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GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM FEARED

ENGLAND IS FULLY PREPARED FOR WAR IF DRAWN INTO EMBROGLIO.

THE GERMANS SEEK PEACE

German Embassy is Exerting Every Effort to Induce the British to Hold Aloof—Price of Neutrality

London.—Great Britain has mobilized her forces and awaits events. She is not a belligerent power nor is she a neutral one.

The government has given France assurance that the British fleet will not permit the German fleet to attack the French coast. It has not yet pledged itself to contribute an army to the Continental war.

The British government regards with the deepest distrust Germany's violation of Belgium's neutrality, but makes no declaration as to where it considers that measure provocation for war.

This pronouncement of government policy—the result of two days of almost continuous deliberations—was made to the house of commons late today by Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs. Therefore the trying hour of suspense for the British people is prolonged indefinitely.

Meanwhile the German embassy in London is exerting every effort of diplomacy to induce Great Britain to hold aloof from the conflict and to bring public opinion to Germany's side. The counselor of the German embassy issued a strong appeal for the neutrality of Great Britain asserting that Germany would agree to keep her fleet from attacking the northern and western coasts of France, if England would pledge neutrality; and argued that England would gain more in the end by standing outside the European war and using her influence as mediator when the moment was ripe. Referring to this suggestion the British foreign secretary said:

"I had only heard that shortly before I came to the house." He raised his voice and rapped the table before sharply declaring: "But that is far too narrow an engagement."

Sir Edward Grey dispelled the shadows of doubt which flickered over the Triple Entente in the midst of many Liberals by exposing some milestones in the history of the rapprochement, revealing it as essentially a national one with France, without defining obligations.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

Financial Outlook Better; Prompt Action Brings Results.

New York.—The financial position of this country to all appearances was appreciably better than 24 hours ago. Prompt relief measures composed a situation which for a time threatened to become ominous and bankers who last night admitted the outlook was troubled, expressed confidence that the energetic steps taken would meet all needs.

The same opinion was expressed by John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, who spent the day at the treasury.

Mr. Williams said all was serene.

"The finances of the country," he added, "are in excellent shape. We have the situation well in hand. All the currency that is necessary is in circulation at this time."

There probably never was another day in the history of the country on which such a variety of comprehensive measures was put into force. Banks of large cities throughout the country decided to issue clearing house certificates to furnish additional medium of circulation in settlement of transactions among banks. Many millions of dollars of Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency were shipped to financial centers. The recent enormous outflow of gold to Europe was believed to have been stopped effectually.

B. & O. Refuses Export Shipments.
Baltimore.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad issued an embargo notice to its connecting lines and other traffic affiliates stating that until further notice it will refuse shipments for export through Baltimore and other Atlantic ports.

Fort Halifax Manned.
Halifax.—The First Canadian Artillery, Sixty-third Halifax Rifles and the Sixty-sixth Princess Louise Fusiliers of the Canadian militia were detailed to assist in manning the fortress here.

MAP OF AUSTRIA-SERVIA FRONTIER.



EUROPEAN NATIONS PREPARE FOR WAR

WHOLE OF EUROPE PRACTICALLY THOUGH UNOFFICIALLY MOBILIZED.

CENSORS SILENCE CABLER

Communication is Mostly Cut Off From European Capital and Only Ominous Reports Heard.

London.—A Daily News Dispatch from Berlin says Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Russia demanding that mobilization be stopped within 12 hours.

A question has also been addressed to France, the dispatch says, in regard to her attitude in certain contingencies.

The Daily Citizens Paris correspondent reports that a general mobilization has been ordered.

Great Britain is practically, though not officially mobilized, and the smaller European States, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, as a precaution, have ordered the mobilization of their armies to protect their territory from being used as a highway for the belligerents, and Norway, Sweden and Denmark to guard themselves on general principles.

Italy makes no announcement and although a rumor credits her with the decision not to participate in the struggle, there is little doubt that she is making ready for mobilization.

Communication across Europe has been cut off and there is universal application of the censorship, with the result that it is impossible to obtain any accurate knowledge of what military operations are going on in Serbia. All code telegrams are refused. Many American travelers have been held up by the suspension of international trains.

The withdrawal of three famous German yachts from the Cowes regatta is significant. They include the Emperor's Meteor and Krupp's Germania.

All the countries involved in the war have prohibited the export of many products. All the stock exchanges in England and Scotland are closed. European State banks have raised their rates and the Bank of England rate has been doubled.

There is no mistaking the fact that, with the exception of a minority of peace advocates, the nation's mind is reconciled to war.

To continue longer to bear the burden, in the opinion of the bankers, whose influence determines the course of events in the Street, would have been hazardous in the extreme. After a period of hesitation and extreme nervous tension, it was decided 10 minutes before the hour set for the beginning of business that the exchange would not be opened. That action closed the last great market of the world. "If a general European war should come," and member of the board, "the exchange will be closed all Summer."

