

ENGLAND, BELGIUM, FRANCE IN UNION

OFFICIAL REPORTS THAT IMPOR-
TANT CONJUNCTION IS EF-
FECTED.

KAISER SENDS A NEW NOTE

Germans Are Active in Luxemburg and
Liege Believed to Remain Secure.
—French in Belgium.

Brussels.—Belgian official reports, received by the War Office, record the important fact that a junction has been effected by Belgians, British and French troops across the line of the German advance through Belgium. The location of the three armies was not revealed but it is understood they will act together.

At Liege, where the Belgian garrison has presented a stubborn front to the German attackers, fighting has ceased and the Belgian troops and citizens have strengthened the city's defenses. Between the forts line of earthworks have been thrown up by men who have worked without cessation night and day.

Reports reached here by way of London that according to announcements in Berlin, Liege had fallen into the hands of German troops.

The sighting of a German cavalry patrol to the south of Namur is evidence of the activity of the German forces in Luxemburg, showing they were reconnoitering to discover the position of the defending armies. The retirement of German troops out of range of the guns of the forts of Liege was supposed to indicate they were concentrating and waiting for reinforcements to renew the attack.

In the meantime French troops who have crossed the frontiers of Belgium continue to advance methodically and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian Army. When a French officer arrived at Namur in an automobile citizens hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him through the streets.

It was reported that the greater part of Luxemburg which has been occupied by Germans, had been cleared of invaders by the French Army. In the Belgian Capital, patriotic sentiment is increasing and men of all classes are volunteering.

A number of troop trains filled with French soldiers passed around Brussels during the night on the way to the front.

Two Belgian officers charged with important missions passed through the advanced lines of the Germans uninjured, although they drew the German fire.

The Belgian aviator, Alfred Lauser, was arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

CZAR PRAISES SLAVS.

Says War is Holy One and Prays For
St. Petersburg via London.—The
Russian emperor with Grand Duke
Nicholas received members of the
council of the empire and the Duma
in audience at the Winter palace.
Addressing them, the emperor said:

"In these days of alarm and anxiety through which Russia is passing I greet you. Germany following Austria, has declared war on Russia. The enormous enthusiasm, the patriotic sentiments and the love and loyalty to the throne—an enthusiasm which has swept like a hurricane through the country—guarantee for me, as for you, I hope, that Russia, will bring to a happy conclusion the war which the Almighty has sent it. It is also because of this unanimous enthusiasm, love and eagerness to make every sacrifice, even of life itself, that I am able to regard the future with calm firmness. It is not only the dignity and honor of our country that we are defending, but we are fighting for brother Slavs, co-religionists, blood brothers.

"I am persuaded that all and each of you will be in your place to assist me to support the fight, and that all, beginning with myself, will do their duty. Great is the God of the Russian fatherland."

French in Togoland.

London.—French troops from Dahomey have entered Northern Togoland, the German colony on the west coast of Africa, the Southern portion of which Great Britain seized.

Mobilizing Austrians.

London.—A dispatch to The Times from Berno, Switzerland, says forty thousand Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel and that German and French troops also are near the Swiss frontier. On important battle may occur at any moment.

Austrians Passing.

Rome, via London.—Forty-eight trains loaded with Austrian troops from the Tyrol arrived at Leopold Shoeh in Baden, northwest of Basel, Switzerland. They were on their way to Alsace to assist the Germans.

Cruisers Still Going.

Rome, via London.—The German cruisers Goeben and Berstau, which recently were forced to leave Messina, Sicily are reported to have succeeded in passing through the straits of Otranto in the Adriatic sea.

Emperor Left Berlin.

London.—A dispatch from Rome to The Daily Mail says a report is current that Emperor William has left Berlin a motor car.

Resigned to Fight.

Sofia, Bulgaria, via London.—General Radko Dimitritz, who was commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian army during the war against Turkey and is now Bulgarian minister to St. Petersburg telegraphed his resignation in order that he might serve as a volunteer in the Russian army.

FRENCH ARMY HAS INVADED ALSACE

AVENGE DISGRACE OF HALF CENTURY AGO.—FRENCH ARE WELCOME.

MARTIAL LAW ESTABLISHED

French Losses "Not Excessive" But German Loss Said to Be "Very Serious."

