ASSOCIATED NEWS
Carried by The Evening Dispatch, Together With Extensive Special Correspondence : : : : : : : : :

The Evening Dispatch.

THE WEATHER.
Rain tonight and Thursday. Not much change in temperature. Northeast gales.

VOLUME TWENTY. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1914. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SECOND BIG BATTLE

Now Being Fought in Northern France---Germans Making Strong Stand

GERMANS' OBJECT IS AS YET UNKNOWN

Forces While in Retreat Are Kept In Perfect Order—Wild Demonstrations In Rome In Behalf of the Allies—Soldiers Have to Charge Crowd

London, Sept. 16.—A second great battle in Northern France is now in progress, north of the river Aisne from Argonne Hills to Chateau Porcien and the French military practice camp of Sissonne. It is unknown whether the Germans are planning to fight to a finish or merely covering the retreat, their commanders showing the same skill in the retreat in keeping the forces intact that they displayed in the dash into France. So far the invasion has been without decisive result and until a huge pitched battle neither side will be able to claim more than the advantage in the great war game.

London, Sept. 16.—With relief of Troyon by the French, forcing the army of the German Crown Prince, on the left wing, back to the line northeast of Rheims, interest in the great battle centered there today and the position of the German army there was regarded by military authorities as dangerous. The recapture of Rheims, while of great moral value, is said not to be of strategic importance, as the line now held by Germans is more defensible than that from which they retired.

Advices from Berlin, where the public evidently has grown impatient and is demanding news, say the General Staff has announced that the German line was successfully resisting the attacks of the allies. The news of the last twenty-four hours in London agrees with this except for relief of Troyon. If the allies succeed in dislodging the army from Metz observers feel that the situation of the Crown Prince would be more desperate than was that of the German right wing last week, when it was forced to make a quick retreat, to avoid the breaking of the general battle line. Reports indicate that the German right wing is making a stubborn resistance along the line of the river Aisne, but details of the fighting are lacking.

Russian reports say the investment of Konigsberg and raids into east Prussia were undertaken only with the purpose of forcing the Germans to reinforce their armies there with men from the army of invasion in France. It is declared that this move has been brilliantly successful and was the salvation of the allies in France, as several German army corps were taken from French soil to East Prussia. It is predicted here today that the Russian East Prussian force has withdrawn within the Russian border, abandoning the investment of Keningsberg to await the advance of Russian right from Galicia, where the Austro-German armies are said to penned up iin a triangle of forts, dominated by Prozenval, leaving the Russian main army free to direct its march toward Prussia.

War indemnities exacted by the Germans from Belgian and French towns reach a total of $144,300,000, only a very small part of which has been paid.

Don't Believe Report.

The assertion that the German Emperor is to take command in East Prussia is generally discredited here as General Hindenberg, now commanding the force, has proven himself of fighting calibre.

A Basel, Switzerland, dispatch, via Rome, says the Germans have been ordered to retire to the right bank of the Rhine, evacuating France, Belgium and Luxemberg.

A Rome dispatch says the Austrian armies, under Generals Dankl and Auffenberg, separated by the Russian advance, succeeded in rejoining the forces at Rzesow, thirteen miles northeast of Jaroslaw and thirty-two miles north of Przemysl, losing forty per cent. of their forces in the operation.

Admiral Patey, commanding the Australian fleet, reported from Sydney that the German losses at Herbertshoehe, Bismarck Archipelago, were twenty to thirty killed and seventeen officers captured. He said the fleet had crippled all German wireless stations in the pacific.

Big Battle Likely.

Paris, Sept. 16.—It is believed a great battle has been in progress since Sunday, the retiring Germans having made a stand along the high ground, with the right protected by the rivers Oise and Aisne. If the center and left are able to withdraw to the same line, the Germans can accept a general engagement under more favorable conditions than along the Marne. If forced to further retreat, the invaders would be compelled to go via Longwwy and Sedan. Observers are eager for details, in order to determine if the Germans have been able to withdraw and get into position their heavy artillery, despite the recent rains and mud-clogged roads. It is believed the guns will have to be abandoned if the invaders are again driven back. An unconfirmed report today says that an Indian cavalry had joined the British forces and already has been engaged.

