

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

The Evening Dispatch.

THE WEATHER.
Unsettled tonight and Saturday,
probably showers. Moderate to fresh
northeast winds.

VOLUME TWENTY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BOTH CLAIM VANTAGE FAVORS A WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

But Allies Appear More Confident of the Ultimate Outcome

AGAIN SAID THAT THE END IS NEAR

Berlin Reports Progress and Taking of Much Equipment—Great Britain to Lay Mines

London, Oct. 2.—Unless all signs are awry the German armies in France, or, at any rate, most of them are nearing completion of their round trip. This, it is held here, is the only conclusion hinted at even by the Berlin newspapers and to be drawn from reports, both official and unofficial of those on or near the scene of action. It is evident that progress of the allies on their left is considerable, while the hole through which the Germans might have pierced the line of French fortresses, on the Meuse river side, has been stopped. Fierce battling around the heights of Roye, to the northwest of Noyen, seems to have ended in favor of the French. The heights were captured by General Von Kluck's men on Thursday, but on Friday, according to a French report, the allies regained control of the position.

Antwerp, temporarily the Belgian capital, ought to be capable of maintaining a long defense. King Albert is a romantic figure of war in this quarter, constantly going into the danger zone. His determination, fearlessness and activity recall those of Stadtholder William, in the historic siege of Leiden.

London October 2.—Though all reports seem to agree that the German fight in France has been bent back, the cautious tone of brief official statements indicated the battle of the Aisne is far from decided, and the British public, showing the patience that has characterized their demeanor since the outbreak of hostilities, find sentimental stimulus in the safe arrival of a fine Indian contingent on the French soil, and the bull terrier-like resistance of the Antwerpians, who, headed by their King, seek to check the German besiegers.

From the east comes news of the Russian assault on Cracow, where two and one-half million Germans and Austrians are said to be concentrated. So many conflicting reports have been received concerning the Russian advance, through Galicia, however, that the public is inclined to wait further details.

London newspapers, both editorially and in the news columns, make a feature of landing of the Indian troops and congratulate the War Office on the successful feat in moving many transports from India, without a single loss. Editorially the press emphasizes the patriotism of the Indians, which, answers, they say, all foreign critics who maintained the Indians would prove unfaithful.

Whether the allies hold St. Mihiel, between Verdun and Toul, is still undisclosed, nor is the situation around the heights of Roye, on the French left, been clearly defined.

If the battle of Cracow is in full swing, it unquestionably is one of the greatest struggles of this war, and possibly the forerunner of even more colossal engagements which will rage in Silesia.

Nothing definite has been heard in the last twenty-four hours of the whereabouts of the German Emperor, but Petrograd dispatches say he undoubtedly is present at the engagements on the East Prussian frontier, where the Russians insist the German troops have met reverses and are being driven back.

The plight of the Belgians, as an incident of the bombardment of Antwerp, Termonde and other points, is becoming even more pitiable than it was in the first advance of the Germans through their country. Doubtless within a short time London again will be the haven of thousands of homeless, penniless and hysterical refugees.

No confirmation has been received of the report that the allied fleet has

ing to hold sessions to examine a large class of exempts from army service and those heretofore physically unfit for service who may be found able to join the army.

Austrians Halted.

Nish, October 2.—After twenty days of offensive, the Austrian forces have stopped twelve miles from the Drina river, on the Bosnian frontier. The Austrians in the north have been trying desperately to advance over the plains between the Drina and Save rivers, to get at the right flank of the Servians. All their efforts have been defeated in bloody battles. The Servians and Montenegrins continue to advance slowly, but surely in Bosnia. Breaking down stubborn resistance they occupied Romania September 30th, and several other towns in the vicinity and are now marching on Sarajevo.

Berlin Claims Advantage.

Berlin, October 2.—Direct wireless announced today the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery. Attempts of the allies to break through the German lines have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region and the Germans continue to make steady progress. In the fighting before Antwerp the German artillery has silenced two Belgian forts. The Germans captured thirty aeroplanes, sent from France to Belgium. The Russian offensive movement of the Niemen river is declared to have failed.

Fighting in France, siege of Antwerp and offensive operations against the Russians all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate the German army is not lacking in men. A statement given out says that about two thousand Russian officers, including eighteen generals, are at present being held prisoners of war in various detention camps in Germany.

