

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

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

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1914.

FATE OF THE NATIONS STILL IN QUESTION

The English and French Report They Have Driven Germans Further back, while Berlin is Silent about Triple Battle of 3,000,000 Men in France.

BATTLE HAS WEARIED GERMANS

English Parliament Votes to Place Army of 1,400,000 in the Field from Great Britain Alone, not counting Territorials and Those of Dominions and India—Germany Rushing Reinforcements to the Battle Line Before Paris in Hope of Turning the Tide.

London, Sept. 10.—11:00 P. M.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not reached any decisive result.

Field Marshal Sir John French, the commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the river Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in an extremely exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. Military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

THREE GREAT BATTLES.

Probably the fiercest struggle is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army is contesting the second hard-fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle man continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned lasted a fortnight.

GERMANS BECOMING EXHAUSTED.

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for 25 days and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds ready credence among military experts here.

A German official wireless dispatch today says that no report has been made public in Berlin of events in France for the last three days.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS COMING.

From Holland comes the news that 60,000 German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect on the tide of battle, but there is reason to believe the allied armies also are receiving a counter balance accession of strength.

GERMAN NAVY ACTIVE.

That the German navy has not been without enterprise is revealed in the admiralty announcement today that the British cruiser Path Finder was destroyed by a German submarine, not by a mine as was first supposed. The German craft, which ventured so far from its base, is given credit for its

enterprise.

Another mine disaster, the victim of which was the tramp steamer Otto-owa, has been added to the list and the advisability of closing the North Sea to merchant shipping is being discussed.

Both England and Germany would suffer through strangulation of their trade, England losing food supplies from Scandinavian countries while Holland promised to be Germany's principal avenue of commerce with the outer world.

CROWN PRINCE IN COMMAND.

London, Sept. 11.—12:40 A. M.—According to a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, it is believed there that the German Crown Prince has been appointed commander-in-chief of the forces against Russia.

BELGIANS DRIVING GERMANS.

London, Sept. 10.—10:07 P. M.—An Ostend dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "According to information from a reliable source, the Belgian army at Antwerp has assumed a triumphant offensive movement, driving the Germans' right back to the environs of Louvain."

BELGRADE AGAIN BOMBARDED.

Paris, Sept. 10.—8:25 P. M.—The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increased fury, according to a Nish dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Considerable damage has been done.

The Servian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

ALLIES RUSHING AHEAD.

Paris, Sept. 10.—11:22 P. M.—The following official communication was issued tonight:

On the left wing the British and French troops have crossed the Marne between La Ferte-Sous-Jouarre, Charly and Chateau Thierry, pursuing the enemy, who is in retreat. During the course of this advance the British forces took a number of prisoners and captured Mitrailleses.

During the four days battle, the allied armies have in that section of the theatre of operations gained more than sixty kilometres.

Between Chateau Thierry and Vitry-Le-Francoise the Prussian guard has been thrown back.

The action continues with great severity in the region between Camp Da Maily and Vitry-Le-Francois.

In the center and on the right wing there is no change in the situation.

On the Ormain and in the Agonne district the two opposing forces are maintaining their positions. In the region of Nancy the enemy has made slight progress on the Chateau Salins road.

On the other hand we have gained ground in the forest of Champenoux. The losses have been considerable on both sides, but the morale and

health of our troops remain excellent. There is no confirmation of news published in the German newspapers of the fall of Maubeuge.

TREMENDOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

Paris, Sept. 10.—11:55 P. M.—According to a Munich report received here the Berlin garrison alone has lost 42,000 men killed or wounded in the war thus far.

ANOTHER PRINCE INJURED.

London, Sept. 10.—11:30 P. M.—Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, was wounded yesterday by a shrapnel bullet, according to an official Berlin dispatch, which has been forwarded by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Co.

The bullet penetrated the thigh but is believed not to have injured the bone.

FLOOD DELAYS JAPANESE.

Pekin, Sept. 10.—Floods have delayed the Japanese advance on Tsing Tan.

