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RUSSIANS MEETING SUCCESS IN EAST

FOR THE TIME OVERSHADOWS WESTERN FRONT FROM A SPECTACULAR VIEWPOINT.

MAKE SURPRISING ADVANCE

Enemy Forces Retire in Great Disorder For About 24 Miles.—French Have Returned to the Offensive in the Western Theatre.

London.—The Russians on the Eastern front are going from success to success and for the time that theater of the war is overshadowing the western front from the spectacular viewpoint. Not only has General Letchitzky, in the south, occupied the railroad junction at Delatyn, west of Kolomea, thus cutting off General von Bothmer from his supply base, but General Brussloff, in the north, is making surprising advances on both sides of the Kovel Railway toward the Stokod River.

The Russian communication reports the enemy forces in this region retiring in great disorder and adds that the Russians have occupied Huleviche, about 24 miles to the east of Kovel, while apparently the Russians are already across the Stokod River somewhere in the region of Janovka.

German possession of Baranovichi and Kovel are absolutely essential if she is to retain her hold over the invaded parts of Poland and Lithuania, but it is considered likely that it is only a matter of a few days before the Russians will be in possession of Kovel, which would compel von Linshingen's retirement from the Lutsk salient.

The French have returned to the offensive in the western theater, south of the Somme and have captured trenches over a distance of about two and a half miles east of Flaucourt and to a depth ranging from about two-thirds of a mile to one mile.

The British have been engaged in fierce fighting in the neighborhood of Ovillers where the statement from the British War Office says they have again made "steady progress in the face of stubborn opposition."

DEMOCRATS AIM TO FORCE ACTION ON PARTY BILLS

Uniting Forces in Congress for an Early Consideration of Preparedness Measures.

Washington.—Democrats in Congress are uniting their forces to compel action on the army and navy appropriation bills, the revenue measure and the government shipping bill, which are the most important legislative measures remaining on the administration program.

The National defense appropriations, the totals of which, as they passed the house, have been vastly increased by senate committees, are certain to meet stubborn resistance in conference. It also is certain that the shipping bill will encounter persistent Republican opposition in the senate. These prospects have upset all adjournment predictions and administration leaders are resigned to the prospect of remaining here if necessary until fall despite the national political campaign.

When senate Democrats in caucus determined to press the shipping bill and amended it in order to satisfy members of their own party who had been in rebolt, they served notice on the Republicans that their challenge of a filibuster had been accepted. Now that there are assurances of enough votes to pass the bill without Republican help, however, the Republican threat of a filibuster is not taken so seriously by Democratic leaders.

8 SCHOONERS OFF GULF COAST LOST IN STORM

Biloxi, Miss.—The American schooner St. Bartholomew of Biloxi was added to the list of the seven schooners reported missing and it was feared here that all had foundered or been dashed ashore during the tropical storm.

MOBILE CLEARS AWAY WRECKAGE FROM STORM

Mobile.—Wreckage in Mobile and immediate vicinity left by last week's terrific tropical hurricane which spread over the gulf coast, was rapidly being cleared away and telegraph and telephone service with the outside world have been partially restored to Mobile, while other public utilities are in partial operation. There have been no deaths in Mobile from the storm, which damaged the water front.

"SON, I'M PROUD OF YOU"



(Copyright.)

GERMANS ATTACK ALLIES

VIOLENT COUNTER-OFFENSIVE RESULT OF STRENGTHENED FORCES.

Both Ends of French Line Under Heavy Attacks.—Situation at Verdun Remains Quiet.—Teuton Loss to Russians Total 500,000 Men.

London.—Violent counter-attacks by the Germans on almost the entire line of the French advance in the Somme region show a change in the situation from the earliest days of the Anglo-French offensive.

In the beginning the Germans concentrated their forces against the British, apparently considering the operations of the French to the South as of small significance. But the rapid progress of the French troops has had the effect of causing the German commanders to strengthen their defenses and forces along the line guarding Peronne and other important strategic points.

