

GERMANS EFFECT ORDERLY RETREAT

ENTRENCH ON RHEIMS HEIGHT AND PREPARE FOR APPARENT STERN RESISTANCE.

FRENCH ARMY IS TIRELESS

Allies Pressing Forward Seem to Feel No Fatigue.—Attempt Being Made to Force Surrender.

London.—Except for the army which has been attacking Verdun, the German forces in France have fallen back all along the line, according to the French official report.

From Nancy to the Vosges they have withdrawn from French territory while on the extreme right, General von Kluck and General von Buelow continue to retreat to the North-east before the French and British, even giving up their defensive position on the River Aisne between Compiègne and Soissons.

Further West the German detachments that held Amiens have moved northward to try to rejoin the German army of the right at St. Quentin. It is possible all the Germans in Northwest France have done likewise; otherwise they would be in danger of being cut off in the center.

Another defensive position, behind Rheims, has been given up and in the Argonne region a general retreat is taking place toward the forest of Beloune and Triancourt.

The Allies are pushing their advantage and doing their utmost to turn the retreat into a disaster by a stern pursuit on perhaps the broadest scale yet known in war. On the right they are in good position to continue the offensive, if the men and horses are not too tired for further effort. They are based on a strong line running from the Marne to the fortresses through the hilly country South of Argonne.

The reoccupation of Amiens by the French and the preparations by the Germans on the River Aisne to make a stand against the Allies are the chief announcements contained in the latest statement issued by the French Government. Apparently the Germans also are preparing to resist on the heights to the North and Northwest of Rheims.

Petrograd reports that the Russian troops are crossing the San River and that the Russian army, in repulsing a desperate attack by the Austrians, captured many prisoners.

The British official press bureau denies the reports that Russian troops have landed in Belgium and declares also that there is no truth whatever in the rumors that Russian soldiers have landed in or passed through Great Britain on their way to France and Belgium. A Copenhagen dispatch says advice from Berlin admit that the chief Austrian army has suffered an absolute defeat at the hands of the Russians.

Among the German prisoners arriving in the neighborhood of Paris are a general and his entire staff.

Peking reports that 25,000 Japanese have been landed on the Shan-Tung peninsula and that Japanese troops are passing toward Ping-Tu, about 40 miles north of Kiaochow, the German protectorate in China.

River Aisne Prepared to Stand.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the Germans are making a stand on the Aisne.

The statement is as follows:

"On our left wing we have everywhere caught up with the rear guards and even the main body of the enemy.

"Our troops have re-entered Amiens abandoned by the German forces. The enemy appears to be making a stand on a prepared front along the river Aisne.

"On the center, similarly, it would seem as if the enemy intends to resist on the heights to the northwest and to the north of Rheims. In the region between Argonne and the Meuse he continues to retire.

On our right wing, in the Woivre district, we have succeeded in relieving the Fort of Troyon, which has been attacked time and time again during the last few days. (Troyon is 12 miles south, southeast of Verdun.)

Stand on the Aisne.

Paris.—The French official statement issued says that French troops have reoccupied Amiens which was abandoned by the Germans but that the Germans are making a stand on the River Aisne.

COUNTRY IMPORTS EXCESS OF COTTON

MORE BROUGHT IN DURING AUGUST THAN WAS EXPORTED.

WAR CAUSES A BIG LOSS

Census Bureau Shows Great Decrease in Staple Used Since European Struggle Began.

Washington.—The effect of the European war on the American cotton industry was disclosed a few days ago in the Census Bureau's August cotton consumption report, showing that during August only 21,210 bales were exported while during August last year 257,172 bales went abroad.

Great Britain took only 6,370 bales this August while last year she took 77,488 bales; Germany took only 52 bales against 72,928 a year ago, France took only five bales against 52,933 a year ago; Italy took 1,546 against 13,568 a year ago, and all other countries took 13,237 against 40,255 a year ago.

The supply of cotton during the year of 1914, which ended August 31, was more than 16,000,000 bales. The exports for the year amounted to 8,914,548 bales, the domestic consumption 5,577,864 bales and the quantity on hand August 31 was about 1,524,285 bales.

An extraordinary feature of the report was the fact that more cotton was imported during August than was exported by the United States, which last year supplied almost approximately 61 per cent of the world's cotton. Imports were 27,087 bales against 7,785 last year and for the 12 months 280,290 against 227,645 a year ago.

