

ALLIED WARSHIPS AID LAND FORCES

Fighting Shifts To French Coast And The Allied Ships Hurl Shells at Germans

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND

Is Believed To Be The Plan Of German Kaiser—Control Of French Coast Necessary

For the first time since the European war began the warships of Great Britain and France are playing an important part in the great struggle. Heretofore their principal duty has been to patrol the seas, protecting their merchantmen and guarding their home coasts. When the great conflict in France was shifted from the frontier to the west coast the cruisers and monitors of the Allies' fleets were brought into action and assisted very largely in holding the Germans in check.

With the control of the entire country of Belgium all the way to the coast all that the Germans need now to begin their campaign against England is the command of the French coast. In this the allies are stubbornly resisting the Germans. In recent reports from London it is said the British navy played an important part and co-operated with the land forces in repulsing the German armies. It was during this fighting that the entire Belgian army, which has been lost sight of for nearly a week, was found in France fighting side by side with the allies.

There is a belief in the minds of military experts that an attempt on the part of the Germans to attack England would mean a speedy culmination of hostilities. Though no definite information has been given out it is generally believed that England is thoroughly prepared for an aerial attack by German Zeppelins. Searchlights sweep the sky incessantly during the nights and British airmen stand ready day and night to launch their craft to do battle in mid-air with the invaders.

In view of the fact that the British coast is heavily mined and the great warships of Great Britain are constantly patrolling the North sea and especially the coast of the British Isles it would require a superhuman effort on the part of the Kaiser and his staff to land German soldiers on British soil. Should the German navy endeavor to escort the transports carrying the invading army to England it would precipitate a naval battle between the warships of the nations. This the Germans have so far been careful to avoid.

In the eastern theater of war the fighting has been heavy at all times. A definite idea of the results of this conflict now being waged by the Austro-German armies against the Russians in East Prussia, Galicia, and Russian Poland is impossible because of the conflicting reports that are received daily from Petrograd, Vienna and Berlin. On the same day dispatches will be received from Petrograd telling of the utter rout of the Germans in Russian Poland, the plight of the Austrian armies in Galicia and the success of the Russian armies in East Prussia, while dispatches from Berlin and Vienna will claim great victories against the Russians in the same battles. However, there does not seem to be any important successes on the part of either of the armies.

Germans Sink 13 Merchantmen
London.—A dispatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to The Daily Mail, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit according to The Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamer Strathroy, Masplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaçu, Farn, Niceto, Maria de Larrionaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Conder and Lynrowan, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Asuncion.

Preparing To Invade England
Copenhagen.—Two ship yards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying 600 men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour to proceed to the river Scheidt should events permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. It is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheidt. The Germans are building an airship shed in Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

London.—The admiralty issued a statement outlining steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. These two cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. There are seventy of the Allies' warships searching for these cruisers.

A DAY WILL COME



Allies and Germans Both Win

Washington.—After days of incessant fighting, dents at last have been made in that part of the battle line which had run virtually straight north and south from Ypres in Belgium to the bend in the elbow in the vicinity of the forest of Aiguin in France.

Just a short distance above its center this line now curves like an inverted letter "S," the allies having pushed back the Germans east of Armentieres in an endeavor to press on to Lille, and the Germans having forced the allies to give ground around Labasse, probably hoping to obtain control of Bethune, a railroad center seven miles west of Labasse.

That ground has been won and lost in this district is admitted in the latest French official report. It seems improbable, however, that either engagement was decisive as the report declares actions near Labasse and Armentieres, near Arras, on the same line a short distance south of Labasse, continue with great violence. In fact, the report says that generally speaking the situation on this part of the war front remains the same.

Of fighting near the coast, where British and French naval vessels are endeavoring to aid the allied troops in holding back the German advance, nothing was vouchsafed in the report. Altkirch, in upper Alsace, near the Swiss frontier, has been taken by the French at the point of the bayonet. Since the outbreak of the war this town has been the scene of much fighting and several times has changed hands.

Another German War Loan
Berlin.—The following account of the meeting of the Prussian diet was given out in official quarters in Berlin:

"A Prussian war loan of \$375,000,000 was passed unanimously, even the Socialists supporting the resolution. Money was voted for the relief of the province of east Prussia, which has suffered the most during the war, and for other military purposes."

Other information given out in Berlin says:

"The Danish steamer Rolf, from New York for Christians, carrying 20,000 tons of corn, has been captured by a British cruiser and taken into Scotland."

"A German hospital ship, searching the sea for men from German torpedo-boat destroyers sunk by the British, has been forced to go into an English harbor by a British cruiser."

