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## AUSTRIANS FORCE ENEMY TO RETREAT

MARCH OF RUSSIANS TO GALICIA ARE PROBABLY TO BE REVERSED.

## NOTHING FROM THE FRENCH

London Fearing Attack From Antwerp as Base Prepare For Possible Invasion of Enemy.

London.—From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements, and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim came during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemysl for strategical reasons with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points in Galicia.

Whatever may be the truth of the situation the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna and a vigorous Austro-German offensive seemed to presage important news.

Optimistic as always the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the allied troops there more than counterbalances the troops which Germany will send from that point into France.

The official communication from Paris indicated that the left wing is stretching further west and north and will soon reach the coast, if the opposing sides continue throwing out cavalry in an endeavor to outflank and break through.

The allies make no claim to victory in the statement which opens with the remark that these cavalry operations continue as far north and west as Hazebrouck, a point hardly more than a day's walk from Calais.

Nowhere along the battle line do the allies say they have made any progress except in the center, on the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons. At two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise and on the right, in Vosges, it is said the German attacks have been repulsed. A paragraph in the official communication saying it is understood the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, while the 24 forts along the Scheldt (Escaut) still are holding out, has been received in London with considerable surprise and scepticism in view of the announcement of the British war office that the city was occupied by Germans and Berlin official statement that the invaders took virtually complete possession of the city.

Probably stirred by the bomb dropping exploits of German aircraft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors and official notice has been served on persons living near the mouth of the Thames river that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first sound of firing, as there will be no time to spread the news in any more formal way.

The whereabouts of the Belgian queen is still a matter of conjecture and the same vagueness surrounds the king's reported wound.

## GERMAN NAVY IS BUSY.

## Claims to Have Sunk Cruiser in Baltic Sea.—Other Attacks Made.

Petrograd.—An official communication issued announced that on October 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

October the tenth German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day early in the morning the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatsoever to the cruiser.

"On October 11 at 2 p. m. the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

## BELGIUM AGAIN CENTRE OF WAR

Germans Making Desperate Assault On Antwerp, The Temporary Capital Of The Belgians

## AISNE BATTLE UNTETLED

Allies Have Forced Battle Line To Belgian Border—Operations Extend To The Coast

Belgium is once more the scene of the fighting of the allied armies of France and England against the Germans. During the past week the allies have succeeded in pushing the German armies back to the Belgian border. Antwerp, the temporary capital of Belgium, and one of the strongest fortified cities in the world is being besieged by the Germans. The world awaits the outcome.

The battle of the Aisne, which was in progress north of the Aisne river in France for more than a month, will go down in history as one of the greatest battles the world has ever known. The area over which the fighting occurred occupied almost the entire portion of France and at times the main battle lines extended over 150 miles in length. The casualties on both sides were astounding.

For days the great armies of the allies and the Germans swayed back and forth. At some points the allies would gain the advantage, while at others the Germans were victorious, but during these days neither side were able to gain an appreciable advantage. Following desperate fighting on both sides for several weeks the battle settled down to a siege. It was even predicted by military experts of the contending nations that winter would find the contending armies still fighting on the northern border of France.

The predictions that have been made by writers that aeroplanes would play a prominent part in the future wars has in part become true. Although they have failed so far to live up to the expectation of the writers when it came to destroying whole fleets of ships and entire cities, but they have proven themselves indispensable in aiding the armies in battle.

It has been the aeroplanes that have soared over the battle lines that located the strength of the enemy and made it possible for the commanders to keep in touch with what was going on along a hundred mile battle line. Raids over Paris were made by German aeroplanes during the past week and the British aircraft succeeded in making another successful excursion into Germany. The damage done in both flights were slight.

The war in Europe has been in progress for more than two months and so far there has been no decisive battles fought either on land or on sea. It now appears that the war will last through the winter with alternate victories for the combatants. The battle of the Aisne between the allies and the Germans in the north of France has developed into a siege and may last for weeks longer. The greatest activity is now being found in East Prussia and Poland where the great armies of Russia are preparing for an invasion into Germany.

