

THE MADISON JOURNAL.

ROUNTREE BROS., Publishers

TALLULAH, MADISON PARISH, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1914

NEW SERIES--VOL. 2 NO. 37

JAPAN WOULD CONFINED WARFARE TO CHINA SEAS

Delivers an Ultimatum to Germany Which May Involve Island Empire.

AMERICAN INTERESTS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

GERMANY GIVEN UNTIL NEXT SUNDAY NOON TO COMPLY WITH JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

MUST RETIRE FROM ORIENT

Washington Requires Withdrawal of All German Ships and Abandonment of Kailu Chau, China.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE

London.—(Tuesday).—The following statement was issued by the British official press bureau:

"Any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas, except in so far as may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines."

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE

Washington.—Japan's sudden entry into the European situation as a factor which might quickly increase the scope of the great conflict to the Far East is commanding wide attention.

The attitude of the United States is one of noninterference in the controversy between Japan and Germany. This was reflected in the statement of President Wilson. The president had been asked whether Japan's assurance that she eventually would restore Kailu Chau to China in that territory was obtained from Germany, was regarded as satisfactory.

Mr. Wilson replied that he saw no reason to question Japan's good faith, but carefully refrained from expressing any opinion on the merits of the ultimatum or Japan's attitude. The president feels it incumbent on him to maintain a neutral position, to express no opinions whatsoever on the merits of Japan or any other country.

WASHINGTON.—THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

Baron Chinda, Sunday delivered a message to the Japanese ambassador in London, the written ultimatum addressed to Germany regarding the latter's withdrawal from Kailu Chau in China. At the same time he communicated Japan's demands to the United States that the government endeavor would be exerted to safeguard the interests of the United States and all other countries concerned in the present situation.

The Japanese ambassador presented a memorandum from the Foreign Office embodying the substance of the ultimatum and added a strong note concerning Japan's purpose of maintaining the territorial integrity of China by restoring the city of Kailu Chau, originally ceded to the Germans as a result of the killing of missionaries.

As a result of the communication that Japan had no assurance that the present time that its ultimatum would be delivered to Germany, the cable difficulties. To make sure of its delivery, a copy of the ultimatum will be communicated through the channels of the German government.

The ultimatum follows: "It is highly important in the present situation to remove the cause of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Germany and Great Britain."

In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the essential of which is the aim of the present agreement, the Imperial Japanese government has decided to demand that Germany should withdraw all her troops and military establishments from the island of Kailu Chau, and should restore to China the sovereignty of that territory.

Germany's colonies and dependencies in China and the Pacific threatened by Japan's ultimatum consist of Kailu Chau, a protectorate in North-eastern China on the Yellow Sea and in the Pacific German New Guinea, composed of the Kaiser Wilhelmland, the Bismarck Archipelago, the Caroline Islands, the Marianne Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Samoan Islands, of Savali and Opolu.

OUR ARMY ON SERBIAN BASIS

Washington.—"If the United States should call to the colors as many men in proportion to the population as Serbia has, it would mean an army of upward of 8,000,000 men," says the National Geographical Society, "and this does not take into account the fact that the recent wars in the little country have made fatal inroads into the adult male population. Probably, if the United States called as many men to the colors in proportion it would mean an army of 12,000,000."

SIR JOHN FRENCH



Field Marshal Sir John French who commands the English forces sent across the channel to help the French and Belgians against the Germans.

government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give the advice of the Imperial German government to carry out the following two propositions: "First—To withdraw immediately from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds, and to disarm at once those which cannot be so withdrawn. "Second—To deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kailu Chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese government announces at the same time that in the event of it not receiving by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German government signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial government, Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Features of Issue. The salient features in this new and grave issue, made known through authoritative sources, are:

Japan's action was taken on the proposal of Great Britain and after full conferences which led to the determination that the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance applied to the present situation; the two allies, Great Britain and Japan, are therefore co-operating in the action now in progress.

Japan's ultimatum is in the first instance a fulfillment of her part in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but it is designed also, an issued having arisen, to terminate Germany's control of Kailu Chau, which Japan holds endangered the integrity of China and the peace of the Orient.

Japan's action did not come as an entire surprise. It was the climax of a series of diplomatic moves in which the United States had been consulted. Japan's assurances that she will maintain the integrity of China are regarded by American officials as satisfactory, and there is no disposition here to believe the administration will assume any attitude other than that of passive observer should Japan declare war.

Situation Considered Delicate. The Far East situation for several days has been regarded by officials as a delicate one. Almost simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, China appealed to the American government, expressing the hope that she might rely on the previous policy of the United States as an influence against the violation of her neutrality. The American government, it is understood, did not indicate what her attitude would be, preferring to outline her position as developments arose. Immediately Germany began to sound the American government as to the possibility of neutralizing the German province in China and the attitude of Germany was conveyed informally through the United States to Japan.

