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## BATTLE OF AISNE STILL IN PROGRESS

ALLIED ARMIES AND GERMANS ARE IN DEATHLY GRIPS IN BATTLE LINE.

### FEW DETAILS ARE GIVEN OUT

Strict Censorship is Observed and All News is Epitomized in "There is No Change in Situation."

Furious fighting continues in northern France where the allied French and British armies are at grips with the German forces in what is characterized as the crucial action of the battle of the Aisne. Beyond admitting this fact the official statements are vague. Few details of the struggle which may be the turning point of the Western campaign have been given the waiting public.

One sentence: "There is no change in the situation," epitomizes the official reports from London, Paris and Berlin. The allies claim to have made slight advances here and there, notably on the heights of the Meuse. The German official statement, however, declares that reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

Both the British and the French official statements refer to the violence of the attacks made by the Germans, who seem to have redoubled their efforts in an attempt to hurl back the allied line. The reports indicate, however, that the French and British have given no ground.

A very righteous censorship evidently has been imposed at virtually all points particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front as very little news is being permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitate to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemysl in Galicia is invested completely by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians. Berlin, however, declares that reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are invention.

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, Capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19 sunk a large French warship, according to a dispatch to The Cologne Gazette. This ship was one of a fleet of 18 which was met by a salvo from one of the Austrian forts as it approached the stronghold. The rest of the fleet retreated hastily, says the dispatch, after the French ship was sunk.

### AUSTRIAN FORT IS SUNK.

Kaiser Goes to Visit Prince Oscar at Metz.—Report of Submarine Work.

Berlin, via London.—By order of the military commander of the province of Brandenburg, Vorwoarts, organ of the Social Democratic party has suspended indefinitely. Emperor William on Saturday visited Prince Oscar one of his sons, who is ill with heart trouble at Metz. The Duchess of Brunswick, sister of the prince, arrived the same day and will remain with her brother until he returns to the front.

A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Igo, Dalmatia, asserts that the Austrian forts at Cattaro on September 19 sunk a big French warship. The forts had intercepted a wireless message concerning the movement in the direction of Cattaro of 15 warships and three cruisers. The Austrians awaited their arrival, fully prepared. A Salvo from the first fort sunk the warship and the other vessels in the fleet hastily retreated.

German Bullet Kills Prince. London.—The Ghent correspondent of The Daily News sends with reserve the report that Prince Adalbert, the German Emperor's third son, has died in a hospital in Brussels. Doctor LePage, King Adalbert's physician was ordered to hold an autopsy in the presence of two German doctors and it was found that the Prince had been killed by a German bullet. In other autopsies on German officers it was found they also had died from a similar cause.

## VILLA WILL NOT SEEK PRESIDENCY

TELLS WASHINGTON THAT HE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR THAT OFFICE.

### CLOSELY FOLLOW CARRANZA

May Mean Mexican Peace—Zapata Protests Against Removal of U. S. Troops From Vera Cruz.

Washington.—Formal announcement from General Villa that he will not be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the State Department through George C. Carothers, consul agent at Chihuahua City. This dispatch, the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since Villa's revolt against General Carranza's authority as first chief of the Constitutionalists greatly strengthened the hopes of officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

That special significance attached to Villa's assurance was because it followed so closely the declaration of General Carranza that he would not become a candidate if Villa would give a similar promise and all the military leaders were eliminated as presidential possibilities.

The State Department was without information from Mexico City but it generally was believed in official circles that if General Carranza resigns Thursday as has been declared he will, the convention called by him for that date will name as his successor Fernando Iglesias Calderon, whose selection has been demanded by Villa. Constitutional representatives here were hopeful that the peace commissioners dispatched by Carranza and Villa to meet in an attempt to adjust the existing differences between the two factions would reach a satisfactory solution of the problem.

General Funston, commanding the American forces at Vera Cruz, informed the War Department that General Zapata, the Southern rebel leader, had lodged a protest with him against the surrender of Vera Cruz to the Carranza government. Zapata made it plain that he did not recognize Carranza as the first chief of the Constitutionalists. Zapata's army make him a factor to be reckoned with, and it is admitted that his attitude will not be calculated to hasten the preparations for the American evacuation.

