

## GERMANS REPULSE THE ALLIED ARMIES

FRANCE ADMITS THAT FORCES HAVE MET STUBBORN OBSTACLES.

Statement Officially Made Claims For Army's Moral and Physical Well-being—Change Fighting Plans.

Paris.—The French War Office issued the following announcement: "The French and English, the plan of attack having failed, owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions."

"West of the Meuse the English Army on our left was attacked by the Germans, but behaved admirably, holding its ground with traditional steadfastness."

"The French assumed the offensive with two army corps. An African brigade in the front line, carried away by their eagerness, were received by a murderous fire. They did not give an inch, but, counter-attacked by the Prussian guard, were obliged to retire, only, however, after inflicting enormous losses. The Prussian guard especially suffered heavily."

"East of the Meuse our troops advanced across an extremely difficult country and made vigorous attack when they emerged from the woods, but were obliged to fall back after a stiff fight south of the River Semois."

"On order of General Joffre our troops and the British troops withdrew to the covering positions. Our troops are intact; our cavalry has in no way suffered and our artillery has affirmed its superiority. Our officers and soldiers are in the best of condition, morally and physically."

"As a result of the orders which have been issued the aspect of the struggle will change for a few days. The French army will remain for a time on the defensive but at the right moment, to be decided on by the commander-in-chief, it will resume a vigorous offensive."

"Our losses are heavy; it would be premature to enumerate them. It would be equally so to enumerate those of the Germans, who suffered so heavily that they were obliged to abandon their counter-attacks and establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine."

"We delivered four attacks from our positions north of Nancy, inflicting very heavy loss on the enemy."

"In regard to the general situation we have the full use of all railroads, and retain command of the seas. Our operations have enabled the Russians to come into action, and penetrate the heart of West Prussia. It is to be regretted that the offensive operations planned failed to achieve their purpose as a result of difficulties impossible to foresee. It would have shortened the war, but our defenses remain intact in the presence of an already weakened enemy."

## GERMAN CANNONS CAPTURED.

Summary of Cannon Captured by French up to Present.

London.—In a dispatch from Paris the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent sends the following summary of allied German losses as printed in The Paris Matin:

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August, at Liege."

"Three cannon taken by the French at Margennes, August 11."

"Six cannon taken by the French at Othain, near Spincourt, August 12."

"Twelve cannon taken by the French near Schirmeck, Alsace, August 12."

"Twenty-four cannon taken by the Russians at Stallapohenen, East Prussia, August 17."

"Twelve cannon taken at Gumbinnen by the Russians, East Prussia, August 17."

"Besides these pieces of field artillery, rapid-fire guns, aeroplanes and 19 motor wagons were captured."

## New York in Darkness.

New York.—For nearly half an hour New York was as dark as at night while it was visited by one of the most severe electrical storms in its history. One death, a panic among 2,000 bathers in a pavilion struck by lightning and injury to seven persons caught in the path of a Broadway runaway sums up the known casualties.

## Belgians Retire.

London.—An official announcement says the retirement of Belgian troops towards Antwerp is rumored.

## Ships Carry Small Cargoes.

New York.—Every ship that sails out of New York for English ports these days sails light, though England is begging for food. The liner Celtic left with 5,000 tons of foodstuffs in hold when she might have carried 16,000 tons. The Kronland left the other day with 4,500 and room for 8,000 more. The Adriatic, St. Paul, New York, Philadelphia, and others of the 13 ships of the International Mercantile Marine which departed for England since the war started, have carried light cargoes.

## A Bayonet Charge.

London.—The Montenegrin troops, with a bayonet charge, repulsed a fresh Austrian attack at Rahovo, taking 150 prisoners and killing 300 Austrians, according to a Cetinje dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co.

## GERMANS CUT OFF FRIENDLY NATIONS

FRENCH AND BELGIAN ALLIES ARE SEPARATED BY ARMY OF KAISER.

## APPARENTLY BIG BATTLE

Brussels Levied For \$400,000,000—Hold French Checked and Engage 150,000 Belgians.

London.—Little has become known of the operations which put the German army between the Belgian forces and their French allies and enabled the Germans to occupy Brussels.

It is believed the Germans brought up strong forces behind their cavalry screens and that a severe battle must have been fought to compel the Belgians to abandon Brussels and retire to Antwerp.

Whether the French forces were engaged with the Belgians is not known.

No information is available as to whether the Germans intend to devote themselves to reducing Antwerp or to an endeavor to force their way southward into France.

It seems, however, that the determination is to attack the Belgian army of 150,000 men, who still are in or around Antwerp. The Germans already are advancing in the direction of Ghent. They have occupied Alost, 15 miles northwest of Brussels and Wetteren, eight miles southeast of Ghent and apparently intend to overrun the whole of Northern Belgium to the sea.

Cavalry patrols have been as far as Mechlin (Malines), 14 miles southeast of Antwerp and it may be heard before long that the Germans have occupied Ghent and Bruges and possibly even Ostend. If this is their decision, however, a clear invasion of France through Belgium must be much longer delayed.

The German general has imposed a war tax of \$10,000,000 on the city of Brussels.

Paris.—A rumor is in circulation in Paris that the Germans have occupied the fortified town of Nancy. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

## BRITISH EMBARKING AT SOUTHSEA



Embarking horses and guns for the British troops that are operating across the channel with the French and Belgians.

## THE BIG BATTLE HAS BEGUN.

Allied Armies Battle With Germans Along Twenty-Mile Line.

London.—After nearly three weeks of mobilizing the battle of giants has begun.

Roughly speaking the Germans are trying to work around the allies' flank in Belgium, while the French are attempting to apply the same process to the Germans in Alsace.

