

The Reidsville Review

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

FRENCH ARMY MADE TRIUMPHANT ENTRY TO PROVINCE LOST TO THE TEUTONS YEARS AGO

FRENCH LOSS 15,000—GERMAN LOSS 30,000—MARTIAL LAW NOW ESTABLISHED.

A great battle has been fought for the control of Muehlhausen, a town of 95,000 inhabitants in South Alsace, and won by France. Statements are published with reserve that the Germans lost 30,000 men and the French 15,000. The entry of the French into Alsace was an historic event. On Friday at midnight the French advance guard brigade arrived at Altkirch, a town defended by strong field works and occupied by a German brigade.

The French attacked with magnificent ardor and an infantry regiment in a furious charge carried the German trenches. There was a brisk fight at the front lines. The French bayonet charges put the Germans to flight and they retired in disorder. The second line could still have been defended, but they abandoned it and evacuated the town. A regiment of dragoons pursued the Germans in the direction of Weihsheim and Tagolsheim.

For the moment attention was distracted from Belgium to Alsace Lorraine, which the French have invaded, driving the Germans back with heavy loss; and to Warsaw, the ancient capital of Poland, which the State Department at Washington reports the Germans have entered like a lightning flash from a somber sky.

Long dispatches from Berlin reveal how seriously the Germans regarded the check in Belgium. In these telegrams Germany asserts she has captured Liege. The Chancellor congratulated the Emperor. The Emperor congratulated Germany. Newspapers declared that the reports of German reverses were a pack of lies. This German report originated in Amsterdam, which said that the citadel of Liege had been captured by the Germans but not all of the forts.

The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under General Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing the occupation of Altkirch and Muehlhausen by French troops is not of high strategical importance, believe the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

French Losses.

Official reports of fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans are declared by the French to have been "very serious." The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French army that they tore up the frontier posts.

Before retiring from Muehlhausen German troops are said to have set fire to numerous buildings, especially warehouses, where food and forage were stored. The forest of Hard, near Kotmar, is said to have been razed.

Martial law has been established in Alsace, where it is said the Germans announced that any person suspected of sympathizing with the French would be executed.

Two German steamers, the Neptun and Adriana, have been seized at Rouen. Their officers and crews of 30 men were imprisoned.

German Official Blames England.

Prior to Germany's attack at Liege, Sir Edward Grey tried to impose on Germany conditions which Great Britain could have obtained only after a successful war, according to a statement issued in New York by Hanle von Halmhausen, head of the German embassy at Washington. These conditions, said Mr. Halmhausen, if accepted would have led to absolute inactivity by the German fleet.

"It is erroneous to assume," said

Mr. Halmhausen, "that the English declaration of war was caused exclusively by Germany's invading Belgium. Negotiations in London had preceded the German attack on Liege. During these negotiations, Sir Edward Grey promised that England would remain neutral only under the following conditions:

"First—Germany be not allowed to commit any act of hostility against the French coasts in the North Sea.

"Second—German troops be not allowed to pass through Belgian territory.

"Third—The German navy be not allowed to attack Russia from the Baltic Sea.

"To the question put by the government whether Great Britain would undertake to respect Belgian neutrality during the war, no answer was given.

"Sir Edward tried to impose conditions which would have secured to Great Britain without running any risks all benefits it could have obtained only by a successful naval war. Acceptance of these conditions would have led to the bottling up of the whole German fleet, forcing it to inactivity.

"Knowing on the other hand that a great number of French officers had crossed the Belgian frontier in about fifty motor cars, rushing to Liege, which was a flagrant violation of Belgian neutrality, knowing further that Antwerp was ready to open its most important harbor to the British fleet and landing corps, Germany reluctantly was compelled to refuse compliance with the British conditions."

Monday's War Bulletins.

Forty-six thousand Germans invaded France Monday via Esch Luxemburg.

The War Ministry at Paris announces the French loss at Muehlhausen is one hundred killed and wounded.

Russian troops have entered Austria through Styr Valley and defeated a large force.

The United States battleship Maine has been ordered to remain at Gibraltar to protect American interests.

A big battle is being waged by Germans and French near frontier where the Germans crossed at Esch.

A Montenegrin gunboat bombarded Austrian fortifications at Cattaro. It is officially reported that there were no casualties.