"Orders for the withdrawal from Mexican waters of the battleships Arkansas, Delaware and North Dakota had been prepared and only awaited the signature of Secretary Daniels to become effective."

### GLYNN LEADS NEW YORK RACE.

Has About Four to One on Hennessy in Districts Heard From.

New York.—Organization candidates led strongly in the early city returns in the primaries for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor and United States Senator. Gov. Martin H. Glynn led John A. Hennessy by approximately four to one in the Democratic gubernatorial primaries.

In the Democratic contest for United States Senator James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, was running ahead of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary to the Navy, by about four and a half to one. In the Republican primaries to Governor, Charles S. Whitman, District Attorney of New York county, was leading Job Hedges, by nearly 5 to 1. Harvey D. Hinman ran considerably behind Hedges.

Representative William M. Calder of Brooklyn, led James W. Wadsworth, Jr., by nearly five to one for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, and David Jayne Mill had received only about one-eighth as many votes as Wadsworth. The contest for Governor in the Progressive primaries was running very close.

Officers Work For Peace. Mexico City.—The pacification committee organized among officials here in an endeavor to adjust difficulties between General Carranza and General Villa departed with the immediate object of reaching the nearest point where they can consult the generals of the divisions of the North. They will try to arrange a cessation of hostilities and secure an agreement which will prevent further clashes between the factions. Where the conferences will be held has not been made public.

## CANADA SENDS HER BEST TO AID OLD COUNTRY



The response to the call for Canadian volunteers for service with the English army was such that the 25,000 men required could be picked from any three of the Dominion's nine military divisions. The illustration shows (below) members of the Halifax Rifles, the first mustered in, and (above) four of their officers, left to right, Captain Logan, Lieutenant Dennis, Captain Clarke and Lieutenant Jones.

## CANADIAN TROOPS DEPART FOR WAR

30,000 On Their Way To Aid Mother Country—Serbians Capture Bosnian City

## 3 BRITISH CRUISERS SUNK

Daring Feat by Lone German Submarine on North Sea—Battle of Aisne Continues

The struggle between the allied armies of France and Great Britain against the Germans north of the Aisne river near the Belgian border in France continues with unabated fury. Both forces have met with alternating victories and defeats from day to day, but no definite advantage has been gained by either side. By a brilliant stroke a lone German submarine dashed from the German Kell canal to the North Sea and before returning to its haven of safety succeeded in sinking three of the British cruisers. The Serbians during the past week succeeded in capturing Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, where Archduke Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Austrian throne, was assassinated, from the Austrians. In Galicia the Russians are surrounding Przemysl, the last of the Austrian strongholds.

Canadian Soldiers to Europe. Though much has been said regarding the mobilizing of the Canadian troops for service on the European continent, little has been known of the actual movement of the troops and not until the last few days has it become known that 30,000 Canadian soldiers were on their way to fight alongside of the British in France. The censors have not permitted the fact to become known as to where these soldiers sailed from or where their destination will be. The same secrecy that covered the landing of British soldiers in France and the movement of the troops from India, is attending the transporting of the troops from Canada.

German Navy Hemmed In. Day after day the British warships have been awaiting outside of the Kell canal for the coming of the German ships. Once by a clever ruse they were able to entice several of the Kaiser's war vessels from the protection of the canal with the result that the German navy lost two vessels. It was the fact that the British had the German ships hemmed in that gave them the freedom of the high seas. After that the German warships were lost sight of entirely.

Attack by Germans a Surprise. The attack by the German submarine was a great surprise to the British fleet and even the British termed it as a brilliant feat. Not until one of their vessels was struck did they become aware of the presence of the tiny death-dealing ship. Two other of the British vessels went to the assistance of the one that was struck and they, too, were struck by torpedoes.

