

RUSSIANS VICTORY IN GALICIA IS SURE

VON KLUCK'S ARMY, REINFORCED, MAKES A BRAVE STAND.

GERMANS LOSE 70,000 MEN

Army of General Reuenkampff Cuts Between Two Opposing Forces and Gains Decisive Victory.

London.—General von Kluck, reinforced with troops from the German Central continues to make a determined stand against the attempt of the allies to outflank him.

The French, who officially reported that all German attacks in this region have been repulsed and that the allies had resumed the offensive, announced that the battle to the north of the Oise which commenced seriously about September 25 continues with great violence with no decisive result and that at certain points the French troops have had to yield ground.

The Germans, in their report, say the battle is proceeding successfully for them.

Both in London and in Paris there is the greatest confidence, although some surprise is displayed at the success of the Germans in preventing the outflanking movement. They feel however that the Germans cannot extend their line much farther north without weakening at some point.

Along the rest of the line the French communication says there has been no change. Therefore the progress in the region of Soissons and in Woevre either has satisfied them for the moment or they have been checked by the Germans. Of the fighting here, as on their right, the German reports say it is proceeding favorably for the German arms. Progress by either side must be extremely slow, for after every advance, no matter how slight, the troops making it must entrench themselves, for protection against the shells from the enemy's guns, posted in strong positions, from one end of the line to the other.

The defeat of the German army which invaded Russia from East Prussia appears from Russian accounts to have been even more decisive than previously stated. According to the Russian ambassador at Rome the Germans were routed completely with a loss of 70,000 men and have been forced to abandon everything.

No news has been received from the Silesian and Galician battlefields and probably the main armies have not come together there. A big battle cannot be delayed much longer however as on the Silesian frontier both armies are moving forward and will meet in Russian Poland.

Before the Russian advance in Galicia the peasants are fleeing the country and it is reported that 20,000 of them have reached Bohemia.

The sanitary department of Vienna reports that four cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred among the troops returning from Galicia but that all have been isolated.

At Antwerp, the official report says, the situation in the fortified positions remains unchanged.

While the Servians and Montenegrins are attacking the fortifications of Sarajevo, Belgrade, which has been under fire so often has not been bombarded for several days probably as a result of reoccupation of Semlin by the Servians.

Skirmishes which occurred on the Anglo-German frontier in East Africa was the result of German raids into British territory for the purpose of cutting the Uganda Railway. All these raids, according to the British official report, have been repulsed.

While the routine life in England is not seriously upset by the war the regulations in many respects are becoming more stringent. In order to keep the army provided with warm clothing the authorities have commandeered large quantities of woollens in Leicester, a step which is likely to be followed elsewhere.

German Women Give Gold

Rome.—The women of Germany, according to reports received here, are busily at work preparing woollen garments for the soldiers in the battle line. The reports also state that a committee of women has been formed for the purpose of inducing the women of Germany to give up their gold ornaments with the idea of transforming them into money with which to buy arms. Each woman receives in exchange for her gold ornaments an iron ring inscribed with the words "I gave gold for this."

Sunk With Mine

London.—Telegraphing from Ostend The Exchange Telegraphing correspondent says: "The steamer Ardmount, loaded with grain, which left Dover at 6:30 o'clock in the morning for Zeebrugge, Holland, struck a mine."

Resigns Post

Rome, via Paris.—Lieutenant General Tassoni, under-Secretary of the State for War, has resigned owing to a disagreement with General Grandi, War Minister.

FRANCE ALMOST RID OF GERMANS

Kaiser's Armies Have Been Pushed Back In France Close To the Border of Belgium.

GERMANS ATTACK ANTWERP

Belgian Forts Are Holding Out Against The Great Siege Guns of the Germans.

The Russians have attacked Przemysl, the last Austrian stronghold in Galicia, and according to reports from Petrograd two of the forts have been taken. The Austrians are fighting desperately, but the odds are greatly against them. The siege of Antwerp continues. The plucky Belgians have succeeded in holding their own against the German soldiers. So far the forts surrounding the city have been able to withstand the shells from the Germans' great siege guns. King Albert, of Belgium, is prepared to flee to England in the event of the fall of the city. Antwerp is considered one of the strongest fortified cities in the world, and much interest is being manifested in the attack of the Germans on the city.

