

The Belgian Capital May Have Fallen Into Hands of The Germans

Reports Say That the Teutons Have Taken Brussels. Belgium Claims That This is not True, However, it is Known That Large Masses of German Infantry are Massed Near That City. The French Have Occupied Saarbours. All Details of Battles are Being Suppressed and Very Little News Coming out of Europe.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—Refugees arriving here today state that they saw large masses of German infantry supported by artillery and cavalry within twenty miles of the capital. The sound of heavy firing has been heard for the past twenty four hours and every indication is that a battle of large proportions is going on along the entire Belgian front.

GERMANS TRYING TO SPLIT ALLIES' CENTRE. BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—It is believed here that the German movement is composed of the combined armies of Moselle and the Meuse and is directed toward the task of splitting the allies' centre after which an effort will be made to crush the forces individually. The War Office is without word from Liege but believes that the forts are still holding out.

BELGIAN MAIN LINE IS NEAR CITY OF BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS, Aug. 19.—The main line of the Belgians is now established between Brussels and Antwerp with headquarters at Maline. The Allied army is fronting the roads near Waterloo. The German advance is slow and the infantry is entrenching every important point because the destructive artillery fire is meeting their every movement. It is reported that the German advance suffered heavy losses at Gembloux today, being pushed forward by the Belgians bayonet charge. This point is twenty miles from Brussels.

THE GERMAN EVACUATE THE CITY OF SAARBOURGH. PARIS, Aug. 19.—General Joffre has officially confirmed the evacuation of Saarbourgh by the Germans and says that it is occupied by the French. The German army fell back on Steasburg which is strongly fortified and should stand a most protracted siege. Saarbourgh is also fortified but the Germans made no effort to defend the town. The official news bureau of the War Office announces that it has been established absolutely that the burning of villages and killing of civilians by the Germans are general measures and that the shooting of the Germans, which was given as the cause for these acts was done by French troops and then an order for execution was given by the German commanding officers.

BRUSSELS HAS BY NO MEANS BEEN ABANDONED. PARIS, Aug. 19.—The abandonment of Brussels was persistently reported here but this is made light by the war officials and at the War Office it was stated that this news "is nothing grave, even if true, which is improbable." The statement adds that the Belgian plan of defense was made with Antwerp as a base, therefore concentration there can be foreseen.

ROUTING THE ALLIES. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Disregarding heavy losses the German lines have advanced so far that Louvain and Brussels are being threatened. One report says that both of these have been evacuated by the Belgians but this is believed to be untrue. All details of the battle are being suppressed but it is known that heavy masses of Germans are nearing Brussels supported by artillery and cavalry. The principal Belgian forces have retreated to the north and west, preparing to defend Antwerp to the last. Their war office minimizes the importance of the retreat, saying that the concentration at Antwerp has been expected. The German belief in the ultimate triumph of their army remains unshaken.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS DENOUNCED BY SOCIALISTS LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from Brussels, referring to reports that the German Crown Prince had been wounded,

ed, says Le Patriote states that the prince is reported to have visited wounded soldiers at Herck-le-Ville. Le Patriote says measures will be taken soon to submit to the Social-Democratic leaders of Germany a manifesto stigmatizing Emperor William and Imperial Chancellor Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg as in contempt of international law.

TERRIBLE CARNAGE TOOK PLACE AT DINANT. PARIS, Aug. 19.—Details of the fighting at Dinant between the French and the Germans show that the carnage was terrible. The first French company, although decimated, held a position until another company came up with artillery which destroyed a bridge. The French cavalry then advanced and pushed the German attackers back into the Meuse.

AUSTRIAN SEAPORT IS APPROACHED BY TROOPS. LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome dated yesterday says that a message from Cetinje states that the Montenegrin army is within two hours march of Russia, a fortified seaport of Austria-Hungary in Dalmatia, 38 miles northwest of Cattaro.

KING NICHOLAS, the message adds, has been notified by the Austrian authorities that if his army attacks the large number of prominent Serbians and Montenegrins held at Ragusa as hostages will be shot. Among the hostages is count Ivo Vopiovic, a brother of King Nicholas.

80,000 AUSTRILIANS DEFEATED BY THE SERBIANS. LONDON, Aug. 19.—An official communication received from Paris declares that confirmation is at hand of previous reports of a Serbian victory at Shabatz, over 80,000 Austrians Shabatz is in Serbia, 40 miles west of Belgrade.

THE ASTRILIANS suffered a severe defeat with every heavy losses in men and munitions. According to advices from Rome their casualties amounted to 3,000 men killed and 5,000 wounded.

