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## BELGIAN COURT HAS MOVED TO ANTWERP

THE BELGIAN COURT FLEES FROM BRUSSELS AS ENEMY ADVANCES.

## GERMANS CROWDING ON

English Keep Reporters From Front—Brazilian Government Has Asked For Explanations.

London.—That the Germans are forcing their war through Belgium is indicated by the Brussels report that German cavalry is approaching the Belgian Capital; that measures for the defense of Brussels are being hastened and that the seat of Government has been removed to Antwerp.

The British press bureau announces that any action which Japan may take against Germany will not extend beyond the China seas, except for the protection of Japanese shipping.

The British War Council has decided to exclude correspondents from the forces in the field and it is announced that the French War Department intends to take the same action and that probably war correspondents in Belgium will be ordered out of that state.

The German Emperor, the Crown Prince and two other Imperial Princes, are now at the great fortress of Mainz. The Emperor's departure from Berlin for the front has evoked enthusiasm in the German Capital.

The Brazilian Government has instructed its Minister at Berlin to ask for explanations and the punishment of those guilty of the alleged attack by German soldiers on Bernardino Campos, ex-President of the State of Sao Paulo and his wife, who are reported to have been beaten and forced across the Swiss frontier.

Several Austrian Army corps, according to advices from Vienna, have invaded Russia, and the Russian advance in Galicia has been checked. Brussels admits that the French casualties in the fighting between Namur and Dinant were heavy, as the Germans were strongly entrenched and their artillery caused great havoc.

The British official news bureau says the French fleet in the Mediterranean has made a sweep up the Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Four Austrian warships are reported to have been sunk.

The British military and naval movements are still shrouded in mystery.

## SWITZERLAND WANTS U. S. GOLD

Swiss Minister Asks For Loan of Gold From Washington.

Washington.—Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss minister, again made representations to the state department in behalf of his government for a loan of gold from the United States.

Switzerland, in a state of siege with practically her entire male population under arms, is facing a serious question in regard to feeding her army. The imputation that his country might implicate the United States in a violation of neutrality by using the acquired money as a loan to belligerent nations was declared preposterous by Minister Ritter. He said Switzerland's domestic financial stringency was such that she must have fluid currency to restore normal conditions at home.

## Immigration Halved By War.

Washington.—War's effect upon immigration into the United States was indicated by official figures showing a decrease of more than 50 per cent in the number of aliens coming in during the first half of August compared with the same days last year.

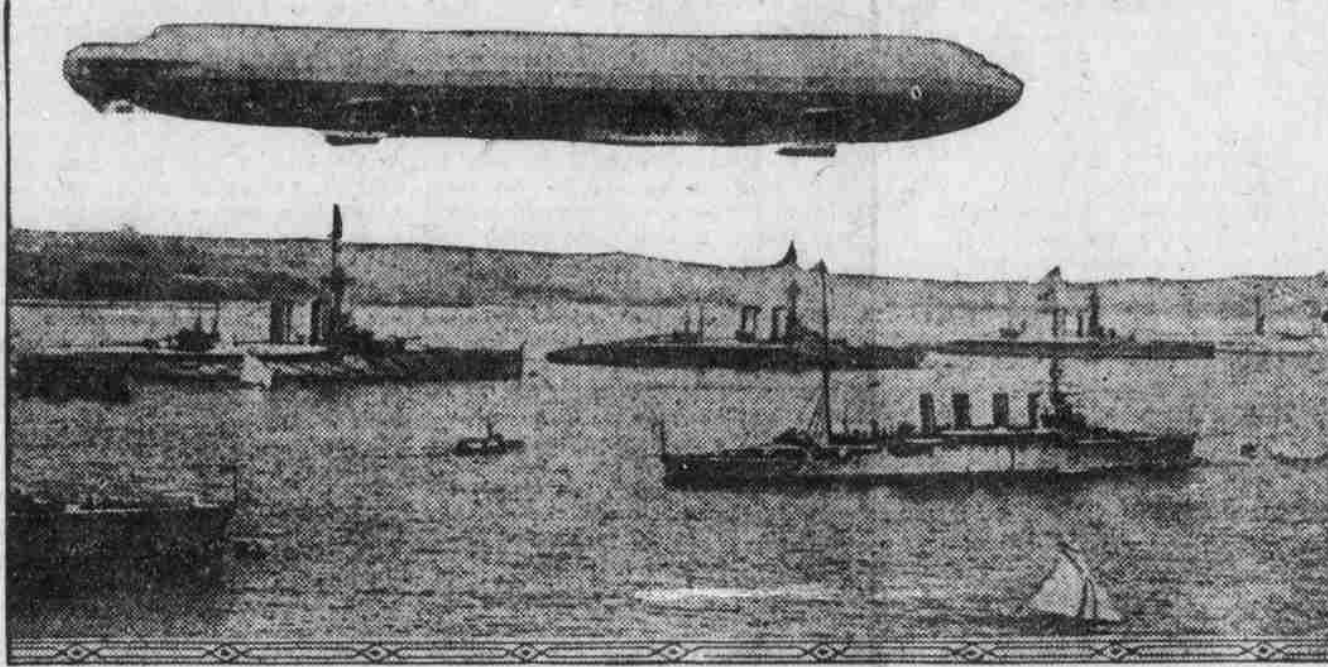
## Transport Moved.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Army transport Buford received orders from the War Department to depart for Galveston, Tex., via the Panama Canal as soon as she can be made ready. No explanation accompanied the order.