According to the latest dispatches from Paris and London the Anglo-French armies have almost succeeded in driving the Germans entirely from the French soil. The left wing of the allied army is said to be within thirty miles of the Belgian border. On the right wing the allies are reported to be gaining steadily pushing the Germans before them. In the center there seems to be a lull in the trenches of both the allies and the Germans. The battle of the Aisne, as it is called, though the great armies are now fighting a great distance north of the river, will probably not end until the Germans have been driven out of France into Belgium.

Battle of Aisne Continues

For three weeks the fate of the battle of the Aisne has hung in the balance. Along the great battle line, which extends over a hundred miles in length, thousands of men fought with the desperation of demons. Thousands of lives were sacrificed by the opposing armies in their efforts to gain an advantage over their aggressors. At different points where the fighting was in progress success was won first by one side and then the other, but at no time was any permanent advantage gained by either of the great armies.

Soldiers Fight Day and Night

Every art known to modern warfare was resorted to by the commanders of the German and allied armies. The suffering by the men in both armies was indescribable. During the three weeks the fighting continued day and night. After a day of hard fighting night came with its terrors. The soldiers slept at short intervals with their guns at their sides ready to spring into action when the alarm was given. Then cold, chilling rains added to the suffering of the fighting men. Their clothes were soaked and their trenches filled with water.

Germany Fighting Two Wars

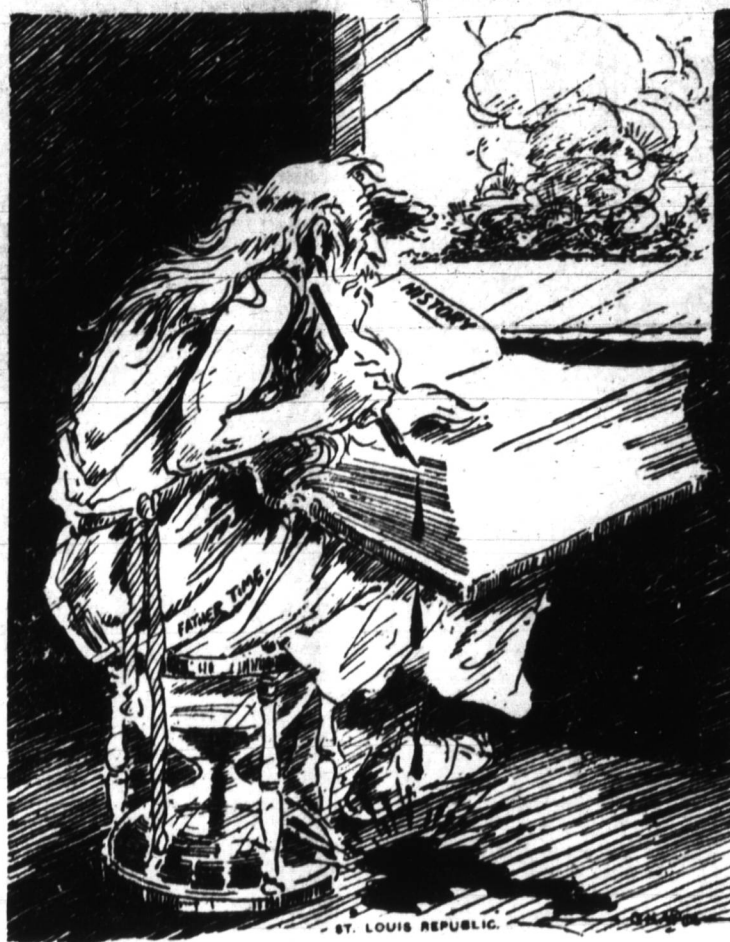
These have been trying days for the German empire. While their armies have been battling against the allies on the northern frontier of France resisting the desperate onslaughts of their enemies another great menace loomed up in east Prussia, when the Russians began a victorious campaign against the German army corps defending the eastern frontier of Prussia. The complete failure of the Austrian armies to check the Russian advance in east Prussia he rushed every available soldier from Belgium and France to defend his own country from invasion by a dreaded foe.

In Poland the Germans and Russians have been in continuous battle for the past week with a slight advantage to the Russians. It has been the endeavor of the German troops in Poland to push the Russians backward and force them to withdraw into Russian Poland. In Galicia the Russians are to have almost rid that country of Austrian troops who have retreated south of the Carpathian mountains, where the Russians are pursuing them. It is reported that the Russians have captured large quantities of guns, ammunition, army automobiles and provisions from the Austrians.

