



Germans Intend To Take Paris

DISPATCH FROM BERLIN ADMITS SIEGE "TEMPORARILY ABANDONED" BUT DECLARES GERMANS WILL TAKE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THIRD BIG BATTLE NOW IN PROGRESS

Allies Claim to Have Advantage While Germans Claim They Are Holding Positions—1,800 Austrian Traitors To be Sentenced—Germans Leaving Belgium—Heavy Rains Bothing Russians.

(By United Press.) PARIS, Sept. 17.—Despite the fact that fighting continues along the line of battle in Alsace, according to a statement from army headquarters, there is little change from yesterday. It is believed the Germans have withdrawn farther to their new base, probably along the valley of the Meuse river.

Officials explained that German counter attacks for the past two days failed. However the line of fighting has not changed through the hands of the Allies.

French officials admitted they failed to break through General Von Kluck's lines in their final attack.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 17.—Heavy rains all along the battle lines in East Prussia converted the whole country into bog making. Movement of troops is laborious. It is believed that because of this the Germans have taken up a new line of entrenchments to hold the Russian advance and are already moving their first line westward.

OSTEND, Sept. 17.—Couriers report that the German detachments holding Brussels have gone to the front, leaving the Brussels garrisons in the hands of landstrums.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17.—Germans have withdrawn their main forces from hereabouts to send to France. They do not contemplate evacuation but leave the fortifications in the hands of landstrums and naval reserves. Those going to the front are moving. A continuous stream of trains is passing Aix La Chappelle, carrying fresh troops for the battle lines.

NISH, Sept. 17.—The Serbian army under command of the Crown Prince, found it impossible to successfully invade Slavonia. It was stated that the army was recalled for strategic reasons but the real reason is believed to be the discovery of an Austrian trap by air scouts. Advance of combined Serbian and Montenegrin forces into Bosnia continues. The invading forces overcame strong opposition at Sarajevo.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The general staff announces a French attack was spent on the German positions which were well maintained. The rapidity of the retirement of the German troops greatly tired them and it was deemed best to fall back on entrenched positions to rest and fill up gaps. Needed supplies are well concentrated on the front.

It was officially declared that the French everywhere were on the defensive. Investment of Paris has been halted temporarily but we will take the place before the present campaign is worked out.

Russians are falling, with Germans capturing many guns, munitions and prisoners.

The Austrian armies have effected a junction. The Austrian general staff wires that they are about to assume the offensive. The Austrians have decisively beaten the Servians, and captured large number of war munitions.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—It was officially reported that the army of the German Crown Prince was compelled to give ground before the French center. It is certain that the Germans will be compelled to raise the siege on Verdun.

The German center north and east of Varennes moved to a new stand at Gallie, where the headquarters of the German battle line are located. The German center is retiring on the headquarters. It is expected that they will be compelled to remove their headquarters to Meuse.

At other points it was stated, the allies are holding their positions. The Germans are receiving large reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Russian consul today was officially advised that fighting against Austrians was going on and prisoners and munition of war taken by the Russians are coming in from all the armies.

Russians on the left bank of the river Dan were successful in attack on Austrians.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The afternoon official statement says battle continues from Oise to Meuse, the Germans resisting French advance. The present fortifications since participation in the battle of Marne, are being strengthened, indicating that the Germans intend to make no change in their positions.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The war office says it has received advices from Vienna showing eighteen hundred Gallician traitors have been taken at Graz Styria, where they are held to await sentence. They signaled the positions of the Austrian army to the Russians.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 17.—It was officially stated that the French are again winning decisive victories all along the line. The third great battle of the war has progressed since Monday. The French still hold the advantage.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement last night:

"It is stated from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrian army in Galicia is complete, though full details have not been received. The Austrian loss since the taking of Lemburg is estimated at 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners and 40 guns, many colors and vast quantities of stores.

"The Germans made desperate efforts to save the Austrian army but failed completely.

"At one point the Germans lost 30 pieces of heavy artillery and at another several dozen pieces of siege artillery."

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The French official communication issued last night announces that the headquarters sends a new details of the action now being fought along the Alsace river.

The text of the announcement follows: "This evening general headquarters has communicated to new information about the action going on along our front.

"As has been remarked before, it is not to be wondered that during the course of a battle which has lasted several days no definite conclusion of any kind can be inferred. We

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CONTROVERSIES NOT BE PASSED ON BY AMERICA NOW

President Wilson Notifies The Warring Countries Must Stop Fighting First.

BELGIAN COMMISSION AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—President Wilson notified the world yesterday that the United States at this time cannot pass judgment or take any part in controversies between the warring European nations over alleged violations of the rules of civilized warfare and humanity. He said settlement of these questions would have to wait until the end of the war, which he prayed might be soon.

The president announced the American government's position first in an address to the commission sent by the King of Belgium to protest against alleged atrocities committed by the German army. Later he sent a cablegram along similar lines to the Emperor of Germany replying to the Emperor's protest that the allies were using dum dum bullets.

