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## BATTLE NOW LESS FURIOUSLY WAGED

ALLIES AND GERMANS APPARENTLY DECIDE CONTINUED ONSLAUGHT TOO COSTLY.

## HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

Both Sides Suffer Severely.—Many High English Officers are Killed and Missing.

The nature of the struggle between the Germans and the allied forces on the battle front in France, which stretches from Noyon in the West to Verdun is indicated by the latest official communication from the French war office which says that the engagements have become less violent.

From this it would seem as if both sides had reached the conclusion that the gaining of a few yards of ground hardly warranted the losses entailed and that preparations are on the way for a strong offensive movement at some strategic point.

The French also report they have made progress in the territory between Rheims and the Argonne forest.

On their left wing they have reached the heights of Lassigny. With the French on this part of the battle line are the British, who according to an official statement issued by the British press bureau, they have fared badly since the beginning of the war in the loss of officers.

The casualty lists show that 797 British officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, a very high percentage of the total losses. Among these are 32 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 85 majors and 246 captains. The Coldstream Guards have lost 31 of their officers, the highest on the list.

The German emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch. To guard against possible raids by French aviators a squadron of German aeroplanes is held in readiness.

A Vladivostok dispatch says Japanese aeroplanes have destroyed with bombs two of the important forts at Tsing-Tau in the German protectorate of Kiaochow, while Peking reports that a British detachment left Tsing-Tsin Saturday to assist the Japanese in the attack in that place. The Montenegrin army is believed to be close to Sara Jevo, capital of Bosnia.

Because of the disapproval of the action of the British government in seeking the conquest of German Southwest Africa, Brigadier-General Beyer, commandant-general of the Union of South Africa's defence forces has resigned.

## WAIT PATIENTLY FOR NEWS.

Many Homes of British Are in Mourning for Loss of Relatives.

London.—The patience with which the British people await news from their army is as remarkable as it is unexpected. They know the British troops have been engaged for a week in a terrible battle, the culmination of the fighting which has gone on with two or three brief respites since August 23. They know the little British army has held the post of the hardest fighting throughout and that the next roll of casualties will be heavy. Yet they appear to recognize that inexorable military necessity imposes upon them these days of suspense, and from the newspapers and the public little complaint is heard.

The last official report revealing any details of the British operations was published Thursday night. That report was not long and dealt for the most part with scattered incidents of Field Marshal Sir John French's advance against the German right wing. It dropped the curtain upon the events of September 14.

The later official reports have been terse bulletins, which enabled the newspapers only to draw fresh lines on their maps showing the progress of the battle front. These bulletins merely have announced accomplished moves in the war game, like capable reports of an international chess match.

The government has made the country understand that the requirements of secrecy overshadow all other considerations.

The part that British officers are playing is illustrated by the bare testimony of the casualty lists. Seven hundred and ninety-seven officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, which is a percentage out of all proportion to the losses in the ranks. One hundred and thirty officers have been killed; 383 have been wounded and 279 are missing. Many of the missing, probably must after be recorded as killed or wounded.

## BATTLE OF AISNE IS IN PROGRESS

Pushed Back Near Belgian Border by Allies Germans Make Desperate Stand

## RUSSIANS ARE IN CONTROL

Of Situation in Galicia and Are Progressing in Poland and Russia Against Germans

The second great battle between the allied armies of Great Britain and France against the Germans in the northern part of France is in progress. It is the battle of the Aisne. The Germans are strongly entrenched in the mountains in the region of the Noyon on the river Oise, northwest of Paris. Their battle line extends to the river Meuse, north of the Verdun. Strong reinforcements, probably from Lorraine, has strengthened their lines.

## Allies Win Battle of Marne.

When the German armies invaded France from Belgium they swept the allies before them and pushed steadily forward until they were almost under the walls of Paris. Then the tide of the battle turned. The allies were the pursuers and the Germans the pursued. This was known as the battle of the Marne. The battle ended when the Germans had been driven north of the Aisne river and the allies were the victors.

## Three Million Men Engaged.

It is predicted that the battle of the Aisne will be even more appalling than the battle of the Marne. Military experts estimate that there are nearly 3,000,000 men assembled on a battle line about 110 miles long. Thousands of lives will be sacrificed in the attempt of the armies of the defenders to push the invaders out of France. The Germans have left a sufficient force in Belgium to protect their retreat through that country in the event they are forced to fall back.