"A German naval officer has discovered in Antwerp a letter addressed to an English surgeon, Richard Reading, a volunteer in the Belgian machine gun corps, written by his sister, Jennie, and dated Birmingham, September 23, in which are the following words:

"I would like to be a nurse; I could kill one or two Germans."
"The British are bombarding the open Belgian town of Ostend."
"Reliable official reports declare that there is in Germany a sufficient supply of cereals to meet amply all requirements until the next harvest, and that the stock of cattle is sufficient to provide an ample supply of meat."

Food For Starving Belgians
London.—After diplomatic negotiations lasting several weeks, in which American Ambassador Paere acted as intermediary between Belgium, England and Germany, an agreement has been reached by which the starving Belgians will be fed by a commission of Americans in London and Brussels, headed by Herbert C. Hoover of California, who has acted as chairman of the American relief committee in London. It is estimated that 700,000 Belgians who are still in their own country are on the verge of starvation.

Russians Cross The Vistula

Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian general staff:

"The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat."

"In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian guard in its hasty retreat."

"The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San and particularly to the south of Przemyśl."

"In east Prussia there is no change in the situation."

Uprisings in Portugal
Lisbon.—The monarchists of Portugal made attempts to effect uprisings. There were outbreaks at various places, especially in the northern part of Portugal, which for a time was cut off from telegraphic communication with Lisbon. A sharp conflict took place at Matra between 100 civilians and Republican troops.

Belgian Army Joins Allies
From the Battle Front.—The Belgian army, with the English channel on its extreme wing, is showing a marvelous fighting spirit, despite its long, hard campaign and disappointment over the loss of Antwerp and other cities.

In the terrific open struggle along the frontier the Belgians, with the French and British, have repelled with the greatest energy, incessant German attacks. The German heavy artillery poured a bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians counter-attacked and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

Germans Repulsed in Poland
Petrograd.—The Russian official statement says:

"German troops which had occupied the roads leading to Warsaw, in the region north of the River Pilitta, have been repulsed and are in full retreat, leaving their wounded on the battlefield."

"The Germans have abandoned the positions they had fortified in advance. The Russian troops are energetically advancing along the whole front."

"The enemy is still occupying the left bank of the Vistula south of the Pilitta and as far as Sandomir."

"The Russians who for eight days had been gallantly holding the region of Kosenits under unfavorable conditions and heavy artillery fire, achieved considerable success on October 20 and their position on the left bank of Vistula is now secured."

"The attempts by the Austrians to cross the River San below Przemyśl have been checked and the Russians are assuming the offensive there."

"In the region south of Przemyśl are found the remains of all the Austrian corps defeated in prior fights in Galicia. Here the Russian troops are energetically checking the advance of numerous bodies of the enemy."

"There is no essential change in East Prussia. We are at present in touch with the enemy on a front covering over four hundred versts (about 267 miles) from the lower Baoures to the slopes of the Carpathian mountains."

Allies Checked, Berlin Claims
Berlin.—Engagements continue near Neuport, Belgium, and Lille, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance. The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but according to headquarters bulletins all the attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the allies.

It is announced that the allies have made a stand behind the river Yser in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast.

Japs Occupy Another Island
Tokio.—The navy department has announced the occupation for military purposes of strategically important islands, in the Marianne, or Ladron, Marshall, East Caroline and West Caroline archipelagos. Previous announcement has been made of the occupation by Japan of islands in the Marshall and Caroline group. The occupation of an island in the Marianne or Ladron group has not heretofore been reported. The Marianne islands lie directly east of Luzon and about 1,700 miles from Manila.

GREATEST BATTLE OF WAR IS NOW ON

WARSHIPS OF ENGLAND BLOCK PROGRESS OF GERMAN MARCH TO FRENCH COAST.

SAY NOTHING OF THE CENTER

Heavy Fighting Rages in Poland Where Germans and Austrians Make a Joint Stand.

London.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, Northern France and Poland between the Germans and the Allies. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose at another.

It appears from the official German and French reports that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk owing to the fire from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for week to the west of Dixmude.

The Germans also have made progress to the northeast of Roulers, which they still are in possession of and towards which the Allies were advancing last week. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood. Of the gains claimed by the Germans the French report makes no mention dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battle on the center and left wing the Germans report does not speak. The French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and along the Meuse.

From unofficial sources it is learned the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

In Poland a very heavy battle is in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula, have made a stand.

Both sides have according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns but the battle, extending over a front of 2 miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians still are making a bold effort to cross the River San and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemyśl.