British Buy The "America"

New York.—Under cover of darkness the America, said to be the world's most powerful zeppelin, was loaded on the steamship Mauretania and now is being taken across the Atlantic to be used by the British government for war service. The America was built for a trans-Atlantic flight and would have been piloted by Lieut. John C. Porte, a British naval lieutenant. The America and two other aeroplanes were brought here on a special train.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT



Allies Winning At Aisne

Washington.—The turning movement of the allied armies in northern France has brought the extreme of their left wing about thirty miles from the Belgian frontier.

An official statement issued by the French war office says that part of the battle line stretching generally north and south has been extended north to a point south of Arras. This line, on which the allies are attempting to envelop the German right wing under Gen. Von Kluck, has been pushed gradually toward the Belgian border, as the Germans widened their front in defense until it extends some fifty-five miles from the angle that rests on Tracy-le-Mont.

Terrific fighting continues on the allies' left wing, according to the Paris statement, the most severe struggle being in the region of Roye, a town 26 miles east of Amiens and about mid way on this battle line. Here the Germans have concentrated strong forces, probably with the purpose of breaking through the front of the allies and isolating the forces to the north.

The Paris statement adds that the Germans attempted to bridge the Meuse near St. Mihiel, but their pontoons were destroyed. French claims of slight progress in the Woevre district are recorded as minor engagements at various points in front extending east and west.

Shelling of Rheims Continues

London.—The Rheims correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sends this story of the continued bombardment of Rheims:

The bombardment of Rheims still continues. The city has now been under fire of the German guns for sixteen days, and in every part of the city the whistle of shells is heard as well as the loud reports of their explosion, wrecking buildings in every quarter.

The fire is no longer being directed on the cathedral, although four shells dropped through the shattered roof and exploded in the ruined interior.

Brussels Faces A Famine

London.—Seven hundred thousand persons in Brussels are facing starvation, according to Hugh Gibson, the secretary of the American embassy there, who is now in this city. The supply of flour in the Belgian capital will be exhausted and other staples are virtually all consumed. The last appointment of flour to the citizens of Brussels will be given out later.

Italy Prepared For War

London.—The report that the 1885, 1886 and 1888 classes of Italian reserves will be called to the colors early in October has been confirmed by several Italian newspapers, according to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail at Venice. Eleven first category classes will then be under the flag and will total 1,390,000 men.

Invaders Have Trying Times

London.—A picture of the sufferings of the German troops, cramped in underground trenches and galleries along the Aisne river, is given by the Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail. He says that the autumn weather with its damp nights and bitterly cold dawns, is extremely trying. If the men step from their trenches to the level ground they do so at the risk of their lives. At night every German soldier must be at his post in the narrow ditch, sleeping as best he may, with his rifle at his side.

Exchange of Prisoner Begun

London.—The British and German government have begun exchanging lists of prisoners of war through the American Ambassador Page, preparatory to arranging an actual exchange.

Germany's Army Of Unemployed

Geneva.—A report received here from Munich estimates that 2,000,000 men and women are idle in Germany and that the number of unemployed is increasing daily. Lack of raw material, it is said, is the cause.

Amsterdam.—The Germans have

commenced their attack on the first line of defense of Antwerp, according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Lierre, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of Forts Waebel and St. Catharine. It is believed heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Lierre, according to a message to the Handelsblad, has been under shell fire some time. The people at first hid in the cellars, but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that one shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

German Naval Reserves Ready

More than twenty-five thousand German naval reserves have been brought from Kiel and Hamburg to Brussels and are held in readiness to serve on the improvised German fleet should Antwerp and Ostend be taken.

As a direct result of this move the British authorities along the Scheldt have increased their watchfulness, for during a siege of Antwerp England might like to send reinforcements through the Dutch Scheldt, which would be a breach of neutrality, while on the other hand a German victory would bring danger of an attempt on the part of Germany to use the mouth of the Scheldt as a base from which to attack the British naval forces in the North sea.