Both ends of the French line have been under heavy attacks, but the French, according to the official accounts, have been able to put them down without the Germans making any gains whatever. Meanwhile both French and British are consolidating their positions and are undoubtedly making preparations for a repetition of the great bombardment which preceded the first impetuous rush.

The immensity of the Russian drive against the Austrians and Germans during the last month is indicated by unofficial reports from Petrograd, which say that the Austro-German losses in the endeavor to stay the advance of the General Brusloff's armies total nearly 500,000 men, about half of whom are prisoners. Not less than 250 guns of various sizes and more than 700 machine guns and an immense quantity of other booty have been taken.

The Austrians admit a serious defeat west of Kolomea, where they were driven back nearly five miles.

U. S. ACCEPTS PROPOSALS OF DE FACTO GOVERNMENT

Secretary Lansing Gives Word to Arredondo After Conference With President Wilson.

Washington.—The de facto government of Mexico was formally notified through Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiations.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation with Secretary Lansing after the latter had conferred with President Wilson.

Immediately after the cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing left for a month's vacation. Counselor Polk will act in his absence and meet Mr. Arredondo in the informal discussions at which a solution of the Mexican problems will be sought.

It was evident at the state department that officials believe a means of giving the de facto government material aid in restoring order throughout Mexico may be found soon. It is known that the pacific nature of the latest Mexican note is construed here as indicating that General Carranza besides being impressed by American military preparations has been deeply influenced by the pressure and argument brought to bear on him by friends in the United States, by European diplomats in Mexico City and particularly by representatives of many of the Latin-American powers.

MEXICAN CRISIS ENDS

REPLY TO U. S. DEMANDS PAVES THE WAY FOR PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT.

All Hostile Attitude Relinquished. Trouble Ended Provided De Facto Government Does Its Part Toward Stopping Raids.

Washington.—Early resumption of friendly diplomatic conversations with the de facto government of Mexico to the end that peace and order may be restored in Northern Mexico and along the border is expected here to be the next step of the United States in its relation with its Southern neighbor.

The crisis precipitated by Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., and culminating in the fight at Carrizal, Mexico, between American and Mexican troops, appeared to have been dissipated by an amicable note from General Carranza presented by his ambassador designate here.

This note proposes that the difference between the governments be settled by mediation or by direct negotiations. It is remarkable for its brevity, its restrained and friendly tone and for the absolute lack of any of the strong even insolent language which characterized the last two communications from the de facto government. It treats as a closed incident the exchanges of unfriendly communications which brought war almost within sight.

No formal comment on the note was obtainable from state department officials. A copy was forwarded to the White House immediately upon its receipt and President Wilson will determine the course to be pursued.

As a matter of general principle, the Washington government always has favored mediation of any dispute suitable for such procedure. There is every indication, however, that in the present instance it will be deemed desirable to conduct forthcoming negotiations directly with the Carranza government. Members of the Latin-American diplomatic corps here are expected to make inquiry soon as to the attitude of the Washington government in view of the statement of the Mexican foreign office that it awaits only a decision here as to whether mediations or direct negotiations would be preferable.

Indications were that the inquiries would be met with assurances that the two governments had reached the stage where they would not find it necessary to call upon the friendly services of their neighbor states.

FRENCH TAKE SIX MILES OF GERMAN SECOND LINE

Allies Claim 15,000 Prisoners and 60,000 Casualties.—Russians Make Advance.

London.—The entire second position of the Germans south of the Somme, over an extent of approximately six miles, has fallen into the hands of the French, who also have captured the village of Hem, near the Northern extremity of their line, and have completed their conquest of Estrees.

The British line apparently has failed to advance, except "slightly in certain sectors," as the British war office puts it. None of the ground gained by the British has been lost, however, and the further statement of the Germans that the fighting all along the front was mostly in the nature of local struggles for the possession of strong points would seem to indicate that each side is devoting particular attention to the fortification of its positions and strengthening of its hand for further attack or defense.

LANSING STRESSES IMMEDIATE ACTION

ARREDONDO TRANSMITS TO HIS GOVERNMENT LANSING'S BRIEF NOTE.

SPEEDILY SOLVE TROUBLES

Officials Believe More Can Be Accomplished Through Informal Conferences Than Formal Exchanging of Views.

