



England Is Expected To Declare War On Austria

HAS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION OF TROOPS ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER; SATISFACTORY ANSWER IS NOT EXPECTED—RIVERS IN THE VICINITY OF LIEGE STAINED WITH BLOOD FOR MILES—BELGIANS CAPTURE GERMAN OFFICERS WITH IMPORTANT WAR PLANS—ITALY MAY BE DRAWN IN CONFLICT THROUGH ALBANIA.

Belgians Still Hold The Forts at Liege

(By United Press.) LONDON, Aug. 11.—Special dispatches from Durazzo state that Italy is casting covetous eyes on Albania and seizure of the new country is expected.

Conditions there are desperate. Italian and French troops preserve order. It is expected that the French troops will be withdrawn and should Italy seize Albania there would be war.

Belgians are reported attacking along the Sambre river. A Belgian-Russian army has begun invasion of Austria along the Stry river, toward Laimburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—It was announced that six carloads of German prisoners of war are en route through Vilna. Their destination is not known.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The war office announced that the French were compelled to evacuate Mulhausen and Alsace. It states that the army was operating against Neu Brisache but was driven back by an overwhelming German army. It is believed a general battle is in progress.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Belgian legation denies that the German army is in Liege. It says only a few Germans are in the city, that the rest are still engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to reduce the fortifications.

NISH, Aug. 11.—The War office announced that combined Serbian and Montenegrin armies are rapidly pushing Bosnia. Bosnians are reported to be rising in behalf of the invaders who have defeated Austrian troops wherever they have met.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—It is considered certain that the German army is moving toward Waterloo for the main army's invasion. This information was gained from copies of war plans found on captured Uhlans officers.

It was also shown that the Germans expected no opposition to plans made public at the war office, the Germans in-

tended to occupy Brussels on August 3, and Liege on August fifth.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Austrian ambassador has been asked to explain the presence of Austrian troops near the French frontier. There has been no reply yet. A satisfactory answer is not expected.

It is thought the British ambassador at Vienna will ask for his passports.

It can't be learned whether the Vienna government will demand an explanation for a British warship shelling an Austrian boat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Italian liner "Italian" was reported held up off Nantucket last night by the British cruiser Essex and ordered to raise her flags.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—At noon dispatches were received to the effect that Germans were making fierce efforts to silence the forts of Liege, and the defenders were gallantly holding out.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—Heavy detachments of French artillery passed here on the way to the front.

The rivers in the vicinity of Liege are stained with blood for miles.

The garrison at Liege made brilliant sorties, attacking German commands operating apart from the main army, inflicting severe losses.

The German pontoon bridge over the River Meuse at Herstal has been destroyed. They will have to build a new one under heavy fire.

Heavy siege guns have been placed in front of Liege by Germans.

The war office announces eight thousand German troops captured are to be held as prisoners of war.

The allied army moved north from Namur to reinforce. The Belgian-French army is operating against the German army at the Meuse.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The war office announced that Russian advance on Austria was begun without success. Russian forces were repeatedly repulsed all along the line.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The French embassy declared it has been shown positively that Austrian army corps advanced into Germany close to the French frontier, such action being hostile to France, leaving the French government no choice but to declare war.

The Admiralty announced the acceptance of Canada's offer to furnish two sub-marines for use on the Pacific coast.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Fighting is practically continuous along the frontier today. The French army is moving northward through Alsace.

It was admitted that losses on both sides were heavy.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—No great battle has yet been fought on land or at sea in the war of seven nations.

Both combatants claim victory at Liege, with the Belgians still holding the forts and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is unique. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans and cut off their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men. The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners on Belgian soil but military men regard all the estimates of the belligerents as great exaggerations.

France and Austria finally are officially at war, the ambassadors having left the respective capitals. The French government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Serbia for a time and apparently is co-operating with Germany in the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

LONDON.—The Hamburg-American steamer Cap Ortegat, with \$5,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British, according to the Daily Mail. The liner sailed from Buenos Ayres July 16 for Southampton.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 11.—Queen Wilhelmina has published a proclamation calling upon everybody to assist those in need. She suggests the formation of a general benevolent committee with the minister of commerce as President.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telephones a message from Maastricht that there has been heavy firing along the line between Liege and Tongres. The Germans are placing heavy guns before Liege and Namur. A Rome dispatch to the Daily Mail says it is reported that the Montenegrins have occupied Scutari.

GLASGOW, Aug. 11.—American and Canadian tourists numbering over 10,000, who are stranded here owing to a suspension of the sailing of steamers from Glasgow, held a meeting last night at which John N. McCunn, American consul, presided. A committee was appointed to register the names of the refugees and render them financial assistance when needed.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Mrs. George Law, of New York, left London by automobile bound for Havre. It is her intention to join the French Red Cross.

