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GERMANY AT WAR WITH RUSSIA

Some of the Principal Events since Friday Told in Condensed Form. Some of the Events Leading up to Hostilities Between Austria and Serbia. France and Germany Also at War With a Possibility of England Joining With Russia and France.

London, Aug. 3.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces and awaits events. Today she is not a belligerent power, nor is she a neutral one.

The government has given France assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the continental war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to whether it considers that measure provocation for war.

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days almost deliberations—was made to the house of commons late today by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Therefore the trying hour of suspense for the British people is prolonged indefinitely.

Germans Invade France.

Germany began an invasion of France Sunday without waiting for a formal declaration of war. The invading forces consisted of two columns, one of which entered the independent Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the night, seizing the railroad and passing on into French territory attacked the French second class fortified town of Longwy, near the Belgian border. Reports of subsequent events are vague and contradictory, some saying that there was stubborn fighting there. The other invading column, of 20,000 men, crossed the French border near Nancy and is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses. Germany declined to make a definite reply to a question asked by Great Britain whether the Kaiser was ready to respect the neutrality of Belgium, whose neutrality England feels bound to guarantee.

French Aeroplane Dashes Into Zeppelin.

London, Aug. 2.—The first engagement of the great European war was fought in the air, according to a report received here to-night, between a French aeroplane and a German dirigible. Every man in the fight was killed.

The report says that German and French air craft have been flying just over the frontier since yesterday morning. The Germans are using the big Zeppelin type dirigibles, while aeroplanes are employed by the French.

Roland, Garros, the French flier, sighted a German dirigible on the French side of the border line near Nancy. The French pilot drove his machine straight at the dirigible, which was manned by twenty-five soldiers, and dashed against the gas bag.

The dirigible was wrecked and all aboard as well as Garros were dashed to death. It is believed that the Frenchman deliberately sacrificed himself to deal destruction to the Germans.

A Memorable Ten Days.

New York Sun, Aug. 2nd.

Thursday July 23.—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia, to be answered by 6 o'clock Saturday evening, demanding that Serbia punish accomplices to the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, repress pan-Serb propaganda and publish official denunciation of anti-Austrian agitation and that Austrian officers be permitted to try Serbian offenders on Serbian soil.

Friday—Russia makes representations to Austria in Serbia's favor asking for an extension of time to answer ultimatum.

Saturday—Serbia answers ultimatum ten minutes inside of stipulated time, yielding all points but investigation of Serbians by Austria. Answer unsatisfactory and Austrian Minister and staff leave Belgrade.

Sunday—Serbia Minister dismissed from Vienna. Europe seeks means of mediation. Serbian army mobilized;

Austrians hurried to Serbian borders. Russia sends warning to Germany.

Monday—Austria gives reasons for rejecting Serbia's answer and prepares to cross the Save and Danube. Sir Edward Grey proposes conference in London to mediate between Austria and Russia. Bourses close at Vienna, Brussels and Budapest; heavy runs on German banks. Kaiser returns to Berlin and calls conference of Ministers. Greek Minister says his country will aid Serbia with 100,000 men.

Tuesday—Austria formally declares war on Serbia, seizes boats and blockades Montenegrin ports. Sir Edward Grey's peace plans fail. Russia threatened Austria and massed troops on eastern border. London, Paris and Berlin markets show severe decline; \$10,000,000 in gold shipped to Europe from New York; wheat advances sharply, causing wild excitement in Chicago and St. Louis exchanges, and prices decline in New York stock markets.

Wednesday—Belgrade bombarded by gunboats and occupied by Austrians. Germany warns Russia to stop mobilization. France reported ready to advance by way of Belgium. German troops sent to Russian frontier. Americans in Europe in struggle to get accommodations home. International peace conference set for August 15 to 26 in Vienna abandoned. Stocks on European bourses weak; Paris Bourse only formally open; English bankers withdraw cash from Vienna banks; big slump in Chicago wheat market.

Thursday—Kaiser calls on Russia to stop mobilization within twenty-four hours. Portsmouth and Dover harbors closed. Austria hurls 500,000 soldiers in four divisions into Serbia; engagements at Semendria on the Danube and Foca in Bosnia. Prices on New York Stock Exchange drop to lowest levels since panic of 1907, total of 1,300,500 shares, changing hands; more gold engaged for transport to Europe, in all \$40,000,000 in five days; war insurance soars; foreign exchange advances. Bulgaria issued declaration of neutrality.