## Americans Treated Well.

London.—Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, of Cornell University, reached London from Berlin. He says Americans in Germany are suffering no indignities and that they are being treated with consideration. Many of them, however, are penniless. Ambassador Gerard is supplying the actual needs of Americans in Berlin. The train service between ports in Germany to Rotterdam is being resumed. Tourists travel on these trains without molestation.

## GERMAN DIRIGIBLE HOVERING OVER BRITISH FLEET



## GERMANS CRUSHING WAY OVER BELGIUM

SOON THE ALLIED FORCES WILL BE CONFRONTED BY THE TUEONS.

## TO BE NEAR OLD WATERLOO

Somewhere Between Courain and Diest Decisive Battles Will Be Fought.

London.—Pushing forward by mere weight of numbers, the German advance across Belgium is slowly but steadily proceeding. Soon it must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels, are in battle order at some point unnamed.

The Belgians in the outpost skirmishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from north of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Louvain and Diest, where the allies probably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render North Belgium untenable.

Farther South French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the East the French are reported to have taken possession of ridges in the Vosges Mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Sainte Marie Au Mines, through which important roads pass, which it is declared gives them great strategical advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and according to their accounts one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

## AGREE ON CREDITS PLAN.

Cotton Congress Adjourns After Voting on Means.

Washington.—The Southern Cotton Congress after endorsing various plans for the relief of the crisis in the cotton market resulting from the European war, concluded its sessions here. The congress authorized various committees to cooperate with the Federal and state authorities in their efforts to enable the cotton grower to weather the financial storm and secure a fair price for the present cotton crop.

After endorsing the work so far done by the Southern representatives in Congress in the matter of furnishing transportation for the export trade, and providing currency to finance the crop, the congress endorsed a bill introduced in the House by Representative Wingo of Arkansas, authorizing the issuance of Federal reserve notes on cotton.

Later the report from the resolutions committee was adopted outlining a plan to meet the entire situation. This provided for the appointment of a committee of five members to co-operate with Congress, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board to seek means of financing and marketing the crop, without unnecessary loss to the farmer.

## Greece Suspends Use of Wireless.

New York.—Greece has suspended the use of wireless telegraphy by ships in her territorial waters, according to an announcement by the Commercial Cable Company.

## COTTON OF SOUTH AFFORDS PROBLEM

CONGRESS OF SOUTHERN STATES MET IN WASHINGTON TO PLAN SOLUTION.

## NANY SCHEMES SUGGESTED

Numerous Offers of Ways and Means For Holding Up Market and Giving Credit to Growers.

Washington.—The problem of saving the cotton crop of the South in the face of the closing of the European cotton markets by war was taken up by a Southern Cotton Congress committee which met here in special session. Delegates representing the cotton states organized, listened to member of congress who outlined legislative plans for meeting the cotton crisis, discussing the 13,500,000 bales of cotton which will soon be harvested in the cotton states.

Representatives Lever of South Carolina and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who have had charge of the legislative end of the movement to provide Federal aid to meet the situation, addressed the congress. They, with Senator Randsdell of Louisiana, formulated the scheme which will probably be put through. It contemplates the establishment of standard cotton grades, government licensed cotton warehouses and the issue of sufficient emergency currency about \$300,000,000 to be loaned on cotton, to enable the South to hold the surplus of the crop until market conditions become more nearly normal.

A flood of suggestions and plans for meeting the situation were proposed by delegates to the congress. They ranged from proposals that the government valorize cotton, or issue currency against it, to plans for the destruction of half of the crop, to maintain the price. All of these plans were referred to committees elected by the various state delegations.

