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## FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES ON EVERY HAND IN ALL EUROPE

### BATTLES ARE WAGED WITH LITTLE CHANGE

#### Allies Said to Have Checked the Germans Who are at the Very Door of Paris--Town of Maubeuge Held by French With Assistance of British--William Sees Germans Attack Forts at Nancy.

The Allied armies defending the road to Paris again have come into contact with the German right wing on the banks of the River Grand Mo in which runs East and West, somewhat South of the Paris line.

An official statement issued by the French War Office says the Allies' advance troops came into touch with the German forces, which seem to be covering on the River Ourcq towards the Southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing and a small engagement resulted in an advantage to the French.

The town of Maubeuge, where it is reported British troops are assisting the French garrison, is said still to be resisting German assault.

From Berlin by way of Amsterdam comes a report that the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy and that Emperor William and the General Staff are watching the operations.

The British official war information bureau has issued a long general survey of operations of the British army during the past week and in addition a list of British casualties which shows a total of more than 15,000 men up to September 1.

The statement, which is based on a report from Field Marshal Sir John

against the Austrians on September 4. The Forty-fifth Austrian Regiment of Infantry surrendered, 1,600 men being taken. German troops, marching to the aid of the Austrians, were attacked but the result of these operations has not been made known. A German official statement says the Allied troops are in retreat between Paris and Verdun and that the German troops are pursuing them. It adds that in the eastern theater of war the Austrian attack on Lublin continues and that the Austrians are engaged in dispersing the Russians.

Late advices say train service between Paris and Dieppe has been suspended.

Reports are current in London military quarters that a portion of the British expeditionary force is at Maubeuge, a French fortress of the first class in Nord, assisting the French garrison in the defense, which it is said, is being strongly maintained.

The Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde) in East Flanders, has been taken by Germans, according to an official report from Berlin and newspaper dispatches from Ostend.

The latter advices add that the inhabitants of the district have opened the dykes and are flooding the coun-

Russian troops had gone into France to join the allies against the Germans. Their number was estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000.

That another naval engagement in the North Sea has occurred seems possible from a statement issued by the London official press. It said seven German torpedo-boat destroyers had arrived at Kiel in a damaged condition and that others were understood to have been sunk "in the vicinity of the Kiel Canal."

In some quarters, however, it was suggested that the vessels may be long to the German force that was engaged in the recent fight with the British off Heligoland.

The official Russian statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, Capital of Galicia, says that it is the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack no longer is of military value. Besides the thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief has ordered the captured territory in Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

The Bulgarian minister to Greece declares that Bulgaria has decided to maintain her neutrality until the end of the war.

A German aeroplane which tried to approach Paris is reported to have been smashed by the guns of two French aviators in an aerial battle.

So far as the public is concerned little actually is known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character as for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis for three days, and that the situation in the Northeast has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French Capital and they appear to mark the points nearest Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

As lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French Capital, the official statements regarding the progress of the war grow briefer and are more and more lacking in details.

With the removal of the Government to Bordeaux all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the Capital by the Germans. In addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris and others kept in readiness to attack any of the German airmen who appear in the sky.

Newspaper reports to London said the Germans were operating in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium, and that the latter town was being bombarded.

The attitude of Turkey is awaited with anxiety and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) dispatch says she is mobilizing in the Persian boundary but slowly.

Another list of British casualties, officially reported at London, numbers casualties at 5,228, of whom 470 are killed and wounded, and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

#### GERMANS ARE ADVANCING.

The messages as received at Sayville, L. I. were garbled and could not be fully read. The intelligible portions read as follows:

"The Austrian center completely defeated the Russians, taking 160 guns. The Austrian right wing near Lemberg, struggling against superior Russian troops, was relieved.

"All French forts in Northern



EARL KITCHENER

Earl Kitchener, who was recalled to London as he was leaving England for Egypt and appointed secretary of state for war.

France were taken without a fight. Only Maubeuge holds out. German cavalry and artillery make rides (probably raids as far as Paris. The German army has crossed the Aisne and is advancing on the Marne, where already siege guns arrived. French army retreating behind Marne near Verdun.

"The victory of General Hinhburg's army is increasing every day. Number of Russian prisoners now 90,000.

"A memorial of the German Catholic Cardinals to the Conclave at Rome attacks foreign lines about the German army. Germany is at war, not for conquest, but Russia was a real aggressor and a Russian victory would do the greatest harm to Catholics in Russian Poland.

"The town near Louvain was not hurt, likewise St. Peter's Church and all treasures were saved."

#### NO SACRIFICE TO OGREAT FOR GERMANS FOR SUCCESS.

The departure of Emperor William "in the direction of Mayence" (that is as much as the press was permitted to know or report about it) may be said to mark the beginning of this great European war, so far as Germany is concerned.

