

Declaration Of War On Germans By The Japanese Is Believed Near

The Emperor Hurries to the Capital From His Summer Home and 45,000 Jap Troops are Placed on Transports and Sent to Tsing Tau, the German Stronghold in China--The French and German Forces Engage in Conflict Along French And Belgian Frontier--Liege Forts Still Holding Out.

Holland Demands That Germany Withdraw Troops

LONDON, Aug. 11.—From Tokio comes word that a declaration of war on Germany by the Japs is expected within the course of the next twenty-four hours. The emperor is hurrying to the capital from his summer home and is expected to arrive tomorrow. Fifty-five thousand Japanese soldiers have been embarked on transports, presumably for Tsing Tau, the German stronghold in China.

The Times from the Hague and the Telegraph from Maastricht, agree that the struggle for possession of the forts at Liege was going on continuously and resulting in terrible scenes of bloodshed and of heroism. At noon, the dispatches say, the Germans were making fierce efforts to silence the forts nearest the city proper and the defenders were gallantly holding out against almost constant bombardment. A News dispatch from Brussels says it is officially announced there that the German loss in Belgium in the recent fighting was 7,000 dead, 23,000 wounded and 9,700 prisoners.

WAR BULLETINS

SOFIA, Aug. 11.—(Via London.) Premier Radoslavoff announced in the Sobranje that Bulgaria had decided to obtain the strictest neutrality, but must take measures to repulse any violation of her frontiers.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Peking correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows: "Replying to China's request of the United States and Japan to use their influence to protect China from warlike activities of other nations, Japan has stated that her attitude depended on the result of the British campaign. The time was not ripe to consider China's proposal, it was said. The United States avoided committing herself."

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Daily Mail's advices from Basel, Switzerland, state that the Swiss and German troops are close to the frontier and within a few yards of each other near Basel. The Germans have built barricades across all the roads leading across the frontier but considerable bodies of troops have been sent to Ticino to guard the Italian frontier.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—King Albert arrived here during the night from the general headquarters of the Belgian army at Louvain to the northwest of Liege. His majesty passed several hours in conference with the Belgian minister of war, after which a cabinet council was held. It is reported here that all the civilian hostages held by the Germans in the town of Liege have been released on giving their parole to remain at the disposal of the German military authorities.

SOFIA, BULGARIA, Aug. 11.—A state of war has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria in order to enable the government to prepare to guard the frontiers against violations.

HENRY GASKINS DEAD

Passed Away At Early Hour This Morning. Henry Gaskins, one of New Bern's oldest citizens, died at his home, No. 13 East Front street at an early hour this morning after a short illness. The deceased is a brother of Alonzo Gaskins and is survived by a large number of relatives. The hour of the funeral has not yet been set for 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

WILL GET WAR NEWS DIRECT FROM BERLIN

WIRELESS STATION AT TUCKERTON, N. J., TO CATCH RADIOS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., will be ready in a few days to work several hours each day receiving war news directly from Berlin via German stations at Hanover. Theodore R. Lemke, manager of the Tuckerton station, said yesterday that the apparatus had not been completed satisfactorily yet, that all the arrangements have not been made, but that the station undoubtedly will be ready for this traffic before the end of the week.

Mr. Lemke has not received a reply from Prof. Rudolph Goldsmid, a friend of the Kaiser, to whom a message was sent on Friday night asking that the war news from the German side be sent to this country. The message, he said, would have to be relayed from Hanover to Berlin, where it would be laid before the foreign office and then submitted to the emperor. This process will take at least three or four days, but Mr. Lemke expects an answer soon.

The Tuckerton station also had not received any reply yesterday from Secretary Bryan. Mr. Lemke wired to Mr. Bryan that communication was open with Hanover and that the station offered its services to the Washington government which hitherto has been unable to get in touch with Berlin. The station is now working under a United States naval officer and two naval operators, but Mr. Lemke says they do not disturb the routine of the station. The censorship was invited, he said, to prove that the regular operation was in accordance with the United States neutrality laws.

The Marconi company, through its vice president, Edward J. Nally, announced yesterday that it was pleased with the censorship because it relieved the company of responsibility. Mr. Nally said the Marconi wireless system, through Canada and Ireland was greatly congested with business, although incoming shipping messages have almost stopped because of the fear on the part of the skippers to betray their position to hostile warships. The Sayville wireless station of the Atlantic Communication company, a German system, is also working under strict censorship.

