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GERMAN AEROPLANISTS DROP BOMBS IN PARIS; KITCHENER ADMITS BRITISH LOSS OF 6,000 MEN; FOUR GERMAN VESSELS SUNK BY BRITISH SHIPS

German Airman Drops Manifesto in Paris Saying, "The German Army is at the Gates of Paris. You Can do Nothing But Surrender" --Five Bombs Drop, Two Explode-- City Prepares For Long Siege.

London.—Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"A German aviator flew over Paris and dropped five bombs, which fell in the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded. One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albay and Rue des Vivalgraters; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and Rue Marcini, neither of which exploded.

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Van Heissen dropped manifestos on which was written: 'The German army is at the gates of Paris; you can do nothing but surrender.'"

Paris.—A German aeroplane flying at the height of 8,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est Railway station, not far from the military hospital but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence Parisians remained tranquil.

The official communication issued by the military governor ordering that houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General Levroix, military editor of The Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

"The Germans continue their turning movements on their right. We have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guse. The results is indecisive in the first.

BRITISH ARMY HARASSED BY GERMAN CAVALRY.

London.—After four days of desperate fighting, the British army in France is rested, fitted and reinforced for the near great battle, according to an announcement by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

In a statement based on reports from Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, the secretary says that the British, after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defense where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties are between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French on the right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill. It is declared.

RUSSIANS KILL 3,000 MEN.

London.—Desperate fighting continues along Austrian frontier says an official statement issued at St. Petersburg and telegraphed by the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company.

"In East Prussia," says the Russian war office, "the garrisons and fortresses of Thorn and Graudenz East of the Vistula are taking part with a large number of siege guns. We have taken 3,000 prisoners in the operations east of Lemberg (capital of Galicia).

"Near Podgorz (just south of the Vistula) the enemy lost 3,000 men and we captured four guns, a number of caissons of ammunitions and nine guns abandoned by Austrians when they crossed the Zolokla. North of Tomacheff, we took 1,000 prisoners and surrounded and defeated the Hungarian Fifteenth Division east of Tomacheff, entire regiments surrendering.

"The enemy is making his principal efforts in the region of Lubin (in Russian Poland) 95 miles southeast of Warsaw) where the fighting is fierce."

Very Little Change.

London.—An official statement issued on Paris and telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"The situation in the main remains the same. After a period of calm the battle has been resumed. A regiment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse, was almost annihilated."

EXPECT RUSSIANS TO PIERCE GERMANY.

London.—A closer veil than ever seems to be drawn over the progress of the war. Little news has come to hand concerning the operations on either front. The Russians, however, appear to be continuing their advance in East Prussia towards Posen, with the Germans in retreat.

The only news from the French side is that French troops were attacked along the Alsace-Lorraine line, but repulsed all attacks successfully. There is no indication that the German attack was in any great force but, if it was, the French success shows that they now are in a strong position along this frontier from which they were driven only by great sacrifice on the part of the Germans.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in England as to the strength of the French defensive position. The repulse the French suffered at Charleroi has been partly due to the desire of the French army to achieve a brilliant incursion into Alsace and Lorraine which led them to weaken their forces on the Belgian frontier. Having recognized the danger of this course they now have reverted to what appears to experts to be a more legitimate strategy, abandoning their invasion of the lost provinces and concentrating their strength in the defence of the northern frontier.

While it cannot be said that the British people regard the absence of news and the withholding of the list of British casualties with complacency, they display a large store of patience and confidence in Kitchener and the war office and the feeling of depression evident on the first news of the reverse suffered by the Allies to some extent has disappeared now that it is known the Germans must make tremendous sacrifices.

Much is also hoped from the unexpected progress of the Russian armies in Prussia and the fact that the Austrians have been compelled to abandon their campaign against Serbia. The belief is held here that even should the Germans succeed in reaching Paris, the Russians will almost certainly reach Berlin.

LONDON FEARS GERMANS.

Allies Made Ready For a Long Siege by the Enemy.

London.—News of the gravest character came from France, where in a single week the aspects of the operations have changed entirely.

Last week the allied armies were pursuing an offensive campaign on all the frontiers. Now according to official news received from Berlin Emperor William is congratulating his people on the success of the German arms in the task of putting the "iron ring" around the allied armies from Cambrai Department of Du Nord, France, to the Vosges, while Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister, came into Parliament with the announcement that troops from India were being called to help the British Army in France and that the British Army is to be reinforced immediately.

The only consolation offered the British public was the statement from Field Marshal Sir John French that in the heavy fighting against tremendous odds the British troops, who suffered severely, bore themselves with conspicuous bravery.

