

The Reidsville Review

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1914

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

SECRETARY GARRISON HAS TODAY CHARTERED NEUTRAL SHIPS TO BRING AMERICANS BACK

AMBASSADOR PAGE MAY FILE A VIGOROUS PROTEST IF ORDER APPLIES TO AMERICANS.

Rigid Censorship.

There is absolutely no communication with Germany or Austria by any routing. A few censored dispatches are coming through via London, and they are re-censored for transmission out of England. Inability to secure wireless communication with Germany since the cutting of the direct German cable at the outbreak of the war and the increasing rigor of the London censorship still further obscures what has actually transpired within the military zone.

Secretary Bryan Gets Busy.

Reports that Great Britain has forbidden the landing of all foreigners on her shores has caused Secretary Bryan to cable Ambassador Page instructions to investigate and if he finds the reports true, to lodge an urgent protest with the British Foreign Office.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Secretary of War Garrison has arranged to charter neutral ships in foreign waters to bring Americans home. Secretary Bryan does not believe that the English order to prevent foreigners landing in England will apply to Americans.

New York, August 12.—The British cruiser Suffolk is reported still prowling about the entrance of this port, according to quarantine observance.

London, Aug. 2.—It is reported that Italy has granted Switzerland permission to gather reinforcements in Italy. St. Petersburg dispatches report that the Russian Baltic Sea fleet has captured twenty-five German merchantmen.

Paris, Aug. 12.—It is reported here that the Germans have checked Longwy after severe fighting. The Germans are in great strength operating South as far as Contans. The entire front is screened by cavalry who raided the front line. The whereabouts of the French army is a secret but the War Office says fighting near Steunay is momentarily expected. The War Office insists that the Germans were finally checked at Muelhouse.

Russian Fleet Scouring Baltic.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the London Post says the Russian fleet is actively scouring Baltic Sea. Twenty captured merchant vessels have been taken to Cronstad. Their crews will be removed to the interior as war prisoners.

Fighting in North Verdun.

Paris, August 12.—German army at Mosselle is striking a gap through the French fortifications at North Verdun.

Fighting is in progress at Muelhouse.

A Cavalry Engagement.

The Brussels war office admits general cavalry engagements now in progress West of Tongres. A general German advance is now in progress.

Athens, Greece, August 12.—The German battleship Goben took refuge in the Dardanelles. The commander was notified that he must coal and leave within twenty-four hours or dismantle for the remainder of the war.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The American Embassy has aided 5,500 Americans to date.

PILES OF THE GERMAN DEAD ARE CREMATED

London, Aug. 12.—A dispatch to the Standard from Maastricht describes the wholesale cremation of bodies of German soldiers killed at Liege, as told by fugitives arriving there. During three successive nights after the fighting at Liege the Germans collected their dead in heaps of thirty. Funeral services were held and military salutes were fired over each heap. The bodies were then burned.

The officers explained to the men that this was necessary to prevent the bodies from becoming a menace to the living. Many other bodies were thrown into the Meuse, to float seaward.

Kitchener's Army.

The mobilization of the English territorial force is at the point of completion. Some of the units of the force have accepted liability to serve overseas. Volunteers are being asked to follow their example.

Kitchener's army, for which five thousand recruits have been enrolled in the past twenty-four hours, will consist of six divisions—Scottish, Irish, Northern, Eastern, Western and Light Brigades.

Austrians Enter Alsace.

The London admiralty office says there is every indication that the Austrians have entered Alsace.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—Censored dispatches indicate that German siege guns are nearing Liege with a view of concentrating a final attack on the forts surrounding that city.

British and French reinforcements enabled Belgian forces to divide and drive the Germans from the small towns.

Amsterdam, Aug. 12.—Official advices says prisoners taken by Germans around Liege are being shown every consideration.

BRITISH WARNS ALL AGAINST NORTH SEA

Mining the North Sea as a part of the plan of the European war not only may close most of the Northern European ports to navigation but the gold-laden cruiser Tennessee, the cruiser North Carolina, and neutral passenger vessels carrying Americans from Europe were confronted with new dangers.

