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CHURCHILL SAYS ENG LAND IS PREPARING FOR LONG SIEGE, LASTING INTO NEXT YEAR; NO PROSPECTS OF PEACE NOW

RENEWS FIGHT TO A FINISH TALK, AND SAYS NO COMPROMISE WITH GERMANY IS AT ALL PROBABLE—TO HAVE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ON CONTINENT BY CHRISTMAS.

A LARGE FORCE OF GERMANS CUT OFF NEAR PARIS

Kaiser's Forces Are Reported Demoralized and Although Still Outnumbering the Allies, Are Being Taken Prisoners—The German Right Wing Is In Danger of Being Cut Off and Annihilated—Troops Withdrawn From the Vicinity of Ghent

(By the United Press.)

London, Sept. 12.—Sir Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, delivered a speech at a London opera house last night, which was regarded as the final word of the English Government to the American Government regarding a compromise. Mr. Churchill made it emphatically clear that there will be no compromise entered into with Germany. England accepted the statement as indicating that there was not the slightest chance of an early settlement. He said that Lord Kitchener, head of the war bureau, expects to have five hundred thousand men on the continent by Christmas, and twenty-five army corps by the summer of 1915.

LARGE FORCE OF GERMANS CUT OFF NEAR PARIS.

London, Sept. 12.—The first and second divisions of the English army, aided by French cavalry, cut off a large force of Germans sixteen miles northeast of Paris and scored a complete victory. The British captured ten thousand prisoners and sixteen guns, and although greatly outnumbered, they completely routed the Germans. The officers report that the forces of the Kaiser are utterly demoralized. The prisoners taken were half starved on account of a short food supply. A party of British cavalry surprised a detachment of German cavalry and completely wiped out a hundred and fifty.

GERMAN RIGHT WING IN DANGER OF ANNIHILATION

Ghent, Sept. 12.—The German army right wing, which recently passed through Belgium, is in serious danger of being annihilated by the withdrawal of Germans from that district. Forty thousand Germans from this country have been sent to the front, as a result of which the arrangement, that was made with the burgomaster, whereby he was to furnish Germans with fresh supplies, will not be carried out by the town.

AUSTRALIANS SIEZE GERMAN ISLAND.

London, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced that Australians have occupied the German island of Bismark, and that the German possessions in the Samoan islands have been seized by the British forces.

BATTLE OF MARNE MARKED GERMAN ZENITH OF OFFENSE

Vallard, France, Sept. 12.—It is declared that the battle of the Marne marked the high tide of the German offense, and that the Germans will never recover the ground from which they are now being driven, and that all danger to Paris is over. A number of heavy rainstorms in the immediate region of the battle has caused a serious disadvantage to the German center, which is holding a division in the Narsy territory, where an ammunition train is mired. It is reported that General Von Moltke and members of the German general staff have been to the actual front, inspecting the ground with a view of changing the present plan of campaign. There is a growing feeling that the Germans plan an attack on an unexpected quarter, and officers of the allied forces are confident they will be able to cope with any situation. The majority of the wounded Germans are suffering from bayonet wounds, evidencing hand-to-hand fighting.

ENTIRE ARTILLERY OF CORPS IS TAKEN.

London, Sept. 12.—The war bureau announces that the British pursuit of the Germans continues, and that numerous prisoners have been taken. It is stated that the French have captured the entire artillery of a single German army corps.

GERMAN LEFT WING NOW FALLING BACK.

Paris, Sept. 12.—It was today announced that the German left wing in the vicinity of Arjonna is falling back. The French have occupied the eastern border of Champ Enous. It is stated that the Germans also have evacuated St. Die.

FRENCH GENERALS HONORED.

Bordeaux, Sept. 12.—It is announced that Generals Namouig and Bueil have been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor for bravery on the battlefield.

PARISIANS STOICALLY RECEIVED WAR REPORTS

(By the United Press.)