Friday—Martial law declared in Germany. British fleet leaves Plymouth; German squadron stops merchant vessel in Danish waters. Austrians and Servians clash on Danube and on Bosnian frontier. Secretary McAdoo announces that the Government is ready to issue \$500,000,000 of emergency currency. New York Stock Exchange closes its doors, first time since 1873; Consolidated Exchange follows; Cotton Exchange did not open; trading stopped on the curb.

Saturday—Germany declares war on Russia. Italy refuses to side with Germany and Austria, declaring that her alliance was only defensive. Germany mobilizing all her forces. France orders general mobilization to start Sunday. Great Britain announces that she will decide Sunday if she will support France. Bank of England discount rate reaches 10 per cent., highest point in history of institution. Secretary of Treasury calls conference of Clearing House associations and prepares to issue emergency currency. Transatlantic service between New York and Continental Europe suspended. Martial law declared in St. Petersburg and suburbs.

Rupture Between Russia and Germany Was Dramatic.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany was dramatic. It was midnight Friday when Count Von Pourtales, German Ambassador to Russia formally asked Foreign Minister Sazonoff that Russia cease her mobilization in 12 hours. The allotted period passed without an answer.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening Count Pourtales again asked if Russia would cease mobilizing her forces. To this the Russian statesman replied:

"Inasmuch as the Russian Government has not answered within the time you specified it follows that Russia has declined to agree with your demand."

Three times Count Pourtales repeated the German ultimatum and each time the Russian Foreign Minister gave the same firm negative. Finally Count Pourtales bowed and left the room. He and the members of the staff at once departed from St. Petersburg by way of Finland.

According to The Novo Vremya,

Count Von Pourtales held the type-written texts of two replies from Germany. One was for the presentation in the event of Russian acceptance of the German ultimatum and the other in case of its rejection. In his great agitation the German Ambassador presented both replies to M. Sazonoff at the same time.

The protection of Russians in countries at war with Russia has been entrusted to Spain.

WAR NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

The following is a summary of the European war news for the 24 hours ending Saturday midnight:

Germany.

Germany declared war on Russia at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night, following Russia's refusal to stop mobilizing in compliance with Germany's ultimatum. Berlin dispatches say that France's action in ordering the mobilization of her army forced the Kaiser's hand. The German Ambassador at Paris is turning over the German Embassy to the United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick.

France.

The Central News correspondent in Paris reports that Germany declared war on France Saturday night. A general mobilization of the French army already had been ordered for Sunday by President Poincare. The mobilization order calls for the reserves of all terms since 1887. Officials of the French War Office say the mobilization would be completed at midnight Sunday. This report has not yet been confirmed and another report received in London from Paris, to which more credit is given, says that the period of Germany's ultimatum to France has been extended by agreement between the Ambassadors for another forty-eight hours, bringing it up to Monday noon.

Russia.

The German Ambassador and the Embassy staff left St. Petersburg for Berlin immediately after handing the declaration of war to the Foreign Minister. The enrollment of the reservists of the Russian army began at 6 o'clock Saturday morning amid scenes of great excitement and pathos. Throngs of women and children accompanied the men to the enrolling stations and priests blessed the troops as they marched through the streets singing hymns.

Great Britain.

There is no confirmation yet of an early report that Great Britain, through her Ambassador at Paris, had notified President Poincare of Great Britain's support of France in any course she may take. Both army and navy, however, are on a war footing. The Bank of England has raised its discount rate 10 per cent. Continental banks have also increased their rates materially. Bank of England notes are being refused at the largest London hotels and restaurants.

Italy.

The German Ambassador was notified that Italy would remain neutral, though perhaps not until the end of the war. Five hundred thousand men are under arms and the fleet has assumed a defensive position. Italy's neutrality may mean her withdrawal from the Triple Alliance in the threatened test of strength with the Triple Entente.

New York.

Germany's declaration of war is likely to end gold shipments to Europe by making the seas unsafe. This will solve one problem of American bankers, who have viewed with concern a drain of gold that since the first of the year has totalled \$128,000,000. Seventy million bushels of wheat has been ordered for export. England alone has contracted for 7,000,000 bushels a week. The cable offices in New York are deluged with business, but are handling the situation without inconvenience. So far no restrictions have been placed upon outgoing messages by the various foreign Governments involved.

No Battles Yet.

London, Aug. 3.—All the great European powers, except Italy and most of her secondary powers, are mobilizing with all their energy. Mobilization has not reached a stage where any of the armies have met in battle.