## Germans Defeated in Prussia

The fierce struggle which has been going on between the Russian and German troops along the Niemen river, in East Prussia for nine days, ended with a complete victory for the Russians, according to dispatches from Petrograd, the Russian capital. The fact that Czar Nicholas has left the capital to join his armies in Prussia and that Kaiser William of Germany is already on the ground testifies to the importance of this campaign.

## European Rulers With Armies

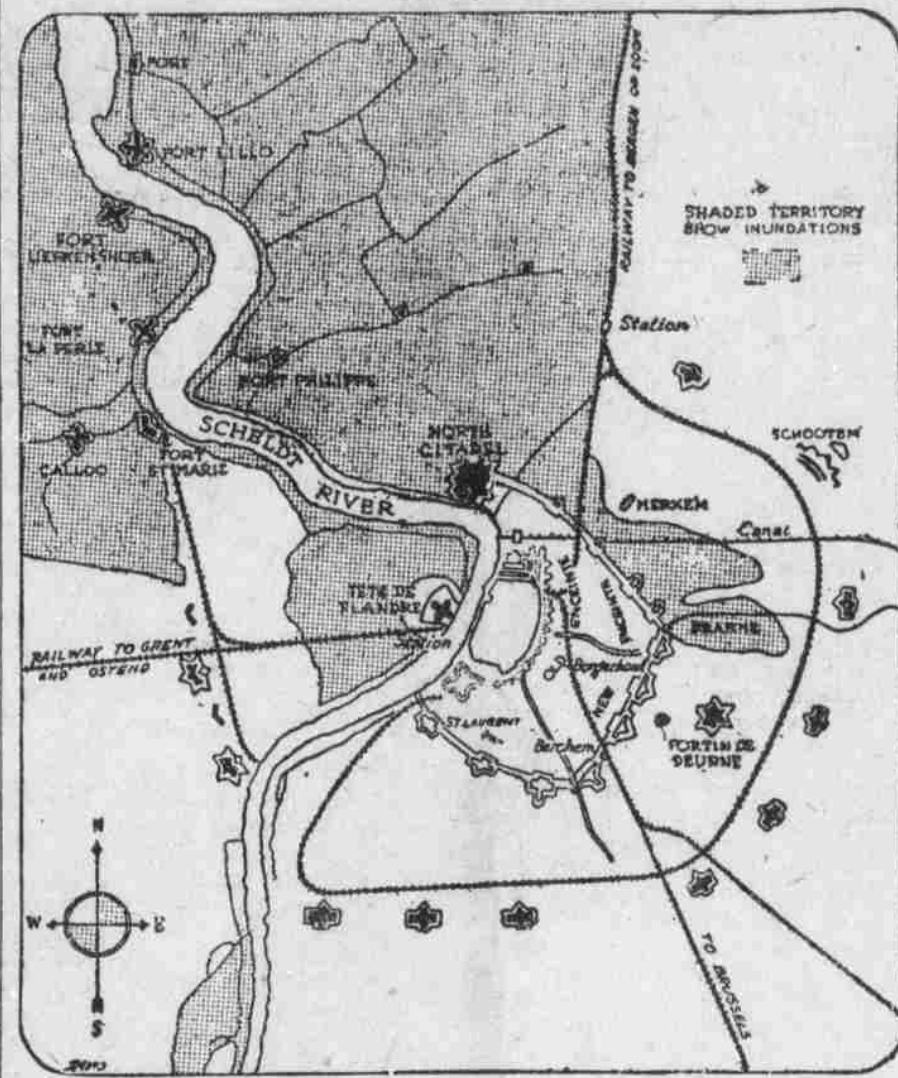
An important development in the war in Europe is the report that four of the rulers of the countries at war are at the front. When the conditions in East Prussia grew to alarming proportions and a Russian invasion menaced Germany, Kaiser William hastened to East Prussia. King Albert of Belgium has been constantly with his troops in their fighting against the Germans in Belgium. Czar Nicholas has left Petrograd for the German border.

President Poincare of France has gone to visit his troops fighting the Germans in north France.