The waters cover the country surrounding the town, have claimed many lives, and are spreading inland. It is said that probably it will be months before the Japanese can begin their investment of the stronghold, which now can be reached only by boat.

Loss of life and great destruction of property are attending floods spreading over the Shan Tung peninsula. A correspondent at Weihsien telegraphs as follows:

"The Weihsien river, ordinarily a small stream flowing 15 feet below the level of the town is now a flood, causing enormous damage. It poured through the city gates reaching its crest Tuesday night. On that night the American and British teachers at the Weihsien Missionary College were aroused by the crash of falling walls and heart-rending cries of despairing Chinese. Leaving their homes, the teachers plunged into the waters and rescued many from drowning. The American physicians, in canoes, rescued a number of women patients at the hospitals."

"The authorities closed the city gates in an attempt to stay the waters and forty market men caught outside the walls were swept to their death. Many persons were drowned and the homeless and destitute number thousands in Weihsien alone."

GERMANS RESCUED PICTURES.

London, Sept. 10.—10:50 P. M.—Official Berlin dispatches received here by Marconi wireless say:

"While Louvain was burning, German officers carried pictures from the Cathedral to the Hotel DeVille for their protection."

"Emperor William and Prince Leopold of Lippe, have exchanged cordial and sympathetic telegrams on the occasion of the heroic death of Prince Herber, of Lippe who is the third member of the House of Lippe to fall in this war."

SUCCESS EXAGGERATED.

"According to Berlin papers fighting has been proceeding since September 7 east of Paris on a line between Auteuil, Meaux and Vitry-La-Francois. Early French reports of victory proved to be exaggerated for the allies do not appear to be able to maintain the former successes of their

offensive movement. No news of this battle has been received from the German side."

BRITISH WIN IN AFRICA.

London, Sept. 10.—8:45 P. M.—British troops have met and defeated a German force of four hundred which entered Nyassaland, British Central Africa, according to an announcement by the official press bureau which adds:

"The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two field and two machine guns. The loss among the rank and file has not been ascertained, but was heavy."

"The British loss among the whites was four killed and several wounded, loss among the rank and file not ascertained."

"On September 8, a British force advanced against the Germans, who, however, evaded the main attack the British station at Karonga (on the Northwest shore of Lake Nyassa, at the terminus of the Stevenson road) which was defended by one officer, fifty African rifles, the police and 8 civilians."

After three hours resistance a column arrived from the British force and drove the enemy off. Later the main British force came up and after a day's fighting, in which the Germans fought with great determination and had to be dislodged by repeated bayonet charges, the British drove the enemy toward the Songwe river. The British were too exhausted to continue the pursuit."

GERMAN BARK CAPTURED.

Plymouth, Sept. 10.—Via London, 9:56 P. M.—The German bark Urania, bound from Tocopilla, Chile, for Hamburg with a cargo of nitrate valued at \$175,000 has been captured by a British warship.

BELGIAN APPEAL IS MADE PUBLIC.

New York, Sept. 9.—"The Independent" makes public today the text of the message in behalf of Belgium sent President Wilson by Major Louis L. Scaman, together with a message from E. Braun, the burgomaster of Ghent, as follows:

Office of the Burgomaster, City of Ghent, Sept. 3, 1914.

Memorandum: I have read with emotion and at the same time with great satisfaction the generous and powerful appeal that you have addressed to the President of the United States of America. I am deeply grateful.

I add my voice to your appeal and I beg you to urge the President of the United States to exert all efforts in order that we may see an end of the war and that the inhumanity of the conflict here may be lessened.

The City of Ghent, in which was concluded the treaty of peace of 1814, puts itself confidently under the high protection of the American nation.

Pray accept, Monsieur, assurances of my distinguished consideration.

E. BAUM, Burgomaster of Ghent.

The appeal of Major Scaman to President Wilson to which Mr. Baum refers in his cable message reads as follows:

The Burgomaster of Ghent, where the treaty of peace was signed a hundred years ago, authorizes me to respectfully request that in case of invasion the city be placed under the protection of the American flag for the safeguarding of its people and its historic monuments.