London, Sept. 12.—An impressive word picture of the manner in which all Paris heroically, and with almost Spartan stoicism, took the first reports that a siege of the capital by Germans was a possibility is contained in the following despatch which was sent from Paris to a local newspaper:

On the boulevards each night the change in the Paris populace is remarkable. There is enthusiasm, but a quiet kind of enthusiasm. There is a singular absence of rowdiness and horseplay. The apache seems to have suddenly become a respectable citizen. People are more sincerely polite to each other. On their faces I have noted a blend of gravity and gaiety; gravity fully conscious of what the hour means; gaiety because they are fighting for France, they are fighting against the detested German who was so cruelly relentless after his former victory, and because they are not fighting alone, as in 1870.

One does not hear the "International" now. There is no longer the verse dunning in our ears bidding the soldiers turn their guns on their officers. Now it is the "Marseillaise," or nothing; and I wish you could hear the "Marseillaise" sung by 5,000 Frenchmen on the boulevards of Paris.

At the cafes the musical program is practically reduced to "God Save the King," the "Marseillaise" and the Russian National Hymn. That is an evening attraction now. The theaters are empty.

EX-SHERIFF FARMER OF WILSON DEAD

Wilson, Sept. 11.—Ex-Sheriff A. E. Farmer, one of the best known and most popular citizens of Wilson and Wilson county, died tonight at 9 o'clock at the Moore-Herring Hospital. He underwent an operation about two weeks ago for abscess of the liver. His liver trouble and complications were the cause of death. Mr. Farmer was sixty-three years of age.

AYDEN TO HAVE NEW BANK.

Ayden, Sept. 12.—The Union Exchange Bank is the name of a new monetary institution to commence business here sometime between September 15 and 20. Moore & Nelson of Roanoke, Va., are the promoters. Organization is to be perfected in a few days.

AUSTRIANS AND GERMAN FORCES JOIN IN GALICIA

CENTERS OF TWO ARMIES HAVE BEEN REINFORCED AND NOW UNITED.

RUSSIAN ARMY OF MILLION

Opposing Austrian-German Troops—Austrians Fail to Reorganize—Russia Claims the Enemy Has Lost 125,000 Men in Two Days

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—The Austrian-German center in Galicia are reported to have formed a junction at the Vistula river. Both sides have been reinforced. The opposing army totals a million and two hundred and fifty thousand men.

AUSTRIANS FAIL TO ORGANIZE.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—The war office announces that the effort to reorganize the Austrian forces at Galicia has failed. It is claimed that Austrian losses in the last two days total one hundred and twenty-five thousand. There were many prisoners taken, and it is claimed that the problem of caring for them is becoming very serious.

TURKEY DIDN'T INTEND OFFENSE TO UNCLE SAM

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson early today wrote Secretary Bryan to inquire of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, if a recent published statement attributed to him was authentic. The ambassador conferred with Mr. Bryan at the State Department and afterward the secretary conferred with the President. The ambassador, it is understood, explained that the statement as published was accurate, but was intended in no way to reflect on the United States government. It was understood the incident will be closed with this explanation.

The ambassador's statement causing the inquiry, charged that Great Britain was attempting to draw the United States into the European war by asking that American warships go to Turkey, agitating "before the eyes of the United States the spectre of a massacre of Christians." He explained that while there had been some massacres in Turkey, the victims "suffered not as Christians, but as political agitators engaged in undermining the Ottoman State."

DELIVERS STAR SPANGLED BANNER ADDRESS TODAY

(By the United Press.)

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—"The convulsions through which Europe is now passing" was declared today by eighty thousand assembled for the Star Spangled Banner celebration to be the death throes of militarism.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12.—Today is "Star Spangled Banner Day" of the Baltimore Centennial Celebration of the writing of the famous song. The main events scheduled were addresses by President Woodrow Wilson and the singing of thousands of school children.

The bombardment of the forts will be reproduced tonight. A water carnival, illuminated fleets, will be held and the anthem will be played by the combined bands of all the vessels.

Peace and Memorial Day will be observed tomorrow. Former President Taft and Secretary of State Bryan are among the speakers who have promised to appear tomorrow.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Representing nearly every patriotic and historical order in the United States, about 250 delegates today founded the Star Spangled Banner Association of the United States. Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore was elected president.

PRESIDENT GOES TO HIS SUMMER HOME.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson left here at 5:35 p. m., for the summer White House at Cornish, N. H., where he expects to arrive tomorrow afternoon.

