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## STRIKE HARD BLOW IN YPRES SECTION

ALLIED LINE IS STILL INTACT—ENEMY'S LOSSES MOUNTING HIGHER.

## LINES ARE VERY STRONG

Germany Has Presented Virtual Ultimatum to Russia, Threatening to Take Petrograd.

Germany's armies are hurling themselves against a granite wall on three sides of the ruined city of Ypres. After fighting of the most terrific nature, the British and French lines are still intact and the enemy has lost terribly in his repeated assaults against the lines where the allies stand at bay.

The objective of the fighting that now is going on is the capture of Ypres, where since 1914 the British have held their positions. Two years ago the allied lines were carried forward and the salient in front of the city was wiped out, but from these positions the British retired a week ago to the trenches where they stood during the terrific fighting in the spring of 1915, when they stopped the Germans in their first drive for the channel ports.

The present battle opened with a bombardment of the British and French lines from Meteren and Voorzele, a distance of 12 miles. Then came reports of a spread of the fighting around the curve in the line in front of Ypres until the Belgian armies, north of the city were involved. Field Marshal Haig's official report, anxiously awaited, brought the news that the utmost efforts of the Germans had been fruitless all along the line. The field marshal's statement said that the Teutons had paid a great price and had gained virtually nothing.

The battle still continues along the front, but there is little indication that an immediate withdrawal from Ypres is contemplated by the allies, at least until they have exacted from the enemy a great sacrifice of human lives.

The only point at which the Germans made any gains was on the hilly sector of the front back of Kemmel hill, where the French are standing. At some points the enemy was able to occupy portions of the line, but from the greater part of these they were driven out by the French who re-established their defenses.

Frontal attacks on Ypres would seem to indicate that there is little confidence in the German general staff that the Ypres positions can be outflanked from the south. The lines as they stand today are very strong and withstood the onset of the Germans in 1914 when the Teuton emperor's army was a much different machine than it is today.

### Repulse Means Much.

The bloody repulse of the Germans in their great plunge forward will mean much in further operations in that sector of the battle line.

While the struggle was going on before Ypres, the British positions from LaBasse to Houtholst wood, and from Lens to Vimy were deluged with shells, but so far there has been no infantry fighting reported from that part of the front. An attack on this salient in the German lines is expected soon, however, for it stands as a constant menace to a further advance by the enemy.

Along the front in the Somme sector, part of which is being held by Americans, there has been little fighting of note. Further south there have been only patrol encounters.

Germany has presented a virtual ultimatum to Russia, demanding that able-bodied German prisoners of war be sent home at once, proposing, in return that only sick and incapacitated Russians held in German prison camps shall be turned over in exchange. If the Russian government does not bow to the demand, Germany has threatened to take Petrograd. A committee of 115 Germans has been appointed to go to the Russian capital to present the demand.

### EDITOR OF GERMAN PAPER GETS FIVE-YEAR TERM

Kansas City, Mo.—Carl Gleeser, publisher of The Missouri States Zeitung, pleaded guilty in federal court before Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh, to a charge of violating the espionage act. He was sentenced to five years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

With Jacob Frohwerk Gleeser was indicted by a federal jury as a result of articles appearing in the publication attacking the administration.

### OTTO EIDLITZ



Otto Eidlitz, New York architect and builder, has been named director of housing. Mr. Eidlitz will be in charge of the government's activities in providing living facilities for industrial workers other than those employed in the shipyards. He was president of the Mason Builders' association in New York from 1900 to 1904 and organized the Building Trade Employers' association.

### AMERICANS IN THICK OF IT

TIDE OF BATTLE SURGES TO AND FRO WITH DECISION STILL IN THE BALANCE.

Report Says From Four to Six German Divisions Have Been Hurling at Ypres Salient.

The great double German drive, in the Somme and Armentieres sectors, has developed into a terrific struggle. The tide of battle has surged to and fro during the last two days, with the decision still in the balance. The British, having been forced back out of Villers-Bretonneux, launched a counter-attack and swept the Germans back almost to the lines which were held before the present fighting began. The French have been driven back out of Hangard-En-Santerre, but are holding their positions close by, while on the line southwest of Ypres, the British have been compelled to withdraw slightly before furious attacks along the Meteren-Bailleul-Wytschaete line.

Wounded Americans are arriving at a hospital behind the French lines in the Somme sector, showing that General Pershing's men are bearing their share of the burden of the great battle.

