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SILER CITY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

NO. 17.

GERMANS DROPPING BOMBS IN PARIS

GERMAN ARMY AT GATES OF PARIS; CAN DO NOTHING BUT SURRENDER.

FRANCE STILL HAS HOPES

Her Faith Rests in Army Opposing the Advance of the Coehors—Four Days' Fight.

London.—Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A German aviator flew over Paris and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded. One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue de Valenciennes; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Ecoles and Rue Marcia, neither of which exploded.

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Van Heusen dropped his bombs on the city as follows: 'The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying at the height of 6,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est Rail station, not far from the military hospital but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence Parisians remained tranquil.

The official communication issued by the military governor ordering that houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General Levroix, military editor of The Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movement against Paris. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guse. The results is indecisive in the first.

PARIS PREPARES TO FIGHT.

Allies Made Ready For a Long Siege by the Enemy.

Paris.—The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although many army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint.

Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for provisioning Paris.

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau de Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 19,000.

Very Little Change.

London.—An official statement issued on Paris and telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse, was almost annihilated."

Japanese Landing.

London.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao-Chow.

Brought 1,700.

Boston.—The Cunard liner Franconia, with 1,700 American refugees from Europe has arrived. Seven times during the voyage the liner was halted by warships of the English and twice by French cruisers.

Many Tourists Arrive.

New York.—Upward of 1,600 American refugees arrived here from Europe. They came on the steamship St. Paul, of the American Line, from Liverpool, and the Espagne of the French Line, from Havre.

Olive is Wounded.

Cardiff, Wales—via London.—It is reported that the Hon. Archer Windsor Olive, second son of the Earl of Plymouth, a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, was seriously wounded at Mons. He is 24 years of age.

Only 330 Saved.

London.—An official statement issued says that of 1,200 men comprising the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland only 330 were saved.

Call Reservist.

Paris.—The ministry of War announces that it has been decided to call up the class of 1914, which will give at least 200,000 additional troops, and also to call out the active reserve and the eldest classes of the territorial reserve.

Report to Washington.

Washington.—The American Embassy at Paris reported that an aeroplane had dropped a bomb in the city but gave no details.

BRITISH SINK FOUR GERMAN VESSELS

BATTLE ON SEAS FOUGHT OFF HELIGOLAND, BRITISH CLAIM VICTORY.

WILL USE THE EAST INDIANS

Natives of India to Help England—Germans Burn Historic Louvain and Threaten Brussels.

London.—Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British.

In a battle with British warships off the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered.

The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet.

The German Navy lost the flower of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports said that a large part of the flower of the German Navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal.

The French War Office in a statement said last night that the situation along its lines showed no change, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was all.

One of the most important announcements was made by Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords. It was that Great Britain would draw on the native forces in British India to reinforce her armies in Europe.

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NEW TYPE OF BOMB GUN OF BRITISH ARMY

TAUT 250-MILE LINE OPPOSE GERMAN

STREETS FILLED WITH BODIES OF THE SLAIN

Charleroi Is Taken and Retaken Five Times in Three Days.

FEROGIOUS STREET FIGHTING

Roads So Jammed With Dead That Those Killed Remained Standing Up Where Shot, Resting on Dead Brothers.

London.—The Times correspondent, describing the fighting in and about Charleroi, says:

"Already Charleroi has been captured and recaptured five times and its streets are filled with slain."

"French infantrymen, in describing the ferocious street fighting, declared the roads so jammed with dead that those killed remained standing up where they were shot, resting on their dead brothers."

"The first shell that crashed through the railway station roof on Saturday was the beginning of a well-nourished bombardment."

"The French troops made what amounted to a medieval sortie, but finding the enemy in much greater force than was expected were compelled to withdraw, and the bombardment continued relentlessly."

"When the Turks (French-African troops), less the legendary bravery, debased of the town with gallantry, which must surely live in history, they actually charged a German battery, bayoneted the gunners. Their losses, it is feared, exceeded those of the light brigade at Bakalava, for out of a battalion of 500 Africans only 100 returned."