Irish Volunteers Called. Dublin.—Premier Asquith appeared at the mansion house here for the purpose, as he expressed it in the opening of his speech, "as head of the king's government to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in the defense of our common cause." The prime minister received a tremendous welcome. He appeared at the mansion house with John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, and the earl of Aberdeen, lord lieutenant of Ireland. His opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Austrians Are Completely Routed. Nis, Serbia.—The battle which has been in progress for several days near Kragujevac on the Drina river, has according to official announcement ended in complete disaster for the Austrian army. The announcement declared that 10,000 Austrian troops were engaged in this encounter, while the Serbian forces included various bodies of men who had been concentrated along the Drina, reinforced by troops hastily recalled from Semlin and Slavonia. The fighting was very sanguinary.

British Disaster Pleases Berlin. Berlin.—The sinking of the three British armored cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, of 12,300 tons each, is the big news feature in Berlin's newspapers. Details of the battle are not yet available. The news was received with particular pleasure, as it served to reconcile the German sailors with the policy imposed upon them of higher strategy, under which the officers and men of the fleet are chafing, despite all admonitions of patience from the newspapers and public opinion.

Great Armies Fighting Desperately. Washington.—The thirteenth day of the great battle of the Aisne to the northwest of Paris finds the Franco-British and German armies still fighting desperately, with the Germans fiercely resisting the gradual advance of the allies of General Von Kluck's flank.

The French army is entrenched in a position between the Somme and the Oise, approximately sixty miles north of Paris.

On the eastern end of the battle line the Germans are reported to be making a determined assault on the Verdun positions. One report of the fighting places the German casualties at 10,000 dead and 15,000 wounded.

The German army headquarters in its latest official statement regarding the situation in France confines itself to stating that there have been some minor engagements, but that nothing of importance has transpired.

The sharpening of British censorship just announced is apparent to a marked degree already. A considerable amount of unofficial reports, comment and special dispatches from the war zone is not being transmitted.

In the eastern theater the Russian pursuit of the Austro-German forces in Galicia continues. A Russian official statement says the Galician fortified positions of Odyshky and Foulstyn, together with all the Austrian artillery, have been captured.

Following the capture of Jaroslavl the Russian flag has moved forward twelve miles to the west of that position and now flies over the towns of Przeworsk and Lancut. The Russians also claim to be steadily closing in on Cracow.

A Berlin official statement says that there is no news from the eastern war arena. Zeppelin airships have extended their operations to the Belgian seaside resort of Ostend. The bombs dropped from a dirigible caused considerable damage to buildings and created a panic among the inhabitants.

Emperor William is reported to be suffering from a severe cold caught in a violent rainstorm while observing the German soldiers in the trenches before Verdun.

The Bernese government is reported to have declined Germany's request to send her forces through Switzerland. Italy, it is said, is prepared to defend Switzerland's neutrality should Germany attempt to cross the frontier.

A French official announcement states that the Germans are again bombarding the historic cathedral of Rheims.

Belgian Refugees in London. London.—Every day at five o'clock a bell rings in the great exhibition hall of Alexandra palace, where upon 1,500 women, children and old men, with a scattering of youths, set up a chatter of wooden shoes. This amusement park is now the largest camp for Belgian refugees in the London district and makes ideal quarters for the homeless foreigners who are being cared for there.

Canadian Troops to the War. St. Johns, N. B.—E. W. Crothers, minister of labor of the Dominion of Canada, announced that 32,000 Canadian volunteers had gone to the front a day or two ago.

Mr. Crothers made the announcement in a speech before the Canadian trades and labor congress in convention here.

Mr. Crothers extolled the patriotic spirit of the Canadian volunteers. The foregoing brief dispatch is the only announcement the Canadian censor has permitted to go over the wires regarding the disposition of the Canadian volunteers for more than a week.

Persons reaching the United States from Canadian ports have told of active preparations there for the transportation of Canada's first contingent of troops to the theater of war, a month ago this prophecy was made that the volunteers would sail about September 15, one by one trans-Atlantic liners have been called for undisclosed missions to Canadian ports; but no information has been permitted to reach the outside world as to when the troops would sail from or what port would be their destination.