The American government was advised formally by the British ambassador at Washington that, inasmuch as Germany had been "scattering mines indiscriminately" Great Britain no longer could refrain from planting mines near her own ports.

Secretary Bryan says Americans at home may rest assured that the passenger lines plying between Northern European ports will take no chances that would imperil life. It is believed that Americans in Northern ports will remain there for the present or make their way South and Southeast to such ports as Marseilles or Lisbon to obtain passage for the United States.

An itinerary for the cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina bearing millions in gold for the relief of Americans has never been announced, but as both Great Britain and Germany have given warning of the dangers in the North Sea, it is being taken for granted that neither of the American warships will venture into those waters.

The Durham Herald says it is publishing the war news as it receives it, but it wants it distinctly understood that that paper is not standing sponsor for it.

COL. J. N. CRAIG HAS GONE TO HIS REWARD

Colonel Jasper Newton Craig died this morning at 5:50 o'clock at his home on Piedmont street, after a serious illness lasting for a little more than two weeks. There was a decided change for the worse Tuesday and Dr. T. E. Balsley called Dr. J. S. Irvin, of Danville, in consultation, and they decided that the end was only a matter of a few hours.

The patient since his operation on the 2nd of the month had made a courageous fight for recovery, and his condition appeared to indicate that he had some chance until the change was noted. The operation, while a success from every viewpoint of the surgeons, did not avail to save him as peritonitis had set in previous to the operation, the knife being resorted to with the hope that there might be a slight chance.

Col. Craig was a little more than 60 years of age. He had been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mollie Johnston, of Caswell county, and to this union there is one daughter, Miss Elizabeth. His second marriage was to Miss Berta Ratliff, of Wentworth, and there are seven surviving children, Margarie, Jean, Berta, John, Mary, Joseph and Alice.

Deceased was a brother of Dr. D. I. Craig, of this city, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and of Mr. I. T. Craig, Miss Laura Craig, Mrs. Blockwood and Miss Florence Craig of Orange county.

Col. Craig was a native of Orange county, and came to Reidsville in 1885, when he became a clerk in the postoffice under the late J. A. Bennett, postmaster. Later he engaged in the printing and stationery business. During the past 15 years he has conducted an insurance agency, and had served for the past two or three years as business manager of Webster's Weekly until that paper suspended publication a few months ago.

Col. Craig took a deep interest in military affairs of the State. He rose from corporal in the Reidsville Light Infantry, which organization was later a part of the First Regiment during the Spanish-American war. He was promoted to a majorship; was later lieutenant colonel of the Third Regiment and ten or twelve years ago was elected to colonel, the highest office in his regiment. He was one of the oldest members in point of service in the North Carolina guard. Colonel Craig also served the county as a commissioner, and at the time of his death was secretary of the Reidsville Graded School board, and has also served as city collector, city clerk and clerk to the recorder's court.

Col. Craig had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for more than 40 years.

The funeral services will be conducted from this church Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HARVESTER TRUST IS ORDERED DISSOLVED

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—International Harvester Co. is declared a trust in restraint of trade and ordered dissolved into at least three parts within ninety days by United States Circuit Court, Judge Sanburn, dissolving.

An agreement has been reached between the Government and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. for the peaceful dissolution of the New Haven system, according to an announcement after a meeting in New York yesterday of the road's directors. Court proceedings for dissolution will be stopped but criminal prosecution will not.

Correct Pronunciation.—Liege is a Belgian city the name of which does not rhyme with siege, as some poets are using. It is pronounced "Lee-azh" with the accent on the last syllable. The "a" is pronounced like a in hate. The principal supply of Limburger cheese comes from Liege, hence the warehouse section there does not pretend to have the aroma of a patch of rose geraniums.—Wilmington Star.

Our "Business Builders" for results.

BELGIAN TROOPS STILL HOLD LIEGE FORTS AND HAVE MINOR CLASHES WITH GERMANS

45,000 JAPS ON TRANSPORTS AWAIT ORDERS TO TAKE A PART IN CONFLICT.