"Germans Kept on Advance." "Their bravery was, however, powerless against the German advance, which crept foot by foot through the outskirts of the town to the heart of Charleroi."

"In the narrow streets of the town, the carnage was almost indescribable. Before the railway station, in front of which passes the canal, for two hours the Germans fought for the bridge."

"Once they had captured it, after a heavy battle, they were ordered to ground all along the line, mowing successively the villages of Marchiennes, Landelles and Montigny, and the country nearly as far as Walcourt, French Fire on City."

"Later in the day the French artillery opened fire upon the stricken town of Charleroi. The Germans in the earlier stages of the engagement had poured their shells upon the upper town. The French artillery now turned its hail of shells upon the lower portion of the city."

"The most surprising feat of their artillery the French infantry advanced slowly in the face of stubborn resistance upon the town they had just evacuated. They retook several villages and became once again masters."

"The last stand of the French was along the line between Thuin and Valenciennes. Both sides were completely worn out. The next morning (Monday) before dawn the French artillery again bombarded Charleroi. Once more the indefatigable troops of France swarmed down the slope toward the lower town, capturing the villages of Châtellin, Châtellin, Houffroy, Marchiennes and Couillet."

"Praises English at Mons." "One of the railway station staff at Feignies, on the frontier between France and Belgium, who saw some of the fighting, said he was ordered to say: 'God bless England at Mons.'"

"We at Feignies," he said, "began to hear the artillery fire Saturday evening. All night we listened to the guns, and Sunday morning the wounded began to pass toward Mausebeug, where the battle was fought. The Germans commenced to fall near the railroad station near noon and we began to see the English artillery taking positions and serving their pieces with great precision."

"As our train was about to leave the station seven uhlans clattered into the town. The people, thinking them English, began to welcome them, when a patrol of French chasseurs galloped up and captured the Prussians."

BRITISH COOL IN BATTLE

"The correspondent of the Central News at Pagn's sends the following: 'I have been talking with British officers from the front, who tell of the wonderful coolness and daring of the British soldiers in the fighting around Mons.'"

"The shooting of the British infantrymen on the firing line was wonderful.

ARMORED MOTOR CAR KILLS MANY GERMANS

London.—Lieutenant Hankart, who is attached to the general staff of the Belgian army, is likely to prove a great popular hero in the present war. He is a motor car driver and has been a monitor armored motor car.

"Since the beginning of the war the officer has been engaged in reconnoitering in one of his armored cars. He has had several encounters with uhlans, of whom he has killed a considerable number, practically single handed. His only assistants in his reconnoitering are a chauffeur, an engineer officer, and a sharpshooter.

On August 15 the party killed five uhlans, on August 17 they killed seven, and on August 20, near Waterloo, they faced a force of nearly 500 Germans and escaped after killing 25 with a rapid-firer, which was mounted on the motor car. On August 21 the party met a force of 30 uhlans and killed 20 of them.

Lady Catches Big Shark. Newbern.—A shark, eight feet in length, and which was one of the largest ever caught with a line in that section, was landed a few days ago near Morehead City by Miss Ada Komp of Newbern, who was a member of a fishing and camping party who have been spending a week on "The Banks." The deep-sea monster put up a plucky fight for his liberty after being ensnared on the hook, but was finally landed and carried ashore by the woman.

For Caldwell County Roads.

Lenoir.—The bonds, which were voted for the improvement of the roads in Lovelady township this county, early last spring, have at last been sold to a Hickory bank, and it is understood that the money will now be available for the work at an early date. The depression in the money market has delayed and prevented the sale of the bonds up to this time. The road committee of the township is now making active preparations for the commencement of the work.

SAY AUSTRIANS FLED IN FACE OF ENEMY

London.—The Niah correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company telegraphs as follows: "After the great victory by our army our forces vigorously pursued the enemy along the whole of their front. The latter made no resistance, but fled with the greatest haste."