MANY GERMAN SHIPS MAY BE CAPTURED. LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Daily Express estimates that the number of large German vessels captured at sea by the British, French and Russian warships totals 200 with a tonnage of one million tons and a value of \$300,000,000.

The paper says there are still remaining at sea about 500 German ships liable to capture at any moment. These have a total tonnage of 2,700,000 tons and a value of \$700,000,000. They include 155 Hamburg-American vessels, 120 North Lloyd, 65 Hansa, 45 German-Austrian, 45 Hamburg South American, 45 German Levant, 30 German-American Petroleum and 35 Woermann.

extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the defense of the legitimate interests. The Imperial government will take no such action as could give to the third party any cause for anxiety of their territory, or possessions.

JAPAN HAS LONG EXPECTED THIS WAR. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—That Japan has expected war with Germany was clearly shown today when she asked the United States to take over the embassy in Berlin "in case of an emergency."

DIFFERENT STORIES COME FROM FIGHTING LINE. LONDON, Aug. 18.—Strangely opposite stories come from the two chief war centers in Europe. To the south the French apparently have everything going their way. According to an official statement from the French War Office late this afternoon "Troops have occupied all regions to the west of Benetrange, thirty-two miles inside of the German Lorraine frontier. A number have passed into the valley of the river Sella evacuated by Germans and troops poured through. Our cavalry is at Chateau Halens. If this accepted as true it will be seen that the French have won all of Alsace and are well on their way to do the same in Lorraine."

OTHER REPORTS SAY THE GERMAN VICTORIOUS. To the North, in Belgium, reports convey the impression that the German advance continues, slow but sure, despite the tales of the Allies' successes. Antwerp, nearly forty miles northwest of Brussels, has reported the presence of the invading cavalry. From Berlin comes news that the surrender of Brussels has been demanded and refused but its fall is deemed only a matter of a few hours.

TOWN OF BRUZWELLER BURNED BY GERMAN. LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of the Times at Berne, Switzerland, says "The Germans have burned the town of Bruzweiler and blown up all the factories, the reason alleged that the inhabitants fired on a German patrol. All the people of the town were required to register."

"Notwithstanding assurances that Germany is provided with plenty of coal, it is known here that women are being employed in the collieries in the provinces of Rhine and Westphalia."

PIERPONT MORGAN WILL NOT MAKE A LOAN. NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Abandonment by J. P. Morgan and Company of a proposed loan to France because of the attitude of the administration at Washington is expected to terminate similar negotiations recently under way here in behalf of other belligerents, including Austria.

It was understood in the financial district the Austrian government had sounded American bankers, presumably through its ambassador at Washington regarding the prospect of a \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 loan, chiefly for the purchase of foodstuffs in this country.

There were reports today that the Swiss government planned to establish credit here through one or more of its representative banking institutions which have correspondents in this city. The state department at Washington has suggested that no objection would be raised to such a step by a neutral nation.

G. V. Richardson of Dover, was a business visitor to the city yesterday. Mrs. H. T. Mayo and son John Rodman, of Clayton, N. C., passed through New Bern yesterday en route to Aurora to visit relatives.

CLYDE CANNADY MAY PLEAD SELF DEFENSE HE IS NOW CONFINED IN THE GRAVEN COUNTY JAIL

When Clyde Cannady, who was located and captured near Wilmington Tuesday by Sheriff Cowen and who is charged with killing E. W. Sarlandt in this city two weeks ago, is placed on trial at the September term of Craven county Superior Court, he will doubtless enter a plea of self defense.

A newspaper man visited Cannady in his cell yesterday and endeavored to secure an interview from him but this attempt proved to be without avail; Cannady stating that he did not have a thing to say just at this time but would tell all about the affair when he was placed on trial. From other sources it is learned that Cannady, after leaving New Bern on the day of the murder, walked to Jacksonville where he went to the home of an aunt and remained in hiding there for a short time. Later he went on to East Arcadia, near Wilmington to the home of a brother. It was while there that Ralph Cannady, one of his brothers decided to turn the fugitive over to the law and he told the New Hanover officers where Cannady could be found and they at once went to that place and took him under arrest, placed him in an automobile and made the trip to New Bern in this machine. The murderer of Sarlandt was a most brutal one.

According to the testimony of Alex Curtsie and Sid Gautier, who were with Cannady when he said to have dealt the fatal blow. Sarlandt was beat to death with a palling taken from a nearby fence. He was then placed in a hack and carried to a point near the water works and dumped out on the ground where he lay for several hours. Oscar and Rudolph Sarlandt of San Francisco, brothers of the dead man, are in the city and will probably remain here until after the trial.