ROAD EXPERT TELLS HOW WORK SHOULD BE DONE

THE CHEAPEST CONSTRUCTION OFTEN MAKES MOST COST FOR UP-KEEP.

EMPLOY MAN WHO KNOWS

Mr. Charles E. Foote of New York, Who Recently L lectured in Kinston, Gives Interesting Good Roads Article.

(By Charles E. Foote.)

In the economical construction of city streets and country roads, other factors than first cost must be taken into consideration. As a practical fact, while the first cost per square yard is of much importance to officials and taxpayers, true economy requires that the cost of upkeep for a series of years be added to the cost of construction, in order that a proper basis for comparison be determined.

For instance: a street which costs \$1.25 per square yard to build, and 15 cents per square yard annually to maintain, is much more expensive than one costing \$1.75, the maintenance charges on which would be but 5 cents per square yard per year. In the case of the cheaper street, the cost in ten years would be \$2.60, while the higher priced pavement would amount to but \$2.215. In twenty years the dollar and a quarter pavement will have cost but \$2.70. In addition to this saving, the city and property owners will have had a much more satisfactory street, during the whole period of time, by reason of the better construction and the higher grade materials.

It must also be taken into consideration that for any kind of street pavement the foundation must be practically the same, and that the difference in cost is confined to the materials and workmanship in the wearing surface. Again, if an asphaltic surface be used the difference in the cost is confined entirely to the asphalt contents of the surfacing material, as the work and cost of preparing and laying imitation asphalt is the same as though the materials were natural lake asphalt. Consequently the entire difference in first cost between the long-lived natural lake product and the short-lived imitations is represented in the superior wearing qualities of the asphalt itself.

A fact not without interest to street and road builders everywhere was reported a few months ago by the German government. Under the laws of that country only natural lake products may be designated as "asphalt." Imitations must be designated according to their character, as, "oil asphalt," "residual asphalt," "petroleum asphalt," etc., so that the specifications and the bids of contractors may show the exact material to be used.

Frequently the question is raised regarding the necessity of sprinkling and flushing asphalt pavements. In some sections of country the impression has been created that asphalt street, whether sheet asphalt, asphaltic concrete or asphalt macadam, requires frequent applications of water.

This is not true. As a matter of fact, asphalt is almost the only pavement that does not require the application of water for its well-being or long life. It is a fact, however, that should be impressed on property owners, residents and city officials that on any street whatever the pavement may be and should be flushed as often as conditions permit, in the interests of sanitation and ordinary cleanliness.

True asphalt surfaces are resilient. In very hot weather the caulks of horses' shoes and the steel tires of vehicles make a slight impression; but that impression is obliterated in a few minutes. Wherever on any street, the asphaltic material retains those impressions; or where it softens so that ruts are produced; or where, under traffic "bunches" or "waves" of bituminous material accumulate; or

(Continued on Page Three)

CAPE LOOKOUT APPROPRIATION CUT A MILLION

PART OF GENERAL REDUCTIONS OF THE RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

\$18,000,000 LOPPED OFF

North Carolina Port Suffered One Million, One Hundred Thousand, and Appropriation Now Stands Seven Hundred Thousand.

(By the United Press.)

Washington, Sept. 12.—Items in the rivers and harbors bill were cut more than eighteen million dollars. Authorization of the construction of a refuge harbor at Cape Lookout, N. C., carried an appropriation cut from one million and eight hundred thousand dollars to seven hundred thousand.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY BILL GOES TO HOUSE.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The emergency currency bill, amending the Vreeland-Aldrich act to make 75 instead of 30 per cent. the amount of commercial paper to be accepted from banks as security for emergency currency, passed the Senate today and now goes to the House. The measure was prompted by financial conditions growing out of the European war.

THE KAISER'S "WILL" WRITTEN BY FRENCHMAN

(By the United Press.)

Paris, Sept. 12.—Anything anti-German or anything that ridicules or condemns Germany and the Kaiser goes in Paris. An enterprising printer made a pretty penny from the sale of "Kaiser Wilhelm's Will," which reads as follows:

"My fortune to all the widows, orphans and others of whose bereavement I have been the cause. "To Belgium, as a souvenir of her heroic defense of Liege, the Cross of Honor in diamonds, my sword, and the right to jeer at me.