A Nish dispatch officially confirms the occupation of Vishegrad, Bosnia, by Servians.

It is officially announced that the Germans are fighting a defensive battle along the front from Noyon to a point north of Verdun.

It declares many prisoners, a multitude of stragglers and war material were found hidden in the forest but figures are withheld as might be considered "fantastic."

The statement says the German rear guard, reinforced from the main army and certain positions, show strong organization. The French troops were in contact throughout Monday and Tuesday, the Germans occupying the heights west of Rheims. Varennes has been evacuated and the line now reaches Meuse, near the forest of Forges.

German Commander Courtmartialed.

A Petrograd dispatch says Lieutenant Preisker, formerly German commander at Kalisz, Russian Poland, was recently captured and courtmartialed to answer to charges of atrocities committed by the German troops who entered the town.

A Petrograd message says the Russian rear guard is at Krasnik, 228 miles southeast of Lublin, Russian Poland, and the Austrians, demoralized, continue to retreat. It says a single Cossack captured three Austrian officers and nineteen privates.

It is reported that a train load of French wounded, en route here, was wrecked 20 miles east. No particulars are given.

Forty Uhlans, who had been wandering in the woods of Fontaine Bleau since the engagement at Montmirail, were captured yesterday and were nearly famished.

More Pro-Allies' Demonstrations.

A Rome message says pro-allies' demonstrations continued last night with manifestations under the windows of the Belgian legation and the French embassy. Of the seven hundred and sixty German wounded arriving here yesterday one hundred and fifty-one are in a critical condition. The percentage of mortality among the German wounded is greatly exceeding that amount among the French.

Kaiser to Lead Troops.

A Berlin message, via Copenhagen, says Emperor William will take personal command in east Prussia against the Russians.

Berlin Still Says Little.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Official announcement says the situation in France is "favorable" and the allies have won no victory on the whole battle front. No details are given. Among those lost in the naval battle off Holgoland was Admiral Maas, commanding the second scouting division.

Hundreds of British women gathered at the American embassy yesterday to arrange passage to England, now permitted for women and boys under sixteen years of age. Special trains have been arranged.

Germans Evacuate Soissons.

Soissons, France, Sept. 16.—The German right wing evacuated Soissons Monday, retiring northward across the Aisne, with the French in pursuit. The French artillery was in action Tuesday, across the river, 300 yards away.

Jap Airship Drops Bombs.

Tokio, Sept. 16.—It is officially announced that a Japanese aeroplane dropped bombs on the German barracks at Tsing-Tau and escaped. The Japanese destroyed flotilla drove in the German patrols.

Boer General Accidentally Shot.

Capetown, South Africa, Sept, 16.—General Jacobus Hendrick DeLaRey, the famous Boer commander, was accidentally shot dead near Johannesburg.

Servian Invasion Defeated.

Vienna, Sept. 16.—The General Staff has announced that the Servian invasion of Hungary, which crossed the river Save, has been defeated along the entire line and Szerem, Salvonia and Banat are clear of the enemy.

WOUNDED BELGIAN OFFICERS

This photograph shows two wounded Belgian officers on the Quay at Ostend preparing to board the Belgian hospital ship moored there for treatment. The men's injuries have been temporarily dressed on the battlefield.

BELIEVED WAR TAX WILL QUICKLY PASS

Washington, Sept. 16.—It is believed that with determination of the Democratic caucus to abandon the proposed freight tax the war revenue will now pass with little delay. As now planned the emergency will be raised as in the Spanish war, by a stamp tax on commercial documents, telegraph and telephone messages, special taxes on bankers and brokers, theatres, gasoline, tobacco and liquors.

NEED AMERICAN GOODS

Do the South American Countries and its Up United States.

TRADE HAS BEEN SMALL

This Country Has Failed to Take Advantage of the Opportunities Presented—What Brazil Alone Uses.