GERMAN TANKER AT NORFOLK Dodged British and French Cruisers for Twelve days During trip

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—The German tank steamer Dolphin, Capt. Krietz has arrived at Hampton Roads, after dodging British and French warships for 12 days. The Dolphin left Hamburg July 29th, four days before war was declared. For eight nights the Dolphin burned no lights and Capt. Krietz says he was on the bridge for four days and nights without sleep. He ran his ship at full speed, and succeeded in eluding warships of England and France. He says his wireless operator heard several messages and from the distinct manner in which the message came in, the ships were not far off.

PRaises NEW BERN. Edgar S. Weaver Talks About Our City.

Edgar S. Weaver, formerly of Washington, D. C., but who now resides at Arapahoe and is one of the most prominent citizens of Pamlico county, came up to New Bern yesterday, and in an interview with a Journal reporter, was very loud in his praise of the city and the progressive movement now on. At the present rate that New Bern is growing both in population and business enterprises, Mr. Weaver stated that within a few years this would be one of the leading cities of the State. He also stated that, in his opinion, the tobacco warehouse which has recently been erected by A. T. Dill, is one of the most progressive steps that can be taken by any town.

LEFT HIS WIFE. Placed Under Arrest At Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 19.—Charged with abandonment of his wife and four children in Charlotte last year, R. H. Huddleston, a young white man who has held a position in the shipping department of the Jacob Hardware Company for some time, was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out before Justice Harris by Mrs. Huddleston, who came here from Charlotte to prosecute the case. Huddleston was arrested shortly after noon by Constable Davis. He was trying to arrange bond in sum of \$250 early this afternoon for his appearance at trial either here or in Charlotte, this to be determined later. Mrs. Huddleston told Justice Harris that her husband left her three years ago, but returned last year and after making promises for the future she consented to a reconciliation. Two days later he left, she said and did not return.

NO "COMPROMISE" COLONEL'S SLOGAN

SAYS PROGRESSIVES WILL WELCOME RANK AND FILE OF EITHER PARTY.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—"No compromise" was the slogan with which Col. T. Roosevelt opened the Progressive party's campaign in Massachusetts today. He declared there should be no compromise with reactionaries in any form, while on the other hand the party would welcome those of the rank and file of other organizations who refused to follow the old leaders.

The men who were responsible for the Payne-Aldrich bill, he asserted, also are responsible for the present tariff measures and should be opposed.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech was to have been delivered at a Progressive rally and field meet at Fenway Park, but rain drove the crowd to the arena.

Speaking of what he termed the permanent problem of Massachusetts, Mr. Roosevelt said "This problem must be, so far as it concerns the great industries, in which the immense majority of wage workers are engaged, to confine efficiency with the popular sharing of the rewards of that efficiency. There will be no rewards for anybody, no adequate wage for the working man, no proper service to the public unless the business pays."

BUY YOUR EUROPEAN GOODS NOW.

In the midst of war's alarms, take one little piece of advice. Make up your mind to get along without goods from Europe, or buy your European hats, lace dresses, silks, and other pretty things NOW.

The merchants as yet have not increased their prices, although importations have stopped, and will probably stop for a long time.

If your temperament is one of those temperaments that cannot get along with American goods, lay in your stock of foreign goods immediately. By doing this you will save money and avoid sorrow and disappointment.

On the other hand, if you feel that perhaps something made here is just as well, then do all you can to get along with cotton stuff. We cannot sell our cotton abroad. We have a great deal of it. The country needs to use up what it produces at present—when the lack of an American navy and the rules governing contraband of war make it difficult to sell goods to our usual customers.

PAY MISSION DEBT. Presbyterians at Montreat Plan Getting Rid of Encumbrance

ASHEVILLE, Aug. 19.—Means of discharging the Presbyterian Foreign Mission debt were discussed at a conference held at Montreat today in which ministers, elders and deacons participated. The conference was held in the afternoon and all those present were asked to cooperate in the payment of this debt. At the conclusion of the meeting practically all the plans had been completed for the meeting of the obligation. Dr. H. E. Kirk of Baltimore, preacher at the morning service today and Dr. Edward W. Smith of Nashville, Tenn. at the evening service. At the evening service, 35 missionaries, who were on the platforms, were introduced by Dr. S. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn.

MORE IMPROVEMENTS AT RAILROAD LUNCH ROOM.

During the summer C. E. Taylor manager of the Railroad Lunch Room which is located in the Union Passenger Station, has made a number of improvements including the installation of a combination candy refrigerator and show case. Yesterday Mr. Taylor had the floor of the cafe covered with new linoleum which greatly improves the appearance of the place.