It was reported yesterday that the power radio on board the Vaterland, which is keeping up steam in its broken berth, was working all hours of the day and night, but this rumor was denied by Captain Bode, in charge of the Hamburg-American line piers. The report was to the effect that by using the Vaterland's apparatus messages barred by the United States neutrality laws could be sent without any hindrance.

Captain Howard, of the New York navy yard, to whose attention this report was called yesterday afternoon said that it was an international rule that no ship tied to its pier could use its radio and that if any ship was found to be using its radio in the present circumstances he would have authority to board her and order the thing stopped.

Hubert Cillius, president of the German-American chamber of commerce which sent a protest to Washington against the wireless censorship because it was said, Germany was being discriminated against, since England and France could use their cables while Germany had no means of communication except wireless, said he expected a reply from Washington this morning. He had received no word from the government officials up to last night.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dunn returned last evening from Fields where they have been at the bedside of their father who has been seriously ill. Mrs. L. L. Land and Miss o Wil Janm Kenneth, left last evening for Beaufort to visit Mrs. Land's parents. They were accompanied by Mrs. Land's mother and sister.

PRESENT WAR MAY NOT LAST LONG

AT LEAST ONE WOULD SO BELIEVE AFTER READING THE FOLLOWING.

The two most recent "central European" wars were settled in an amazingly short time. In 1866 Prussia and Austria went at each other's throats over the juicy Schleswig-Holstein bone—to which neither of them, by the way, has any right. That war lasted only seven weeks, and it ended in Prussia giving Austria a terrible and humiliating beating.

France and Sardinia also gave Austria a crushing defeat in 1859—in a war in which the general fighting lasted less than a month. This list does not include Italy's earlier and feeble struggles for liberty against Austria, as in 1848-49, etc.

In July 1910 Prussia and France went to war. The general fighting in that war lasted barely a month. Of course, the siege of Paris and other maneuvers went on much longer but the actual clash in the field began earlier in August and ended early in September.

The Russo-Turkish war, six years afterward, was longer by a year or more, but the Turco-Greek war in the nineties was a matter of one swift campaign. The Russo-Jap war was also comparatively brief.

In our own history here is, roughly, the duration of the important wars. Revolutionary war, eight years; war of 1812, two years and eight months; Mexican war, two years, and 11 weeks; Civil war, four years; Spanish war, seven and a half months (with the bulk of the fighting done in two and a half). All but one of the foregoing were duels between two Nations. The last general European war was the Crimean, when England, France, Turkey and Sardinia combined against Russia from 1854 to 1856. That war continued for about two years, and resulted in ground thrashing for Russia.

Before that the Napoleonic wars intermittently brought every Nation in Europe to the battlefield. These wars continued, with breaks of long and short duration, for more than 20 years, and ended at Waterloo, when Napoleon and Prussia, the Dutch and the British overthrew Napoleon in 1815. Since that time, by the way, we Germans have been friends then.

Nearly two centuries before that the German quarrel spread until it involved almost every nation on earth, and is known to his cry as the "30 years' war."

So, with a very few exceptions, we see that the more modern the war the shorter it is apt to be, especially when only central Europe is involved. For example (in actual fighting) Austro-Prussian war of 1866, seven weeks; Franco-Prussian war of 1870, a month; the present War—??

WILL ADMIT ALIENS.

Germans and Austrians May Come From Canada to United States.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—An expectation that many Germans and subjects of Austria-Hungary in Canada will try to take up residence in the United States until European troubles are settled caused the commissioner of immigration at Montreal to telegraph today for instructions. Secretary Wilson instructed the commissioner to treat all applicants for admission in the ordinary way.

Secretary Wilson said today it was the intention to admit or discharge to the custody of friends or relatives, under proper bond, all aliens aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecile at Bar Harbor, Maine, whom it is possible to land under the present emergency policy.

Miss Dorothy Lewis, of Beaufort, who has been spending several weeks here visiting at the home of Mrs. H. M. Im Crumpler, returned home yesterday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Crumpler.