Notwithstanding the frantic preparations made by the Germans for a continuance of their drive toward Amiens, and the extreme violence of the fighting, their guns thus far in that region have been very small. Along the line from Albert south to Castel, except at Hangard-En-Santerre, the German assaults have been hurled back by the allied forces, which are strongly posted on the higher ground to which they retired during the last days of the German drive in Picardy.

### Germans in Desperate Effort.

It is unofficially reported that four to six German divisions, or from 48,000 to 72,000 men, have been hurled at the British in this sector must have been small, for there are no great gains reported by Berlin so far. It was rumored Thursday that Munt Kemmel, a dominating height north of Wulverghem, had been taken by the enemy, but this has not been confirmed.

That only slight gains have been made anywhere along the two fronts have been subjected to attack is proof that the allies are prepared to defend their positions. In the last three weeks, the Germans have hurried up heavy cannon to the old Somme battle ground and have marched many fresh divisions to the points where they have been held for the moment of attack.

### WOUNDED AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT HOSPITALS

Paris.—American soldiers wounded in the great battle which now is being waged are already arriving at the rear. American wounded and sick to the number of 128 have reached hospital No. 25. They are from units engaged in fighting side by side with French and British in stemming the German advance.

Hospital No. 25 is one of the new institutions established behind the line as it stood after the allies stopped the recent German drive in Picardy. Few of the Americans remained at the hospital very long, being taken farther

## CHINA IS TAKEN OVER BY JAPAN?

HAS AGREED TO HARD DEMANDS FROM TOKIO, SAYS EDITOR. FEELING HIGH.

## TROOPS HAVE JAP OFFICERS

Shanghai Paper Says Country Has Been Turned Over to the Japanese.

Shanghai.—The statement is made in the first issue of The Shanghai Gazette, which has made its appearance under the editorship of Eugene Chen, that the Chinese government has agreed to new demands made by Japan which are of such a nature that the country has virtually been turned over to the Japanese. The Gazette asserts it has been informed by a high official at Peking that the Japanese demands are far more serious than those in Group V, of the famous 21 demands made by Japan in 1915.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the utmost secrecy is being observed," says The Gazette, "it may be stated safely that the following is not far from the true terms of the agreement: 'Chinese expeditionary forces sent to Siberia shall be commanded by a Japanese.'

"Chinese police shall be organized by Japanese officers.

"Japan shall control all of China's arsenals and dockyards.

Japan shall have the privilege of working mines in all parts of China. "Special privileges shall be granted to Japan in outer and inner Mongolia and the whole of Manchuria.

A dispatch filed in Peking April 4 said it was reported there that Japan had submitted a new series of demands to China, including complete control of China's finances, the purchase of 50 per cent of China's ammunition in Japan, operation of Chinese iron mines and dockyards under Japanese control and recognition of special Japanese interests in Mongolia, as in Manchuria.

### RAILROAD HEAD ARRESTED UNDER ESPIONAGE ACT

New Orleans.—William Edenborn, president of the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. and reputed many times a millionaire, was arrested by department of justice officials at Shreveport, La., near here, on an official affidavit charging violation of Section 3 of the espionage act. Edenborn was taken into custody as he stepped from an L. R. & N. train, and taken to place the location of which the authorities refused to divulge.

Assistant District Attorney Nicholas Callan announced that Edenborn's arrest was independent of action taken at a meeting of the Louisiana division of the National Security League when a resolution was adopted, calling for federal prosecution of the capitalist for utterances which were declared seditious. Beyond this statement the federal authorities declined to comment on the arrest. Newspaper men were warned against making efforts to discover where Edenborn was being kept.

Edenborn, founder of the American Steel & Wire Co., no a part of the United States Steel Corporation, has been referred to as "father of the wire industry in America," having erected mills and produced wire in 1870, three years after he came to the United States from his birthplace, Westphalia, Prussia. He came to Louisiana in 1903, where he has been known as a railroad builder and operator. He is 70 years old.

### B. P. Waggener Dead.

Aftchison, Kan.—Baile P. Waggener, general solicitor of the Missouri Pacific Railway company, and for 44 years connected with its legal department, died here after a long illness, aged 70 years. His son, William P. Waggener, of Aftchison, is general attorney for Kansas for the road.

### EMPEROR ZITA'S MOTHER ORDERED OUT OF AUSTRIA

Paris.—The Princess Marie Antoinette, mother of Empress Zita, has been ordered to leave Austria within 24 hours and not re-enter that country until the termination of the war, according to a dispatch from Geneva. Empress Zita has been blamed by the pro-German party in her husband's empire as being responsible for Emperor Charles' now famous letter to Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, his brother.