Paris.—The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing the occupation of Alstsch and Muelhausen by French troops is not of great strategical importance, believe the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect. It is reported unofficially that Kolber, farther to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all lie outside the line of real German defense, being guarded as outposts of the strong fortified cities. Their German garrisons numerically were fairly strong but it was understood that in case of attack they merely would endeavor to hinder the French advance before falling back.

Neu Briesack, where they are said to have retired is east of Kolmar and is strongly fortified, while Strassburg, some distance to the north, the center of a great aggregation of German troops, is strongly fortified and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

Official reports of fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans are declared by the French to have been "very serious." The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French Army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Reports of the arrival of an Austrian Army corps on the Swiss frontier near Basel were the object of close attention by French military authorities. It was said that several more Austrian Army corps were being organized in the Tyrol where they later would be sent toward the French frontier. In view of this the French Government asked the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to France, who remains at his post, to explain the intentions of Austria-Hungary in regard to France.

Before retiring from Mulshausen German troops are said to have set fire to numerous buildings, especially warehouses where food and forage were stored. The forest of Hard, near Kolmar, is said to have been razed.

Martial law has been established in Alsace, where it is said the Germans announced that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed.

WIRE SERVICE TO BERLIN.

Washington Inquiries About Americans Taken As Spies.

Washington.—Secretary Bryan announced that the American government was in communication with all its European embassies and legations and that every effort was being made to care for Americans on the continent. Communications with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was established through Copenhagen. Mr. Bryan immediately telegraphed inquiring about Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and other Americans reported arrested as spies.

Official dispatches revealed that many Americans had been arrested and temporarily detained in Germany and that the firing outbreak of hostilities and during mobilization persons who talked English were under espionage.

The state department announced that an additional \$50,000 had been cabled to Minister Stovall of Switzerland and that it was estimated 8,000 Americans were in that country.

Confiscate Money.

Berlin.—Three motor cars carrying large sums of money were captured by German people and troops as they were trying to cross the Russian frontier.

The empress and princess of the imperial family personally are participating in supplying food for German reservists passing through Berlin. They were enthusiastically cheered by the troops.

Among those who have entered the German barracks at Doberitz are a superior Russian official.

Will Congress War Meet.

Washington.—Although administration leaders in Congress believe that regular session can be completed soon after September 1, some of them fear possible emergencies that may arise through the war in Europe will make it imperative that congress remain in Washington. Talk about the capitol indicates however, that if developments of the next few weeks indicate no trouble in prospect for the United States the signal may be given to wind up the legislative program and adjourn for the fall campaign.

King Congratulates.

London.—The Berlin semi-official news agency meanwhile indirectly reaffirms the capture of Liege by the Germans. It refers to King Albert's order of the day congratulating the defenders of the city and says: "This order of the day evidently has been superseded by the capture of Liege by the Germans."



"BE CALM," SAYS WILSON

President Appeals to Americans To Be Cool in Crisis

SOUND CONDITIONS PREVAIL

In Reassuring Statement, Says We Will Meet Difficulties and Aid Europe, Too—United States States Owes It to Mankind.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the people of the United States to remain calm during the war in Europe. He declared the United States owes it to mankind to help the rest of the world in the present crisis.

In a formal statement he said: "It is extremely necessary, it is manifestly necessary in the present state of affairs on the other side of the water that you should be extremely careful not to add in any way to the excitement.

"Of course, the European world is in a highly excited state of mind, but the excitement ought not to spread to the United States. So far as we are concerned, there is no cause for excitement.

"There is great inconvenience, for the time being, in the money market and in our exchanges, and, temporarily, in the handling of our crops, but America is absolutely prepared to meet the financial situation and to straighten everything out without any material difficulty.

"The only thing that can possibly prevent it is unreasonable apprehension and excitement. "If I might make a suggestion to you gentlemen, therefore, I would urge you not to give currency to any unverified rumor to anything that would tend to create or add to excitement.

"I think that you will agree that we must all at the present moment act together as Americans in seeing that America does not suffer any unnecessary distress from what is going on in the world at large.