Italy, which declared her neutrality, will begin to mobilize officially tomorrow, although the process probably is well underway.

SAYS CROP FUND IS AVAILABLE.

McAdoo Issues a Circular Letter to Banks and Urges Low Rate of Interest.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary McAdoo announces that the \$34,000,000 which he decided a short time ago to deposit with national banks for crop moving purposes will be available upon compliance by the banks of the terms and conditions of the circular letter issued and forwarded today to the banks.

The money will be deposited in instalments of either 25 or 50 per cent each, except in such cases as in the judgment of the Secretary will make a departure from this rule desirable. The circular issued by Secretary McAdoo reads as follows:

"It is understood that such deposits are made to prevent or mitigate the financial tension so common at this period of the year incident to the movement of crops, and that the funds received by the banks will be used in good faith for this purpose and not for speculative or other transactions.

"It is not intended that such funds shall be utilized by the depositaries selected to discharge their obligations to other banks, such as rediscounts or bills payable, but in order that legitimate purposes of the deposit may be accomplished the banks receiving same will be expected to extend to the banks in smaller towns such accommodations as may be consistent with sound and conservative principles of banking, and that in all cases the rate of interest charged such banks will be moderate and reasonable.

"In other words, since it is impracticable under existing conditions for the Government to extend these deposits to the various smaller towns and cities, the depositaries selected are expected to act as mediums in furnishing funds to the localities in need of them for the purpose stated of transporting and marketing the crops and of assisting legitimate business.

"In apportioning the funds among the banks in each city consideration will be given to the character of business done by the applicant bank and the extent to which it is lending money to its country correspondent banks.

"Particular consideration will give to the willingness of the banks receiving such deposits to lend to their country correspondent banks at reasonable rates of interest. The Secretary is deeply interested in having the Government money distributed in such a way as to enable the ultimate borrower to get it at the lowest possible rate of interest."

BIG MEN ONCE HARVESTERS.

William Allen White, Senator Bristol and Governor Hodges Worked in Wheat Fields.

Every old-time Kansas man knows what it is to work in the harvest field. Almost every name familiar to the Kansas language has been connected in days past with the Kansas harvest field.

William Allen White, as a stout boy, carried water to the harvesters and shocked wheat. Senator Bristol worked in the harvest field to pay his way through Baker University.

Gov. George H. Hodges used to regard himself as the champion binder in the old days of the reaper, when wheat was bound by hand. The now dapper Representative Philip Campbell knows what it is to wear a hickory shirt, a pair of overalls and a red bandanna handkerchief and to pitch wheat to stackers.

Henry Allen, Progressive candidate for Governor, learned to be an orator in using forceful language to the boss of a thrashing machine when Henry was tramping down a straw stack behind one of the old fashioned separators.

Ex-Governor Ross Stubbs acquired courage and backbone by standing up for his rights to eat at the "first table" when he was a youngster working in the harvest field with grown men.

Gen. Fred Funston fought his way through the jungles of Kansas wheat fields to the jungles of Cuba, where he became a warrior instead of a harvester.—Kansas City Dispatch to the Philadelphia Ledger.

This State has had enough of politicians. We need more statesmen.—Chester News.

WHAT IS CONTRABAND?

Question Arises In View of Probability That America Will Have to Supply Fighters.

Washington, Aug. 1.—A general war in Europe will undoubtedly bring many benefits to the United States. During the struggle, which now seems inevitable, some nation, not a belligerent, must supply those countries engaged in war with foodstuffs and clothing. The United States is the only country large enough to supply the demands that will be made.

But in this connection the question of contraband must be considered. How far can the United States, a neutral power, go in supplying provisions and clothing to the belligerent nations? Three hundred years ago Grotius, in discussing contraband, wrote: "They are of the party of the enemy who supply him what is necessary in war." In The Hague conference of 1907 this principle was laid down. It is also the principle followed by the United States Supreme Court.

In considering what is contraband and what is not, three classes of merchandise arise. The first class consists of those articles of supplies useful in war only. These constitute actual contraband. The second class are those of no use in war. The third class consists of those articles both useful in war and in peace.

It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that articles of the third class may be considered contraband when actually destined to the military or naval use of a belligerent. The general definition of contraband is certain articles particularly necessary to war and bound to an part of the enemy's territory after the war is known to exist.

Upon the declaration of war the belligerent nations must notify all the neutral nations, and each belligerent must then publish a list of articles considered by them as contraband. In the recent Russian-Japanese war Russia placed flour on the list of contraband. As will be seen there are no general rules or laws in international usages defining what constitutes contraband. Articles may be contraband in one war and not contraband in the next. In the Civil War negro slaves were considered contraband.