The German government holding Brussels prevents the American min-

ister from communicating with his government. Why should the American government permit the German Ambassador at Washington to have free communication with his government at Berlin?

Could not the United States join with other neutral nations in demanding a cessation of the atrocities and barbarities now being committed by Germany?

SEIZURE OF SHIPS BRING PROTESTS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Protests the seizure by Great Britain of the two battleships being built in England for Turkey at the outbreak of the war, adopted at a meeting of Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus in New York have been sent to Congressmen here and members of the Cabinet.

"Great Britain may have had the right, strictly speaking, to take over those ships," says the protest, "but since she was not at war with Turkey, may, was on friendly terms with her, she legally and morally was bound to pay for them on the spot. She has not settled the account yet. Thus she has committed an act of spoliation pure and simple, at the expense of Turkey. This is as great a breach of international law as the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany. Great Britain seems to have made a law unto herself to injure and humiliate, whenever opportunity arises, the only Mussulman state which has remained independent and in whose sovereignty is vested the dignity of Caliph—This more particularly from the time it freed itself from despotism and entered upon the path of progress."

"What is the meaning of this attitude?" the protest inquires, "Surely, it can only be that Great Britain is secretly striving to destroy at any cost, that of her good fame included, the Ottoman Empire the bulwark of Islam. Therefore, we Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulman and Hindus inhabiting New York, invite the world of Islam in its entirety to join in our protest."

ADVANTAGE RESTS WITH ALLIES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 9.—10:45 P. M.—The following official announcement was issued today:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break through the French lines on the right of the Ourcq river have failed. We have taken two standards."

"The British army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about forty kilometers (25 miles)."

"On the center and right wing there is no notable change."

BRITISH HAVE DRIVEN GERMANS ACROSS MORIN.

London, Sept. 9.—9:59 P. M.—The allied armies continue their advantage, according to French official reports, in what only can be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the Fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles farther east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and center between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from 50 to 60 miles, but each time they have been driven back.

This is not surprising to military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin, and then over bare uplands to the extremely strong French position on the right, it is their only chance, however, and it is expect-

ed they will strike and strike again.

The Germans are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommesous and Sompius, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give the French a great advantage.

General Pau, who commands the center of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne towards the plateaux commanding the center of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers, towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left a French sixth army, advancing from Paris along the Ourcq river, has had further successes and is threatening General Kluck's communications.

In the east the Germans so far have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne between Vitry le Francois on the right wing of the allies.

All this favorable news has cheered the allies, but military critics warn the people that the battle has not been won, and that here probably will be a week or more fighting before a decision is reached.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and although Russian official circles are silent, reports from Rome which generally have been accurate coming as they do through German or Roumanian sources, indicate that the Russians are making progress against General Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

Some doubt is now expressed as to whether the Russian enveloping movement from the South of Lemburg can be developed quickly enough to cut off the Austrians should they be defeated by the Russians advancing from the north. But should the Austrians be defeated, as Rome says, this second army is likely to hasten general Auffenberg's retirement.

There is still a pause in the operations in East Prussia, doubtless due to a paucity of troops on the part of Russia, which always has had difficulty in transporting troops westward. Besides, the difficulty they suffered in the fighting between August 27 and August 27 may temporarily have taken the sting out of their attacks.

In England, where the saying is, "Britain is just staring," the greatest enthusiasm has been created by the king's messages to Indian, his dominions and the colonies which he thanks his overseas subjects for the promptitude with which they responded to the call from the mother country.

India alone is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener reorganized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the native forces. The latter are to be commanded by their princes and chiefs.

Besides this, India is to pay the cost of transporting her troops to Europe and the Indian princes are sending rich gifts to the war funds being raised in their own country and England. The Dominions and the colonies have placed their ships, men and money at the disposal of the home government so that the whole forces of the empire have recruited against her enemy.

The official bureau has issued a denial of the report that dominion troops have arrived and while no statement has been issued regarding the movements of the Indian contingent, except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is gen-

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