NEWS OF THE OLD NORTH STATE

The North Carolina Fireman's Association adjourned at Winston to hold the convention next year in Newbern.

Concord wants a government health expert to investigate several cases of pellagra that have appeared in that place.

Elder P. D. Gold, a well known Primitive Baptist minister at Wilson, has just celebrated his 82nd birthday and recently baptized Calvin Rountree, aged 87.

Dr. Frank Siler, Missionary Secretary of the W. N. C. Conference, will move his family to Greensboro this fall and Mrs. Siler will become Dean of the Greensboro College for Women.

Mrs. J. R. Smith, of Lincoln county, trimmed a corn on her toe, contracted blood poison and died. A citizen of Winston-Salem trimmed a corn some years ago, contracted the same disease, and lost a leg.

An invitation from Governor Colquitt, of Texas, for Governor Craig to join in a conference of the Governors of the cotton-growing States for the purpose of agreeing on some plan of protecting the cotton farmers from disastrously low prices threatened by the war conditions in Europe was accepted by Acting Governor Daughtridge in the absence of Governor Craig from the State.

The movement of cantaloupes to the Eastern markets from Eastern North Carolina has practically ended after one of the most successful seasons that the growers have had in years. From around Wilmington 650 cars were shipped North besides the shipments by express. The total receipts from the crop were more than one hundred thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES WILL BE STRICTLY NEUTRAL

Observation of strict neutrality by the United States in the European war especially as to the movements of foreign ships in American waters, gave the Washington government concern. The Department of Commerce issued special instructions which may have an important effect on the movement of reserists from the United States. What amounts to military expedition from American soil will be prohibited in accordance with President Wilson's neutrality proclamation. State, Treasury and Commerce Department officials were absorbed in deciding the numerous technicalities which have arisen in connection with foreign owned ships, such as the Olympic and Vaterland, so that it may be established definitely whether they are being "converted for war purposes."

Relief Measures.

Relief measures for Americans in Europe are working smoothly. The State Department has cabled \$100,000 to Paris and \$25,000 to Rome for immediate use of the American embassies pending the arrival of the Tennesse's gold consignment.

Assurances that the Tennessee and North Carolina, as well as vessels to bring Americans out of Europe, would be admitted to ports of the countries at war, brought relief to officials. The two warships are bound, it is understood for Falmouth, England. One of the vessels then will go to Northern continental ports, and the other to Mediterranean shores.

Germany's Isolation.

Germany's isolation through the break in the cables is considered a serious difficulty in forming a judgment of what is happening in Europe. The situation in the Far East is giving additional worry. They do not expect general hostilities there but the problem of preserving the integrity and neutrality of China is being carefully considered. Secretary Bryan is considering a suggestion that the United States use its influence to preserve neutrality and to prevent a conflict between foreign forces in China.

Dealing With Foreign Vessels.

Secretary Daniels said naval authorities would be guided by Treasury and Commerce Department officials in dealing with foreign vessels entering and leaving American ports. Ships exhibiting custom collectors' clearance papers will be permitted to go to sea without interference from United States war vessels.

BRYAN IN TOUCH WITH AMERICANS IN EUROPE

Secretary Bryan announces that the American government is in communication with all its European embassies and legations and that every effort is being made to care for Americans on the Continent. Communications with Ambassador Gerard at Berlin was established Sunday through Copenhagen. Mr. Bryan immediately telegraphed inquiring about Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and other Americans reported arrested as spies.

Official dispatches revealed that many Americans had been arrested or temporarily detained in Germany and that at the first outbreak of hostilities and during mobilization persons who talked English were under espionage.

Assurances that Americans soon could leave Germany were given several days ago and the opening of communication was expected to clear up all doubts probably today. One of the first messages from Ambassador Gerard said most German ports would be mined and requested that American ships be warned. He also said he understood the English Channel had been mined.

An additional \$50,000 has been cabled to Minister Stovall of Switzerland and it is estimated 8,000 Americans are in that country.

Capt. J. E. Smith has returned from a short visit to Guilford College renewing old acquaintances.