## Gen. Von Moltke Not Removed

Rome.—Inquiries made in German military circles with regard to reports that Gen. Von Moltke had been removed as chief of the general staff of the German army, brings forth the statement that the report is incorrect. The report, it is declared, probably was caused by the change of officers made in the German quartermaster general's department, where Gen. Von Voigt-Rhett was appointed to succeed Gen. Von Stein. Gen. Von Moltke retains his post.

## FORTS GUARDING ANTWERP



Paris.—The following official communication was issued here: "There is nothing new to report, except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where, in the last two days, we have captured sixteen hundred prisoners."

London.—Belgium once again is the center of military interest, for not only is her army battling for its life behind the fortresses at Antwerp, but the long battle line in France has struggled northward until it has crossed her frontier at Armentieres and yet may join the beleaguered Belgians.

According to a German report received by wireless from Berlin, railway and telegraphic communication with Antwerp is interrupted. It was reported also that the king of the Belgians had been slightly wounded.

## Antwerp Forts Are Destroyed

The severing of communication had been expected, for the Germans had been directing their attacks at points of ingress to and egress from the city and at the same time dropping shells into the town itself. A portion of the town is reported to have been destroyed. The 42-centimeter guns made short work of the great Brialmont forts and lesser ones are now engaged in destroying the city, which, under the provisions of The Hague convention, was given due notice before the bombardment commenced.

The military fortunes of Gen. Von Kluck and his one-armed adversary, commanding the allies' cavalry, rapidly are being made or marred within sight of the North sea, which sets a limit to the outflanking movements, the accomplishment of which for so long has been the supreme goal of the rival generals.

## Russians Holding Their Own

Petrograd.—An unofficial communication issued from general headquarters says:

"The fighting on the East Prussian frontier continued on October 7 with the same ferocity. In spite of German reinforcements all their attacks in the region of Wirballen (Russian Poland) and Philipoff have been repulsed with great losses. By a night assault the Russian troops have captured the village of Kamenka, near Bakalargewo. "In the forest of Massalstchizna, west of Ratchka, our troops in a night attack surrounded a German detachment which was partly exterminated, the others being dispersed, abandoning their rapid fires.

"Russian troops have also captured the town of Biala (in Galicia, 43 miles west-southwest of Cracow). In other regions there is nothing of importance to record.

"In the attack against the Przemysl garrison conditions are in our favor, our troops capturing by assault a strong fortification, constituting one of the principal positions."

## Germans Unsuccessful in Africa

Washington.—The British embassy made public this statement cabled to Washington by the colonial office: "During September there was considerable activity along Anglo-German boundary of the East African protectorate, due to attempts to raid British territory and cut the Uganda railway. All these attempts have been repulsed and raiding parties defeated in every case except one, where an unimportant frontier station is still held by a small German party."

## British Airships Raid Germany

London.—The following official statement was issued covering an attack by a British air squadron on a German airship shed at Dusseldorf.

"The secretary of the admiralty announces that Squadron Commander Grey reports that, as authorized, he carried out with Lieut. R. L. G. Marix and Lieut. S. V. Sippe, a successful attack on a Dusseldorf airship shed. Lieutenant Marix's bombs, dropped from a height of 500 feet, hit the shed, went through the roof and destroyed a Zeppelin.

"Flames were observed 500 feet high, the result of the igniting of the gas of an airship.

"All three officers are safe, but their aeroplanes have been lost.

"The feat would appear to be in every respect remarkable, having regard to the distance of over one hundred miles penetrated into country held by the enemy and to the fact that a previous attack had put the enemy on their guard and enabled them to mount anti-aircraft guns.

## May Force Turkey Into War

Washington.—The alternative the Ottoman empire faces as to whether the Dardanelles are to be swung open in answer to the demand of the triple entente or whether the key to the Black sea is to remain in Turkish possession promises to force the porte to join the European struggle, according to opinion expressed in diplomatic circles here. At the Turkish embassy it was admitted that it might prove highly embarrassing to the sultan to be forced to commit himself on such a request. Officials stated that unless no other course was open it was highly unlikely that Turkey would submit to a change in its policy because of outside influence.

## Russians Repulse Germans

Petrograd.—The general staff has given out the following official communication.