SOUTHERN WOULD TAKE OFF TRAINS

Raleigh, N. C., October 2.—The Southern Railway has petitioned the Corporation Commission to be allowed to take off a number of trains, alleging that the company is losing thousands of dollars each month in freight and passenger business. The matter is under advisement.

Calcutta, October 2.—The Sikhs, who were refused admission to British Columbia recently, arrived at Bajba Saturday. Some refused to board the train for Punjab and opened fire with revolvers. One policeman was killed. The troops were compelled to fire to check the rushes of Sikhs, and sixteen rioters were killed.

Remember today at the Grand Theatre is your last opportunity to see "The Lost Paradise" presented by Daniel Frohman.—Advertisement.

Read Hewlett & Price's "Ad."—Page Three.—Advertisement.

Report of Successes Of the Russians

Petrograd, Russia, October 2.—The General Staff makes the following announcement: "Russian troops have continued to repulse the enemy from the boundaries of Suwalki and Lomza governments. Engagements have been very fierce west of Symno.

The German troops that were attacking Ossowetz are retreating hastily to the north. Considerable forces of the enemy, of which the bulk arrived from the west, are concentrating in the districts west of Piotrkow and Kielce.

"The Russian cavalry and vanguard are reconnoitering energetically through all that region impeding through the vigorous attacks, the movement of the enemy. The Germans always endeavor to use the highways in Russian territory, because the other roads, being rough, paralyze their artillery trains.

"An attack by the Russian cavalry against the German vanguard, in front of Andrejew and marching on Kielce, was crowned with great success. The German infantry was caught unawares and is retreating in disorder, pursued by the Russian cavalry.

WHEN THE WARRING NATIONS BEGIN TO REBUILD CITIES

THEN UNITED STATES WILL BE CALLED UPON TO SUPPLY CEMENT.

BIG CHANCE OFFERED THE EXPORT TRADE

Little Necessity These Days for This Country to Import Cement—Americans Should Make More.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—When it comes the time to build up the cities of Europe destroyed in the war, the United States will be in a position to furnish all the cement required. The United States Geological Survey reports that the supply of raw material here is practically inexhaustible. The United States imports relatively little hydraulic cement, only about 85,000 barrels having been imported in 1913.

There is really little necessity for this country to import any cement, for all sections are now fairly well supplied with mill for the manufacture of Portland cement, and the production last year was nearly 93,000,000 barrels. A significant feature of the cement industry is the fact that though only about 80 per cent, of the normal cement producing capacity of the country is employed at the maximum, and there is often an over production; yet the exports of hydraulic cement have scarcely exceeded 4,200,000 barrels in any year, this amount being only about 5 per cent, of the total output, not sufficient to take care of the surplus production in a year of great activity.

American manufacturers have not yet made the most of their opportunities to establish greater export trade. The statistics show that the exports of cement from England, Germany, Belgium and France, not only have been considerably larger than those from the United States, but have borne a much higher ratio to the production in those countries.

Washington, D. C., October 2.—Representative Levy, owner of "Monticello," announced in view of Secretary Bryan's letter urging the sale of Jefferson's home to the government, he was considering making the sale.

The "Million Dollar Mystery" that will be shown at the Grand Theatre next Wednesday, October 7, is absolutely the greatest serial picture ever shown on the screen.—Advertisement.

MARKETING BY PARCEL POST IS PROVING TO BE A LIVE QUESTION

POSTMASTERS' CONVENTION WILL TAKE UP MATTER NEXT WEEK.

MEETING TO HAVE "PARCEL POST DAY"

When Views Will Be Exchanged and Suggestions Will Be Made—To Help Larger Cities.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—In connection with the convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the Second and Third Classes, which is to assemble in this city next week, a proposition is on foot which may materially further the project of marketing by parcel post for the mutual benefits of housekeepers and producers in this and in other parts of the country as well.

At the suggestion of Postmaster Praeger of this city it is expected the convention will set aside one session for the exchange of views and information relative to the development of parcels for the extensive use of the parcel post in the larger cities for the buying and selling of household supplies.

THE "LITTLE CHURCH" IS TO CELEBRATE

New York Oct. 2.—The parish of the Church of the Transfiguration will be sixty-six years old next week and arrangements are being made for special morning and afternoon services Sunday to celebrate the anniversary.