REPORTED GERMAN LOSSES IN BATTLE WITH BELGIANS AROUND LIEGE PLACED AT 25,000

GERMANY ATTEMPTS TO COMPEL ITALY TO TAKE PART IN THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

From Brussels comes the news that General Von Emmich, the German commander now holding Liege City, demanded the surrender of the Liege forts. This demand was refused by General Leman, the Belgian commander. The Germans have heard the news that Liege has been captured by the Germans.

On the authority of the Belgian War Minister the German casualties in the battle around Liege number 25,000, according to their own admission. An official statement issued from Berlin described the attempt on the Liege fortress as unsuccessful and the assault of the Germans as "a unique act of heroism" and added that it will not have the slightest influence on the larger operations of the German army.

German diplomats have been using their utmost efforts to win Italy to the German side, by negotiations and a direct appeal to King Victor Emmanuel, but without success. The Italian Ambassador at London, thanking a great assembly, including several peers and members of Parliament, which gathered in front of the Embassy, said Italy had declared her neutrality and would adhere to it. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, denied there had been an engagement between German and British fleets in the North Sea.

An official communication issued by the French war office says the resistance offered to the Germans by the forts of Liege continues. The fighting is of the most serious nature. The advantage has lain with the Belgians, 40,000 of whom are holding in check several German army corps.

An official of the war office explained the operations around Liege. He said there were twelve forts, six on each bank of the river Meuse. Their distance from the center of the city varies from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2 miles. Fort Flemalle sweeps both banks of the river as well as the highway and the railroad to Namur and crosses fire with Forts Hologne and Boncelles. Fort Hologne sweeps the slope of Ans, and the railroad to Saint Trond with the highway from Hologne to Geer and the Brussels railroad crosses fire with the guns of Forts Flemalle and Loncin.

Many citizens of Liege have left the city, fearing an epidemic more than the bombardment.

German prisoners whom a correspondent questioned, acknowledged freely the courage and tenacity of Belgian troops opposing the German advance. The prisoners were treated with consideration, and on the way to Brussels were supplied at the stations with beer and bread.

Ereitement in Brussels since the arrival of the wounded has increased. There is much optimism, however, concerning the military situation. Events before Liege are considered merely as the raising of the curtain, and it is believed Belgium once more may be the country where the destinies of Europe will be decided.

The Germans before Liege requested a twenty-four hours' armistice, according to announcement made by the Belgian ministry of war. It is assumed the Germans asked for an armistice to pick up their dead and wounded.

Official German Account.

The official German account of the siege of Liege says: "On Wednesday the German advance guard penetrated along the entire Belgian frontier. Small detachments tried a coup de main with great boldness at Liege. Some of the cavalry entered Liege with the intention of seizing the commander of the forces who only saved himself by flight. "An attempt on the fortress itself, the fortifications of which are modern,

was unsuccessful. Troops are before the fortress, in contact with the enemy.

"A hostile foreign press will characterize the enterprise which cannot in the slightest influence the larger operations, as a defeat. It, however, is but a unique act of heroism in the history of war, and a sign of the heroic gallantry of our troops."

Belgian King Addresses Army.

Before departing for the front, King Albert addressed this proclamation to the Belgian army:

"Without the least provocation on our part, our neighbor, proud of its force, has torn up treaties bearing its signature, and has broken in upon the territory of our fathers because we refused to forfeit our honor.

"An attack has been made upon us but the world marvels at our loyal attitude.

"Be comforted by our independence. Our menaced nation shudders and its children have bounded to the frontier.

"Brave soldiers, I salute you in the name of Belgium. You will triumph, because your strength has been put in the service of the right.

"Glory to you, soldiers, and defenders of the liberty and our menaced fatherland."

Arrested as Spies.

Five persons, dressed as preachers, were arrested in Brussels at the railroad station and accused of being spies. An indignant crowd menaced them.

A doctor wearing the emblem of the Red Cross, caring for the dead on the battle outside Liege, when threatened by Germans, drew his revolver and was immediately shot dead.

Belgrade Bombarded.

The bombardment of Belgrade by the Austrians, which began July 29, has continued almost steadily since. The capital was crowded with women and children when the Austrian artillery opened fire and there was a rush for the country, but the people were obliged to return because of the concentration of food supplies.

In the first few days of the fighting the people were terror-stricken, but gradually they became calmer and the merchants reopened their shops.