## Reinforcements For Germans.

Word has been received that Germany has recalled the armies she sent from the north of France and Belgium to East Prussia to check the onward rush of the Czar's armies through East Prussia, and will send them to the assistance of the Germans in France.

## Move For Peace Is On.

The negotiations that have been going on between the United States and Germany with regard to a movement for peace have given little encouragement. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor of Germany, has suggested to United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that the United States secure terms of peace from Great Britain, France and Russia. "Germany," he said, "wants permanent peace and protection from further warfare." President Wilson announced he would continue his efforts along this line.

## Russians Moving Forward.

According to dispatches from Rome and Petrograd, the Russian capital, the armies of Austria in Galicia are in a pitiful condition. At present they are hovering under the protection of the forts surrounding Przemyśl, but the Russians have surrounded this location and are expected to make an attack at any time. The German troops that were sent to the assistance of the Austrians failed in their mission and themselves were forced to fall back.

Undaunted by the former defeat at Königsberg, in East Prussia, the Russians are preparing to take advantage of the withdrawal of a large portion of the German soldiers in that vicinity, who have been ordered to the relief of the Kaiser's armies in France, and are planning another assault on Königsberg. The Russians are also enjoying victories against the Austro-German armies in Poland. The armies of the Czar in Galicia and Poland are already marching on Berlin and in the event they are successful in defeating the Germans in East Prussia it will be only a short time before there will be three great armies pushing their way to Berlin.

## Fighting Spreads to Asia

The European war during the past week spread to Asia and Africa. The Japanese, who declared war against Germany several weeks ago, have begun an attack on the German possessions in China. The British forces in Africa have begun a campaign against the Germans in Africa.

## Austria in Deep Gloom.

The deepest gloom overspreads Austria. The government has called the last reserves to the colors. News of victories over the Servians was given out to the people of Austria, but this has not helped to dispel the depression caused by the continual defeats suffered by their soldiers fighting the Russians in Galicia. Vienna lives in constant fear that the Russians will change their course in Galicia and instead of continuing on to Berlin they will encircle the Carpathians and besiege the capital of the dual-monarchy.

## AUSTRIAN SHARPSHOOTERS HOLD BACK SERBS



Austrian sharpshooters along the Danube river checking the advance of the Servian troops.

## Battle of Aisne in Progress

London.—For five days the British and French armies have been trying to dislodge the Germans from the strong line of defenses which they have constructed on the battle front stretching from the Oise to the Meuse rivers. There have been attacks and counter attacks, but, in the words of the official communication, "there has been no change in the situation."

The allies claim to have made slight progress at some points against the German right wing north of the river Aisne and to have repulsed Craonne and Rheims, while they say in the center and on the right the Germans are acting purely on the defensive, having "dug themselves into entrenchments."

The German official reports are almost identical with those of the allies. They say no decision has been reached, but that the allies' power of resistance is weakening; that a French attempt to break their right has failed; that in the center the Germans are gaining ground slowly and that salient from Verdun have been repulsed.

## It would seem from all this that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak points in their opponents' dispositions and that each is withholding his determined blow for as Lord Kitchener said in the house of lords, "the right moment."

## British Fly Across Channel

London.—So little has appeared regarding the movements of the British aerial forces that the following excerpts from a discussion of its activities by one professing to be closely connected with this branch of the service is interesting.

Speaking of the sending of thirty-six British aeroplanes across the channel by air, which was kept secret for some time, he says:

"As a combine flight, that surpassed anything ever done in aviation; but it was only part of a big movement; other machines had flown across the previous day, and at the present moment three full squadrons, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, each consisting of twelve aeroplanes, besides reserves, spares and motor transport, are with the expeditionary force. But apart from the news of two fatal accidents, and the appearance in the casualty lists of an airman's name among the wounded, nothing authentic has been published concerning the doings of the royal flying corps.

## Russian Victory in Prussia

Petrograd.—The following communication was issued by the chief of the general staff:

"On the front in Eastern Prussia the armies of General Rennenkampf definitely stopped the offensive movement of the Germans. At several points the Germans are falling back and shifting to new positions.

"On the Austrian front the pursuit of the enemy continues. The Russians are approaching the defensive positions of Slenawa, Jarosau and Przemyśl (Galicia)."

## Germans Deny Defeats

Washington.—The German embassy received the following wireless from Berlin:

"All the French-English reports of victories of battles in France are untrue. The German retreat of the western wing was a practical maneuver not affecting the strategic position. The French attempt to break through the center of the German position was victoriously repulsed.

