the court of assize of the willful murder on March 16, last, of Gaston Calmette, editor of the Figaro. The verdict was returned after 50 minutes' deliberation. The announcement was followed by the wildest tumult.

Mme. Caillaux staggered and then threw her arms about the neck of her counsel, Ferdinand Labori. Her hair fell over her shoulders and her hat fell to the floor. The spectators stood upon desks and chairs. Cries of "Caillaux! Labori! and Caillaux assassin!" mingled.

The din was deafening. Several groups of barristers came to blows and the republican guards, trying to separate them, joined in the melee. The spectacle of Labori and Chenu, the latter counsel for the Calmette family, embracing each other, calmed the tumult for a moment, but it was redoubled when they left with Mme. Caillaux.

Unable to make himself heard, the presiding judge, with the other judges, marched from the room. The advocates took complete possession of the court. Some mounted the judges' desk and harangued the crowd. The guards then cleared a portion of the room and comparative quiet was restored. Judge Alhanel returned and read the judgment, ordering the release of Mme. Caillaux.

Stricken with emotion, Mme. Caillaux departed by the witness' door. She covered her face with her hands as if to shield herself from the furious cries of "Murderess!"

By way of several narrow corridors and back staircase, she reached a small side door in the palace of justice, and drove away in an automobile unobserved.

M. Caillaux left by the main entrance on the arm of his devoted friend, Deputy Pascal Ceccaldi, amid mingled cheers and boos.

Thus ended the most sensational trial in Parisian courts in years. Each day provided its dramatic thrill and though the verdict has been pronounced the final outcome cannot be foretold.

The court session today was devoted to speeches by counsel. Mme. Caillaux entered the prisoner's dock pale and worn. She collapsed during the address of M. Chenu, who scored her bitterly.

The tone of the speech of Jules Harbaux, procurator general, was unusually mild. To the jurors he said: "Your duty as the defenders of the interests of society requires you to find a verdict of guilty, but no one expects you to be pitiless."

M. Labori, who came last, delivered a masterpiece of passionate eloquence. He closed amid a tempest of applause, saying:

"My wish is that Mme. Caillaux should leave here acquitted and that the press shall be purified. Let us keep our anger for our enemies abroad."

Demonstrations against the Caillaux verdict occurred in several places tonight. In the boulevards large excited crowds discussed the case and when the verdict became known there were cries of "down with Caillaux."

In one section mounted republican guards had to assist the police in quelling the disturbance. Many police and rioters were injured and many arrests were made.

Maurice and Jean Rostand, sons of