### DR. AUGUST PHILIPS



Dr. August Philips, new minister from Holland to the United States.

## NO RETIREMENTS BY ALLIES MAKE GAINS OF ABOUT ONE MILE IN VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SECTION.

Heavy Fighting All Along British Front South of Somme and North of Ypres.

After three weeks of preparation in the Somme, during which time they launched an offensive in Flanders, the Germans have resumed their hammering at the front door of Amiens. For days there has been heavy artillery firing along the northern sectors of the Somme salient and finally the German infantry began their attempts to advance on the line passing Villers-Bretonneux, Hangard's Halles and Castel. The first attacks were repulsed, but subsequent attacks, centered about Villers-Bretonneux, have caused a British withdrawal from this village, according to a report from Field Marshal Haig. This marks a German gain of about a mile.

Villers-Bretonneux is about 11 miles directly east of Amiens and is on the northern end of the latest "fighting front." It is situated between the Somme and Luce rivers, and while it is flanked on the south by low-lying ground, it is backed by rolling hills to the west and northwest.

The fighting on the rest of the front, where the Germans have resumed their drive toward the allied base of supplies in northern France, has not, so far as known resulted in any notable retirements on the part of the allies. The German official report issued on Wednesday was silent as to events in this sector of the front.

An attack on this particular part of the line in the Somme region had been expected, and it is probable that preparations to meet it had been made. The British lines held firm in this region during the last days of the initial drive, while the Germans were able to forge ahead further south until they reached the village of Castel, about three miles from the railroad running to Paris from Amiens. Recently a French counter-offensive at Castel won back considerable ground and it was evident that unless the line further north could be advanced materially the German had little chance to make important gains in their operations to the south of Amiens.

This new drive has been made at the same time that another blow has been struck at the British and French lines northwest of Ypres. Savage fighting is reported at various points along the line from Bailleul to Meriville and Berlin claims that heights to the northeast of Bailleul have been stormed. Coincidentally with these attacks there have been assaults in the British forces near Bethune, along the Lawe river, but these have been repulsed.

Washington.—The government has decided to take over all raw wool held in warehouses at the price prevailing on July 30 last. If the holders do not agree to sell at that price the wool will be confiscated.

### GOVERNMENT OPPOSED TO DEFERRED PAYMENTS

Washington.—The government's opposition to the proposed plan of providing for deferred installment payments of income and excess profits tax was expressed in statements by Secretary McAdoo and Representative Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee. To defer the payments until fall, when another Liberty loan will have to be issued, Mr. McAdoo said, will add new complications.

## KEMMEE HILL TAKEN IN HARD STRUGGLE

IMPORTANT POINT CONSIDERED KEY TO SOUTHERN SIDE OF YPRES SALIENT.

## ATTACK TO RECAPTURE IT

Germans Have Made Important Gains at Other Points Along the Battle Line.

Kemmel hill, a height which has been looked upon as the key to the southern side of the Ypres salient and one of the most important strategic positions on the northern battle front in France, has been taken by the Germans, after a defense which will become of the heroic chapters of the war. The hill was surrounded and the French forces entrenched on its slopes were overcome.

The loss of the hill, which is admitted in an official statement by General Delma Radcliffe, chief director of military operations at the British war office brings to the allies a realization that the whole Ypres position is in peril from the German drive northward from the lowlands lying to the west of Armentieres.

The Teutons launched terrific attacks along the whole Wytschaete-Bailleul-Meteren line, apparently for the purpose of finding a point which might yield. They evidently found that spot in the section of front held jointly by the British and French troops; and against it they hurled fresh divisions which fought their way forward all day until at nightfall they had surrounded Kemmel hill and isolated the French troops holding the position.

The loss of Kemmel hill is serious for it overlooks much of the lowlands lying back of the allied lines in the Ypres salient. The hill is 464 feet in height, rising from lowlands on the south and east. It is six miles southwest of Ypres and three miles west of Wytschaete. This German success cuts a deep notch in the allied line to the southwest of Ypres and completely outflanks the British on the northern slopes of Messines ridge, to which they were forced two weeks ago. The line to the southwest, toward Bailleul, apparently is in no particular danger at present, although the village of Dranoutre has been lost to the enemy.

### GERMANY'S LOSSES IN WAR 2,000,000 MEN

Amsterdam.—Germany's losses thus far in the war have been 2,000,000 men, according to a statement credited by The Frankfurter Zeitung as having been made by General Schulze before the main committee of the German Reichstag.