Brussels, August 12.—The German army is being detached from Liege and advancing through the heart of Belgium. The main cavalry is engaged in a forward movement along the whole front of the allied armies.

Paris, Aug. 12.—The Paris Foreign Office has denied that French troops violated Germany territory of Alsace prior to the declaration of war. The War Office announces that German and French armies are facing each other all the way from Alsace to Liege.

The London Standard's Brussels correspondent says: "All twelve of the Liege forts are intact. They are shelled day and night. Daring infantry attacks have been repeatedly made."

Paris, Aug. 12.—French and German outposts are fighting along the entire line in the department of Alsace. A war officer says French arms are everywhere successful. The French drove the Germans back to Verdun and captured a battery of artillery.

A Shanghai dispatch says 45,000 Japanese soldiers have embarked on transports and are awaiting orders.

Paris, Aug. 12.—It is announced that general engagements are progressing at Tierlemont, Belgium. The German army assaulted the Belgium position and is still fighting. It is believed the opening attacked was directed against Brussels. The War Office announced that the allied army is being pushed to the aid of Belgium.

Brussels, Aug. 12.—The allied army is slowly forcing back the German cavalry patrols which pushed far into Belgium in advance of the main army. One such detachment has been routed from Landen. The War Office declares the situation at the front is "extremely favorable."

Washington, Aug. 12.—The English War Office has agreed that two United States army officers can accompany the English forces to the front as observers. No other European nations involved have replied to requests for such permission from this government.

Berlin, Aug. 12.—German General Von Stein officially reports the reason that Germany did not take Liege is the Kaiser does not want unnecessary loss of life, and says the Belgian force is numerically stronger.

WAR NEWS STATED IN TERSE FORM

The French troops along the entire front are in contact with the Germans. At Mangiennes, North-east of Verdun, the Germans attacked the French Monday night. They were repulsed. A German battery was destroyed by the French artillery and another was captured. The French took the village of Legarde at the point of the bayonet.

According to French reports the Germans have been unsuccessful in their attempts to drive the French from their positions outside Meulhausen.

Several Austrian warships have joined the British squadron in East Asiatic waters.

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria have been broken and the ambassadors have left the capitals.

A French foreign officer's statement says the initiative was taken by France because Austrian troops were aiding the Germans.

Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Serbia are bombarding Belgrade, while a part of

the Serbian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The Hamburg-American Line steamer Cap Ortegall, with \$5,000,000 in specie aboard, has been captured by the British. The liner sailed from Buenos Aires July 16 for Southampton.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualty list so that Germans may not know the movements of the French troops. All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves at once or they will be arrested as spies.

Indications are that another forward movement of the main French force is in preparation near Metz, as official reports from Paris say the German troops have inundated the Seille Valley between Metz and Nancy to hinder the French advance but the quantity of water is understood to be insufficient to prevent the French forward movement.

Germany is mobilizing 1,000,000 of the Landstrum or final reserve.

Numerous skirmishes are recorded along the Franco-German frontier none, however, very serious.

The French troops are reported in Paris to have seized a German agro-plan factory at Meulhausen.

Brussels reports German cavalry retiring before French advance. The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have evaded their French and British pursuers and have arrived in the Adriatic. An Austrian fleet was reported proceeding from Pola to succor them.

Austrian cruisers bombarded d'Antivari, Montenegro. A small group of German soldiers who sought refuge on Dutch territory are to be detained at Alkmaar, Holland, till the end of the war.

Queen Wilhelmina has published a proclamation calling on everybody to assist those in need. She suggests the formation of a general benevolent committee with the Minister of Commerce as President.

American and Canadian tourists, numbering over 10,000, who are stranded at Glasgow owing to a suspension of the sailing of steamers from there, held a meeting at which John N. McCollum, American consul, presided. A committee was appointed to register the names of the refugees and under their financial assistance when needed.

The admiralty has informed the mayor of Birmingham that the cruiser Birmingham, which was put in commission last February, sank the first German submarine of the war.