Washington, Sept. 16. — Brazil will be glad to get American codfish, soap, leather, coal, fuel oil or flour. Heretofore England, Germany, France and Belgium have shared with the United States the trade of Brazil and other South American Republics; now the United States has an opportunity to handle the entire trade there.

So great is this opportunity considered by government experts that every effort is being made to turn the tide of trade left open by the war into American channels. Last year Congress appropriated $50,000 for the purpose of opening up trade with Latin-America and also provided for the appointment of fourteen "commercial attaches," four of whom are to be stationed at South American capitals, including Rio de Janeiro. This measure, although taken before there was any thought of war, has nevertheless placed this country in a position to take immediate advantage of the exceptional opportunity now offered.

Already four experts from the Department of Commerce have started to South American countries to investigate trade conditions and possibilities, and recently the same government department sent H. M. Douthitt to the New York branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to act in an advisory capacity in American merchants and manufacturers desiring to open markets in South America. Mr. Douthitt has lived in Brazil many years.

Brazil offers one of the most fertile fields for American merchants in South America. Brazilian imports in 1912—the latest statistics available—amounted to more than $307,800,000, and of that total American exporters got less than $50,000,000. Our most successful competitors were Great Britain and Germany, the former sending products of the value of more than $75,000,000.

Bleached piece goods aggregating nearly $1,500,000 were sent to Brazil in 1912, and of that amount England sent $1,310,000 and the United States $12,000. Consul W. Henry Robertson, of Manchester, England, telegraphed last month: "Textile industry seriously depressed before war; now paralyzed; wholesale closing of mills seems inevitable. Gloomy outlook for raw cotton. Impossible prophesy yet extent damage to industry."

Another article imported by Brazil solely from this country and the United Kingdom was coal; the United States sending less than $3,000,000 worth as against more than $15,000,000 from England.

Of the watches imported by Brazil from the United States and Germany, we sent but two-thirds.

Of the dried fruits used in one year by Brazil less than $20,000 worth went from this country, France sending those articles to the value of more than $240,000.

France sent $150,000 worth of hats in a year, England $90,000, this country none.

We exported a little over $4,000 worth of window glass, but the same year England sent $135,000 worth and Belgium more than $319,000.

We sent but one-twelfth of the writing ink used in a year, the remainder going from England.

In one of the circulars issued daily by the Department of Commerce dealing with trade situations

(Continued on Page Seven.)

RUSSIANS CLAIM COLOSSAL TRIUMPHS

NOT NOW WORRYING

Democrats are Bright Over the Prospect in Louisiana—Bull Moosers Find Themselves in a Hole.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Well advised Democrats have revised their estimates as to what will happen in Louisiana's Third Congressional district, the one which, early in the summer, they were willing to concede to the Bull Moosers. They are satisfied now that the party of Roosevelt will not even carry that overwhelming sugar district.

Henri Gueydan, the Democratic nominee, declared at the time the Bull Moosers had their turbulent convention that he would carry the district by from 6,000 to 8,000 simply on account of the soreness created in that convention. Gueydan is standing squarely by the Wilson administration.

Every sugar man in the Third district has been given a recapitulation of the votes cast in the House and Senate by Progressive Senators and Representatives. In the final votes the Progressive members voted for the Underwood tariff law, which was opposed by the Democrats from the sugar sections.

Henri Gueydan, the Democratic nominee, is frankly opposed to free sugar. Judge Martin, the Progressive nominee, is also opposed to free sugar. The Democratic voters in the district therefore, are being invited to go from one party that opposes free sugar to another that does likewise, as indicated by the votes of Progressive members of the House and Senate. They have been Democrats all their lives, disagreeing in many tariff items with other Democrats, but the invitation to turn Progressive is given despite the fact that that party, so far as the votes of its Congressional members are concerned, is more hostile than the Democrats, because they are in favor of abolishing the cotton exchanges, which would make it necessary for every seller of cotton to deal with a buyer individually with Liverpool quotations to guide him and such information as he could himself gather as to how much of an allowance he would have to make to the buyer to cover interest, insurance, freight and storage to get the commodity to Liverpool.