The Montenegrins admit they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier, after an attack by a superior force of Austrians. The latter seem to have made a wonderful recovery.

Turkey again has assured Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to remain neutral. She continues her military activities, however, and is collecting transport animals, which it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the Allies.

Berlin Not Bow Down

Berlin.—An American, recently arriving from London, was surprised to find that the German capital showed less outward changes due to the war than London. He remarked that there was less nervous anxiety here which was evidenced in the fact that Berlin still shows its usual blaze of electric lamps at night, while London, fearing a Zeppelin visit, has greatly reduced its illumination.

Another cause for comment was the number of men capable of doing military duty still engaged in their customary work here. As a matter of fact most of the military barracks of the Empire still are well filled with soldiers who are to receive further drilling before going to the front.

Another class of soldiers now frequently seen on the streets are the convalescent wounded. The life of Berlin, in fact, centers just now about the wounded soldiers as well as the soldier still in the field. Social life is dominated by benevolence for him.

The theaters and concert halls are all open as usual, but the attendance is not large. The war has largely in the light musical farces and in the production of the various theaters and the moving picture places present military films of many kinds, but do not attract quite the large crowds as formerly.

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RESERVE BANKS TO OPEN NOVEMBER 16

McADOO ANNOUNCES DATE ALTHOUGH MANY DIRECTORS WANTED IT LATER.

WILL BENEFIT THE SOUTH

Help Business in All Sections and Especially the South.—Release Over \$400,000,000.

Washington.—The 12 Federal reserve banks of the new banking system will be opened for business November 16. This was officially announced.

Secretary McAdoo, authorized by the currency act to name the opening date, made the announcement. His choice of the sixteenth was made despite the recent recommendation of the directors and governors of the 12 banks against opening before November 30.

Mr. McAdoo declared he had reached his decision after discussion with the Federal Reserve Board and because of emergency conditions in the South. He believes the opening of the banks, especially helpful there, will benefit business in all sections. In a statement the secretary made it clear that under the new system the Federal Government will be able by deposits from the general fund of the Treasury in reserve banks to aid producers of staples. The new reserve requirements, he pointed out, will release more than \$400,000,000 of money now held by National banks as reserves and will add greatly to the loaning power of the banks.

The statement in part follows:

"I have determined to announce on the sixteenth day of November, 1914, the establishment of the Federal reserve banks in all the Federal reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for National banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative."

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergency conditions in the south and the confident belief that the prompt opening of the reserve banks will be very helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country."

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my associates on the Federal Reserve Board and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the directors of the Federal reserve banks at their recent conference."

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the reserve banks in motion on the sixteenth of November but the directors of these banks represent the highest degree of American banking ability and I am sure that not only can they meet the situation but that they will cheerfully take up the task in the same fine spirit of public service which animated their discussions at the Washington conference."

CARMAN JURY MISTRIAL

Unable to Agree on Verdict After Thirteen Hours' Deliberation.

Minneapolis, N. Y.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, charged with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, failed to reach a verdict after 13 hours and 20 minutes of deliberation. At 10:55 a. m. it reported its inability to agree and was discharged.

Ten jurors are said to have voted for acquittal and two for conviction of murder in the first degree on the final ballot. The jury was out about 13 hours.

District Attorney Smith said that it was unlikely Mrs. Carman ever would be brought to trial again.

Attorneys for Mrs. Carman will ask that she be admitted to bail and the district attorney is not expected to oppose such a step.

The defendant collapsed in the court room after the jury was discharged, and it was said at the jail that she had been crying constantly ever since she was returned to her cell.

Carranza Man Brays
El Paso, Texas.—General Maclovio Herrera, a Carranza follower, has broken the armistice bond by the peace convention at Aguas Calientes and attacked Parral, Chihuahua, according to official communication. He advised a few days ago. In the battle which occurred at Aguas Calientes the Carranza troops were repulsed. The town was defended by 2,000 Villa troops. Herrera was said to have 1,200 men. The fight lasted five hours and about 300 were killed on either side.

Southern Senators Remain
Washington.—Among the few Confederates remaining in the United States are several Southern representatives who are expected to expeditiously leave the country when Congress convenes in December. A number of these representatives are cotton planters. It is expected that they will leave the country in the next few days.

Warship Sunk
London.—The German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic. The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit according to The Daily Mail's Tenerife correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the British steamer Strathroy, Masplebranch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguaçu, Farn, Niceto, Maria de Larrionaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Conder and Lynrowan, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro and Asuncion.

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Cumberland University
Edgecombe College
Johnston College
Pitt County College
Anson College
State Normal School
Trinity College
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