"To France I restore by force Alsace-Lorraine, her clocks, and her billions of francs.

"To England I give back her title, which I usurped—viz: 'King of the Seas.'

"To Servia I give Austria. "To Russia, all my cannon, as a surety of universal peace.

"To Austria I leave my last cartridge, in order that she may end the business in honorable fashion.

"To all the other countries that I have forced into mobilization and war I give the wealth that remains in my empire.

"To my family I give the nothing I have left.

"As executor of this will I chose William Deibler, to whom I regret I cannot give my head, which is claimed by all the world." (Diebler is the Paris executioner.)

TROY AND ALBANY ENTERTAIN DELEGATES.

(By the United Press.)

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Delegates to the Deeper "Waterways Convention," now being held in New York City, are today the guests of Troy and Albany. The need of a deeper channel and its vast industrial advantages to this section were pointed out to them by members of the local and Troy chambers of commerce.

U. OF VA. PRESIDENT MUST MISS OPENING.

London, Sept. 11.—President Edwin Anderson Alderman of the University of Virginia, a refugee from St. Moritz, is in the same predicament as President Hibben of Princeton, who was wondering if he would be able to get back home before the university opened. President Alderman has had no such good luck as Prof. Hibben, who finally managed to get passage on the Olympic. The best Dr. Alderman could do is to take the Baltic, sailing October 1, thus missing the fall opening of the University of Virginia.

PESSIMISM IS UNWARRANTED SAYS MR. TAYLOR

FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTHERN SPINNERS GIVES INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

"MARKET CROP SLOWLY"

Gradual Selling Will Obviate Danger of An Overstocked Market and Reduce the Amount Stored and Insure Better Prices Later.

"The cotton mills are as hard hit as the farmers," is the statement of Mr. J. F. Taylor of this city, former president of the Southern Soft Yarn Spinners' Association, discussing the situation both locally and nationally.

Mr. Taylor believes the extreme pessimism that exists in some sections is unwarranted. If the cotton planters will take the situation under careful consideration, he says, they will be encouraged by the developments of the past few days, these including the action of the government, of the local business men in providing storage facilities, and of the great financiers of the country and the local bankers in assenting to do what they can to relieve conditions. "And the cotton mills will add their mite toward the alleviation by buying locally as much as possible," he declares, "using a larger per cent. of local cotton this year than usual." When the war stringency came, the big jobbers were required to call in their buyers. The demand for cotton goods is necessarily smaller, and will be for a while. Germany would use a considerable quantity of cotton for the manufacture of military supplies, Mr. Taylor thinks, if she were in a position to manufacture, but the domestic consumption there, as well as in England, France and Russia, must of necessity be curtailed while the war continues. Even in America the curtailment of consumption is and will be temporarily diminished.

"Market slowly" is Mr. Taylor's advice to the farmers. By selling the product gradually the market will not become overstocked. "Pay your bills as you go," is another suggestion he makes. The farmer must make the best of the conditions, and not become more involved than he can possibly help.

"Treating the 1914 and 1915 crops together is the solution of the problem as I see it," says Mr. Taylor. "Next year's production should be so regulated that the total production for the two years will not be more than 24,000,000 bales. I can foresee soaring prices next season, if this policy is adopted, averaging up for the two years." Mr. Taylor does not see any hope for high prices for the 1914 crop under existing circumstances.

He thinks the farmer should begin to sell his cotton gradually as soon as ready for market, and continue to sell slowly through the entire season, so as to insure himself of the best average price, availing himself of the storage plan for his surplus stock all along. This is the safest way to market any crop, but it is more essential than ever to market this one in this way. Sell some and store some, should be the plan. If too much of this crop should be stored and carried into another season there would be too much for the market to carry and we would suffer from low prices longer than we will if we act on the "moderate marketing and storing the balance" plan.

Farmers should house their crops early and with the utmost care, so that it will keep well, and that the good quality of it will bring a premium. All classes of people should now put their money into circulation, paying all debts as fast as possible and buying for cash only as far as possible, thus keeping the channels of trade open and labor well employed, which in turn, will increase consumption, and incidentally help the price of cotton.

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