In all America no church is better known to the general public than the Church of the Transfiguration. But the name by which it is commonly known is the "Little Church Around the Corner." A number of years ago, when George Holland, the popular actor, died, many of his friends and acquaintances desired a public funeral. The veteran actor had been a good man, laborious, honest, respected by all who knew him. Joseph Jefferson, on behalf of the family of Mr. Holland, made application to the Rev. Mr. Sabine, then presiding over a church at the corner of Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, to officiate at the funeral. Learning that the deceased had been an actor, the clergyman recommended Mr. Jefferson to go to "a little church around the corner," where such things were done. "All honor to the little church around the corner," exclaimed the player, as he left the clergyman, and, seeking the rector of the little church he found in the Rev. George H. Houghton a man who was not ashamed to read the burial service over a dead actor. The press took up the story, and the Church of the Transfiguration, rechristened "The Little Church Around the Corner," was lifted out of the obscurity of an ordinary place of worship and became for all time the church of the players.

REPORT OF SUCCESSSES OF THE RUSSIANS

"Bombardment of Ossowetz did damage only to a few private dwellings and telephone lines as the garrison was sheltered by numerous concrete walls.

"Offensive by the Russian troops, marching through the fortress of Augustowo, was not covered by the artillery. South of Augustowo a hand-to-hand engagement took place. It was particularly fierce in the semicircle between the Bialobrozeg basin which was crossed by the Russian column, and Augustowo. The final issue of this engagement was decided by an attack from Augustowo.

"Northeast of Augustowo, the Russians were compelled to attack the rear guard of the Germans through numerous defiles and in fortified positions, where the Russian infantry received great help from its heavy artillery, which caused great losses to the Germans, who were dislodged from the entrenchments and retired under our fire.

"The battle is proceeding over an extensive front, the Germans occupying positions near Mariampol and south of St. Shustshin.

"The advance of the Russian troops is meeting with success everywhere."

DUPLIN FARMERS HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST CROPS OF YEARS

THIS IN SPITE OF THE VERY DRY SPRING AND SUMMER.

THE BERRY CROPS WERE VERY FINE

Cotton Gins Are Busy But Little of Fleecy Stuff Being Marketed—Faison and Wallace Fairs.

Special to The Dispatch. Warsaw, N. C., Oct. 2.—Despite the exceedingly dry weather that prevailed during the spring and a good portion of the summer the farmers of this county are now busy harvesting one of the largest crops that they have ever grown. Every crop might be said to be bumper ones, except the early truck. The huckleberry crop was the first to attract attention. This berry, which grows wild, and with the only cost attached being the picking and shipping expenses, brought the enormous sum of nearly a quarter million dollars to the farmers in this county, and those portions of the other counties which are closely adjoining. The staple crops, corn, cotton and tobacco have yielded harvests such as seldom been known, a large number of instances being reported where the results are such as have never been seen before.

The Irish potato crop, of which considerable acreage is planted, although not as good as has been harvested some years, far exceeded the farmers' expectations, and brought excellent prices. The fruit crops have also yielded well, the scuppernon grape, for which the eastern section of South Carolina, is noted, has been an exceedingly good one, and although its shipping qualities are not extra good, the local markets have been flooded, and other uses have been made of the crop. The apple, peach, and pear trees have also yielded abundantly.

The fairs to be held at Faison the middle of this month, and at Wallace, in November, are each very instructive, and interesting events, and with the exceedingly good results that the farmers have obtained, the most successful fairs that ever have been held are being planned by the people of this county, and many handsome prizes are being arranged for both events.

The cotton gins operated by L. P. Best, and W. W. Hill are ginning a large amount of cotton, at both places, but very little of the fleecy staple is being placed on the market. The bankers, business and professional men have offered to accept cotton in their transactions, instead of money, at ten cents a pound, thus thinking to relieve the situation wherever needed, but as yet a very small amount of the crop is being disposed of, for which it is stated there are two reasons, the farmers are in fairly good shape, and there is always very little cotton sold before January.

The various Democratic candidates are making preparations for launching their campaign, which will actively start on the 8th, 175,000 pounds of the bright leaf tobacco has been sold on the Warsaw tobacco market during the three days this week, and the prospects are that 125,000 pounds will be sold during the next two days, making 300,000 pounds this week, and breaking the record of the season. Traveling representatives of practically all the large companies who have buyers on this market have been here this week, and it seems to be the general opinion of all those interested in the manufacturing end of the business that the crop this year is one of the meaneast from their viewpoint that has been raised in recent years. Some good tobacco has been sold on the various markets of this section, but for the most part the leaf offered has been had quality. The prices on the better qualities has improved some, and it is thought that a still further rise is likely, but the prices for the poorer grades have fallen, and there is only slight hope that it will go up again.