The Census Bureau report shows: Cotton consumed during August was 384,205 bales exclusive of linters compared with 432,350 in August last year. Consumption for the 12 months ending August 31 was 5,577,864 bales against 5,483,321 last year.

Cotton on hand August 31 in manufacturing establishments was 677,408 bales compared with 717,704 a year ago and in independent warehouses 546,857 compared with 467,902 a year ago.

Cotton spindles active numbered 30,349,902 against 30,602,282 a year ago; linters consumed 24,684 bales against 26,630 a year ago and for the 2 months 306,291 bales against 303,009 last year; on hand in manufacturing establishments 73,349 bales against 60,454 a year ago and in independent warehouses 30,521 against 27,378 a year ago; linters exported 835 bales and for the 12 months 258,881 bales.

12 ARCTIC EXPLORERS PERISH.

Rescue Ship Reaches Port With Survivors of Stefansson Expedition.

Nome, Alaska.—Twelve members of the Stefansson Antarctic expedition have perished, it was learned when the United States revenue cutter Bear arrived with 11 survivors of the exploration ship Karluk's crew rescued from Wrangell Island by the gasoline schooner King and Wingo and transferred to the Bear 75 miles from Wrangell Island.

The Karluk was crushed in the ice last January and part of the crew after incredible hardships and perils, reached Wrangell Island, 80 miles distance on March 12 with 79 days' rations. These were exhausted about June 4. Death by starvation and cold was ever near the castaways until September 6, when the rescue ship arrived.

The King and Wingo after leaving Nome September 3 went to East Cape, Siberia, to take on Eskimos and skin boats. She then laid her course for Rogers Harbor, Wrangell Island, arriving there about 1:30 o'clock on the night of September 6.

The King and Wingo started for Nome with the rescued and had gone 75 miles when she met the revenue cutter Bear, to which the survivors were transferred.

May Delay Opening.

Washington.—The Federal Reserve Board began consideration of eligibles for class "C" directorships of the 12 reserve banks, but reached no definite conclusions. Before the board are more than 200 names, out of which 36 men are to be chosen. In view of the length of time it may take to select the class "C" directors it is possible the board will be unable to open the reserve banks October 1 as indicated by Secretary McAdoo, but may cause a delay of several weeks.

DEFENDING THE MAIN ROAD TO LOUVAIN



Before taking Louvain the Germans had to overcome many bodies of Belgian troops which were placed on the main road and which fought stubbornly.

GERMANS RETREAT; PARIS IS SAFE

With Their Cavalry Destroyed, Their Artillery Gone, The Germans Retreat In Disorder

WORLD'S GREATEST WARFARE

Being Waged North of Paris—Battle Line 120 Miles—Three Million Men Engaged

There will be no siege of Paris. The German menace in France has been done away with. This is the conviction of the French, and it is being greatly strengthened hourly as news from the great battles in progress in the north of Paris brings word the Germans are retreating in disorder.

As long as the Germans maintained their retreat in good order and held their lines intact, there was a possibility that they would be able to check the advance of the allies. It was even feared by the allies that reinforcements rushing from the north of Belgium would reach the Germans in time to begin anew the offensive against the armies of the allies and perhaps regain ground lost in the fighting during the last week.

Ranks of Germans Demoralized
The condition of the German army, according to dispatches, is critical in the extreme. The allied armies have succeeded in destroying the last remnants of their cavalry and a large part of their mobile artillery and ammunition trains have been taken. It is also reported that the German army is suffering greatly for lack of food. With these conditions facing them, it is hardly expected that they would be able to do more than to reach Germany in safety.

Three Million Men Fighting
This is the world's greatest battle. The fighting extends from within a few miles of Paris to as far as Nancy close to the Lorraine border, a distance of nearly one hundred and twenty miles. It is estimated that nearly three million men, both active and those held as reserves, are engaged in the conflict. So constant has been the fighting that it has been impossible to get any reliable information regarding the casualties, but the numbers are expected to reach far into the thousands.

Allies Hold Favored Positions
This battle is being fought on the same ground that Napoleon fought in 1814 with entrenched wings on both sides and in the center. The odds are in favor of the allies. It now appears that their previous retreat before the German hosts was purposely planned in order to give them the opportunity to choose their own ground to fight on. Now that they are taking the aggressive their armies occupy the most favored positions. The lines of the allies are unbroken. Their ranks are strongly reinforced with fresh troops.

Russian Victories in Galicia
The messages that come from the other theaters of war in East Prussia, Galicia and Russian Poland are no more encouraging to the German people.