"There is confirmation of German successes at several points of the long extended battlefield."

## Thrilling Rescue by Submarine

London.—"The most romantic, dramatic and piquant episode that modern war can show," says a naval lieutenant in describing an episode in the Heligoland fight. His letter reads:

"The Defender, having sunk an enemy, lowered a whaler to pick up her swimming survivors; before the whaler got back an enemy's cruiser came up and chased the Defender, and thus she abandoned her whaler. Imagine their feelings; alone in an open boat without food, twenty-five miles from the nearest land, and that land the enemy's fortress, with nothing but fog and foes around them. Suddenly a swirl alongside, and up, if you please, pops his Britannic majesty's submarine E-4, opens his conning tower, takes them all on board, shuts up again, dives and brings them home 250 miles! Is not that magnificent? No novel would dare face the critics with an episode like that in it, except, perhaps, Jules Verne; and all, true! Magnificent, indeed, and it is war."

## German-American Protest Rejected

Washington.—President Wilson declined to receive Horace L. Bland of Chicago, who came to present messages from several German-American organizations protesting against the charges of atrocities made by the Belgian commission against the German army.

The president took the position that he had already refused to permit natives of other belligerent countries living in the United States to discuss the war with him and that the messages of the German-Americans were not of the same nature as those brought by the Belgian commissioners. He planned to write a letter to Mr. Brand explaining that his recent statement on neutrality addressed to the American people should apply equally to all living in this country.

## Peace Move Appears Hopeless

Washington.—Great Britain has received no proposal for peace, either directly or indirectly, from Germany or Austria, and, therefore, has nothing to say on the subject.

This was the substance of a message received by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador here, from Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary. The ambassador had inquired whether any peace proposal was before his government in view of persistent rumors from Berlin that proposals were being exchanged.

Coincident with the receipt of this information from Great Britain it was learned authoritatively that President Wilson had not pursued either with Great Britain, France or Russia the informal suggestion of the imperial German chancellor that "it was up to the United States to obtain a statement of peace terms from the allies."

## Moving Toward Russian Frontier

London.—The Daily Telegraph's Rome correspondent says he learns that eight German army corps left France and Belgium for the Russian frontier.

## Servians Capture Semlin

Nish, Servia.—The Servian offensive movement continues successfully on the left bank of the Save. No important developments along the lower Drina have been reported since the Servians victory on September 9. The following official statement was issued: "On our northern front, after taking Semlin, our troops still continue successfully to pursue the offensive. The hurried nature of the flight of the enemy at Semlin can be estimated by the quantity of provisions, equipment and arms found."

## APPROPRIATION BILL IS KILLED

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL FILLIBUSTER OF THE REPUBLICANS PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

## VOTE 27 TO 22 ENDS FIGHT

Senator Bankhead Lead the Vote Which Resulted in Recommitting the Measure to Committee.

Washington.—Revolting against party leadership, 16 Democratic Senators accomplished the overthrow of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill and crowned with victory a filibuster against the measure directed by Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio.

The Senate, by a vote of 27 to 22, ended the struggle over the \$34,000,000 bill by adopting a motion by a Democrat, Senator Bankhead of Alabama, to recommit the bill to the commerce committee with instructions that it substitute a measure appropriating a lump sum of \$20,000,000 to be expended on existing waterway projects in the discretion of the Secretary of War and Board of Army Engineers.

The collapse of the fight for the bill came suddenly after a desperate attempt to wear down the Republican opposition led by Senator Burton, aided by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, which began Friday morning and included a 30-hour session ending Saturday night. Senator Burton, whose achievement will go down as a valiant effort in a congressional career of 22 years, was warmly congratulated by many of his colleagues as the clerk announced the vote which sealed the fate of the big appropriation bill.

Senator Bankhead's motion was interrupted in the proceedings at a moment when it became apparent that a substitute offered by Senator Burton for the committee bill championed by Senator Simmons of North Carolina was to receive the support of Democrats who have been fighting for the original bill. Senator Burton himself expressed dissatisfaction over his own substitute because it did not cut deep enough and had given notice he would resume later his motion to recommit the bill. It was then that Senator Bankhead surprised the Senate by presenting the same resolution to recommit. Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, made a game last stand, but it was at once apparent the fight was lost and the roll call was quickly ordered.

Democrats who voted to recommit the bill were:

Senator Ashurst, Bankhead, Chilton, Gore, Hollis, Johnson, Lane, Lee of Maryland, Lewis, Martine, Pittman, Pomerene, Shafroth, Smith of Arizona, Thompson and White.

