

PURSUED PURSUE; VICTORS FALL BACK

BATTLE OF MARNE MARVELOUS
REVERSAL OF ROLES OF
CONTESTANTS.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING

Days Are Getting Brighter For the
Allies.—No Reports of Kaiser's
Army For the Past Week.

London.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met immovable resistance at the River Marne.

The army of General von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies' Western flank, was slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle.

Today, if French official reports are correct, all the German armies except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest, are retreating. General von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles southeast of Paris, has retired more than 60 miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian Crown Prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Lunéville and several other towns.

Sunday, September 6, was the darkest day of the war for the Allies. The French Government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in long sad procession of motorcars. An attack on the Capital appeared imminent and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France between Paris and Verdun, with its center some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 would repeat itself.

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most marvelous reversal of roles of two armies known.

In their view it appears to have decided the first phase of the war and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensible stroke and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium. Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The position of German reinforcements of 60,000 reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood is not known.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to reoccupy Brussels and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication. It claims to be pushing the scattered German forces, composed for the most part of reservists, toward the southeast.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Argonne Forest, they argue, hardly can retreat eastward owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous character of the Argonne district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans they believe, must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxemburg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the past week in that theater. It records a local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which, it reports, took a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun.

Amiens Evacuated.
Paris.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans previously reported in news dispatches has been announced officially.

Allies Everywhere Move Forward.
The following official statement was issued: "No report has been received from general headquarters. The statements published have depicted with what vigor our troops are pursuing the Germans in their retreat."

"It is natural that under these circumstances general headquarters cannot send twice daily particulars concerning incidents of this pursuit."

"All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front."

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.

Belgian Commission Arrives
New York.—Bringing many Americans and the king of Belgium's commission, which will place before President Wilson accounts of alleged German atrocities in Belgium and of German's violation of Belgium's neutrality, the White Star line steamship Celtic arrived at Quarantine from Liverpool and Queenstown. The Belgian commission, in a statement given out, explained that pending its visit to Washington it did not feel free to make a statement.

Kaiser Watches Soldiers in Action
London.—The Geneva correspondent of the Express hears from a German source that Emperor William watched the attack on Nancy from a hill outside the range of the French artillery.

Standing alone with the glasses glued to his eyes, he followed the progress of his first battle for several miles, while his staff, consisting of several high officials, remained distinctly in the background.

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.—Tomaszow has been taken after a desperate fight.

The German troops near Mysinec 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 Tomaszow 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 Masurie 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, if a recent published statement attribut-

ed 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 Alsace
London.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that telegrams from Berlin state that the evacuation of Upper Alsace 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 Louvoen, near Cattaro, Austria, to the Giornale d'Italia says that a portion of the Austrian fleet left Cattaro and bombarded Montenegro.

Belgians Join Russian Army
Paris.—An agreement reached by the Belgian and Russian governments, according to the correspondent of the Havas agency at Petrograd, authorizes Belgian reservists and recruits of 1914 to attach themselves to Russian armies.

Germans Advance on Posen
London.—A special dispatch to The Star from Petrograd announces that many German aeroplanes are appearing on the Russian frontier, heralding the arrival of reinforcements.

WASHINGTON WAITS FOR SIGN OF PEACE

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY BRYAN ALERT TO THE SLIGHTEST OPENING.

GERMANY KEEPS SILENT

United States Government Has Begun Negotiations But No Work Has Come From Kaiser.

Washington.—The knowledge that Emperor William for several days has been considering a message from the United States government inquiring in effect if Germany desired to discuss peace measures set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents. No reply from the emperor had reached here at this time.

It had not been a matter of general knowledge that, beginning with the dinner in New York over a week ago, attended by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador and Oscar Straus, American member of The Hague Peace Tribunal, an informal movement was under way to learn Germany's attitude toward peace.

Notwithstanding vigorous statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decisively defeated Germany, it was admitted in many quarters here today that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American government's inquiry might change the situation. Such a reply, it was agreed, would set the machinery for peace making in motion.

One thing has become apparent to close observers of the situation—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are alert for the slightest opening in the diplomatic situation abroad which might encourage them to press the powers for an acceptance of mediation. It is considered likely that the president may not wait for the powers to take the initiative and that if there is an indication of a willingness on the part of the belligerents to discuss peace terms the American government will be quick to take advantage of the opening. In this connection some diplomatists said President Wilson's personal influence in an important factor in a movement for peace.

Some diplomatists suggested that Germany might be stimulated to arrange peace by her powerful banking interests. In British circles here the view is held that German bankers gave their approval to Germany's entry into the war in the belief that the conflict would last only a month. With the unexpected entry of Great Britain, the resistance of Belgium and the uncompromising attitude of the allies to make peace only by mutual consent, the bankers, according to British viewpoints, already see financial ruin for Germany and are most likely to exert pressure for an ending of the war.

FREIGHT TAX TROUBLESOME
Fight in Democratic Ranks Over War Revenue Probable.

Washington.—War revenue legislation faces a fight within Democratic ranks that may rival the Panama tolls struggle. Revolt against a proposed three per cent tax on freight transportation charges continues to grow in strength and a party caucus has been demanded.

So strong were protests last week against the proposed freight tax hat administration leaders decided to await the return of President Wilson before introducing the revenue bill. Majority Leader Underwood plans to see the president on his arrival from New Hampshire and ask an open espousal of the tax.

Officials close to the president have said he unhesitatingly would support the freight tax while others believe he will advise the committee to make a third attempt to provide means for increasing the revenue without precipitating party strife.

Several Democratic members, including members of the ways and means committee already are preparing substitutes for the committee bill.

Another source of trouble for congress is the failure of the senate committee on commerce in its readjustment of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill to satisfy Republican members.

Senator Burton, leader of the opposition, says he will continue to fight against items in the bill which he considers "unnecessary, unwise and extravagant."

Want Notes Issued on Cotton.
Washington.—A committee of Southern Congressmen and Representatives of farmers' unions in the South is being organized by Representative Henry of Texas, to work for an issue of Treasury notes on cotton that must be held over until next season on account of the demoralization of foreign markets. Mr. Henry announced that the personnel of the committee, to be made up of 21 members, probably would be completed early next week. He said the movement had been endorsed by several organizations.

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.

Invents Plant Cover.
Wilmington.—Mr. L. J. Merriman of this city has invented a plant cover which promises to have a wide use among truck growers. It is a canvas cover, with collapsible wings, which is designed to replace the antiquated methods of protecting truck and other plants from the cold, simple of construction and operated by a movement hitherto undiscovered. The first public demonstration will be given at the big farmers' picnic to be held in East Wilmington. He expects to manufacture the cover.