RUSSIA CROSSES FRONTIER

is Repulsed in Skirmish—Column With Artillery Enters German Territory at Schwinden.

Berlin.—A Russian column of artillery, has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Biella.

Two squadrons of Russian Cossaks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, 15 miles from the frontier.

The Russian patrol which entered near Elchenreid attacked the German guard at the railroad bridge over the Warthe.

The attack was repulsed. Two Germans were slightly wounded. The above information was given out by the Imperial staff. The staff at the same time said that the invasion near Schwinden showed that war had actually begun.

A French aviator has been dropping bombs from an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, according to an announcement made by the military authorities. In making this announcement authorities added that this action was a crime against the rights of man, as there has been no declaration of war.

The Emperor, who arrived here from Potsdam was followed in other automobiles by the crown prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg the Imperial Chancellor, drove to the Imperial Palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news here gave occasion of enthusiastic patriotic demonstrations.

A telegram from Koenigsberg says a Russian patrol has advanced to Bilderweitschen, near Eydikuhnen, on the Russian border.

Another statement declares Russia has invaded Germany during a time of peace, "in flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurances."

Stock Markets of World Closed.

New York.—The vast and complex machinery of the securities markets of the world came to a complete halt for an indefinite period. It was an occurrence unprecedented in history. With all Europe seemingly on the verge of war, the Continental exchanges closed several days ago with the London market following suit the New York Exchange would have been called upon to bear the weight of the world's financial burdens. It virtually had done so all week, for while the London market was open, transactions were nominal. The unloading of stocks here by panic-stricken Europe during the last four days and the consequent collapse of prices made history in Wall Street.

Peace in Mexico.

Washington.—Referring to the Mexican situation generally President Wilson described the outlook for peace as "entirely encouraging." Advice from every quarter to the Washington Government showed the restoration of tranquility throughout the Republic. The Zapata faction now is working in harmony with the Constitutionalists and an agreement has been consummated through which the support of the Southern revolutionary forces is promised to the new Constitutional government.

RUSSIAN CZAR MAY LEAD MILLION MEN

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATIONS OCCUR IN ST. PETERSBURG AND FORCES GATHER.

GREAT BRITAIN IS FOR PEACE

Austrian Forces Capture Servian Supply Ships on Danube and Belgrade is Besieged.

St. Petersburg.—A great patriotic demonstration took place on the Nevsky Prospect. A procession was formed and with banners flying marched to the Servian Legation where there were speeches singing and cheering. Thence the procession marched to the French and British embassies where similar scenes of enthusiasm were enacted the crowds increasing.

The cadets of the naval school were promoted to the rank of officers. In addressing them the Emperor said: "I have given orders that you should be incorporated in the Navy in view of the serious events through which Russia is passing. During your service as officers do not forget what I say to you—trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our mighty country."

A striking demonstration occurred at the Kazan cathedral where a special service was held and prayers were offered for victory to the Slav arms. The cathedral was thronged and the officiating priest after the ceremony presented to the Servian Minister a fac simile of the Ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan for the Servian army. The Minister handed the Ikon to officers who started for the front.

Expects Russian Action.

London.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Servian war to those two nations. The feeling throughout England and the Continental feeling, as reflected by the correspondents of the London papers, tonight is distinctly more anxious than yesterday.

Two events have made for pessimism. Direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other governments hope of a compromise, have failed. Russia is mobilizing four army corps consisting of 1,280,000 men, in the four districts along the Austrian frontier. Russia's resolution to stand by Serbia appears to be fixed.

A manifesto by the Russian emperor making his policy clear is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives, though all say there yet is hope and base their belief on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy—the last two named most of all—do not want war and don't think the Austro-Servian quarrel important enough to justify it.

St. Petersburg messages say Russia has asked Austria for a direct exchange of views and that Austria de-began to extend the much-discussed negotiations which yesterday were considered in the chancelleries as the principal known basis for optimism.

FRANCE IS INVADED BY GERMAN ARMY

FRENCH ARE CONCENTRATING ALL UNCERTAINTY OF WAR IS ENDED.

REPUBLIC PROMPT TO ACT

Grand Duchy of Luxemburg Entered By Teutons, Who Threaten Fortress of Longwy on Border.

London.—The Standard publishes a report that a French aviator, Ronald Gerros, rammed and destroyed a German airship in mid-air, but fails to give the source of its story.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent sends a message from Boxtel, The Netherlands, that 2,000,000 men have been called to the colors. Each man hastens to the appointed place, gives his registration number and receives his field outfit with the regularity of clockwork.

Many railway lines, says the correspondent, are reserved for the transport of troops who are being conveyed in open and closed trucks. The men are in excellent spirits, all of them singing. The authorities have taken over the control of all the necessities of life, as well as petrol, all motor-cars and most of the horses in the country. The proclamation of martial law has crushed the Socialist opposition. All lighthouses have shut off their lights.

Liege, Belgium.—According to an evening newspaper published here 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier near Nancy.