World's Strongest Forts

The fortifications of Antwerp are reckoned among the strongest in the world. In 1860, twenty-eight years after the taking of the city by English and French troops, Brialmont, the noted Belgian builder, supervised the re-fortification of the city and since 1877 it has had a line of forts well out from the inner defenses. In 1907 the government decided to do away with the inner line of walls and replace them with an inner line of forts on the right bank of the Scheldt.

The greatest importance is attached to the outer works. They consist in part of new fortifications, in part of old forts rebuilt. The work was begun in 1913. It is probable that this ideal was realized and that the fortification system is now practically complete.

The outer chain of forts lies from ten to eleven miles outside the city and has a front of about eighty miles.

Mayor Of Brussels Arrested

London.—Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who was arrested on the order of the German military governor on the charge that he had ordered the banks to refuse to pay an installment of the indemnity which was due, has been released, according to an Ostend dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph.

German People Are Isolated

Berlin.—The cutting of German submarine cables, the censorship and the exclusion of foreign newspapers from the empire have resulted in shutting out from Germany virtually all news of the outside world. For the past three days the Berlin newspapers have been carrying full descriptions of the architectural details of the Rheims cathedral, while in the last sixteen days only three places have been specially mentioned in the government war bulletin. These are Noyon, Rheims and Chateau Rimond.

German's War Fund Enormous

Berlin.—Response of the German public to the government's efforts to raise a war fund of five billion marks (\$1,250,000,000), has, it is asserted here, removed all anxiety the nation may have had regarding its ability to meet financial obligations due to the war. Originally the reichstag allowed a war credit of five billion marks in addition to the war treasure, and of this amount 4,500,000,000 marks has been subscribed by the public without straining seriously the financial resources of the empire.

ST. LOUIS BANKERS RAISE COTTON FUND

START MOVEMENT FOR \$150,000,000 TO LEND ON SOUTHERN STAPLE.

AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST

Not to Buy Cotton But to Finance Growers With Money on Holdings. Liquidate Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo.—A plan for raising a cotton loan fund of \$150,000,000 proposed by a conference of St. Louis bankers, was ratified here by a delegation of bankers from the cotton-growing states and now awaits only the approval of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board before it is carried into effect. The plan as approved "in general essence" by nine southern bankers who had been asked by Secretary McAdoo to attend the conference with St. Louis bankers, provides for the raising of the fund by subscriptions from national and state banks, trust companies and mercantile and manufacturing companies throughout the country.

"It must be distinctly understood," declared Fetus J. Wolfe, chairman of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, and originator of the plan, "that this is not a movement for the purchase of cotton. It is simply a movement to make available a fund of \$150,000,000 to loan on cotton at not to exceed six cents per pound, middling basis.

The amount to be raised by each financial center will be apportioned to the committee at a meeting to be held later, providing the general plan meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. Among southern bankers who attended the conference were:

E. W. Robertson, president National Loan and Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.; and John M. Miller, Jr., vice president First National Bank, Richmond, Va.

The plan then was submitted to Secretary McAdoo and to the Federal Reserve Board.

The southern bankers were invited to come to St. Louis to discuss it. They sent the following telegram to Secretary McAdoo:

"The plan as laid before you and the Federal Reserve Board to endeavor to raise a cotton loan fund of \$150,000,000 was submitted to the undersigned. After careful consideration the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"That the plan outlined by Mr. Fetus J. Wade, in general essence, be adopted and the details worked out later. It is believed the South will subscribe its proportion as suggested and outlined."

CARRANZA MAKES STATEMENT

Says He Will Resign, But If Not Permitted, He Will Fight Villa.

Mexico City.—Charging that the rebellion in northern Mexico was instigated by the so-called científicos and "our conquered enemies," General Carranza in his statement to the convention of Constitutionalists leaders here offered to resign as "first chief" if a majority of the military chiefs so decided, but declared he would never submit to "a group of chiefs who have forgotten the fulfillment of their duty and a group of civilians to whom the nation owes nothing."

"If I had not tried to conquer the rebel force by force of arms, it has been on account of prudence which the circumstances demand but the nation must know that if we reach a stage where it is impossible to otherwise suppress their rebellion we have 100,000 men well armed, artillery and machine guns and also we have right and justice, which are invincible, on our side," declared the first chief.

General Carranza said it was his duty to "fix the responsibility of the prepared rebellion of General Villa which is nothing but a plot instigated by the so-called científicos and by all of our conquered enemies who have not received public office on account of incompetence and cowardice."