"The situation in Europe is perhaps the gravest in its possibilities that has arisen in modern times, but it need not affect the United States unfavorably in the long run. Not that the United States has anything to take advantage of, but her own position is sound and she owes it to mankind to remain in such a condition, and in such a state of mind that she can help the rest of the world."

Washington.—In a special message the President asked for \$250,000 to care for Americans in Europe. Both houses promptly passed the appropriation.

The House and Senate passed a bill removing technical restrictions on the issuance of \$500,000,000 of reserve currency.

KILLED IN AUTO UPSET.

Mrs. O'Keefe of Norfolk, Victim of Touring Accident.
Baltimore.—Mrs. Carolyn O'Keefe of Norfolk, Va., was instantly killed when her automobile, in which they were touring, turned turtle near here.

The automobile was one of four occupied by prominent Norfolk people, who had made up a party at Baltimore to tour to Philadelphia, New York and Atlantic City.

REFUSE EXPORT FREIGHT.

Railroads Place Embargo on Shipments Destined for Europe.
Memphis, Tenn.—The Illinois Central Railroad instructed its Memphis office to receive no export freight for shipment via Hamburg-American steamers.

According to a local insurance agency, a large number of consignments of lumber and cottonseed products from this point are on vessels at sea. Other consignments are tied up at New Orleans.

44 KILLED IN RAILROAD CRASH

Train on Kansas City Southern Rams a Traction Car

FIRE BURNS THE VICTIMS

With Collision Came Explosion of Gasoline Reservoir of Motor Car, Setting Both the Motor Car and the Train Afire.

Joplin, Mo.—Forty-four persons were killed and twenty-five injured, six fatally, when a northbound passenger train on the Kansas City Southern Railway crashed head on into an interurban car on the Missouri and North Arkansas Railway near Tipton Ford, twelve miles south of here.

The Missouri and North Arkansas Railway uses the Kansas City Southern tracks from Joplin to Neosho. The cars met on a curve. The interurban car, which was going about thirty-five miles an hour, was telescoped and took fire. Thirty-eight charred bodies were brought to Joplin on a relief train. The injured have been placed in Joplin hospitals.

The motor car is said to have overturned her orders to meet a passenger train at Tipton Ford.

The gasoline tank on the motor car exploded immediately after the crash and set fire to its own wreckage. As the flames crept to the passenger train survivors carried water from a nearby creek and put out the fire. There were few escapes.

G. C. Harrison, of Stark City, Mo., was sitting in a front seat of the traction car beside an open window. He heard the train coming and before he saw it he leaped through the window. He was seriously hurt.

Dora Wagner of Seattle, Wash., Albert Williams of Compton, Ark., Etta Setteck of Marion, Iowa, and Bessie Hollick of Harrison, Ark., were in the rear of the car. They were crushed and badly hurt, but were taken out of the wreckage by passengers before the flames reached them.

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN MEXICO.

Carranza Will Grant General Amnesty to All Mexicans.

Mexico City.—Provisional President Carranza and Gen. Venustiano Carranza, head of the Constitutional movement, reached a full agreement concerning the turning over of the Government to the Constitutionalists. A general amnesty will be declared. Hostilities were suspended.

At the conclusion a conference between President Carranza and Gen. Velasco, the Minister of War, the official announcement was made that Carranza would grant the President's request concerning guarantees.

A proclamation by Gen. Robles and Gen. Deminguez, personal representatives of Carranza, was published in all the morning newspapers and created a good impression.

30-INCH LENS INSTALLED.

Allegheny Telescope Has Largest Photographic Power.

Pittsburgh.—Dr. Frank Schlesinger, director of the Allegheny Observatory here, announces that the thirty-inch lens for the photographic telescope of the Observatory has been installed.

The lens, which is third in size in the world, has greater photographic power than any similar instrument now in use. The new disk is expected to reveal many hitherto unknown facts of the heavens.

BETRAYED BY FIANCEE.

Serago Agrees to Return to New York on Murder Charge.
Denver, Col.—Betrayed by his fiancée, Miss Cora Woelfel of New York, Michael Serago, also known as Sullivan, has stopped his fight against extradition and has agreed to return to Manhattan to be tried for the murder of William G. Martin, Aug. 18, 1913, for which he was indicted with Harry Schaefer.

Serago was arrested here a few weeks ago in company with a woman.