Ambassador Guthrie at Tokio has had many conversations with the Japanese government, in which the intimation was constantly given that the United States could feel assured of Japan's intention to maintain the integrity of China.

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BELGIAN CAPITAL NOW AT ANTWERP

REMOVED FROM BRUSSELS UPON THE APPROACH OF THE GERMAN TROOPS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London.—(Tuesday).—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels says: "The seat of government has been moved to Antwerp. Measures have been taken for the defense of Brussels because of the approach of German cavalry."

The Daily Express says: "There is little doubt that a great battle now is occurring in Belgium between the Germans and the Belgians and French allies. "Our correspondent, in a cryptic dispatch from Ghent, indicates that the Germans are advancing on the historic battleground of Waterloo and that events of the greatest importance are in progress."

A Brussels dispatch to the Daily Mail says: "Sharp fighting has been in progress since Monday morning."

"The left wing of the Belgian army, assembled in force to cover Brussels, has advanced from Louvain to Beynard, in the direction of Diest," according to the Brussels correspondent of the Daily Express.

Berlin.—(Tuesday).—The German government, in a note to the Belgian government, intimated that the Belgians had so brilliantly proved their honor in arms that Germany, after taking Brussels, would be willing to conclude any arrangement compatible with the conflict between Germany and France, and would evacuate Belgium as speedily as war conditions permitted.

The Belgian government replied on August 13, again refusing the German proposition.

London.—(Tuesday).—According to the Times, after the heavy casualties which the Germans incurred before the Liege forts, the Kaiser approached King Albert of Belgium through the queen of Holland and promised in recognition of Belgian valor most considerate treatment of the Belgian population and full respect for Belgian territory if Belgium would abandon her resistance and allow the German troops right of way through Belgium. These overtures, the Times says, were firmly rejected by Belgium.

PROMISES MADE TO POLAND

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, has addressed a manifesto to Poland, appealing for the loyalty of the Poles and promising them autonomy in return. The manifesto reads:

"The hour has sounded when the sacred dream of your fathers may be realized. A hundred and fifty years ago the living body of Poland was torn to pieces, but her soul survived and she lived in hope that for the Polish people would come an hour of regeneration and reconciliation with Russia."

"The Russian army brings you the solemn news of this reconciliation which effaces the frontiers, severing the Polish people whom it united jointly under the sceptre of the czar of Russia. This sceptre Poland will be born again, free in her religion, her language and autonomous."

"Russia expects from you only the loyalty to which history has bound you. With open heart and a brotherly hand extended, Great Russia comes to meet you. She believes that the sword which struck her enemies at Greunewald is not yet rusted. "Russia from the shores of the Pacific ocean to the North sea marches in arms. The dawn of a new life commences for you. In this glorious dawn is seen the sign of the cross—the symbol of suffering and the resurrection of a people."

GERMAN GENERAL A SUICIDE

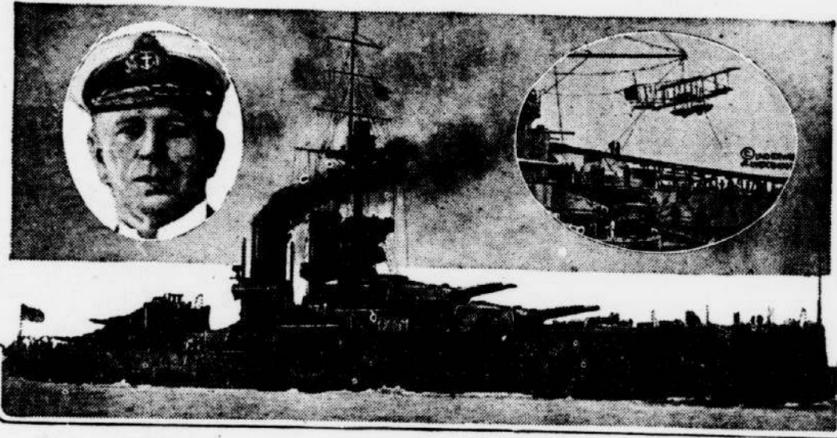
London.—The Brussels correspondent of the Star says a Belgian officer, who escaped from Liege, declares that General Otto von Emmich, the German commander at Liege, killed himself as a result of the reverses the Germans have sustained in Belgium. It is stated that General von Emmich's unlimited confidence in the German army and its style of fighting was shattered by the events around Liege.

General von Emmich was 66 years old. He joined the army as a volunteer in 1866 and was promoted two years later to a lieutenant. He took part in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71. Afterward he was promoted through all the grades until he became major general in 1901. When he was appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps he was made a general.

