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GERMANS REPULSE THE ALLIED ARMIES

FRANCE ADMITS THAT FORCES HAVE MET STUBBORN OBSTACLES.

LOSS OF ALLIES WAS HEAVY

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, they 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 our 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."

WIRELESS FROM BERLIN.

Recounts Victory Over French and the Pursuit.

Berlin.—(By wireless to Associated Press from Nauen, Germany to Sayville, L. I.)—Official announcement was made here that the German army commanded by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg has defeated a French army at Neufchateau.

It captured many guns, flags and prisoners, including several generals. German armies under Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm and Grand Duke Albrecht are vigorously pursuing the French.

The army under Rupprecht captured 150 guns at Lunéville, Balmont and Cléry (in the French department of Meurthe-et-Moselle).

The army commanded by the crown prince pursued the French beyond Longwy.

The Germans are west of the Meuse and are advancing against Muerbeuge. They have defeated an English brigade of cavalry.

Austrian Fleet Massed.

London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says fishermen in the Adriatic report that the entire Austrian fleet of about 40 units is proceeding southward from Pola, the Austrian naval base. Their objective is thought to be the Catarro in Dalmatia.

Germans in Nancy.

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

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 Kiao-Chow 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 Kiao-Chow. 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 Kiao-Chow, 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 here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German Railroad in Shan Tung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept. President Wilson's announcement of neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

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 allies.

A German official statement says that 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'clair 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.

BRITISH EMBARKING AT SOUTHSEA



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

GERMANS OCCUPY BRUSSELS AT LAST

ONLY OUTPOST FIGHTING IS OCCURRING ON THE BATTLE LINE.

BELGIUM CAPITAL FALLEN

Reports Do Not Cover Casualties Before City Fell—Price of Food is Declining Now.

London.—The Germans have at last occupied Brussels but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have recaptured Muelhausen and it still seems true that after 18 days of fighting there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's Eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. There have been no serious collisions in this region as yet, however. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Serbia.

No news whatever has been received of any naval movements, either in the North Sea or the Mediterranean.

The death of Pope Pius will be made the occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquility.

According to the few bits of news allowed to come in from Berlin something like normal conditions prevail in the German capital. The price of food is declining and now that troop movements have been completed a resumption of general work on railways is beginning.

Confirmation has been received on the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any effort that Japan may make to seize Kiao-Chow.

CARRANZA ENTERS CAPITAL.

Mexico City.—Gen. Venustiano Carranza, supreme chief of the Mexican revolution and now Provisional President of the Republic, entered the Capital.

It is estimated that more than 150,000 persons crowded the line of march of the new President and his followers, which extended from the village of Atzacapotzalco to the National Palace, six miles. There was no disorder as General Carranza and his staff passed through the cheering crowds, which showered them with flowers and confetti and from which came cries of "long live Carranza; long live the Constitutionalist Government."

Belgians Retire.

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

BIG BATTLE RAGES NEWS IS BOTTLED

PRACTICALLY IMPOSSIBLE TO GET ANY NEWS AWAY FROM BRUSSELS.

LITTLE CHANGE IN ALSACE

French Cavalry Have Successful Encounter With Germans at Florenville.—Germans Crossing Meuse.

London.—Dispatches from Brussels announce that the British, French and Russian Ministers, with their staffs, have left for Antwerp.

The Brussels correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is becoming practically impossible to get news away from Brussels as the censor forbids information concerning troop movements being published. However, it is certain that a tremendous battle is in progress within the area stretching from Diest and Tirlemont, as far as Givet.

The general impression here is that no effort will be made to concentrate for the defense of Brussels as the attacking Germans would not be of sufficient strength to warrant such concentration.

Paris.—The following official statement was given out:

"Latest advices are to the effect that the French Army has reached Morhange (Mörchingen) in Alsace-Lorraine, 18 miles southeast of Metz. Our advance was very rapid in the afternoon beyond the river Seltz. At the end of the day we reached Delme, on one side, and Morhange on the other."

"There is little change in the situation in Upper Alsace. We continue to advance in Vosges. The Germans have retaken the village of Ville. Our troops have occupied Chateau Salins and Dieuze, but face well fortified and strongly held positions."

"Our cavalry has had a successful encounter with the Germans at Florenville, Belgium. Large German forces, it is announced, are crossing the Meuse between Liege and Namur. "One of the French brigadiers has asked the commander-in-chief to make public the following facts."