"The Russian troops have continued to repulse the enemy from the boundaries of the governments of Suwalki and Lomza. The engagement has been very fierce west of Syrano.

"The German troops that were attacking Ossowetz are retreating hastily to the north. Considerable forces of the enemy, of which the bulk arrived from the west, are concentrating in the districts west of the governments of Piotrkow and Kielce.

"The Russian cavalry and vanguard are reconnoitering energetically through all that region, impeding through vigorous attack the movement of the enemy.

"An attack by the Russian cavalry against the German vanguard in front of Andrew, and marching on Kielce, was crowned with great success. The German infantry was caught unawares and is retreating in disorder, pursued by the Russian cavalry.

## Poincare Lauds British Army

London.—An official communication issued by the press bureau says: "King George has received a telegram from President Poincare, of France, saying: "On leaving French headquarters, I had great pleasure in paying a visit to Field Marshal French at British headquarters and to his valued British troops. I seize this agreeable opportunity for renewing to your majesty my most hearty felicitations and shall be grateful if you will convey them to the splendid army which is now fighting in France."

## SOUTHERNERS ASK ACTION ON COTTON

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM COTTON STATES OPPOSE ADJOURNMENT NOW.

## WANT VOTE ON COTTON BILL

Plans Proposed For Financing Cotton Include Sale of Panama Bonds and Issue of Other Bonds.

Washington.—Senators and Representatives from cotton-growing states determined to make one more supreme effort to get legislative relief from Congress before adjournment for the threatening conditions facing the cotton growers because of the European war.

Democratic Senators from Southern states blocked an agreement to vote on the war tax bill when they determined to attempt to adopt an amendment to the measure calculated to aid the cotton growers. The amendment probably will be submitted and will afford an opportunity for a vote on the issue. Southern senators, it was learned, do not propose to filibuster on the revenue bill but they do want an opportunity to vote on the proposal for relief of their constituents, whether it should carry or not.

Southern senators met at the home of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. Among proposals discussed were the following:

Curtailement of appropriations for the coming fiscal year to the amount of \$100,000,000 and utilization of this amount to help carry the cotton crop and to make advances upon cotton.

Sale of undisposed Panama Canal bonds to be utilized for the same purpose.

Issue of \$225,000,000 of three-year, four per cent government bonds, in denominations of \$10 and up for the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of cotton to be held by the government until January 1, 1916.

The bond issue proposal, it was suggested, should be accompanied by an excise tax on cotton producers of \$10 a bale on all cotton produced next year in excess of five bales a plow.

In the house Representative Henry of Texas served notice that he proposed to try to force a vote on the project of southern members for an issue of \$250,000,000 in currency based on cotton and tobacco warehouse receipts. He introduced a resolution for a drastic rule to give the plan right of way and also sent a reply to the letter of Secretary McAdoo to him against the proposed legislation. Mr. Henry insisted that the Secretary had the right to deposit public monies in Southern Nationals "in any manner you deem equitable" to the extent of the funds in your hands or that may be supplied you by Congressional action.

Representative Harwick of Georgia, who talked with the President, introduced a bill proposing the issue and sale of all of the Panama Canal bonds heretofore authorized at four per cent instead of two per cent interest and for the deposit of the proceeds in banks in the cotton belt.

## REPUBLICANS ATTACK POLICY.

Denounce War Revenue Tax Bill as Cloaked Effort to Cover Deficit.

Washington.—A general Republican assault on the Democratic administration and its policies with particular reference to the pending war revenue bill, was made in the senate while Democratic leaders were devoting their efforts to early adjournment.

Senators Smoot, Burton, Borah and Smith of Michigan vigorously assailed Democratic legislation and administrative policies, declaring the \$100,000,000 additional taxation now proposed was made necessary by what they termed Democratic blunders. They went into details in their criticisms of extravagance in appropriations.

Silence on the Democratic side greeted the outburst. Democratic leaders planned to allow the Republicans to have their say, then pass the tax bill and adjourn. Senator Simmons however, briefly replied to attacks on the tariff.