The Belgium commission was received at the White House with formal ceremony. The president accompanied by his military aide and several high government officials greeted the visitors in the East room and listened with grave attention to their address, setting forth in detail charges that German soldiers invading their land had killed and tortured men, women and children, destroyed are treasures and sacked cities.

GRAFT, NOT SHOT, CAPTURED FORT

Contractors Robbed Belgian Government by Use of Poor Concrete.

Antwerp, Sept. 17.—Graft and not the bravery of the Germans nor the power of their siege guns was responsible for the quick fall of the forts of Namur. And this also was likely responsible for the collapse of the defense at Liege, notwithstanding the fact that the Liege works held out longer than those at Namur. It was learned yesterday that the government has been conducting an investigation ever since the Mons fort fell. It is found that while the defensive works were being built millions of dollars were directed from their proper channel into the pockets of contractors and dishonest government officials. The plans for the forts were laid down by General Brialmont, of the Belgian army, one of the foremost military engineers in Europe, but the materials which went into the battlements were far below specifications in many instances.

No fault is found with the plans. It is agreed that the fortresses were built upon the strongest positions that existed. The Belgian ordinance is also beyond criticism, but the steel and concrete and stone work were of poor quality. At Namur it was found that the concrete supporting one steel turret was so poor in quality that a single German shell demolished it. It is further alleged that the builders had not gone to the trouble to construct all of the work which General Brialmont's plans called for.

SAYS GERMANS ARE NOT SOLDIERS

Ostend Citizen Declares They Are Murderers In Uniforms.

(By United Press.) LONDON, Sept. 17.—"These Germans are not soldiers; they are murderers in uniform," writes an Ostend resident to an English friend. "It has been proven that they kill the wounded and shoot women and children. At one of the charges at Liege the colonel of the 9th Belgian regiment of line was killed at the head of his troops by a shot through the head. When the body was recovered later in the day it was found to contain twenty bayonet stabs."

UNITED STATES SENDS A STRONG NOTE TO TURKEY

Doesn't Recognize Right For Porte to Set Aside The Capitulation.

FINAL SETTLEMENT AFTER EUROPEAN WAR

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The United States yesterday joined the Powers of Europe who have protested to the Sublime Porte against the abrogation of the capitulations under which aliens have enjoyed certain territorial, judicial and other privileges in Turkey. Secretary of State Bryan made this action public yesterday, when he announced that Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople had been ordered to register the United States' objection. The following statement by Mr. Bryan is a paraphrase of the cablegram sent Mr. Morgenthau:

"You will bring to the attention of the Ottoman government that the government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the Imperial government to set aside the capitulation. Furthermore, this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect upon the rights of capitulatory conventions. You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which its refusal to acquiesce in the action of the Ottoman government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

Although the note to the Turkish government did not explain the reason for the postponement of discussion, it generally is understood the United States does not wish to become involved in tangled European diplomacy on which the question of war between Turkey and other European powers depends. The Washington government will wait until the war is over. In the meantime it was believed the vigorous phraseology of the American note would serve as a warning to Turkey to be circumspect in her treatment of American citizens.

MONEY CAN'T BUY ANY NEW DADDIES

American Reminds Englishman That Money Cannot Satisfy Belgium.

(By United Press.) LONDON, Sept. 17.—"If I were a rich man," said an Englishman the other day, "I would donate large sums for relief in Belgium. Those Belgians fought the Germans thinking that, almost any day, the English and the French troops would come rushing to their relief. But the English and the French didn't come and the Belgians were almost wiped out. I think rich Englishmen ought to make very generous donations to Belgium."

FIRES BULLET INTO HIS OWN TEMPLE

Worry Over Financial Situation Probably Caused Farmer Take His Life.

FOUR OAKS, Sept. 17.—H. B. Williams, an industrious farmer of this place, 45 years of age, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the temple with a 32 calibre pistol. Mr. J. H. Kirkman, county coroner, was notified at once. He came over and held an inquest, finding it a plain case of suicide. No reason can be assigned for the rash act but the fact that Mr. Williams has been somewhat worried recently over the financial situation brought about by the European war. He leaves a wife.

GERMAN CRUELTY TO THE BELGIANS SHOWN IN REPORT

Commission of Inquiry Says People Buried Alive and Shot Unjustifiably

EVIDENCES SECURED OF PILLAGE AND MURDER

London, Sept. 17.—In confirmation of charges that the Germans committed atrocities in Belgium, the government press bureau has issued a long report from the Belgian commission of inquiry.

The report covers the time from the entry of the Germans into Louvain, on August 19th, up to August 30th. Instances of pillage, incendiarism and assault are cited in the report. The commission states that it has secured expanding bullets (dum dum) left by the Germans at Werchem and declares that people were burned alive and shot unjustifiably.

The report gives the evidence of an eyewitness who left Louvain on August 31st. This witness declares that the fire there was started near the American college, and that the town was completely destroyed with the exception of the town hall (Hotel De Ville) and the railroad station. It said Louvain was still burning when he left. The town looked like a ruined ancient city.