NISH, Aug. 11.—The American consul here has taken over the German interests, the German minister having departed.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The Austrian ambassador, Count Secezen von Ternerin, left Paris last night.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Brussels dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says among the Germans killed in the assault on Liege were Prince William of Lippe and his son.

TOKIO, JAPAN, Aug. 11.—Count Okuma, premier, in an address to newspaper men in Japan, urged them to refrain from sensational rumors and inflammatory articles in such critical times, saying they were calculated to excite the public unduly and injure Japan's relations with friendly countries. The premier intimated what he termed a false assertion that the United States was sending a fleet to Japan.

"America," concluded the premier, "has made no demand on Japan, and remains Japan's great friend."

U. S. IS HOSTILE, THE KAISER HINTS

Proclamation to German People Intimates This Country is Not Friendly?

London, Aug. 11.—London observes that the kaiser, in his proclamation to the German people, issued in a special edition of the Berlin Gazette, has made a threatening gesture toward the United States in the statement that there was "a latent hostility to the east and to the west, and beyond the sea."

This statement, which evidently includes the United States, was probably prompted by the generally friendly attitude of the American press toward Great Britain.

Don't waste time or advice on people who can't take a hint.

CROWDS WITH BARED HEADS MEET THE FUNERAL TRAIN

Body of Mrs. Wilson On Way To Georgia—President on Death Watch.

PRESIDENT STANDING THE ORDEAL VERY WELL

(By United Press.) SENECA, S. C., Aug. 11.—Crowds with bared heads met the Wilson funeral train at every station in South Carolina and church bells, tolled. At the larger towns committees presented flowers. President Wilson kept the death watch in the funeral car until one o'clock this morning; secret service men took the vigil until daybreak, and then Mrs. Sayre. The President is standing the ordeal well.

CLYDE CANNADY IS STILL ELUDING THE NEW BERN POLICE

Whereabouts of The Alleged Slayer of E. W. Sarlandt Unknown.

BROTHER OF DEAD MAN COMING TO THIS CITY

A telegram received from A. Sarlandt, brother of the man murdered Saturday night whose body was found near the street car barn Sunday morning, states that he is leaving San Francisco at once for his sad journey across the continent.

The telegram requests that the burial of his brother's body be deferred until his arrival. The message was addressed to Mr. William C. Harrison, who was a friend of the murdered man. The Odd Fellows have taken charge of the remains, and the burial will be under the auspices of the order. Meanwhile, the body will continue to lie in the undertaking parlors of D. G. Smaw.

Negro Released. C. C. Bryant, one of the two negroes held as witnesses in the case of the murder of E. W. Sarlandt, was released this afternoon from jail under a hundred dollar bond. Edward Jones, the other negro held in custody in connection with the affair, will probably shortly be released on a similar bond. The latter was the hack driver who tells how he was forced against his will by the three white men to convey the body of the murdered man outside the city after his skull had been crushed.

No Clue to Cannady. There has yet been divulged no clue to the whereabouts of Clyde Cannady, to whom the finger of suspicion points. Posses were searching for him last night and the authorities are making use of every resource to locate him.

Cannady's companions, Alex Curtis and Sid Gauthier, the other two members of Saturday night's drinking party that resulted so fatally, are still in jail. They will be given a preliminary hearing along with Cannady if the man said to have dealt the deadly blow is captured within the next few days.

Chief Defers Vacation. Chief of Police Lupton, who began his vacation Saturday, is back on the job and has postponed his vacation until the last of the week.

Reward Offered. One hundred dollars reward is offered for Cannady, to be paid jointly by the State of North Carolina, the County of Craven, and the estate of the deceased.

Attorney D. E. Henderson, who was the legal adviser of the murdered man, was asked to take up the matter by two of Sarlandt's foreign tenants and he is prepared to push the prosecution to the limit.

AMERICAN VESSELS IN DANGER IN THE EUROPEAN WATERS

Secretary Bryan Notified English Channel and North Sea Mined.

PROF. AND MRS. THOMAS PRESTON REPORTED SAFE

(By United Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Professor Thomas Preston of Princeton, with his wife, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, are reported safe at Moritz. Information concerning mining of the North Sea and the English channel was given Secretary Bryan through the British embassy. Bryan refused to discuss the matter. It is understood that he has issued a warning to save American ships, especially the gold ships Tennessee and North Carolina.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF THE TERRIBLE FIGHT AT LIEGE

Heavy Loss of Life Follows German Attack on Belgian Stronghold.

MANY HEART-RENDING SCENES ON STREETS

New York, Aug. 10.—The Tribune publishes the following vivid description of the early attack on Liege. The dispatch came from the Tribune's London office:

The only man who has yet got back to London after witnessing the first attacks of the Germans on Liege is Benjamin Hallet, a member of a Belgian zinc firm, who reached here after traveling 48 hours without food. Mr. Hallet said:

"As soon as the city heard that the Germans were invading Belgium all the men in the city, and many women too, clamored for rifles. The supply was insufficient to go round. Food was plentiful, but nobody bothered much about eating, or sleeping, either.