"The enemy's casualties were enormous. According to the information obtained up to the present the Twenty-first, the Eleventh, the One Hundred and Second, and the Twenty-eighth regiments were completely wiped out. The commander of the Twenty-eighth was captured. The commander of the Twenty-first division of infantry of the landwehr was killed. The Austrians destroyed our quarry at Tekia."

Germany is growing 1,342,420 acres of sugar beets.

Shelled an Island.

Tsing-Tau.—Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato from his flagship sent a wireless message to Governor Meyer Waldeck declaring a blockade of the Japanese territory of Kiao-Chow. Later the Japanese warships appeared outside the harbor and shelled a small island off the coast which was not occupied by the Germans. The German Governor notified Willard R. Peck, American Consul at Kiao-Chow that he had 24 hours to leave. Mr. Peck, however, elected to remain.

No Mobilization in Italy.

Rome.—A dispatch to The Times from Rome says the Italian Premier Salandra, assured a committee of deputies that no mobilization was imminent in Italy and that if it did occur later it would not mean any abandonment of Italian neutrality.

British Are Satisfied.

London.—The British official news bureau issued the following announcement: "There has been no further general engagement. The condition of the British troops is in every way satisfactory."

30,000 Germans Attack Malines. London.—A dispatch to The Times from Ostend says that 30,000 Germans are attacking Malines, a Belgian city 13 miles southwest of Antwerp. Skirmishing is general in Northwest Flanders.

Austrians Made Prisoners. Falmouth, England.—The Holland-American liner Potsdam from New York, August 15, arrived with 400 German and some Austrian reservists on board.

Destroyed Defenses. London.—A dispatch from Antwerp to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Belgian operations beyond Malines were continued throughout the night. The Belgian forces succeeded in destroying defensive works constructed by the Germans.

French Change Tactics From Brilliant Offensive to Better Protection of the Frontier.

London.—A closer veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Little news has come to hand concerning the operations on either front. The Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance in East Prussia towards Posen, with the Germans in retreat.

The latest news from the French side is that French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in any great force but if it was, the French success shows that they now are in a strong position along this frontier, from which they were driven only by great sacrifice on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive positions. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier.

It is now clear that the course that they now have reverted to what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defense of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with complacency, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the war office and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the allies to some extent has disappeared now that it is known the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices.

Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon their campaign against Serbia. The belief is held here that even should the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost certainly reach Berlin.

Vessels Sunk: Eleven Perish.

Seattle, Wash.—Eleven vessels were lost when the steel passenger steamer ship Admiral Sampson of the Pacific Alaska Navigation Company was rammed and sunk by the Canadian Pacific passenger steamer, Princess Victoria off Point No-Point, 20 miles north of Seattle, during a fog and thick smoke from forest fires. The Princess Victoria brought the survivors to Seattle.

Ships' Sailing Dates.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison was advised that the steamer Patricia of the Fern Line, with accommodations for 2,100 passengers will sail from Marseilles September 4. The Sant Ana of the same line with accommodations for 1,900 passengers, on these dates: Marseilles, September 8; Naples, September 14; Palermo, September 15; Almeria, September 17. The Venezia and other vessels of the Fern Line are booked for sailings in the near future.

Germans Captured Here.

Newport News, Va.—Captured by the German cruiser Dresden within two days out of Barbadoes, en route to Newport News for orders, but later released after an agreement was made not to assist the British fleet in any way, the British steamer Lynx of the Fern Line, with accommodations for 2,100 passengers, will sail from Marseilles September 4. The Sant Ana of the same line with accommodations for 1,900 passengers, on these dates: Marseilles, September 8; Naples, September 14; Palermo, September 15; Almeria, September 17. The Venezia and other vessels of the Fern Line are booked for sailings in the near future.

Plees Before Russians.

St. Petersburg, via London.—The Germans in the Elbing district of West Prussia, near the Vistula River, are fleeing westward before the Russian advance.

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