Nation Prays For Peace

Washington.—Prayers for peace in Europe arose from all parts of the United States. Clergymen of all denominations read President Wilson's proclamation, itself a fervent peace prayer and congregation gathered to sing peace hymns and take part in peace services. The president attended the Central Presbyterian church here and heard Rev. James H. Taylor pray that the United States might be instrumental in restoring peace to Europe and that President Wilson might be given wisdom.

College Student Killed

Charlottesville, Va.—William M. Tallaferra, 21, a second year student at the University of Virginia, died in the University hospital, the result of an automobile accident near Charlottesville the night before. In company with six other student friends he drove out in a new car, the gift of his father, a Tampa, Fla., banker. In trying to pass a wagon the car skidded and turned turtle in a ditch. Four members of the party were rendered unconscious but none were dangerously injured except Tallaferra.

A. & M. CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

OCCASION BROUGHT LEADERS OF STATE AND THE NATION TOGETHER.

ABOUT 200 SPEECHES MADE

Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Ex-Governor of State, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Vrooman, Principal Speakers.

Raleigh.—The North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. It was the climax of the three-day celebration which took form in festivities of congratulation dignified by the presence of many of the foremost men of thought and achievement in North Carolina and the nation today. The speakers were not just men of a single achievement, but men who by continual determined persistent efforts have placed themselves in the line of dominant progressiveness and have brought prosperity to their fellowmen.

Governor Locke Craig presided and gave the pitch to the exercises when he said, "There is no place in God's world for a standpatter." Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis, ex-governor of North Carolina, whose term of service saw North Carolina struggling through the terrible period of reconstruction brought to the students of today the message to prepare for life and to solve the problem of the high cost of living by aiding the movement of "Back to the Farm." on Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, one of the first friends of the institution, emphasized the value of the man as opposed to the machine. Hon. Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, stressed scientific agriculture and the blessings of it.

Then followed a series of felicitations from Hon. P. P. Claxton, of the United States Department of Agriculture by letter; from state department of education, by Dr. J. Y. Joyner; from the state colleges, by President Edward K. Graham, of the University of North Carolina; from the denominational colleges, by President William Louis Poteat, of Wake Forest College; from the United States department of agriculture, by Dr. A. F. True, director of the office of experiment stations; from the state department of agriculture, by Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, and a summary of the college growth, by President D. H. Hill.

During these three days of the anniversary the alumni have given the lie direct to the theory that a student of the agriculture or mechanics cannot talk and will not talk. Prof. W. A. Withers, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said:

"Forty meetings have been held and every one within a few minutes of the time set, without friction and without jar of any kind, and about two hundred speeches have been made."

CELEBRATE FOUNDER'S DAY.

Exercises at Normal College Commemorating 22nd Anniversary. Greensboro.—October the 5th of each year is observed at the State Normal and Industrial College as Founder's Day. The college was opened on October the 5th, 1890, and hence this is the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the college. A program of the exercises for this year was:

Sunday, October the 4th at 4:30 p. m., memorial service for Miss Sue May Kirkland. Address by Dr. Melton Clark, Greensboro. Miss Kirkland was the first lady principal of the institution and served it for twenty-two years. She died on June 8th, during the summer vacation.

Monday, October the 5th at 11 a. m., Founder's Day address, President Edward K. Graham, University of North Carolina. 8:30 p. m., dedication of Women's building. Address by Judge Walter Clark, Raleigh. This building was provided for by an act of the legislature of 1911. The act making the appropriation dedicated the building to the "Women of the Confederacy."

Kinston Tobacco Market Good

Kinston.—In September 4,236,796 pounds of tobacco was sold on the Kinston market, and to date the sales have totalled nearly 5,000,000 pounds. At this rate, well-posted tobaccoists say, between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 pounds will be handled here during the entire season. Prices during the past week were better than at any time since the opening on September 1. The grades continue fair, and are now beginning to average up well with last season's offerings.

Don't Want Trains Taken Off

Greensboro.—At a meeting of the local council of United Commercial Travelers a few nights ago, resolutions were unanimously adopted against the proposed action of the Southern Railway Company to take off trains Nos. 13 and 14 on that part of the main line between Salisbury and Danville. The resolutions will be forwarded to General Manager Cozeman, who appeared before the state corporation commission and made the request. Four new members were also added to the council.