WALTER BROCK, COLORED, IN THE LAW'S TOILS

Walter Brock, colored, was arrested at his home near Vanceboro yesterday charged with violating the United States laws by retailing spirituous liquors without license. He was taken before the local Commissioner and the hearing was continued until this afternoon at one o'clock, his bond was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars. The arrest was made yesterday morning by United States Deputy Marshal C. H. Ange. David Brinson, of Grantsboro, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

Death of Pope Pius Occurred Yesterday

A Pall of Gloom Now Hangs Over the Vatican and the Catholic Hosts all Over the World Mourn in Union.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Pope pius died here this afternoon following an illness of several days, brought on by a cold which he contracted some days ago.

Pope Pius X., known as "the peasant pope," was born of peasant parentage June 2, 1835, in the little village of Riese, in the province of Venice. He was the eldest of two brothers, and he had six sisters. Following the custom of Italian peasants, the sisters never wore hats, and they were as simple folk after their brother's elevation as they were before.

The family name of Pope pius X. was Sarto, the Italian for "tailor." He was christened Giuseppe and was called "Beppo," the diminutive of Giuseppe, by his mothers and sisters. Even after he entered the Vatican he was still Beppo to the three unmarried sisters who lived near him and with whom he spent many pleasant hours in the gardens of the Vatican.

The early life of the future pope was much like that of other boys of his time and position. He was educated at the Salesian institute at Cottolengo and became a parish priest. It was only his unusual ability that enabled the future pontiff to complete his education, for his father had little money to spend, though the pinch of real poverty never touched the humble family.

The boy was aided materially by Abbe Tite Tosarri, who was impressed by the mental ability the youth showed. It was through the abbe's efforts that young Sarto was able to go through school. The boy devoted himself to his books so sincerely that his scholarship attracted much attention. He took many prizes in the primary school, and these resulted in his being sent to college at Padua, one of the most noted universities in the world.

THE SUCCESSOR C. & L. C. The successor to Pope Pius X. will be chosen by the college of cardinals. The elections begin at least ten days after the pontiff's death. The administration of the church during the interregnum belongs to the cardinals, who are to the church what the senate in this country is to the United States. They can undertake no important change in the affairs of the church. The dean of the sacred college is their president. The duty that involves upon them is merely to elect the next successor to St. Peter.

In the first session of the conclave each of the cardinals takes a solemn oath on the gospels to observe the canons that refer to the election in the conclave. The bills of the nine popes who legislated on the mode of procedure in the election of the pope by ballot in the conclave are read aloud to them. The fisherman's ring, being part of the insignia of the holy father, is now unsealed by the master of ceremonies, and the first session of the conclave comes to a close.

On the second day the various officers of the pontifical states come to pay their respects to the cardinals and receive confirmation in their various offices, and the next three days are spent in elections to the different offices that are to be filled in the conclave. On the sixth day the cell that each cardinal is to occupy are allotted to him, where both the cardinal and his secretary are to dwell during the whole time of the conclave.

Americans Will Be Present. When the college of cardinals assembles in Rome to elect a successor to Pope Pius X. There will be four members credited to the United States, though one of them, Cardinal Falconio, is a resident of the Eternal City. However, he lived for many years in Washington and is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Cardinal Gibbons, who was for many years the only cardinal in the United States, helped elect Pope Pius X. The other wearers of the red hat, Cardinal Farley of New York and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, were elevated at the same time as Cardinal Falconio in 1911.

CONSUL RELIEVES TOURISTS. Americans at Genoa are Anxious to Return Home.

GENOA, Aug. 19.—via Paris, 9:50 p. m.—Much anxiety and some fear is being evidenced by the many Americans who daily are crowding the Consulate here seeking information concerning passage back to the United States. John Edward Jones, American Consul General, is working to allay the fears of his compatriots and taking care of those in need.

The applications of Americans for assistantul have now risen to 50,000, without considering the Americans in Switzerland. Numerous distressing scenes have been enacted at the Consulate—women and children crying to be sent home and others in dire need, being forced to live on what Mr. Jones can advance them. Some of these latter have been without a dollar.

When the war begun, Mr. Jones took a charter for every ship in the harbor here, though he lacked authorization from the State Department and it was due to his energy that 586 persons were able to leave on the steamer Principe di Udine and that 585 will be able to depart Thursday aboard the Mafalda.

D. W. Richardson, of Dover, spent yesterday in New Bern attending to business matters. D. S. Lancaster and N. M. Lancaster, of Vanceboro, were visitors to the city yesterday.

Table listing naval fleets of England and Germany, including ship names like Iron Duke, Queen Mary, and various squadrons.