"A French Hussar made prisoner, was dragged by German soldiers into an Alsatian village and his throat was cut before the villagers, who testify to the deed."

Pope Pius X is Dead.

Rome.—The Pope's death occurred at 1:20 o'clock in the morning. Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak and several days ago symptoms appeared of the old bronchial affection from which the Pontiff had suffered in times past.

Only Slight Check.

Rotterdam, via London.—The Cologne Gazette asserts that the advance of the German troops, while slow, has not been seriously checked anywhere.

Japanese Return.

San Francisco.—The Japanese cruiser Idzumi from San Diego entered San Francisco harbor.

GERMANS CUT OFF FRIENDLY NATIONS

FRENCH AND BELGIAN ALLIES ARE SEPARATED BY ARMY OF KAISER.

APPARENTLY BIG BATTLE

Brussels Levied For \$40,000,000.—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 Aost, 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 here 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 \$40,000,000 on the city of Brussels.

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 alleged 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.

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."

Checked German Cavalry.

London.—The Central News has received a dispatch from Paris saying that French forces defeated a detachment of German cavalry coming from Leopoldshöhe and Huelingen, in an engagement near Basel. The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis leaving 500 dead and wounded on the field. They lost most of their horses.

Sugar Reduced.

San Francisco.—Sugar was quoted at \$7 a hundred weight here, a reduction of 50 cents from the recent price.

SOUTHERN BANKS SLOW TO GET MONEY

HAVE RECEIVED BUT \$8,768,000 OF EMERGENCY CURRENCY OUT OF POSSIBLE \$169,000,000.

MORE FOR NORTH CAROLINA

Tar Heel State is Still Entitled to \$6,922,000 From the National Government.

Washington.—Up to the present time, according to John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, the 13 Southern States have received but \$8,768,000 of the additional or emergency currency provided under the Aldrich-Vreeland act and under the Federal reserve act and amendments. According to the comptroller, these Southern States are still entitled to \$169,883,000 of this emergency currency of which sum the national banks in the State of North Carolina can receive from the government \$6,922,000.

The comptroller of the currency calls attention to the fact that he has received a large number of applications from national banks in the Southern States who are not members of the national currency associations for permission to issue additional currency under the provision of the Aldrich act and the Federal reserve act. The comptroller has advised such banks that the secret of the treasury prefers that applications should come from national currency associations. The federal reserve district bank applying is located to be eligible to membership association, a national bank has a surplus equal to not less than 20 per cent of its capital.

In the fifth federal reserve act with headquarters at Raleigh, North Carolina is the National Currency Association of North Carolina with headquarters at Raleigh, has already been organized. The comptroller of the currency is desirous that all national banks in North Carolina which are members of this association should take steps to join, and that all applications for the issuance of additional currency under the Aldrich law should be made through the national currency association of the state rather than by individual national banks.

FREE SHIPMENT OF POULTRY.

Express Company to Carry Live Poultry Free to Fairs.

Charlotte.—The Southern Express Company has issued an order permitting the free transportation of live poultry, weight not exceeding 40 pounds, from points in the state of North Carolina reached by that company when consigned for exhibition at fairs to be held at Raleigh and Charlotte during the month of October, 1914. It is stipulated that such shipments must be entirely within this state and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by C. B. Ross of the Bureau of Animal Industry to the effect that the shipper is a member of a poultry club, organized under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture and that the poultry is forwarded solely for exhibition purposes.

Shipments as described may be returned free to the original owner at the initial point of shipment if accompanied by a certificate from the secretary of the fair to this effect.

This order, which is made by Superintendent W. W. Owens and approved by Second Vice President E. M. Williams, will be of considerable assistance in making possible the success of the coming Charlotte and Raleigh fairs for which elaborate preparations are being made.

Discussed War.

Paris.—The military situation was discussed at a meeting of the cabinet at Elysee Palace, presided over by President Poincare. Their deliberations lasted three hours.

Begin Work on Turnpike.

Greensboro.—Work was commenced on the Greensboro-Ashboro turnpike and when completed the county seat of Guilford and Randolph will be connected by a modern macadam highway. The road will also extend to Pinehurst, giving Greensboro a connection with the triangular highway that connects Raleigh, Greensboro and Pinehurst. The people of Randolph county raised \$2,000, and the counties have made road, the people of Greensboro \$1,000, and the counties have made appropriate