Minority Senators who voted with supporters of the Democratic bill against the Bankhead proposal were Jones, Penrose, Perkins, Poindexter, and Townsend.

Democrats who stood by the bill until the end were Bryan, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Kern, Lea of Tennessee, Overman, Ransdell, Robinson, Sausbury, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Stover, Thornton and Williams.

## WOULD LEND \$35 ON SALE.

Government Would Loan \$500,000,000 at This Rate on Cotton in South.

Washington.—A government loan of \$500,000,000 to cotton farmers at the rate of \$35 on a bale, was advocated before the House Banking and Currency Committee by Southern Congressmen and representatives of the National Farmers' Union. Representative Henry of Texas, who favored the loan, urged the committee to stop the issuance of emergency currency, which he said would not relieve the situation.

Mr. Henry said banks in the South were withholding currency from the cotton farmers, who needed immediate help. He suggested the loans be made through banks or by postmasters.

## Prayerfully Working For Peace.

Washington.—While President Wilson told his callers he was "prayerfully working for peace in Europe" it is known that for the present he will take no further steps either to sound the belligerents or otherwise press the offer of the American government to mediate. The President indicated that he was studying the best method and most opportune time to exert influence for a cessation of the conflict. The general view is that the belligerents are not ready for peace terms.

## NO EXTRA SESSION SAYS GOVERNOR

CRAIG WRITES TO GREATER CHARLOTTE CLUB OUTLINING HIS VIEWS.

## DOES NOT FEEL JUSTIFIED

Council of State Not Warranted in Advising Extra Call of North Carolina Assembly.

Charlotte.—President C. C. Hook, of the Greater Charlotte Club, received a letter from Governor Craig recently, outlining just why he does not feel justified in calling an extra session of the legislature to act in the present emergency insofar as the cotton situation is concerned. This letter follows:

"State of North Carolina.  
"Executive Department, Raleigh.

"Mr. Charles C. Hook, Charlotte:

"My Dear Mr. Hook: After several days absence I returned to the office this morning and found your letter containing the resolution adopted by the Charlotte meeting requesting the call of the special meeting of the legislature.

"The Constitution provides: 'The governor shall have the power on extraordinary occasions by and with the advice of the council of state, to call the general assembly in extra session, by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.'

"I at once called a meeting of the council of state. Every member of the council present was of the opinion that at present the call for the special session would not be warranted. Col. Grimes was not present, but I am reliably informed that he agrees with the other members of the council. I concurred in the views of the council of state.

"I expect to go to Washington to be there at a conference held with the governors of other states and with representatives of the Farmers' Union. I do not favor the proposition suggested by Senator Simmons. At the conference in Washington some course may be agreed upon. At any rate I deem it inadvisable to call the legislature together before that conference. After that conference shall be held, unless some plan more feasible than any plan heretofore suggested, makes an extra session necessary I would still be opposed to the extra session. If, however, it should appear to me that the farmers of North Carolina were very generally of the opinion that an extra session should be called their views would certainly be entitled to consideration, although they might not coincide with my views. I hope, however, that something can be devised in Washington that would be practical and efficient. This letter is written following the telegram sent you today. The request from Mecklenburg is the only formal request by any meeting thus far received by me for an extra session. A few individuals have urged it.

"With highest regards,

"Yours sincerely,  
"Locke Craig."

## BOOSTS COTTON SALES.

Nissen Wagon Company Gives Orders For 600 Bales.

Winston-Salem.—The Buy-a-Bale cotton movement received a substantial boost from this city when the Nissen Wagon Works wired each of their 600 agents throughout the South to purchase one bale of cotton and charge same to the firm's account, paying 10 cents. The Nissen people are doing this without trade strings attached, it being a plain business investment and in the hope that other manufacturers in the South, whether in the cotton belt or not, will follow their example. Although Winston-Salem is not in the cotton belt, many of her resources are founded on trade originating in the cotton country and what hurts the South is bound eventually to hurt this section.

## Result of Cotton Conference.

Washington.—The sum total of a conference between members of the North Carolina Congressional delegation and Governor Craig, Attorney General Bickett, Clarence H. Poe, Dr. H. Q. Alexander and other members of the Farmers' Union and A. W. McLean, was to provide for a committee to call on Secretary McAdoo and see just what he contemplated doing for the cotton producers now in sore distress. The committee goes to ascertain from Mr. McAdoo what they may expect.