The monthly report for the Warsaw tobacco market, which is required to be sent to the Agricultural Commissioner on the first of each month, for the month commencing Sept. 2nd, and ending on the 30th, shows that

MANY DELEGATES EXPECTED TO ATTEND

Calagary, Alta., Oct. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the International Irrigation Congress, which is to hold a five days' session in this city next week. Those in charge of the local arrangements estimated that there will be more than 1,500 delegates and visitors present when the gathering is called to order. Among the States from which large representation is promised are Oregon, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the similar bureaus of the Dominion of Canada, and a number of the States and Provinces will be among the speakers. The congress has slated for discussion a wide variety of topics of general public interest.

Head of American Federation of Labor Launched the Movement.

TO BE HELD CLOSE PRESENT WAR

Believes All Civilized World Should Unite Upon the Project—Peace Lovers of This Country Should Inaugurate Movement.

New York, October 1.—An appeal for a world congress for the establishment of peace has been issued by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has announced that the federation stood ready to assist any movement for the establishment of agencies to prevent repetition of international wars. He said:

"Let the whole civilized world unite in demand for a world conference at the close of this war, to lay the foundation of a rule of reason among nations. Now is the time for humanitarian, peace-loving men of the United States to inaugurate a movement that shall be able to do constructive work for peace and civilization at the first opportunity."

SMITH-LEVER ACT IS MISUNDERSTOOD

Washington, D. C., October 2.—Many letters are being received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which indicate that farm women in various sections of the country have come to believe that the government is about to assist them with grants of money to individuals. This unfortunate mistake which, it is feared, will be the cause of considerable disappointment, appears to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the Smith-Lever act recently passed by Congress. Under this act funds contributed both by the Federal and State governments are made available for practical demonstration work in agriculture and home economics. Experts from the agricultural colleges and county agents, both men and women, are to show farmers and farm women the value of modern methods in agriculture and housekeeping, and demonstrate the use of labor-saving devices. The purposes of the act are thus entirely educational; and there are no provisions whatever for direct financial assistance.

This demonstration work which the Smith-Lever act is designed to promote has already met with considerable success in the States where it has been started, but the additional funds now available will greatly increase its efficiency. To avail themselves to the fullest of its possibilities the department officials recommend that farm women form local clubs and then communicate with the county agent or the State Agricultural college. In this way it will often be possible to secure a visit from the county agent or from the home economics expert.

Washington, D. C., October 2.—The U. S. Department of Agriculture which indicate that farm women in various sections of the country have come to believe that the government is about to assist them with grants of money to individuals. This unfortunate mistake which, it is feared, will be the cause of considerable disappointment, appears to have arisen through a misunderstanding of the Smith-Lever act recently passed by Congress. Under this act funds contributed both by the Federal and State governments are made available for practical demonstration work in agriculture and home economics. Experts from the agricultural colleges and county agents, both men and women, are to show farmers and farm women the value of modern methods in agriculture and housekeeping, and demonstrate the use of labor-saving devices. The purposes of the act are thus entirely educational; and there are no provisions whatever for direct financial assistance.

This demonstration work which the Smith-Lever act is designed to promote has already met with considerable success in the States where it has been started, but the additional funds now available will greatly increase its efficiency. To avail themselves to the fullest of its possibilities the department officials recommend that farm women form local clubs and then communicate with the county agent or the State Agricultural college. In this way it will often be possible to secure a visit from the county agent or from the home economics expert.

MANY DELEGATES EXPECTED TO ATTEND

Calagary, Alta., Oct. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the meeting of the International Irrigation Congress, which is to hold a five days' session in this city next week. Those in charge of the local arrangements estimated that there will be more than 1,500 delegates and visitors present when the gathering is called to order. Among the States from which large representation is promised are Oregon, Washington, Montana, Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. Representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and the similar bureaus of the Dominion of Canada, and a number of the States and Provinces will be among the speakers. The congress has slated for discussion a wide variety of topics of general public interest.