Beyond the bare announcement that the Canadian volunteers had sailed, no other news of their departure was permitted to get past the censor.

British Steamer is Sunk. Rio Janeiro.—The German steamer Prussia has arrived at Santos and lauded the master and fifteen men of the British steamer Indian Prince, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Russians Surround Przemysl. In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for following the capture of Jaroslavl, they announced the occupation of Wislok, on the Hungarian border, southwest of Przemysl, and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplin, and thence to Budapest.

Wislok probably was taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemysl and Cracow.

On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Serbians record almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Lubovia on the river Drina.

Germans Destroy Famous Cathedral. London.—The Rheims correspondent of the Daily Mail sends this story of the damage wrought in the cathedral there.

"The magnificent cathedral of Rheims, which was a national monument of universal fame, now is no more than an empty shell of charred and blackened wall. It is not yet known to what extent its stone work has been weakened by the flames, or whether later it can be restored, but it will never be what it was before."

## NORTH CAROLINA BANKS TO BE FAIR

THE CORPORATION COMMISSION WIRES McADOO STATE ISN'T HOARDING MONEY.

### NO NEW LOANS ARE MADE

Reason For This is Because Spring and Summer Loans Are Being Carried When Past Due.

Raleigh.—The Corporation Commission telegraphed Secretary of the Federal Treasury McAdoo a comparative statement of the finances of the State banks, which the commission declares, "discloses that North Carolina banks are not hoarding money, but carrying lower reserves than they did in 1913 and have borrowed for the use of customers more than twice the amount they did same period last year."

"This accords," says the commission, "with our general information that our banks are doing all they safely can to meet the present conditions. We have not detailed information as to interest charged on existing loans, or demanded for new accommodations, but our information, received through our bank examiners and otherwise, is that the banks are charging of demanding no higher interest now than they did under normal conditions. Our banks are not making any new loans, but this is due to the fact that they are carrying the loans made in the Spring and the Summer to enable the crops to be made, which enables them to make and to a large extent obviates the necessity for new loans."

In conclusion the commission assures Secretary McAdoo that the commission will co-operate in every way possible with him in his wise and laudable effort to see that abundant currency is distributed over the country in such a way as to meet the demands of every section during the extraordinary times.

### BRYAN SPEAKS FOR GUDGER.

Pays Tribute to President Wilson and Urges Party Majority.

Asheville, N. C.—In a political address, delivered here in the interest of Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., the Democratic congressional candidate in this district, Secretary of State W. J. Bryan declared that the election of a Democratic majority in the House is vitally necessary to the successful accomplishment of President Wilson's plans for remedial legislation.

Secretary Bryan paid glowing tribute to President Wilson while touching upon National and international affairs. "I have been in politics for 34 years," said Mr. Bryan, "and in that time have met no braver man than Woodrow Wilson. He was the bravest man in the Nation when we were passing through the Mexican crisis. The President knew the situation better than anybody else knew it, and tonight every mother in the country is thanking God because Woodrow Wilson did not send her son to war in Mexico. Had the President listened to the clamor for war with Mexico which came from certain quarters he would not now be in a position where the warring Nations of Europe ask the United States to look after their diplomatic interests."

Biggest Apple in Washington. Washington.—The largest apple ever seen in Washington arrived at the Capitol and was delivered to Senator Simmons. It is a product of Wilkes County, North Carolina. A. B. Williams of the Capitol police, brought the apple back with him and presented it to Senator Simmons, who showed it to his State colleagues and enjoyed their astonishment hugely.

Thompson Goes to Berlin. Washington.—Among the several commercial attaches appointed by Secretary Redfield is E. W. Thompson of Charlotte who goes to Berlin. The position pays \$5,000.

Moving Into New Quarters. Raleigh.—The State Department of Health is being moved from the Mechanics' Bank building on Fayetteville street to the remodeled Supreme Court building, where the department has been provided splendid quarters on the fourth floor with fire-proof vaults for department records. Within a very short time now the State Department of Education and Insurance will also move into the remodeled building, which is nearing completion. The Department of Education is to move also.