They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

London.—German troops have invaded France, according to news which reached London from the Continent. This intelligence was conveyed in an official telegram. One German force crossed the frontier at Cirey, a French village half-way between Nancy and Strassburg, and another German detachment, probably the Twenty-ninth Infantry, invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg neutral territory between Belgium and Germany, and continued its march on the French fortified town of Longwy. A dispatch from Brussels said there was good reason to believe that this force later in the day entered France.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy, is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

Apparently the German Army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian War. It was on August 2, 1870, 44 years ago, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Saarbrücken, where the Prince Imperial under the orders of the Emperor received his famous "baptism of fire."

By the treaty of London signed 1867 the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared neutral territory. Her safety and independence were guaranteed. A train full of German soldiers seized the station at Luxemburg during the night. They also took the bridges on the Treves and Trois Vierges Line in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

According to an evening newspaper at Liege, 20,000 German troops crossed the French frontier near Nancy. They encountered French forces and were repulsed with heavy losses.

A telephone dispatch from Brussels said it was reported there that Germany had declared war on France and that the French ambassador Jules Cambon had left the German capital.

Austria Fears Russia.

Nish, Servia, via Saloniki.—Austria appears for the present to have abandoned her aggressive campaign against Servia, in order to prepare for possible Russian attack.

Emperor Reported Assassinated.

London.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has been assassinated. This has not been confirmed.

Threaten Strike to Avoid War.

Rome.—Socialists, Republicans and anarchists of Italy are conducting a campaign to prevent even military preparations in Italy. A meeting of protest has been convoked in which railway and workmen's unions will take part. It is intended to issue an ultimatum to the government to the effect that either Italy shall abstain from any warlike attitude, or the workmen in all industries will strike. The authorities have declared that all necessary measures to face this have been taken.

\$250,000 TO AID THOSE IN EUROPE

THIS MUCH APPROPRIATED FOR STRANDED AMERICANS, MORE IF NEEDED.

NO TROUBLE TO GET HOME

Bryan Thinks There Are Enough Neutral Ships to Bring Away the Thousands of Visitors.

Washington.—Plans were completed for the care of Americans in Europe. Congress, at the request of President Wilson, appropriated \$250,000 to care for the immediate needs of Americans, especially those without funds. More will be granted if desired.

Americans who have letters of credit or other forms of money credit will be assisted by American Embassies in having them cashed. Instructions were issued to American diplomatic officers to issue "ambassadors' orders" in exchange for letters of credit, bank checks or money orders. Friends and relatives of Americans abroad can deposit any sum with the state department here and an Embassy check for the amount will be issued in Europe.

To make permanent arrangements for the financial accommodation of American citizens in Europe, Secretaries Bryan and McAdoo have arranged with New York banking houses to co-operate with American Embassies abroad. The plan was discussed at conferences between Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo and representatives of New York banking houses.

No definite arrangements have been made about ships. Army and Navy officers say their transports are inadequate and many are not available. Secretary Bryan will discuss the subject with a representative of the International Merchants Marine.

The Secretary believes there are enough American and other neutral ships in service to take away thousands who desire to leave. The department made this announcement:

"The secretary of state has received a telegram from the American Ambassador at Paris in which he states that he thinks there is no cause for alarm on the part of those who remain in that city for the present and that he believes Americans will be able to leave at some later date if any desire to do so."

Orders restricting the amount of money orders issued to European points will be issued probably by the Postoffice Department, according to Postmaster General Burleson.

HOW TO RAISE MORE REVENUE.

Hope It Will Not Be Necessary to Pass New Import Duties.

Washington.—Administration officials are hopeful that congress need not be asked to pass new import duties on internal taxes to offset the falling off in customs expected from the European war. It was pointed out that the treasury is in excellent condition and could run probably two months on the funds it now has without collecting another cent.

If a contingency arises, the government might augment its revenue in several ways. One would be through an issue of Panama Canal bonds, of which about \$240,000,000 remain authorized but unused. To increase internal revenue the administration might extend the income tax to smaller incomes than are touched at present and possibly increase the normal and sub-tax rates.

Another expedient would be to ask Congress to pass a revenue measure such as provided funds for the Spanish-American war through a stamp tax on commercial and other transactions and an increased tax on beer and liquor.

Marketing Cotton Crop.

Columbia, S. C.—A special meeting of the Southern Cotton Congress at Washington, August 13 and 14 was called by E. J. Watson, president, to formulate plans for marketing the fall cotton crop.

To Protect Price of Staple.

Augusta, Ga.—Hervie Jordan of this city, president of the Southern Cotton Association, telegraphed representatives of the association throughout the states in cotton belt, suggesting the necessity for a mass-meeting of farmers, merchants, bankers, manufacturers and all other allied interests of the cotton trade, to be held in New Orleans early in September. The purpose of the conference would be to formulate and adopt such measures as might be considered necessary to protect the price of cotton.