Roosevelt's speeches in Louisiana have soured the big sugar planters because many of them have been avowed Republicans, and those not openly Republicans have always worked for the election of Democrats such as Murphy J. Foster, who was willing to work in the House and Senate with reactionary Republicans. They sent Broussard to the Senate because he has always been willing to co-operate with Cannon, Aldrich and Penrose. Broussard, instead of hurting himself in 1909 by voting for the Cannon organization, made himself stronger.

Roosevelt going into that part of the State denouncing reactionary policies made himself as popular with the leaders of the so-called revolt as if he had come there bringing the germs of yellow fever. Gueydan, the Democratic nominee, and Martin, the Progressive, have always been allied with the wing of the Democratic party that worked in harmony with the men Roosevelt denounced.

The question, therefore, before the voters of the Third district on election day is as to whether they want a reactionary who now wears a Progressive label, although not in agreement with Roosevelt's denunciation of reactionary politics, or whether they will support Gueydan frankly opposed to free sugar, yet willing to go along with the party in the belief that some day it will restore a revenue duty to sugar.

The nomination of Judge Martin was brought about by the Broussard influence, Edwin, brother of the Senator-elect, throwing his votes to Martin on the final ballot. Gueydan has been a member of the Broussard wing of the party, so much so that the Gueydan committee of 100 in one of the counties of the district has in its membership twenty-one men whose last name is Broussard. In Iberia county, or parish, the home of the Broussard family, the Gueydan committee is composed half and half of Broussards and half non-Broussards. Of course, if the relatives of the Broussards bearing other names were counted the Gueydan committee would be split about 80 per cent.

Austrian Losses Reported to Have Been Enormous in Galicia

GERMANS GAVE DEPERATE AID

Quarter Million in Dead and Wounded and Hundred Thousand Prisoners Taken. Five Thousand Germans Captured.

Petrograd, Russia, Sept. 16.—A summary of the campaign in Galicia says that the Russian troops are pursuing the Austrians and have passed the river San, after annihilating several army corps. The enemy's losses have not been accurately determined, but are said to be "colossal," approximating 250,000 killed and wounded, 100,000 prisoners and 400 guns. The roads are crowded with abandoned military equipment.

The statement says the "desperate effort of the German troops to save the Austrian army from utter rout should be recorded."

The Russians captured thirty-six pieces of long-range German artillery at Tourobine and 5,000 German prisoners. At other points several dozen German heavy guns were taken before they had chance to be used in the fighting.

MEXICAN BORDER FORCES WILL REMAIN

Washington, Sept. 16—While plans for carrying out the President's order for evacuation of Vera Cruz by American forces were worked out today, no preparations have been made to withdraw the forces along the Mexican border, now engaged in maneuvers. It is intimated, however, that the troops will return to the home stations at conclusion of the maneuvers, restoring normal conditions on the border.

FRENCH REPORT MADE TO WASHINGTON

Washington, Sept. 16.—A French Embassy message says the Germans resisted yesterday on the line north of the Aisne river and of Rheims, while the invaders south of Argonne continued their retreat between Argonne and the River Meuse, toward Metz. The line of resistance last night was at Varennes and Consenvoye.

REFUSED CLEARANCE TO AMERICAN SHIP

Washington, Sept. 16.—The British steamer, Robert Dollar, belonging to an American Company was refused clearance at Rio Janiero when she attempted to take advantage of the new registry law and raise the American flag. The authorities are said to have acted on the objection of the British Consul. The State Department is investigating.

Jap Scouts Occupy Station.

Tokio, Sept. 16.—It is announced that Japanese scouts have occupied the railroad station five miles from Kiaochow.

STORM MOVING NORTHWARD

Washington, D. C., Sept. 16th, 1914.
Observer, Wilmington, N. C.
Advisory message. Disturbance off East Florida coast, increasing in intensity and moving northward. Dangerous condition for vessels south of Virginia Capes.

WALL PAPER.
6, 8 and 10 cts a Roll, all new goods. We do our own work and guarantee it. J. E. & J. O. Sharp. Phone 1796-J.