MRS. WILSON DIES IN WHITE HOUSE

Strain of Social Duties and Welfare Work Hastened End

PRESIDENT AT HER BEDSIDE

President's Family at Bedside When End Comes—In Conformity With Mrs. Wilson's Desire Congress Hastily Passes Anti-Slum Bill.

Washington.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the wife of the President, died at 5 o'clock in the evening in the White House. Her death resulted from Bright's disease, from which she had been a sufferer since she came to the White House. She was in her 50th year.

Recently this had been aggravated by a general nervous breakdown which began when she was injured by a fall on the marble floor of the White House in February and was accelerated by the strenuous social season and over-activity in social betterment work and other humanitarian endeavors.

Mrs. Wilson had known that her death was near. With her at the end were the President and their three daughters, Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. McAdoo and Miss Margaret Wilson. Several times in the course of the day Mrs. Wilson was conscious and an hour before her death, aroused sufficiently to bestow a peaceful smile of recognition and farewell upon the President and each of her children.

Soon after 11 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Wilson was cheered by the knowledge that the Senate of the United States had passed the Johnson bill abolishing slums from the capital, for which she had worked zealously last fall.

Earlier in the morning she had told the President that she believed she could go more cheerfully if she knew the bill was passed. The President, through Secretary Tumulty, communicated Mrs. Wilson's wish to Congress and the task of making the bill a law was undertaken with extraordinary haste. As soon as the President learned of the passage of the bill by the Senate he hastened to carry the news to the sick room.

About noon, when the President was absent from the sick room for a few minutes, Mrs. Wilson sent for Dr. Cary T. Grayson and said to him: "Doctor, if I go away promise me you will take good care of my husband."

Mrs. Wilson died in the big bedroom at the southwest corner of the White House which overlooks the Potomac River. The President sat beside the bed holding her hand and on the other side her daughters were kneeling. She had been unconscious for nearly an hour.

Dr. Grayson was the only other person in the room. In an adjoining room were the President's sons-in-law, Mr. Sayre and Mr. McAdoo. Mrs. Wilson's brother, Prof. Stockton Axson of Princeton, who was informed of her critical condition at once, was unable to reach here from Portland, Ore.

For the last two days Mrs. Wilson had been kept alive largely by the stimulation of oxygen. Realizing that the end was near the President canceled all engagements. He left the bedroom only once before the end came, and then only for a short automobile ride in the early morning.

Mrs. Wilson was born Ellen Louise Axsen at Savannah, Ga., of Samuel Edward and Margaret Axsen. She was educated at home and at Woman's College, Rome, Ga. She had a talent for art and spent some time studying in the Art Students' League in New York.

Her devotion to painting afforded her much happiness and inspiration. The wedding of Woodrow Wilson and Miss Axsen took place at Savannah on June 24, 1885. Miss Axsen had met Mr. Wilson when he was practicing law at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1882. They married just after Mr. Wilson finished his post-graduate work in Johns Hopkins University and with the degree of Ph. D. accepted the position of associate professor of history and political economy in Bryn Mawr College.

Mrs. Wilson and her husband were the closest of companions and the home life that she created for her husband and the three daughters born to them was always regarded as ideal.

CRUISER TENNESSEE SAILS.

Leaves With \$5,500,000 for the Relief of Americans.

New York.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, carrying about \$5,500,000 for the relief of stranded Americans, steamed away from Tompkinsville.

Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Jessop estimated that it will take between ten and eleven days to make the trip across. The cruiser will proceed at about twelve and a half knots an hour.

FOR U. S. LOANS TO FARMERS.

Bill In to Aid Producers During War in Europe.

Washington.—The direct loan of money by the government to producers of farm products is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Henry of Texas. The bill provides for an amendment to the Federal Reserve act by which the Federal Reserve Board may authorize loans at 4 per cent. on wheat, cotton, corn or oats on notes duly endorsed by member banks.

MILITARY COMMENT FORBIDDEN

Army and Navy Officers Not Allowed to Discuss the War.

Washington.—Public comment on the war by army and navy officers, either on the active or retired list, will cease at once as the result of orders issued by Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels at the suggestion of President Wilson.

Interviews have been given to newspapers by a number of prominent officers. All these interviews and articles must cease.

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