Sick and wounded men to the number of 750,000 had been able to return to the front, according to General Schulze, while 629,000 had been discharged as unfit for service, including 70,000 cripples. Up to date, the general added, Germany had to reckon with about 98,000 cripples.

### APPOINTMENT DECLINED BY SPEAKER CLARK

Jefferson City.—Judge Walter Graves, member of the Missouri supreme court, has been tendered the appointment of United States senator, succeeding the late Senator Stone. Governor Gardner made public his proffer after the declination of Senator Clark to accept the appointment.

### FRENCH RETAKE GROUND IN COUNTER-ATTACKS

Paris.—Counter-attacks against the German lines from Villers-Bretonneux to south of the Luce are launched by our troops, who succeeded, despite the fierce resistance of the enemy, who had brought up important forces, in retaking a large part of the ground which had been lost in that region, says the official statement issued by the war office.

### NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS APPEAL TO SHIPPING BOARD

Washington.—A delegation of newspaper publishers appealed to the shipping board for aid in bringing 63,000 cords of wood pulp from Canada to this country, to relieve the rapid depletion of print paper stocks. The publishers were told that 130 ships which will be transferred this summer from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic ocean will be allowed to bring out wood pulp if it does not interfere with the pro-

## IGNORANCE BY FAR GREATEST MENACE

WORSE THAN DREAD GERMAN MENACE, DECLARES LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR GARDNER.

## IN ADDRESS TO GRADUATES

Declared it Most Important That Every Child Be Given Fullest Educational Advantages.

Cary.—Ignorance is a menace greater than the great German menace which threatens this country, declared Lieutenant Governor O. Max Gardner in his address to the graduating class of the Cary High School. The address stressed the importance of educating the boys and girls of North Carolina and the supreme duty of every American citizen to do his part to win the war. He declared that it was important that every child should be given the fullest opportunity for an education and he declared that every citizen should sacrifice to the utmost in order to win the war. Puny indeed was the soul of the man, he said, who could not hear the cry of the distressed world today.

Possibilities in Boy and Girl. Mr. Gardner in the course of his address said that there was no better material, in fact there was no other material, to make a man or woman than a boy or girl in this connection he referred to the relationship of the child and teacher and the great opportunity and responsibility imposed upon the latter. He asserted that the conscientious teacher was doing a work unmatched even by the minister of the gospel.

Mr. Gardner said that the minds of today were being focused on the principles involved in the world war and the danger of the German menace, but far greater than this awful menace he declared was the menace of ignorance. Here he came out strong for giving every child the fullest chance for an education and quoted from the memorable educational utterances of the lamented Charles Brantley Aycock, the great educational governor of the States.

Tribute to Cary High School. Then he paid a high tribute to the Cary High School and asked who could measure the influence of the institution? He referred to the fact that Cary was noted for this splendid institute when he was a student at the A. and M. College. He declared that it was greater than any cotton factory or industrial enterprise in the county. This was a factory taking boys and girls and turning out men and women.

Don't think because you are poor financially that this world is to be dreary for you, because, he said, some of the greatest giants in world affairs were nurtured at the breast of poverty, and some of the greatest men the country has produced were reared in log cabins.

War Calls for Team Work. He then turned his attention to the war and the part that every one should take. The situation, he declared, called for team work. America he declared was in the greatest game people ever died for in the preservation of the liberty of the world. There is something majestic as well as cruel in this great conflict, he asserted. The fire of war he declared was eliminating the dross of selfishness and has demonstrated the helplessness of men and the supremacies of God.

God pity the puny soul of the man, he said, who did not hear the cry of the distressed world and did not hasten to do his part.

### In Splendid Shape.

Raleigh.—Credit Unions in North Carolina during March exceeded all former records according to Mr. W. R. Camp's report on their condition during that month. In March, 1917, the total amount of deposit was approximately \$4,000. In March, 1918, the total of deposits was approximately \$12,000. Total resources during this year increased from \$11,000 to \$21,000.

### Peculiar Shooting Affair.

North Wilkesboro.—There happened a very peculiar homicide in Ashe county. Flem Osborn, of Little Horse Creek, shot Wilson Osborn through the heart and turned to go away when Wilson Osborn rose to his knees and shot Flem Osborn in the back, then turned over and died immediately. It is thought that Flem Osborn will also die. The dead man was single. Flem Osborn has a considerable fortune. The trouble was of a private nature.