Almost all the encounters that have gone before have been mere reconnaissances. The defeat of a regiment here and there has been proclaimed as a great victory but in this grapple of hundreds of thousands most of these affairs have had no significance.

Official announcements from both sides have been extremely candid so far. From the standpoint of the allies the important feature in Saturday's developments is the great battle which began in the morning on the Namur-Charleroi line. This is being fought on the position chosen by the Germans.

A German official statement says

the troops under command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, fighting between Metz and Vosges, took 10,000 prisoners and 50 guns. It adds that the French troops opposing the Germans comprised eight army corps.

An official British statement explains calmly that nothing resembling a great battle has been fought as yet and warns the people against optimism.

## Mobilize in Italy.

Paris.—Via London.—The newspaper L'Esclair says it has learned that August 27 is fixed as the date upon which general Italian mobilization is ordered.

## Money to Belgium.

London.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Paris says France and Great Britain have agreed to advance Belgium \$100,000,000 to aid her to face the necessities arising from the war. France and Great Britain each will provide half of this sum.

## BANKERS ORGANIZE

PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL FUND FOR MOVING SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS.

## ALL OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Nearly \$10,000,000 Represented At Meeting in Columbia.—Applications go to Secretary McAdoo.

Columbia.—The National Currency Association of South Carolina was permanently organized a few days ago. About 50 national banks, practically every national bank in the state, were represented at the meeting at the Jefferson hotel, and 29 of the banks qualified as members of the association. Their applications will be forwarded to Secretary McAdoo at once for approval. The capital and surplus represented by the 29 banks amount to something in excess of \$8,000,000, and this will mean that about \$2,000,000 additional currency can be issued in this state.

For technical reasons all of the banks could not qualify on that day, but practically all are expected to qualify. If all qualify the total capital and surplus represented will amount to something like \$9,000,000 and an additional currency issue of about \$2,700,000 will become available.

R. G. Rhett, of Charleston, was elected president of the association; J. P. Matthews, of Columbia, vice president; John T. Melton, of Columbia, secretary; and W. A. Clark, of Columbia, treasurer. The executive committee elected consists of R. G. Rhett of Charleston, J. P. Matthews of Columbia, John T. Melton of Columbia, W. A. Clark of Columbia, G. M. Berry of Columbia, J. W. Norwood of Greenville, C. D. Jones of Lancaster.

A majority of the officers and committeemen were elected from Columbia by express desire of all of the bankers, inasmuch as this will insure immediate action upon any business that comes before the organization. A number of state banks are ready. It is said, to join the association as soon as the bill repealing the 10 per cent tax on circulation issued by the state banks is passed. The bill was introduced in congress and its passage is expected shortly.

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## FOR CLEMSON MEN ONLY.

Ex-Students Will Return in Large Numbers For "Home-Coming." Clemson College.—Everything is in readiness for the great "home coming" of ex-Clemson students on August 27 to 31. President Riggs states that he is expecting between 1,000 and 1,200. An attractive program has been arranged and no detail looking to the comfort and pleasure of the visitors will be overlooked.

The expected number of old-students will tax to the utmost the capacity of the dormitories, dining hall and Memorial hall, in which all the public exercises will be held. For that reason, as well as the fact that the "home coming" is a "family affair" none but ex-students are invited or will be permitted to register or be entertained during the "home coming." This rule will be strictly observed.

Other visitors are welcome to the college campus at any other time.

This announcement is made in advance so that none but ex-students will make their plans to visit the college during the "home coming."

## Issues Bulletin for University.

Columbia.—The University of South Carolina has issued a quarterly bulletin "Notes on Labor Organizations in South Carolina, 1742-1881," by Yates Snowden, professor of history at the university. The bulletin contains many interesting facts about trade associations in South Carolina during the pre-revolutionary and ante-bellum periods. Prof. Snowden says in his prefatory note that he hopes that his sketch may "whet the curiosity of some careful investigator for an exhaustive study of the files of the Gazette in the Charleston Library Society and an examination of state papers and documents in the office of the South Carolina Historical Commission."

## Italy Asks Explanation.

London.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian seaport, August 15. The Serbian minister, who protested to Italy, charged that the Austrians were arming the Albanians against Serbia."

There are 1,400,000 cattle in Ceylon.

France has 31,391 miles of railway.

Britain has 23,417 miles of railway.

## JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

MIKADO ISSUES PROCLAMATION CALLING SUBJECTS TO STAND BY COLORS.

## APPEAL TO ARMS IS LAST GO

Note From Japan Was Ignored by Berlin and Kiaochow Has Been Prepared to Stand Siege.

Tokio.—The Emperor of Japan has declared war on Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiaochow. The Japan Government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea.

The Imperial rescript declaring war on Germany was issued in the evening. It officially inaugurates hostilities in the Far East as a result of Germany's failure to reply to the Japanese ultimatum.

The proclamation of the Emperor sent a thrill through the country. Japan's entrance upon the fulfillment of her obligations to her ally, Great Britain, responds to the popular will from one end of the land to the other. Cheering crowds assembled before public buildings and at night there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

Count Von Rex, the German Ambassador, has been handed his passports. He probably will leave for America. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, will represent Germany. The Diet has been convoked in special session for September 3.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, which latterly was at Tsing Tau, the seaport of Kiaochow, is reported to have sailed. She perhaps will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient, although unforeseen circumstances may force Japan to change this policy. No action has been taken relative to Austria and the Foreign Office has explained that Japan will remain friendly until Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

It is reported that...

policy of neutrality... President Wilson's announcement of neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.  
The wise are polite the world over.—Bacon.  
Rooks are men of higher stature.—Mrs. Browning.

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