The congress adopted a resolution endorsing the amendments to the emergency currency act proposed by Senator Randsdell which would make emergency currency available on warehouse receipts for cotton as security. Senator Randsdell told the congress that although the treasury department had decided such receipts would be proper security under the present law he was anxious to make sure of it.

## Caring For Tourists.

London.—The London resident committee paid out \$10,000 to tourists on cable orders from their home banks. In needy cases hotel bills were paid. The various committees formed to help Americans, having found they were being victimized, established a common investigation headquarters to eliminate imposters. A society of college women has been formed by Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. David Starr Jordan and others to guard the interests of stranded American school teachers.

## Peace Plan for Mexico City.

Mexico City.—A formal peace pact between the Constitutionalist Army and the Federal Government was signed by General Obregon, representing the Constitutionalist, and Eduardo Iturbide, Governor of the Federal district. The document forms the basis under which the Constitutionalist will enter the Capital. It sets forth guarantees of the life and property of citizens of the Capital and promises a peaceful occupation. The pact was drawn up at the request of the State Department at Washington.

## WARBURG ENDS HIS FINANCIAL TIES

WILL CUT RELATIONS WITH BIG BUSINESS CORPORATIONS TO ACCEPT PLACE.

## SAYS IT IS A BIG SACRIFICE

Testimony of Banker Before Senate Committee is Published.—He is a Wilson Republican.

Washington.—Paul M. Warburg's testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, made public reveals that as a member of the Federal Reserve Board he will divest himself of all financial connections, even though not required by law to do so.

"I cannot discuss the affairs of my firm or my partners," said Mr. Warburg, "nor be asked to criticize acts of my partners, either to approve them or in any other way. I think my firm (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) is not up as nominee for membership on the Federal Reserve Board; I am. I am going to leave that firm; I am going to leave my Hamburg firm, and every single corporation with which I am connected. More than that, I am going to leave every educational and philanthropic association with which I have been connected. I think a man who is on the Federal Reserve Board ought to be like Caesar's wife, he ought to be above suspicion; he ought to be without any entangling alliances."

Mr. Warburg also said he would dispose of all his interests in railroads, mentioning in particular the Baltimore & Ohio, of which he was a director.

"If you are going to sever your banking and business connections," Senator Reed suggested, "it must be at a tremendous financial sacrifice."

"A sacrifice, yes," Mr. Warburg replied. "I think it will be a bigger sacrifice than any of these gentlemen around the table has any idea of."

"When President Wilson asked me whether I would take this thing and put it up to me in a very kind way, and asked if I were willing to make the sacrifice, because he thought that I was the man for it, I felt that I had no right to decline and I will be glad to make the sacrifice, because I think there is a wonderful opportunity for bringing a great piece of constructive work into successful operation and it appeals to me to do that."

## BELGIAN CAPITAL IS BAIT.

German Forces Move Closer and Closer to Brussels.

Brussels, via Paris.—On the report that operations on a vast scale were imminent, a correspondent by permission of the war department, made a trip along 20 miles of the Belgian front, visiting the extreme advance and talking with officers and men.

The Belgians are on the alert as important bodies of German cavalry are passing through the country above Liege, proceeding in the direction of Tongres and St. Trond.

## Wilson Returns From Sad Journey.

Washington.—President Wilson returned to Washington from his journey to Rome, Ga., to bury Mrs. Wilson. With him came Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo, Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Miss Margaret Wilson, Prof. Stockton Axson, Mrs. Wilson's brother and other relatives. The trip from Rome was uneventful. On the advice of Dr. Brayson, his physician, the president spent most of the time on the observation platform of his car to get the breeze. Few people were at the stations to see the special.

## JAPAN TAKES HAND IN THE WORLD WAR

ULTIMATUM FROM JAPAN GIVES GERMANY A WEEK TO LEAVE THE EAST.

## WAR EXPECTED TO FOLLOW

Final Note From Tokio to Berlin Demands Removal of Warships and Evacuation of Kiau-Chau.

Tokio.—Japan sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the withdrawal of German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau and giving Germany until Sunday, August 23, to comply with the demand. Otherwise, the ultimatum states, Japan will take action.

Kiau-Chau, from which Japan has demanded the withdrawal of Germany, is a town on the peninsula of Shan-Tung, leased with adjoining territory by Germany in 1898 and soon afterwards made a protectorate. The German territory has an area of about 200 square miles. Germany also controls an extended waterfront. Tsing-Tau, the seaport in the territory controlled by Germany is strongly fortified.

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aid of the said agreement, the Japan Imperial Government believes it to be its duty to give the advice to the Imperial German Government to carry out the following two propositions.

## Demands Made.

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 conditions or compensation the entire leased territory of Kia Chau with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China.