SOMETHING WRONG WITH KAISER, SAYSE WEY

BELIEVE HIS MENTAL PROCESSES HAVE HAD A REVERSAL

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Former Senator Chauncey M. Dewey, who has long been an ardent admirer and personal friend of the Kaiser, severely censured the German ruler in an interview today.

"This war is the crime of all centuries," said Mr. Dewey with impressive earnestness. "It is a crime of ambition—the dream of a man who thinks himself another Napoleon. Ten million men will die as a result, directly and indirectly, of this crime, and for generations Europe will suffer incalculably."

"It is almost incredible to think," continued Mr. Dewey, "that one man could throw the whole world back into the sixteenth century. Something is wrong with the Kaiser. Either environment is at fault, or there has been a complete reversal of his mental processes."

"This war will mean the greatest impulse for socialism that history records. It will mean the end of all kings with real powers and an end to all bullying bureaucracies."

It is recalled that on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Kaiser's reign Mr. Dewey's speech in honor of the German monarch attracted world wide attention as a model of expression.

"This My Revenge" Eugenie Cries of War

"WERE THE EMPEROR ONLY HERE NOW!" SAYS FORMER FRENCH EMPRESS.

LONDON, August 11.—A despatch from Rome says "The aged French Empress Eugenie, who is at Bologna, takes a vivid interest in the war. When Count Pietri, her faithful companion in her long years of misfortune and exile, announced that fighting had begun, her eyes shone, and she cried: 'This is my revenge! Were the Emperor only here! May God protect France!'"

She makes constant comparisons with the war of 1870. Her enrollment of volunteers in Italy has been reported. The American Embassy is doing splendid work for stranded citizens. For courtesy, patience and helpfulness none could be excelled, from the Ambassador down, America may be proud to have such representatives in Europe.

"A Russian Embassy counsellor, interviewed, said: 'Russia will fight Germany for ten years rather than give up an inch of territory or an iota of prestige. Russia can put 10,000,000 more men in the field, if necessary.'"

"She has an immense advantage, because her financial life is not complicated while Germany's mushroom finances will be unable to withstand a long campaign. Russia will give her foe such a setback as will surprise her and the world."

"The Italian Government has waived the rule forbidding banks to pay more than 5 per cent of deposits. This is for the benefit of the laboring classes and owing to the fear of consequences of increased unemployment. The economic condition is further complicated because of the return of 300,000 Italians from France, Switzerland and Austria."

UNKNOWN NEGRO IS VICTIM OF LYNCHERS.

Was Suspected Of Killing Foreman Of Lumber Camp.

MONROE, La., August 11.—The fourth lynching and the eighth violent death in this vicinity during the week occurred to-day when an unidentified negro was hanged a few miles of here by a mob of white men. The negro was suspected of having killed a white man named Purvis, foreman of a logging camp.

GERMAN MAIN ARMY IS INTRENCHING ITSELF.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—The German main army in the North is reported to be intrenching itself on the river Ourthe while two divisions of cavalry had advanced as far as Longres which is situated to the North of Liege. These and other indications point to a general advance which will be opposed by the allied forces of Belgium, France and Great Britain.

COMPARATIVE QUIET PREVAILS AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.—Comparative quiet prevails since the attack on Fort Meeus. The German shells reported to have fallen on the city of Brussels are still being out and are being collected from the streets. It is said that they can be seen from the city.

TROOPS TAKEN AWAY.

Holland is reported to have made a demand on Germany to withdraw her troops from the Dutch frontier. It is said that the Foreign office has already advised that the Dutch have already demanded an explanation and telling the Kaiser that the retention of forces there means a declaration of war. A state of war was today declared in the Southern portion of Holland.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE TWO BIG SUCCESSES.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Two Russian successes are reported by the General Staff who declare that the Russians defeated the Austrian infantry division at Zalotche in Galicia and occupied Radziviloff on the Russian-Austrian frontier when the latter was forced to evacuate.

WRECK OF A SHIP FOUND AT PACIFIC PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Wreckage of what appears to have been a British warship has drifted ashore near here and the belief is that a battle has been fought in the Pacific of which nothing has been heard.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA STRAINING.

ROME, Aug. 11.—Relations between Italy and Austria are becoming more strained each day on account of the bombardment of Antivari, Montenegro and the damage to the Italian interests there.

TERRIBLE SCENE OF BLOOD AROUND LIEGE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Dispatches to