Balkans Unite Against Turkey

London.—Telegraphing from Rome a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares he has learned from diplomatic sources that Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have signed an agreement which may be regarded as a real alliance under the terms of which these three nations engage to interfere whenever necessary in order to prevent Turkey's aiding Germany and Austria in the present war. If Turkey remains neutral, however, those three states will do the same.

ple than the news that is filtering through to them from France. In Galicia, particularly, a great disappointment was meted out to the Germans when the Austrian forces failed to hold the advance of the Russian hosts. For a time the Austrians did keep the Russians from Galicia, but this was because of the poor railroad facilities in Russia for transporting troops to the border.

Germans Enter Russian Poland
Not content with awaiting on their own borders the coming of the Russian armies through Poland, the Germans and Austrians have taken the aggressive and sent their soldiers into Polish territory. It is evident that they will attempt to reach the regions of Lublin and Warsaw, where the Russian armies have their base. Very little has been heard from the Russian invaders in East Prussia either from Russian or German sources, and it is believed that the Russians have made little effort to progress through Prussia after their demoralizing defeat at Konigsberg several weeks ago.

German Troops Hurried to Border
The Germans have established their headquarters at Posen and Breslau in Germany and will operate from these centers in their campaign against Russia. From the time the Russian hosts loomed up on the horizon and threatened invasion of Germany, the kaiser began making preparations for an attack from that source. Large numbers of troops were withdrawn from the northern portion of France and Belgium and hurried across Germany in troop trains to the borders of Austria and Russia.

Germans Are Short of Food
London.—The Daily Chronicle's Ghent correspondent says: "The German army is in dire straits for lack of food. Ghent has been unable to furnish the supply of foodstuffs demanded by the Germans, who are pushing a column of from 40,000 to 60,000 men toward Courtrai, in West Flanders.

Evidently, the Germans expect to find what they failed to get here in the region of Oudenarde, where the harvest has been exceptionally good."

Russian Victory in Poland

Petrograd.—Tomazow has been taken after a desperate fight.

The German troops near Myszynez and Chorzele, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian troops have taken by assault the fortified position of Opole and Tourbine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy a distance of twenty-five miles. Russian cavalry still is driving the rear guard of the enemy.

It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops operating around Tomazow and Rawa, in Russian Poland.

German troops which have been transported from the west have concentrated along the banks of the river Alle and are now marching in long columns in an easterly direction and crossing the Masurian lakes. The Russian advance guard is retreating to the east.

It is announced here that Russian troops hold the Austrian towns of Suczawa and Hatna, situated fifty miles south of Cuernowitz, the capital of the Austrian province of Bukovina.

Turk Called on to Explain

Washington.—President Wilson wrote Secretary Bryan to inquire of A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador here, if a recent published statement attributing to him was authentic. The ambassador conferred with Mr. Bryan at the state department and afterward the secretary conferred with the president.

Servian Troops Capture Semlin
Nish, Servia.—The Servians have occupied Semlin, across the river from Belgrade, after a bloody battle. Semlin is an important town of Austria-Hungary, in Slavonia. It is located on the tongue of land formed by the junction of the Danube and the Save opposite Belgrade, Servia, with which it was connected by a railway bridge across the Save.

Germans Abandon Upper Aisace
London.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that telegrams from Berlin state that the evacuation of Upper Aisace by the Germans continues. They are withdrawing to Strassburg and Metz. It is admitted that the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the enemy is continually receiving fresh troops.

Germany and Austria Act Together
Copenhagen.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that previous to the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the triple entente, not to make peace separately.

Russians Advance on Berlin
London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rome says: "Dispatches from Vienna state that the advance guards of the Russian center are marching toward Berlin. The Russian troops have invaded Silesia.

British Victory in Africa
London.—British troops have met and defeated a German force of four hundred, which entered Nyassaland, British Central Africa, according to an announcement by the official press bureau, which adds: "The Germans lost seven officers killed and two wounded, two field and two machine guns. The loss among the rank and file not having been ascertained, it stated as heavy. The British loss among the whites was four killed and several wounded; loss among the rank and file not ascertained."

Turkey Revokes Old Treaty

Washington.—Diplomats here were discussing the possible effects of Turkey's action in taking away from foreign subjects the extra territorial rights accorded them for years and under which they have been tried by their own judges, consuls or other officials in both civil and criminal cases.