FRENCH CHEER ENGLISH GENERAL

Paris.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander in chief of the British field army, was greeted by a vast crowd when he arrived at the railroad station in Paris Saturday. The people cheered and sang the British national anthem when the field marshal came out of the station in his khaki uniform. He was attended by the British ambassador and the French minister of the interior and was followed by a numerous staff. Sir John spent the day with military authorities.

IRON DUKE, FLAGSHIP OF ADMIRAL CALLAGHAN



The new British battleship Iron Duke, flagship of Admiral Sir George Callaghan, who commands the home fleets in the North sea. Inset at the left is Admiral Callaghan, and at the right the loading of a scout aeroplane aboard a battleship.

LONG BATTLE LINE ON THE FRONTIER

ARMIES OF THE NATION BEING DRAWN UP FOR THE TREMENDOUS CONFLICT.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE

Paris.—Official dispatches indicate that a movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebourg, on the Franco-German frontier, to Luneville, in the Department Meurthe et Moselle, Friday evening. It continued throughout the night with full success and Saturday morning a German standard was captured.

Blamont, 17 miles east of Luneville; Ciry, still further east, and Acricourt, occupied by a Bavarian Army Corps, were stormed by our troops," the announcement continues. "The Germans are in full retreat, having left many dead, wounded and prisoners. The French continue to advance to Upper Vosges, the Germans giving way before them."

"In Upper Alsace we have retaken Thann."

"Prisoners affirm that General von Deimling, commanding the Fifteenth Army Corps at Thann, was wounded. At St. Blaise, in the valley of Bruche, a German flag was taken."

Conditions under which the great battle between the Germans and the allied forces probably will be fought are made the subject of an official communication issued by the French minister of war Saturday. By its development and the nature of the ground over which the battle will be fought, the communication says, this vast engagement will differ profoundly from battles of other times.

French Army Concentrates. "By reason of the abandonment of the attack which the Germans planned against Nancy," says the communication, "our concentration has been carried out with regularity and in its entirety, and thus the whole of the French army will battle with the whole of the German forces with the exception of those German troops concentrated on the Eastern frontier of the empire."

"The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended the Belgian and French lines to the frontier of Holland. The next battle, therefore, will be from Basle to Maastricht, with several millions of men on each side. It is this enormous extension of effectives and of front which will be profoundly different from all other battles."

"When two adversaries engage in a battle along a front of from 20 to 30 kilometers (13 to 20 miles), the engagement is characterized by two features—it is rapid and immediately decisive. With a front extending over 400 kilometers (266 miles) it is not likely to be the same. "It would appear impossible from all the evidence that one of the adversaries would be able to gain decisive advantage upon this front of 400 kilometers."

VARYING FORTUNES OF WAR

"The operations along so great a line would have varying fortunes. We will have an advantage at one or several points; the Germans will have an advantage at other points and the line of battle will continue to be modified until one of the adversaries succeeds by co-ordination of movements and a mass of effort in gaining some point, the superiority of which will dislodge the adversary's front and mark the end of the first battle."

"These observations have for their object the preparation for the public for a battle in new form and without precedent in history."

SERVIANS REPULSE AUSTRIANS

London.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Nish, gives the Serbian official account of recent fighting on the frontier. "Four hundred thousand Austrians," says the War Office, "attacked the Serbians. A fierce battle extended all along the line. Finally the Austrians were repulsed with heavy casualties, toward Tekia, and also repulsed from Belgrade—where they had attempted to cross the Danube, but through numerical superiority crossed the Save."

FLASHES FROM THE MOVING PICTURE DRAMA OF WAR

A German officer is quoted as saying: "We can afford to lose a million men as the price of victory."

St. Petersburg reports that the general advance of the Russian army began Sunday.

The German emperor and three of his sons have reached Mainz on the frontier.

Berlin reports a brilliant German victory over the French at Legarde. The French claim a brilliant naval victory in the Mediterranean, sinking four Austrian warships. The Czar and his family have reached Moscow, where they were met by an enthusiastic populace. The Germans, French and English are barring correspondents from the field.

Greece is preparing to resist Turkish invasion of Bulgarian territory. The French report steady advances in Alsace, the Germans retiring in great disorder. The French are moving on Strassburg. A London report says that the Czar is preparing to issue a proclamation giving the Jews equal political and civil rights with other subjects. Belgians captured the standard of the Death's Head Hussars, the regiment of the German Crown Prince. Montenegrin troops have invaded Bosnia and won several victories over the Austrians.

Russia has demanded of Turkey unrestricted passage of the Dardanelles for its Black Sea fleet. The battle between French and Germans at Dinant lasted a whole day and the superior French artillery drove back the Germans with great loss. The Austrian bombardment of Belgrade continues, and the Servians have deserted the streets.

The war has dealt a blow to German business from which it will require generations to recover. The British forces have already captured over 5,000 German prisoners. Twelve hundred were buried on the battlefield of Diest, in Belgium.