Washington.—Inception of the diplomatic conversations which it is hoped will result in a settlement of differences between Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, and Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, than by a formal interchange of views. They are willing to accede, however to some other plan should the de facto government propose it.

Mr. Arredondo transmitted to his government a brief and friendly note handed to him by Secretary Lansing, expressing gratification over the turn affairs between the two governments has taken and accepting proposals for diplomatic settlement of points in dispute. The communication was approved by the cabinet.

The text follows: "Secretary: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senor Arredondo on the fourth instant, in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of the sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of the difficulties on a broad and amicable basis. The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments. It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick as well as practical consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing condition. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of the controversy.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. "I am, sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"ROBERT LANSING."

SOLDIERS ORDERED OUT TO PREVENT STRIKE TROUBLE

Governor Craig Orders Four Companies N. C. Coast Artillery to Wilmington to Keep Down Riots.

Asheville, N. C.—Governor Locke Craig, who is at his home here, announced that four companies of coast artillery had been sent to Wilmington as a precautionary move, in connection with the street car strike at that place. The troops sent in response to orders from Governor Craig are the coast artillery of Charlotte, Greensboro, Salisbury and Goldsboro. Major Kuykendall of Greensboro is placed in command.

Governor Craig's orders were issued as the result of a request made by Judge Stacy of Wilmington and the sheriff of New Hanover county. Governor Craig ordered the adjutant general's office to supply whatever troops were considered necessary and the orders to the coast artillery were the result.

MORE DENTS IN LINES OF GERMANS ON TWO FRONTS

London.—General Haig's army gained several important successes. It captured further positions in the immensely strong position known as the Leipzig redoubt, while east of La Boisselle they captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. They also forced their way into the village of Orvillers after capturing 500 yards of the German front, while north of Fricourt they drove the enemy back

DEUTSCHLAND BRINGS BIG CARGO OF DYE

Nickel and Rubber, Badly Needed by German Army, to Be Taken From America on Return Trip—Captain Brings Message From Kaiser.

NO RESTRICTIONS IF COMMERCIAL VESSEL

Coming of Deutschland Raises Question of Neutrality.—Washington's First Concern is to Determine Whether it is Merchant or War Craft.—Ownership May Have Much to Do With Status.

Baltimore.—The world's first submarine merchantman, the German underwater liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing the Allied blockading squadrons and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast. She carried mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs, and is to carry back home a similar amount of nickel and crude rubber sorely needed by the German army.

Sixteen days out from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safely between the Virginia capes at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning, passing in on the surface covered by a heavy pall of darkness which settled over the entrance of the bay with the setting of a tall-tale half moon. Once inside, the visitor threw caution aside and began shrieking his siren, signaling a pilot and at the same time attracting the attention of the tug Thomas F. Timmins which had been waiting in the lower bay for nearly two weeks to greet the Deutschland and convey her into port.

Three hours later, at 4:45 o'clock the big submarine started up the bay with the German merchant flag flying under her own power, piloted by Captain Frederick D. Cocke, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, and conveyed by the Timmins. She was making more than 12 knots an hour and could have docked in Baltimore by night, but arrangements had been made for receiving her with formal ceremonies Monday and her captain was ordered to wait in the lower harbor. He and his crew of 29 men remained aboard their craft until it reached Baltimore.

Regarding his vessel as a merchantman subject to no unusual restrictions, the skipper, whose name is said to be Captain Kairig, went up the Chesapeake, without waiting to notify local customs and quarantine authorities of his presence. He was five hours away before Norman Hamilton, collector of Norfolk-Newport News, heard the news, and started on his trail aboard the coast guard cutter Onondaga, and it is understood that she merely was ordered out to keep the strange craft under surveillance as a neutrality precaution. Quarantine and port regulations were complied with when the vessel moved up to her dock.

Little was known here about what happened during the epoch-making cruise across the ocean which in a small measure at least breaks the blockade trade with the rest of the world. Such information as was available, came indirectly from the pilot and from Captain Hans F. Hirsch, of the North German Lloyd liner Necker, laid up here since the beginning of the war. Captain Hirsch boarded the Deutschland from the Timmins and made the trip up the bay with her.