As long as the United States remains a neutral nation she can ship whatever she pleases to the belligerent nations, but ships flying the American flag will be subject to search and seizure in some cases. If, for instance, England and Germany become involved, this country may ship articles to Germany, but our ships will run the risk of search by the English ships. Injury to the belligerent consists in delivering goods to the enemy's port, and this he is permitted to prevent, under international law. An American ship or any other neutral ship may be stopped and searched by ships of any of the belligerents as soon as it leaves territorial waters bent upon hostile destinations.

MR. WITHERSPOON IS HONEST.

Congressman Acted Square and Caused Astonishment.

Washington Dispatch.

The action of Representative Andrew Witherspoon of Meridian, Miss., in refusing to accept his salary for four days' absence from Washington on private business, has created a furore among the solons on Capitol Hill, many of whom have been in the habit of leaving Washington at will, looking after campaign duties in connection with renominations to the House or nominations to the Senate without ever suggesting to the sergeant-at-arms that under the law they are not entitled to pay for the time they were absent.

Representative Witherspoon refused to accept \$82.20, which represented pay for four days during which he was in Meridian. Discussing his action he said his predecessor, whom he defeated for the nomination, by the way, was absent from his congressional duties at Washington so often that it became notorious and he used it against him in his campaign.

Some men talk of "throwing" their influence, when that commodity is too light to even waft.—Anderson Intelligencer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stops Business For First Time Since 1873. Four Failures Friday. German Vessels Cancel Sailings.

New York, Aug. 1.—The New York Stock Exchange, the last big exchange in the world to remain open in the face of a general European war, closed its doors yesterday for the first time since the panic of 1873. The Consolidated Exchange, the Cotton Exchange and the Curb quickly followed. The flood of selling orders by foreign security holders precipitated the action.

The board of governors decided to close the exchange only when they were brought face to face with these three conditions; first, that the banks refused to guarantee sufficient credit on margin transactions; second, when it was realized that it was impossible and ruinous to attempt to absorb the liquidation of the world, and, third, when the big wire houses, which had been unable to reach all their margin customers over night, refused to trade.

Four failures were announced, two houses being members of the Stock Exchange and two of the Cotton Exchange.

The Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line cancelled all sailings from this port. The mighty Vaterland, which was to sail to-day, was held here and the President Grant was recalled by wireless when 300 miles at sea.

Express companies and banks announced that no more travelers' checks would be issued and the Post Office Department limited foreign money orders to one \$100 order per person. This action affects 300,000 Americans living in Europe.

The Senate, at the request of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, passed an amendment to the Aldrich-Vreeland currency act which virtually throws open to the banks of the country \$500,000,000 in the United States Treasury as emergency currency.

PRISON ROMANCE SHATTERED.

Sunday School Teacher Who Married Convict Seeks Divorce.

Nashville Tennessean.

The final chapter in a shattered romance of a Sunday school teacher who married a Shelby County convict in the State prison in the vain hope of reforming him was written in circuit court here when Mrs. Bertie Cox Holder filed a petition for absolute divorce against W. D. Holder, at present an inmate of the penitentiary for the second time.

Holder had just completed service of a sentence in the State prison when he was married January 27, 1910, to Mrs. Cox, who while teaching in the prison chapel had taken a great interest in him. While in Memphis in September, 1911, Holder was arrested for receiving stolen property, to which charge he pleaded guilty and received a sentence of five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Holder seeks a divorce on the ground that her husband is a convicted felon.

Holder was implicated in a series of horse thefts near Somerville about three years ago. The stealing, according to the officers, was done by a regular gang and continued for several months. Holder received a term of five years, while his partner was sentenced for three. Holder, it is said, had been convicted and sentenced to the State prison on a previous charge, but had been pardoned.

EUROPE ORDERS WHEAT.

Fully 70,000,000 Bushels Already Packed for Export.

New York, Aug. 1.—Fully 70,000,000 bushels of the present crop of wheat have been ordered for export. England alone has contracted to take 7,000,000 bushels a week.

With Russia at war England will be unable to get wheat from that country and she will need more American grain than she has been getting in order to supply her demand. Great Britain now has on hand enough wheat to last her only three weeks and her plight will be distressing unless some plan is worked out by which she will be able to get grain from this country. How she is going to get it is the question worrying the American shippers, who are unable to get war risks.