The report says: "The German army entered Louvain August 19th, having burned villages through which they passed. Immediately after entering the town the Germans requisitioned food and lodging and took possession of all the cash in the banks.

"They burst in the doors of untenant houses, pillaged and committed other excesses. The mayor of the city and the vice rector of the university and a number of other notables, including M. Kelen, a member of the Senate, were seized as hostages.

"All of the weapons of the residents of the city had previously been turned over to the municipal authorities. Belgian soldiers entering the village of Corbeek-Loo, which had previously been held by the Germans, found a number of houses burned and pillaged.

"At Hofstade Belgians found the corpse of an old woman who had been stabbed to death with bayonets. Nearby lay the body of a fifteen-year-old boy, his body pierced in many places. The corpse of a noncombatant was found hanging in a tree.

"Nearly all the houses in Louvain were destroyed. Fire raged there for three days. When the fire failed to spread the Germans entered houses with fire grenades.

"The Germans everywhere adopted the procedure of advancing along the road shooting inoffensive civilians, particularly bicyclists.

"They would fire their rifles at random in the villages and then blame the inhabitants.

"Scenes of pillage, murder and cruelty followed the advance of the Germans across Belgium. They have summarily executed inoffensive citizens.

"In some places the Germans shut the male population up in churches and then sternly ordered the clamoring women into their homes. In several places the male population had been sent into Germany to work in the fields. Men and women have been forced at the point of the bayonet to walk in front of advancing columns of German troops to prevent Belgians from firing upon them.

"Belgian Red Cross workers, wounded soldiers and priests were maltreated. It seemed as though the Germans picked out the clergyman particularly for their brutal acts.

"At Esmael the bodies of two men, partially burned, were found. One had his legs cut off at the knees, the other had both arms and legs cut off.

"The body of a workman was found which had been pierced several times with a bayonet while yet alive. The Germans had smothered him in petroleum, threw him into a house and then set the building on fire. A woman was killed in the same way."

TRAIN JUMPS TRACK—The hindmost wheels of the rear truck on the tender left the track as Norfolk Southern train from Goldsboro to Beaufort was rounding the curve at the end of Hancock street while pulling out of the union station this morning. Before the engine was brought to a stop the wheels had plowed deep furrows in the ground next the track for a considerable distance. As the word spread through the train that the engine had jumped the track, a buzz of excitement was created and many passengers thought they were in for a good long wait. The coaches were uncoupled and pulled by a shifting engine back into the station to allow the Atlantic Coast Line train to leave for Wilmington, the crossing having been blocked by the accident. Within a few minutes the efforts to get the wheels back on the track were successful and the train resumed its journey.

MEXICANS PRAISE PRESIDENT WILSON; BIG CELEBRATION

Great Rejoicing Over The Order for Evacuation of Vera Cruz.

GENERAL VILLA CALLS HIM 'GREAT PRESIDENT'

EL PASO, TEXAS, Sept. 17.—General Villa today sent to El Paso the following:

"With immense rejoicing, we have been informed of the determination of President Wilson to remove American troops from Vera Cruz, and on this day on which we commemorate the 104th anniversary of our national independence, such an act has moved us profoundly and we cannot do less than recognize the great justice and rectitude which has animated the great President of the American Union, in giving this new proof of sympathy and goodwill toward our beloved fatherland."

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17.—A joint celebration of the one hundred and fourth anniversary of Mexico's declaration of independence against Spanish rule and of the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American military forces which had been ordered by President Wilson was held in this city yesterday.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed everywhere, especially among the Constitutionalist soldiers, who gave themselves over to feasting and the burning of gunpowder.

The celebration was launched at midnight by General Carranza in person, who cried "Grito" from the balcony of the National Palace, which was followed instantly by cheers from at least 50,000 throats.

Pamphlets were then thrown among the crowd, bearing the following inscription:

"I have the satisfaction to communicate that President Wilson officially declared this afternoon (September 15th) that he had ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz."

The newspaper El Liberal, the official organ of the new government contained the following editorial comment: "The most cheerful announcement we can give the Mexican people in remembrance of the sacred dates (September 15th and September 16th) is that the Fatherland is intact and that its sons can continue to call themselves Mexicans in all honor and glory."

This was accepted as a veiled reference to the action of President Wilson in ordering the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

PREDICT DEFEAT OF SIMEON E. BALDWIN

Bryan F. Mahan Probably Be Nominated for Senate in Connecticut.

(By United Press.) HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 17.—With strong indications that Bryan F. Mahan, of New London, would be favored over Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, for the nomination for United States Senator, the Democratic State Convention opened here today. Mahan's supporters declare that he will be a two to one choice over the State executive.

Baldwin's supporters admit that the nomination of their man is doubtful inasmuch as he has persistently refused to do any active work in his own behalf. The preliminary campaigning of his friends has been badly disorganized.

citement was created and many passengers thought they were in for a good long wait. The coaches were uncoupled and pulled by a shifting engine back into the station to allow the Atlantic Coast Line train to leave for Wilmington, the crossing having been blocked by the accident. Within a few minutes the efforts to get the wheels back on the track were successful and the train resumed its journey.