As in 1870, the more important of the Emperor's advisers went to the front with him. The party included Chanveller von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of State von Jagow, War Minister von Falkenhayn and other high governmental and army officials.

The plan of campaign is that thought out many years ago and never since departed from—to bend all energies at the very outset to the smashing of German's Western neighbor. Russia is to be left to Austria until France shall have been disposed of.

No one can come in daily contact with the officers of the general staff without being impressed with their confidence in an eventual and absolute victory.

That the cost will be high is not for a moment doubted, but the men in charge of operations are determined to make any sacrifice, no matter how appalling.

The people are inclined to underestimate the size of the task before the German arms. They are, however, ready to pay the cost of victory, however great it may be.

#### HEAVY FIGHTING GOING ON.

London.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Ostend, timed 7:45 p. m., said:

"At this moment there is heavy fighting going on between Alost and Termonde, Belgium. The railway near Alost has been blown up. Travelers from Brussels were obliged to pass through Ninove and Alost and then to return south to Denderleuc, whence they proceeded by the way of Gattegem and Ghent to Ostend.

#### BELGIANS ENTERING THE BATTLE OF HALEN



#### ALLIES VICTORIOUS AT PRECY-SUR-OISE

GERMAN RIGHT GIVES GROUND  
BEFORE FORCES OF THE  
ALLIES.

#### RUSSIA DRIVES AUSTRIANS

Center of Skirmish East of Paris Remains Unchanged—Fighting of German Left Proceed With No Advantage.

Apart from the announcement that the German forces have fallen back before offensive tactics of the allies on the line from Nanteuil-Le-Haudouin to Verdun, the most interesting report contained in a dispatch to The London Evening News from Boulogne in which the French commander, General Pau is given as authority for the statement that the allies have won a victory at Precy-Sur-Oise in which the Imperial Guard, under the crown prince of Germany, is alleged to have been annihilated by a British force.

The British official bureau says that the plans of French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, are being carried out steadily and that the allies have succeeded in forcing back in northeastern direction the German forces opposed to them.

Paris officially reports that the allies have advanced their left wing without energetic opposition by the Germans and that several engagements on the Ourq river have favored the French-British.

The Russian army operating in Galicia is reported still to be driving back the Austrians.

The casualty list as a result of the blowing up of the British cruiser Pathfinder by a mine in the North Sea comprises four men killed, 13 wounded and 242 missing.

The Evening News dispatch:

"A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British and General D'Amade at Precy-Sur-Oise, about 25 miles north of Paris.

The allies were drawn across the northern line with the center at Precy. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings, it is reported, the allies were successful.

"The German left was held by the French and retired to the North.

"The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the Crown Prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message.

#### German Losses 350,000 Men.

London.—A Post correspondent wiring from a point not given in the dispatch has seen a letter from a high German officer invalided home in which he states:

"The war is not going quite as we expected and the resistance of the allied forces is extraordinary. We are beginning to feel nervous as to results.

"The German losses are terrible, so terrible that the emperor has forbidden their disclosure. Our generals have been wantonly wasteful with our men, who have been mowed down in thousands.

"While it is impossible to say what our losses are, I estimate them at between 350,000 and 400,000. If they continue at this rate, we shall be quite unable to meet Russia with any hope of success."

#### French Force Advantage.

Paris.—In the fighting which is going on to the east and northeast of Paris, the German forces have their backs toward the Capital. French troops are harassing their march. From time to time the Germans turn and engage the French at their back. French shells fall continually in the German rear.

#### Captured Czernowitz.

Petrograd, via London.—A dispatch from Bucharest via Odessa announces the entry of Russian troops into Czernowitz. An earlier dispatch from London reported that the Russians had entered Czernowitz unopposed.

#### Lest 3,000 Dead.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp confirms earlier dispatches of a German repulse Friday at Chapelle-Au-Bois and says they left 3,000 dead on the field. Many Germans, the dispatch adds, returned to Brussels.

#### SAVE COTTON CROP

CATAWBA WILL MAKE BIG EFFORT TO SAVE HER SMALL CROPS.

#### DISCUSSED AT A MEETING

Hickory Sends Committee to Charlotte-Newton Meeting to Get Information on Their Plans.

Hickory.—Although Catawba county does not produce as great a bulk of cotton as some of the other counties of the state, yet with a great many of our farmers it is the principal money crop, and with some of the larger farmers, whose crops are more diversified it constitutes a ranking crop when the value of it is taken into consideration. As with cotton farmers everywhere in the South the war in Europe will have a detrimental effect on the exportation and consequently lowering of the price, Catawba farmers realize this and are starting a movement looking to the establishment of a bonded warehouse for the storing of the cotton raised in the county.