The Royal Palace, the British and German legations, and most of the larger buildings of the city have been struck by shells.

BRITISH SINK A GERMAN SUBMARINE

The British Admiralty announces that German submarines attacked a British cruiser squadron but that the British ships escaped undamaged while one German submarine was sunk.

France has requested the Austrian Ambassador to explain Austria's intention in an alleged movement of Austrians across Germany to the French frontier.

Athens dispatches say large Turkish forces are being concentrated on Bulgarian territory by agreement with Bulgaria.

Cholera is said to have broken out among the Austrians and Servians troops.

The French and Belgian governments have directed that the resources of the two countries shall be the common property of France and Belgium.

A dispatch to The London Times from Berne, Switzerland, says 40,000 Austrian troops have concentrated near Basel and that German and French troops also are near the Swiss frontier and a big battle may occur at any moment.

William of Germany's Real Name. The real name of Emperor William of Germany is William Hohenzollern. The house of Hohenzollern goes back to the eleventh century. The first counts of Hohenzollern of whom we have any reliable historical knowledge being Burchard and Wesel, who appear to have fallen in a party feud during the reign of Henry IV., about the year 1061.—New York American.

Our "Business Builders" for results.

MEXICAN SITUATION THE CAUSE OF FEAR

Overshadowed during the past week by the rapid succession of events in Europe, the Mexican situation bobs up as a question for grave concern by the State Department.

Jose Castellot, Provisional President Carbajal's representative here, having of the complete failure of the Saltillo "peace" conference between General Carranza and Carbajal's delegates called on Secretary of State Bryan in an effort to avert the further conflict and bloodshed which now seems certain to follow in Mexico.

Caranza's attitude in the present crisis was conveyed to Secretary Bryan by dispatches from Consul Silliman at Saltillo. This was the statement:

"Upon the entry into Mexico City of the Constitutionalist forces, excess will not be permitted. The conduct of the new government along all lines will be determined by what it deems to be for the best interests of the most concerned and this conduct will be in strict harmony with the laws of war and with what have been usages of the most civilized nations under similar circumstances."

The statement was made to the United States by Carranza in reply to representations from the State Department against forcible entry into Mexico City. While Secretary Bryan declined to comment on Carranza's reply it is regarded by the State Department as being evasive and unsatisfactory.

Castellot fears the worst. He said he had a telegram from Carbajal declaring his intention to defending Mexico City to the bitter end against the Constitutionalist army and deploring the prospective bloody battle between 25,000 Federals defending Mexico City and 75,000 or 80,000 Constitutionalists. Constitutionalist headquarters in New York announces that General Villa has started South with his division to participate in the entry into Mexico City. It is said the combined Constitutionalist armies will number more than 70,000 men.

Mexicans Had Fight.

Constitutionalists and Federals fought two minor battles in front of the American lines near Vera Cruz Sunday. No one was killed in either engagement. The Federals re-took Medelin near Trejar. The defeated Constitutionalists entered the American outposts where they were disarmed. American surgeons cared for the few wounded.

The second fight was at Tembladeras where Constitutionalists attacked the Federal outposts and were repulsed.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET IS COMING BACK HOME

Mobilization of the Atlantic fleet in North Atlantic waters began when the battleships Texas, Minnesota and Louisiana were ordered to return from Mexico to New York. This will be followed by orders for the return of all North Atlantic vessels now in Mexican waters.

While naval officials are not yet ready to formally announce the intentions of the government with respect to the mobilization, it is known that the fleet will be utilized both for patrol work and enforcing neutrality and for any emergencies growing out of the European conflict.

As one naval officer expressed it: "The United States has a long sea-coast with many ports and we must be prepared for eventualities."

Elaborate arrangements have been made by the United States to prevent violation of the President's neutrality proclamation. The dreadnaught Florida has been ordered to quarantine with instructions to rigidly inspect any vessel leaving the New York port.

Along the Atlantic seaboard where smaller ships and less shipping are concentrated torpedo boats and revenue cutters will do duty similar to that of the Florida. The three miles of water along the Atlantic coast will be policed as watchfully as if this country was at war with another.

There came addressed to Governor Craig a telegram from Chicago appealing to him to join a world movement through a special "world-wide committee" to bring to a quick conclusion the terrible war "that threatens the devastation of Europe."