"Third—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 Japanese government Japan will be compelled to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

## PANAMA CANAL NOW OPEN.

Ancon Made the Official Opening Through Locks.

Panama.—The Panama canal is open to the commerce of the world. Henceforth ships may pass to and fro through the great waterway which establishes a new ocean highway for trade.

The steamship Ancon, owned by the United States War Department, with many notable people on board, made the official passage, which signaled the canal's opening. She left Cristobal at 7 o'clock in the morning and reached Balboa on the Pacific end at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Ancon will remain at the Balboa docks for some time, discharging her cargo, this being the first commercial voyage made through the canal.

The canal will be used next for the transfer of four cargo ships and a yacht.

The Ancon's trip was the fastest yet made by a large ocean steamer. The steamer went through the Gatun locks in 70 minutes, a speed never before equalled. The other lockages were equally rapid.

## Will Use Turks.

London.—The official press bureau of the British admiralty and war department this evening issued the following:

"There is no reason to doubt that the Turkish government is about to replace the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau by Turkish officers and crews."

## Do Not Have to Fight.

Washington.—In answer to many applications for information from naturalized citizens and foreign residents as to conditions under which they may be returned to their native lands for military service, Secretary Bryan issued a statement saying the United States was not a party to any treaties under which such persons might be compelled to return for military service and saying there was no way in which they might be forced to join the armies so long as they remain in the United States.

## MORE MONEY MADE USEFUL FOR STATE

STATE BANKS CANNOT GET MONEY DIRECT FROM TREASURY.

## \$5,600,000 IS AVAILABLE

All State Banks Must Get Permission Through National Banks In Order to Issue Currency.

Washington.—By affixing his signature to the charter of the North Carolina Currency Association, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo made available in North Carolina \$5,600,000 for relief of banks, cotton and tobacco farmers. The money, however, according to A. W. McLean and W. A. Hunt, who were here conferring with treasury officials and Senator Simmons, must come through the National banks. It cannot be issued to state banks direct.

When the Federal system is organized, however, state banks who join this system will be placed on a parity with National banks. Just now, according to the best information obtainable, they must borrow their money through the National institutions. No state bank, or trust company, it was learned will get permission to issue a dollar of currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency act, despite the fact that Congress has just passed an amendment which would permit those which agree to enter the Federal reserve system to take advantage of its provisions.

Excited representatives of the cotton states conferred when the news of this decision by the Treasury Department was made known by Senator Simmons of North Carolina. In the South, especially, this is a hard blow as a very large proportion of the banking capital, in some states twice as much, is invested in state banks as compared with National banks.

The trouble was that while the amendments to the Aldrich-Vreeland act which passed Congress granted the right to the state banks and trust companies which would agree to come into the Federal reserve system the right to issue currency under the terms of the Aldrich-Vreeland plan, a much older law was not repealed. The law provided that any state banks, or institutions other than National banks, which issued currency, should be taxed 10 per cent by the National Government for the privilege, and would make it rather unprofitable for the state banks to issue much currency, even under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. This old law was not repealed by the amendments to the Aldrich-Vreeland act passed by Congress.

## OPPOSE LARGER TOBACCO TAX

Winston Tobacco Association Proposes Against Increase For Revenue Purposes.

Winston-Salem.—At a called meeting of the Winston Tobacco Association recently a vigorous protest was adopted against the proposed increased tax on tobacco now under consideration by the national government to cover the deficiency in the national income caused by the European conflict. It was the verdict of members of the association, composed of local manufacturers of tobacco products, that such a tax as proposed would demoralize the trade to such an extent that prices would suffer a sharp decline over those of the past two years. Local conditions in the tobacco trade are not in the best of condition as it is, the foreign buyers expecting to be recalled at any time, and it is the belief of the manufacturers that the government should lend every aid to enable the farmers of North Carolina to secure fair prices.

## First Bale Cotton.

Wadesboro.—The Ansonian learned that the first bale of new cotton in this county was sold at Lilesville. It was raised by E. P. Liles and sold to Ben R. Wall, cashier of the Bank of Lilesville, for 15 cents a pound. Anson is keeping up her record by coming forward with the first bale of new cotton.

## Durham Does Favor Prohibition.

Durham.—The publication in The Richmond Journal and copying in one of the local papers of alleged interviews from a number of the prominent business and professional men of the city in which they were quoted as saying that prohibition in this state was an absolute failure, has caused a storm of protests from the men who were supposed to have been quoted. The mayor has sent a denial of the interview to the Richmond Journal which is fighting the cause in Virginia.