All the countries except Russia have acknowledged the receipt of President Wilson's tender of good offices. American cowboys are recruiting a regiment of Rough Riders in London. The United States now has charge of the diplomatic interests of all the belligerent powers except Serbia and Montenegro.

Greece has demanded of Turkey the reason for the mobilization of Ottoman troops on the Grecian frontier. Saturday 4,500 Americans departed from Liverpool and 100 from Glasgow for home.

Three British liners sailed from Philadelphia Saturday for England carrying half a million bushels of wheat. Italy has refused to permit four Australian army corps to cross its soil to re-inforce the Germans in Alsace. It is believed that England and its allies have called upon Spain for assistance in crushing Germany.

Wounded Germans on the Eastern frontier are being taken to St. Petersburg. There are about 6,000 Americans in Italy alone, and there are probably 11,000 in Switzerland.

Germany and Austria are silent regarding the movements of their troops, so there is really only one side of the picture given. Aeroplanes are being used everywhere to ascertain positions of the opposing forces, and, according to reports, are doing splendid service in striking contrast to the feeble attempts of their predecessors' captive balloons.

The death of General von Emmich has been officially confirmed and he has been succeeded by General von der Marwitz.

HUNTINGTONS NOT ARRESTED

Washington.—Archer M. Huntington of New York, president of the American Geographical Society, and his family were not arrested but have been enjoying the fullest liberty at Nuremberg, Germany, according to a message to the State Department from the German Foreign Office. The German government explained that the automobile owned by the Huntington family have been requisitioned and that the chauffeur, a British subject, had been held for a short time.

FOUR GREAT FIGHTING GENERALS

New York.—Four great generals soon will face each other on the field of battle. They are General Joffre, the commander in chief of the French forces and master of offensive tactics; Field Marshal Sir John D. P. French, chief of the Imperial staff of Great Britain; General Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the Kaiser's general staff and commander in chief of all the German army forces, and the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch, commander in chief of the Russian army.

BUSY IN ST. PETERSBURG



George S. Marye, American ambassador to Russia, has his hands full taking care of stranded American tourists and of the interests of nations whose diplomatic representatives have left St. Petersburg.

GEORGIA WILL HOLD COTTON FOR 12 CENTS

FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN PLANNING TO FINANCE STATE'S CROP.

WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION NEWS SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga.—A resolution providing that no cotton be sold or offered for sale at less than 12 cents a pound was adopted here at a meeting of farmers and business men, representing every section of Georgia. The 300 delegates also voted to urge the conference of governors from the cotton states, which will be held in New York this month, to make permanent plans for marketing the South's cotton. Municipal governments are urged in a resolution adopted to form cotton-holding companies and bankers are asked to use their best efforts to maintain prices by lending money on the staple.

Shipping Bill is Passed. Washington.—Congress has passed the emergency shipping bill which will authorize the president to admit foreign-built ships to American registry so that commercial fleets may sail the seas under protection of the American flag. President Wilson signed the bill Tuesday.

As finally agreed to, the bill, besides providing for the registry of foreign-built ships, authorizes the president in his discretion to suspend provisions of the law requiring all watch officers of American vessels in the foreign trade to be citizens of the United States, requiring survey, inspection and measurement of vessels admitted to registry by officers of the United States.

President Wilson is seeking a way to build up the American merchant marine on a permanent basis.

HOW WAR WILL HELP US

Washington.—Secretary Lane believes that the effect of the European war will be a direct benefit to the American people in making them realize to a greater extent the value of their mineral resources. "It is entirely possible," he declared, "to so utilize these resources and expend our industries that the label 'Made in America' will become familiar to our own and foreign markets."

PROBING THE HIGH PRICES

Washington, D. C.—Additional special agents of the Department of Justice were dispatched to Cleveland, Providence, Boston, Pittsburg and Buffalo to assist in the country-wide investigation of the price of foodstuffs. United States district attorneys all over the country have begun inquiries and in many places grand juries are at work. Reports from all sections are that the advances are unwarranted.

NO COMPROMISE, SAYS T. R.

Boston.—"No compromise," was the keynote with which Col. Theodore Roosevelt opened the Progressive party's campaign in Massachusetts. He declared there should be no compromise with reactionaries in any form, while the party would welcome those of the rank and file of other organizations who refused to follow the old leaders. The men responsible for the Payne-Aldrich bill, he said, also are responsible for the present tariff measure and should be opposed.

ARKANSAS MAN CHAIRMAN

Washington.—Representatives of state banking associations of nine principal cotton growing states and representatives of the farmers' unions from the South began a two days' conference here Monday in an effort to bring about some practical relief to the cotton producers of the South. George W. Rogers, cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Little Rock and president of the Arkansas Bankers' Association was chosen chairman, and F. M. Mayfield of Nashville, secretary.