It already is realized that the terrible struggle is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign, openly revealed to Sir William Edward Goschen, then British Ambassador to Germany, by Gottlieb von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, as shown by the official paper published a few days ago.

Fought Heavy Force.

London.—Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had reported that he was engaged against a superior German force. The British troops fought splendidly, and General French considered the prospects in the impending battle satisfactory.

Brought 1,700.

Boston.—The Cunard liner Franconia, with 1,700 American refugees from Europe has arrived. Seven times during the voyage the liner was halted by warships—five times by English and twice by French cruisers.

Burned Lovain.

London.—The Belgian Foreign Minister reports that the Belgian city of Lovain, in the province of Brabant, has been burned by the Germans.

ARCHDUKE CARL STEPHEN



Archduke Carl Stephen is in command of the naval forces of Austria-Hungary.

OPPOSE GERMAN ADVANCE

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES FIGHT AGAINST ADVANCE OF GERMANS.

Wilhelm der Grosse Sunk by British High Flyer Off African Coast.— Gen. Joffre Praises.

London.—The conflict of millions at last is in progress.

Even the sinking of the German steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse pales besides news of the titanic battle and the realization that the Allies are fighting to block the road to Paris, with the Germans hardly farther away than New York is from Philadelphia.

Meanwhile the Russian host is drawing nearer to Berlin. Not even during the first great struggle between Europe and Asia on the far Manchurian Plains was the enormous battle fought in such impenetrable silence as far as concerns the outer world.

Only the vaguest generalities are given to the people of Great Britain and France by their respective Governments. Probably the German people know as little as outsiders of what their armies are accomplishing.

Among the information the public obtained today was the report announced by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons that the army was engaged against a superior force and fought splendidly.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced the sinking of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in the House of Commons today. He said:

"The Admiralty has just received intelligence that the German armed merchant cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of 14,000 tons, and armed with 10 4-inch guns has been sunk by the H. M. S. High Flyer, off the west coast of Africa.

"This is the vessel which has been interfering with traffic between this country and the Cape and is one of the very few German armed auxiliary cruisers which succeeded in getting to sea. The survivors were landed before the vessel sank. The High Flyer had one killed and one wounded."

Ships' Sailing Dates.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison was advised that the steamer Patricia of the Fabre Line, with accommodations for 2,100 passengers will sail from Marseilles September 4. The Sant Ana of the same line with accommodations for 1,900 passengers, will clear Southern European ports on these dates: Marseilles, September 10; Naples, September 14; Palermo, September 15; Almeria, September 17. The Venezia and other vessels of the Faure Line are booked for sailings in the near future.

Had Talk With Wilson.

Washington.—The French Ambassador, Jules Jusserand, discussed the European war with President Wilson. Later the President told callers that the discussion was of a general character. The Ambassador said that no protests against alleged German atrocities had been presented.

Address the People.

Paris.—The new Cabinet for National defense decided to make a declaration to the people of France, Parliament not being in session.

FRENCH WARFARE SERIES OF SEIGES

FRENCH WAR OFFICE RECAPITULATES STORY OF PROGRESS OF THE FIGHTING.

NOW CENTERED NEAR MEUSE

British Forces Driven Back—German Forced Way and Continued Advance Toward French Capital.

Paris.—The following official statement was issued by the French War Office:

"The situation in general is actually as follows:

"First, in the Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered, our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterwards underwent serious checks. Before Sarreburg and in the region of Morhagne, where they encountered solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back and to reform, one part on Couronne de Nancy and the other on the French Vosges.

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops, after having thrown them back upon their positions, resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of sieges, as each position occupied is fortified immediately.

"This explains the slowness of our advance, which is nevertheless, characterized each day by fresh local successes.

"Second, the region of Nancy and southern Woevre since the beginning of the campaign in this section, between Metz on the German side and Toul and Verdun on the French side, has not been the theater of important operations.

"Third, in the direction of the Meuse, between Verdun and Mezieres, it will be remembered the French forces took the offensive in the beginning toward Longwy near Neufchateau and Palisseul. The troops operating in the region of Spincourt and Loguoyon have been able to check the enemy's army under command of the Crown Prince.

"In the regions of Palisseul and Neufchateau on the other hand certain of our troops have received partial checks, which obliged them to retire upon the Meuse without having their organization broken up. This retiring movement has compelled the forces operating in the neighborhood of Spincourt to withdraw also towards the Meuse.