"I heard the sound of heavy firing in the direction of Vise on Tuesday, and finally saw a red glare against the sky. Vise was burning.

"A grim determination not to surrender Liege to the Germans until its last defender had been killed inspired every citizen I spoke to.

"There were many heartrending scenes in the streets. I heard one old woman say through her tears, 'He's my only son, and it will break my heart to have him killed, but I'll be satisfied if he only kills three Germans first.'

"The Germans had their big guns far away across the River Meuse out of sight. A small detachment came in with a white flag. It was Gen. von Emmich, the German commander, who came to demand the surrender of the city, saying he merely wanted free passage for his troops and would not hurt a soul, but be friendly with everybody, and pay cash at the people's own prices for everything that was needed.

"If ever a man went the wrong way about getting what he wanted, it was that big German general. He hadn't any chance of getting anything when he started, but every word he said only added red-hot fuel to the determination of the Liege men to resist him to the end and then drop him in the Meuse.

"When General von Emmich, after talking of Waterloo and how the Belgians had practically given the Germans their existence, began referring threateningly to the power of the German army as known to be irresistible, the Belgian officers shifted on their feet. But when he started saying what would happen to every Liegeois if the city did not at once do as the Kaiser required General

(Continued on Page Four.)

WILL BE DENIED THE CONVICTED WOMAN

Opinion Prevails That Mrs. Hall Was Lucky in Fight For Her Life.

GREAT SYMPATHY FOR CHILDREN OF PRISONER

LOUISA, VA., Aug. 12.—Bright patches of yellow sunshine move slowly across the floor of a quiet room in Louisa's little brick jail. The patches are square and there are dark lines between them. This is because the light shines in through a grated window. The room is a cell, and there alone with her conscience sits Mrs. Victor Hall, judged by a jury of twelve Louisa farmers to be guilty of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. She was convicted Saturday afternoon.

The cell is very small. It is white-washed, and the whiteness of the walls but makes the iron bars across the windows look more terrible and black. Within the cell there is a cot. Beyond the windows lies the great, broad out-of-doors—the liberty forfeited by the woman who sits on the cot and watches the square patches of sunshine as they crawl across the floor.

Mrs. Hall, who seems to have entirely regained her iron nerve and composure, will remain in the Louisa jail until she is sent to the penitentiary or a new trial is granted. She will be allowed to see her attorney, Lindsay Gordon, and members of her family will be permitted to visit her, but not too frequently.

The majority of the people in the county feel that the sentence is a light one. They do not ask that it be increased, but they think that Mrs. Hall is lucky in that she is not facing a life term or at least eighteen years' imprisonment. If no new trial is granted and Mrs. Hall begins serving her term at once, she will be eligible for parole in five years, and as soon as she is paroled she will be permitted to return to Louisa. Counsel will appear before Judge Shackelford, sitting on the Louisa bench, Thursday morning to argue the motion for a new trial. It may be said, however, that the probability of another trial is very remote.

Only Mrs. Hall's attorneys know upon what claim they will base their argument. It is understood that they will ask that the verdict be set aside because it convicted the accused of second degree murder. Attorney Gordon has maintained that his client is guilty of first degree murder or is absolutely innocent. It is, therefore, probable that he will contend that the verdict convicting his client of second degree murder is contrary to the law and evidence.

If a new trial is refused by Judge Shackelford, one of the five judges of the Court of Appeals will be asked to grant a writ of error. Any one of the judges can grant this writ even though the other four oppose it. If a writ is granted the case will be reviewed by the Court of Appeals and if sufficient errors are found in Judge Shackelford's rulings, the case will be remanded for a new trial.

The record, however, is peculiarly free from exceptions. Upon almost every point the prosecution yielded to the defense, and the rulings which the judge was forced to make are believed to be based upon undisputed principles of law and long established precedents.

If a new trial is ordered it will not lie within the province of the jury to convict Mrs. Hall of murder in the first degree. She has been tried for first degree murder and acquitted, and she cannot be tried again on the same charge.

But it will lie within the province of another jury to send Mrs. Hall to the penitentiary for eighteen years, that being the maximum penalty for second degree murder. Some are, therefore, inclined to think that no appeal will be taken; that the ten years sentence will not be contested; that well enough will be let alone.

Mrs. Hall occupies the upper cell in the southwest corner of the jail. Yesterday a maniac was locked in the adjoining cell. This maniac, a young negro woman, screamed for hours after she was locked up. Her language was vile and blasphemous, and she made repeated allusions to Mrs. Hall, calling her by name and to the crime of which she has been convicted.

Mamie Dunkum, Mrs. Hall's youngest daughter, spent Saturday night in jail with her mother, not to comfort her mother, but that she herself might be comforted by her mother. The child was hysterical and terror-stricken. She was crying incoherent words, sobbing and

(Continued on Page Four.)