It is reported from Belfort that because of the execution of French subjects by Germans seven prominent residents of the German town of Montreux-Vieux, just across the frontier, have been taken by the French as hostages.

The American consul at Nish has taken over German interests, the German minister having departed.

A Brussels dispatch says among the Germans killed in the assault on Liege were Prince William of Lippe and his son.

Five thousand Montenegrins last Saturday advanced the Austrian frontier posts to the East of the fortified town of Trebinje, Herzegovina. The Austrian losses were one officer and 21 men, while the Montenegrins lost 200 men killed.

The Russians have made strenuous efforts to enter Austria but have been repulsed. The Austrian frontier troops have carried out successfully several reconnoitering expeditions.

Count Okuma, premier, in an address to newspaper men in Japan, urged them to refrain from sensational rumors and inflammatory articles in such critical times, saying they were calculated to excite the public unduly and injure Japan's relations with friendly countries. The premier instanced what he termed a false assertion that the United States was sending a fleet to Japan.

"America," concluded the premier, "has made no demand on Japan, and remains Japan's great friend."

REBELS TO TAKE UP THE REINS QUIETLY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Dispatches report that Carranza will take peaceful possession of Mexico City today. All the American battleships will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz within two weeks.

The peaceful transfer of the Mexico City government from Carbajal to the Constitutionalists has begun, according to advices to the State Department at Washington.

The Federal troops have evacuated the city, and the municipal police, who are regarded as neutral, were left in charge. The Federals went to a nearby point to await an amnesty announcement from Carranza. As soon as his guarantees shall be refused the Washington officials believe a counter revolution will be started.

The Brazilian minister, Governor Iturbide, of the Federal district and others, went to Tula to confer with General Obregon to arrange the details of the Constitutionalist entry. Carranza is expected at Tula immediately.

No definite word has been received today regarding Carbajal. It is understood that he will leave for Vera Cruz today.

Indications point to a speedy termination of the anomalous situation in which Mexico has found herself since the enforced resignation of Huerta.

The reins of government, it is now believed, will be peacefully transferred to a Constitutionalist government, while the Federal army of some 40,000 men will march out of the capital to a Southern city, there to await developments after offering their services to the new government in exchange for guarantees. If the latter are not forthcoming, the Federal army leaders insinuate they will combat the new administration.

To carry out the new plan, President Carbajal will turn over the government to Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal district and the heads of the rurales. The latter will be used as a neutral force to patrol the capital during the interval of the departure of the Federal troops and the entrance of the Constitutionalist.

Carbajal will go to Vera Cruz before the entry of the triumphant army, headed by General Alvaro Obregon, who now is near Tula with a force of 25,000 men.

City Will Be Protected. Members of the foreign diplomatic corps at Mexico City will go to Obregon's headquarters today to discuss plans for protection of the city.

Much anxiety has been felt at Mexico City late of the proximity of General Zapata and his army, but this was greatly relieved yesterday by announcement that Felipe Contreras, a representative of Zapata, has arranged with Carbajal for an armistice.

Preparations for war have been carried forward on a large scale in the past few days, but they now have ceased. Three thousand rurales are ready to supplant the Federal army as soon as it vacates the city, though serious disturbances now are not feared. A manifesto to be issued by Carbajal will call upon the people to maintain law and order and to support the new government. As public opinion is largely with the new regime, no trouble is expected.

THE STAKES THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR

Austria is fighting to put down agitation for Slavic uniform among her own subjects and to extend her influence in the Balkans.

Serbia is fighting for her national life against Austrian domination and to free 6,000,000 Serbs from the sway of Austria.

Russia must protect her Slav brothers in Serbia and establish a commanding sphere of influence in the Far East.

Germany, Austria's ally, is sworn to come to her aid when Austria is attacked. More than this, Germany must keep Russia from extending her power.

France is an ally of Russia, and hopes always for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany.

Great Britain, to preserve the balance of power in Europe, must see to it that the sea-power of her allies, Russia and France, does not suffer at Germany's hands. Germany is also England's greatest naval rival.