"During the last few days the enemy has endeavored to spread out from the Meuse with considerable forces, but by a vigorous counter-offensive they were repelled with very great losses. In the meantime, fresh forces of Germans advanced to the district of Rocroy in Ardennes) marching in the direction of Rethel. Now a general action is taking place between the Meuse and Rethel and it still is impossible to see definitely the issue of this.

"Fourth, operations in the north: The French and British forces originally took up positions in the Dinant and Charleroi and at Mons. They endured several repulses and the forcing of the Meuse by the Germans.

"The Germans seek continually to move toward the West. It was under these conditions that our English Allies, attacked by the enemy in greatly superior numbers, in the region of Le Coteau and Cambrai have withdrawn toward the south at the moment that our forces were operating in the district of Avesnes and Chimay. The retiring movement was prolonged during several days.

"In the meantime a general battle took place in the region of St. Quentin and Vervins at the same time in the Ham-Perronnes, district. This battle was marked by an important success by our right where we have thrown back the Prussian guard and the tenth Army Corps into the Oise.

"Owing to the progress of the German right wing our adversaries have united their best corps and we had to mark new retirement."

Fight May Be On.

Tai-Na, Shan Tunz, China.—Capt. nonading was heard here at intervals throughout the day. It is believed the Tsing-Tau forts are engaged with the vessels of the Japanese blockade fleet.

Move French Capital.

Washington.—France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of her government from Paris to Bordeaux as a precautionary measure, according to official advices received here.

REPORT INDICATES BIG COTTON CROP

DEPARTMENT ISSUES A REPORT OF CONDITION ON THE 25TH OF AUGUST.

78 PER CENT OF NORMAL

Believe That the 1914 Crop of Cotton Will Equal or Exceed the Record of 1911.

Washington.—A bumper crop of cotton which may equal or exceed the record crop of 1911 when final returns are made, is indicated by the department of agriculture's report showing the condition of the crop on August 25 to be 78 per cent of a normal.

A total production of 15,000,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight is interpreted by the department experts from the condition figures. This is 1,365,000 bales more than forecast from the July condition figures, the result of excellent growing conditions throughout the cotton belt during August.

The condition of the cotton crop of the United States on August 25 was 78.0 per cent of a normal, the United States department of agriculture's crop reporting board announced at noon in its fourth condition report of the season. This compares with 76.4 per cent on July 25 this year, 62.2 per cent on August 25 last year, 74.8 per cent in 1912 and 73.4 per cent, the average for the past ten years on August 25.

Following the last condition report in July the crop reporting board announced that the condition of July 25 forecast a yield of 179 pounds of cotton per acre, which on the acreage reported July 1, viz., 36,950,000 would produce 6,616,000,000 pounds of lint, or about 13,850,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. It added that if an allowance of one per cent be made for abandonment of acreage, the forecast would be about 12,725,000 bales.

The official figures of the crop reporting board announce the equivalent in yield of 100 per cent condition on August 25 as 259.7 pounds per acre. With an acreage of 36,590,400, making an allowance of one per cent for abandonment, the forecast of yield as indicated from the August 25 condition can be obtained in pounds. This total of pounds may be reduced to 500 pounds gross weight bales by dividing by 478.1 pounds the average net weight of such bales.

TO RAISE A REVENUE.

Tax May be Placed on Soft Drinks, Baseball Tickets and Several Others.

Washington.—A stamp tax on soft drinks as well as beer and patent medicines, is contemplated by members of the House Ways and Means Committee, which is preparing an emergency internal revenue bill to offset treasury losses during curtailment of imports. It is urged that soft drinks are as much luxuries as wines or beer and that an equitable distribution of the tax burden among all consumers would be accomplished by this plan.

Another suggestion is a stamp tax of five or 10 per cent on railroad tickets and admission to theaters, baseball parks and other licensed amusements. It is estimated that from \$50,000,000 to \$80,000,000 could be raised in this way.

The committee has not yet determined upon a complete taxation plan, but purposes to hasten its deliberation so a bill may be introduced soon after President Wilson addresses Congress on the subject which probably will be immediately upon his return from New Hampshire. Administration leaders are impressed with the necessity of quick action.

Democrats of the Senate will discuss the emergency in a party caucus to be called later this week. A doubling of the present tax on beer, it is estimated by treasury experts would produce \$65,000,000.

U. S. Sends Military Observers.

Washington.—Three American army officers to go to Austria Hungary as military observers and two officers to go with the British army were designated by the war department. Maj. Joseph H. Ford, one of the medical corps, now in London; Capt. Augustus McIntyre, of the field artillery, who went with the relief cruiser Tennessee, and Captain Berkeley Enoch, of the infantry at present in Germany will go to Austria.

Germany, Russia and France so far have withheld their consent.