The desire of Turkey to show her independence and shake off any domination by the powerful nations is now thought to have been the impelling motive for this latest action. It is believed in many quarters, moreover, that it may be followed by a declaration of war on Great Britain, although A. Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador here, in announcing the step taken by his government, did not hint at anything of this kind. It is pointed out that in the past no such radical move would have been made without the consent of Great Britain.

Britains Add Half Million

London.—Parliament voted to increase the regular army to the unprecedented strength of 1,400,000 men. This followed the request made by Premier Asquith in a white paper, asking that 500,000 men of all ranks be added to the regular army and that parliament show no niggardly spirit toward the men who were rushing to join England's far flung battle line.

Mine Wrecks British Liner

London.—The official press bureau issued the following announcement: "The merchant cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, was wrecked near the north coast of Scotland, and has become a total loss. All the officers and crew were saved."

Attack by Austrian Fleet

Rome.—News from Mount Louvohen, near Cattaro, Austria, to the Giornale d'Italia says that a portion of the Austrian fleet left Cattaro and bombarded Montenegro.

COTTON CROP CAN BE WELL CARED FOR

GOVERNOR CRAIG SAYS THAT CORPORATION CAN BUY ALL.

NO ONE WILL BE SOLICITED

All Subscriptions to Capital Stock Must Be Voluntary.—Will Safely Yield 6 Per Cent.

Raleigh.—Governor Craig stated recently that he has not yet appointed the committee provided for by the farmers convention to aid him in the formation of the big North Carolina trust corporation for warehousing cotton, but that all who wish to can send in their subscriptions to stock on the corporation to be paid in when the organization is perfected. He asks that all who wish to subscribe to the stock communicate with Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State, stating the amounts they wish to subscribe.

The Governor says that no one will be solicited for subscriptions to the capital stock, and that all must be voluntary and that if a sufficient number of men in the state signify a willingness to co-operate by lending their money for taking care of the cotton crop, this can be done. He says the money of all subscribers will be perfectly safe and that it will yield six per cent.

The plan in brief is to form a corporation with \$1,000,000 capital authorized and around \$250,000 subscribed; loan money on cotton to seven cents a pound; in case of sales of stored cotton for over 10 cents, the excess to be divided equally between warehouse company and grower; borrowers to pay in 10 per cent of amount borrowed as stock; notes secured by cotton to run six months and bear six per cent interest.

STATE LOSES \$1,000,000.

Taken Out of Rivers and Harbors Money By Congress' Action.

Washington.—North Carolina suffers a loss of more than \$1,000,000 by reductions made in the river and harbor bill items. The authorization for the Cape Lookout harbor of refuge is reduced from \$1,800,000 to \$700,000, \$100,000 is lopped off of the Inland Waterway and \$5,400 for Deep Creek is eliminated. Senator Simmons agreed to these cuts when the engineers said it would not hurt the projects to reduce them now.

The reduction in the river and harbor bill is in behalf of economy and harmony.

The North Carolina Congressmen, Senators and Representatives are opposed to the war tax on freight.

The petition for a caucus was started by Representatives Page and Doughton. Representative Kitchin has been opposed to the freight tax proposition from the beginning.

Southern Resumes Double Tracking.

Greensboro.—Despite the expected money stringency on account of war and rumor of wars, the Southern Railway Company have begun on double tracking the stretch of the road north from Greensboro to Pelham, a distance of about 37 miles. The first work will be done near Brown Summit, 12 miles north of Greensboro, where three-steam shovels have been placed.

It is expected to complete this stretch of work in eight or ten months unless the winter weather is so severe as to delay excavation. The Morrow Construction Company has the contract for this stretch of road and will have offices in this city. Offices have already been rented in the Southern Life & Trust Building.

To Add 648 Acres to Watershed.

Asheville.—In line with the policy of the board of aldermen to add to the city watershed before the price of timber lands makes the purchase of additional boundaries impossible, the members of the board recently authorized Mayor J. E. Rankin to buy 648 acres lying just south of the present 10,000-acre watershed from Mrs. Alice Connally.

Big Tourist Season Closing.

Waynesville.—With the arrival of cold weather Waynesville's summer season is rapidly coming to a close. For the last few days many train loads of tourists have departed to their homes in the warmer climate. The summer season of 1914 has been without a doubt the best in the history of the "Queen City of the Peaks" regardless of the condition which the European war has caused to exist in this country. Not only have more people visited this city this season, but the season has been longer than before.