At a meeting of representative farmers, business men and bankers and manufacturers held here the matter was discussed quite freely from the various standpoints, including the cost of storing, the number of bales likely to be stored, location of warehouse, character of building and means by which the farmer could secure an advance on his cotton. Mr. A. C. Shuford, who has been visiting among the farmers of the county for several weeks getting their opinions on the feasibility of having such a warehouse was present and said he was convinced the greater number of the cotton growers would take advantage of the warehouse if they were given an opportunity, and many of them, he believed, would take stock in such an undertaking.

A committee consisting of A. C. Shuford, chairman; J. D. Elliott, K. C. Menzies, W. B. Gaither and T. F. Connor was appointed to go to Charlotte and see how Mecklenburg county handled the warehouse there. A mass meeting was called to be held in Newton Saturday at which time the committee will make their report.

#### Haywood Offers Big Fair.

Waynesville.—The Haywood County Fair, which is to be held October 6, 7, 8 and 9, bids to be the most successful in the history of the association, not only in the attractions for the midway and races, but in an educational and social way as well. According to information given out by the secretary, special stunts will be placed upon the livestock exhibits, as this feature has been eliminated from the Western North Carolina Fair, which is held at Asheville, making the Haywood Fair the only one in western North Carolina having a livestock show. This means a material increase for the Haywood Fair in the showing of horses, mules, sheep, cattle and swine.

#### Off to Fort Worth.

Charlotte.—Messrs. T. B. Parker of Wake, J. R. Reeves of Lee, W. J. Shuford of Catawba, E. S. Millsaps of Iredell, J. F. Cameron of Kinston and Dr. R. L. Gidney of Cleveland left recently for Fort Worth Texas, to attend the annual convention of the Farmers' Union as representatives of the North Carolina division. President H. Q. Alexander could not attend owing to the press of business in the state as a result of the conference in Raleigh on the price of cotton and hence he sent his alternate, Mr. Cameron.

#### Worm Damages Tobacco.

Newbern.—Reports reaching Newbern from Pamlico County, where considerable tobacco is being grown this season, are to the effect that a worm which very much resembles the well-known tobacco worm, has of late caused considerable damage to the growing crop. This worm, it is said, not only devours the young leaves and shoots but also the larger and better developed leaves.

#### 110 Freshmen at Davidson.

Davidson.—The fall term of college has begun, with the formal assemblage of students and professors at chapel and the assigning of regular class work according to the printed schedule. All of the professors were in place except Dr. Thomas W. Lingle, who has a fairly good excuse. The old students have been returning quite promptly and the new men have come in very rapidly. The enrollment of new students now reaches the number of 115, about 110 of these being freshmen.

#### GERMANS LEAVE MOULAND IN RUINS



Last of the Germans marching out of Moulant, one of the Belgian towns they sacked and burned.

French, commander of the British forces at the front, speak highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that while the British losses are heavy they are not one-third of the losses inflicted by the British troops on the Germans.

The statement closes with a call for more men.

Berlin reports that 3,000 British prisoners have reached Doheritz.

A bombardment has begun of the fortifications at Cattaro, an Austro-Hungarian seaport, by the French fleet, and advices from Cetinje credit the Montenegrin troops with the defeat of the Austrians at Boljanitz.

France is calling out 11,915 recruits and in this way will add 250,000 men to her forces within a few months.

The German Reichstag, represented by members of all parties, has promised its full support to whatever measures the Minister of Marine deems necessary. Appropriations will be made for the replacement of ships lost and to carry out the program of construction already arranged.

Almost total silence is being maintained regarding happenings in France, neither the British nor French governments vouchsafing detailed information as to the positions of the armies facing each other a few miles from Paris.

Fifteen British trawlers have been sunk in the North Sea by German warships.

Russian official announcements describe a strong offensive movement

try. German troops are reported to have been caught by the waters and have suffered severely from shelling.

The French premier explains that the sessions of Parliament at Paris were brought to a close in order that the parliament might be reconvened at Bordeaux, if necessary.

An agreement has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the French and Russian Ambassadors at London, in behalf of their respective governments, that peace shall not be concluded separately during the present war by any one of the three allies and that no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of the others.

The British government has issued an official denial of the use of dum-dum bullets by British of French, as charged by Germany.

While official announcements made by the British and French authorities were to the effect that there had been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies, unofficial reports said that the German right wing had been checked and forced to retire on St. Quentin, on the river Somme, 30 miles northwest of Laon.

The British official press bureau in its statement said a German movement was developing in an eastward and south-eastward direction. The direct geographical location of this movement was omitted.

Further confirmation was received in New York that many thousands of