According to the accounts reaching here, the underwater liner's superstructure was standing 15 feet above the water when she came in. Until daylight she showed no flag, but the German merchant ensign was raised at sun-up.

Fourteen Raiders Killed.

El Paso, Texas.—Two Americans and an American-born Mexican shot and killed fourteen Mexican bandits in a running fight three miles west of El Paso, and across the New Mexico State line. The posse of Americans was led by Tom Perrine, a former Texas Ranger, desert scout, and customs line rider. His two companions were Jess Adams, another Texan, and Alex Alevra, a Mexican boy who was born on the American side.

Bud Fisher Breaks Rib.

Saratoga, N. Y.—"Bud" Fisher, the cartoonist, was pinned beneath his automobile when it overturned on the state road north of this city, but escaped with a broken rib and several bruises.

SEALED MESSAGE FOR WILSON FROM KAISER

Vessel Makes 4,000-Mile Sea Voyage Being the Longest Ever Undertaken by Any Underwater Craft.

Norfolk.—Bearing a sealed message from Emperor William of Germany, to President Woodrow Wilson, running the gauntlet of innumerable dangers from mines, sea-sweepers and enemy warships, and bringing a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and mail estimated at 750 tons, the German undersea merchantman, the Deutschland, quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay Sunday morning at 1:45. It was the completion of a 4,000-mile sea voyage for the craft, the longest and most hazardous ever attempted by any submarine. Three hours later, led by the tug Thomas F. Timmins, the little vessel with a record of 13 days of mysterious vigil off the Virginia capes, the great submarine began the last leg of her voyage, up the Chesapeake Bay.

On the heels of the Deutschland and following in her wake with all the speed to be coaxed from her powerful boilers, the coast guard Onondaga dashed up the bay.

On board the Onondaga is Collector Norman Hamilton of Norfolk and a number of newspaper men. Whether or not Mr. Hamilton has orders is not known. Some believe that the Onondaga undertook the chase of the Deutschland at the request of Mr. Hamilton and that he and not Captain Chiswell is under orders.

No Torpedo Tubes.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three-inch caliber. There were no evidences of torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with a bridge and powered by two Diesel engines, of the latest type. The boat is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submersible has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Pilot Fred Cocke, of the Virginia Pilots' Association, the first American to board the Deutschland after she arrived on this side of the Atlantic, the crew wore regulation uniforms of German merchantmen seamen. No flag was displayed when the Deutschland first appeared off the capes. Later, when inside the bay, the German merchantman's ensign was raised.

Captain Cocke said the commander of the Deutschland made no effort to conceal anything and was extremely frank in stating his mission to the United States, that of instituting an undersea merchant marine export and import business between the United States and Germany.

WASHINGTON WATCHES NEUTRALITY PHASE

First Concern is to Consider Whether Submersible is Properly a Merchantman.

Washington.—The first concern of the United States in the arrival of the German submarine Deutschland is to determine whether the submersible is properly a merchant vessel or whether under any interpretation of the principles of international law she could be classed as a warship. Nothing but an examination of the submarine itself with a survey of her armament if any, and the composition and character of her crew can settle the point. This will be made by the State Department and the customs authorities as soon as the ship puts into Baltimore.

Whichever way the issue is decided new questions of international law are almost sure to be added to the many which the war has produced for the United States.

As a warship the Deutschland would be required to leave an American port within 24 hours of her arrival unless additional time was required to make her seaworthy.

As purely a commercial ship she would be as free to enter and leave American ports as any other and this government would have no concern in the novel manner of her coming or the fact that the ingenuity and daring of the German Admiralty had been able to get a ship through the Allied blockade. If she should venture to return to Germany the submarine would enjoy protection of the United States within the three-mile limit. If she should fall a prey to hostile warships on the high seas the concern of this government, in its stand for the safety of peaceful commercial ships, would be governed entirely by the conduct and character of the submarine itself precisely as if she sailed wholly above the water.