Senator Overman of North Carolina declined to allow the senate to agree that the tax bill be voted on now, asserting that some action must be taken in relation to cotton. It is expected the Southerners will be satisfied if a vote is taken on an amendment to the bill designed to aid the cotton states and that this will be done.

Senator Smoot, opening the Republican attack on the tax bill, declared no additional levy would have been necessary if the protective tariff law had remained in force. He said the plea that the war made the tax necessary was a "shameful pretext."

## CHEAPEST ROUTE IS ORDER GIVEN

CORPORATION COMMISSION SAYS FOR RAILROADS TO TOTE FAIR WITH SHIPPERS.

## VIOLATION OF RULE NO. 29

Justice Act Should Seem to Warrant Roads' Proposed Action, But Patrons Must Be Protected.

Raleigh.—An order was issued by the corporation commission for the purpose of forbidding the Atlantic Coast Line, and any other railroad in the state planning to do so, to inaugurate a system in applying the new reduced intrastate freight rates now effective by which the railroad would charge the higher rate for the longer distance over their own lines in cases where there was a short route over different lines for shipment where the shorter and cheaper route was not specified by the shipper.

The commission says the Atlantic Coast Line has been advertising its purpose to apply the rate of its own shortest line to shipments not specially routed by a still lower combination where such exists, and giving notice that in shipments so forwarded the company may not under the law entertain claims for overcharge on the basis of the lower rate applicable via another route.

The commission holds that this course would be in direct violation of Rule 29 of the commission, which can be enforced even if section two of the Justice act would seem to warrant the course indicated by the railroad company, Rule 29, making it obligatory on the railroad company to ship by the route giving the lowest rate, and that the plan of the railroad company would put the burden of routing the shipments over the cheapest route on the shipper, the majority of whom never think of it and are uninformed.

The commission orders that the Atlantic Coast Line withdraw at once these instructions given its agents and direct them to "route all shipments in strict accord with Rule 29 of the corporation commission and furnish the commission with copies of such instruction to agent."

Dr. R. L. Carr of Rose Hill, was here conferring with the corporation commission and representing opposition on the part of citizens of Rose Hill, Warsaw and Magnolia to the petition of the Atlantic Coast Line to be permitted to take off passenger trains Nos. 90 and 91, Wilmington and Goldsboro, on account of decrease in passenger travel. The commission has not indicated whether or not a hearing will be given the opposition before action on the petition of the railroad company.

## SEPTEMBER TOBACCO SALES.

North Carolina markets Show a Total of 31,884,932 Pounds.

Raleigh.—The summary of sales of leaf tobacco on the North Carolina tobacco markets during September issued by the state department of agriculture shows the total sales for month of 31,884,932 pounds. Wilson led with 5,731,349 pounds. The total sales for September of last year were 47,344,030 pounds.

The local sales on each market for September follow:

Greenville, 5,731,349; Roegy Mount, 4,956,237; Kinston, 3,415,557; Farmville, 3,585,376; Fairmont, 1,488,166; Smithfield, 1,030,423; Fair Bluff, 1,014,256; Washington, 759,382; Williamston, 725,238; LaGrange, 746,504; Warsaw, 682,620; Goldsboro, 654,316; Robersonville, 624,120; Newbern, 536,633; Snow Hill, 622,280; Louisburg, 410,985; Wallace, 408,242; Wendell, 341,628; Winston-Salem, 354,345; Durham, 355,604; Fuquay Springs, 317,632; Ayden, 282,633; Zebulon, 300,514; Henderson, 289,771; Apex, 174,859; Reidsville, 157,104; Richland, 131,599; Clinton, 144,358; Oxford, 103,053; Youngsville, 90,192; Greensboro, 72,719; Madison, 74,660; Spring Hope, 64,166; Warrenton, 52,571; Greedmoor, 48,776; Stoneville, 29,349; Roxboro, 19,908.

## Dyestuffs Are Short.

Troy.—The Troy Knitting Mill, while not yet ready to start up its new plant, is receiving orders for hosiery, and the management is anxious to get to work as soon as possible to fill the demands. The lack of dyestuffs is a serious handicap.

The new electric plant of the Smithe Power Company on Little River, eight miles south of town, is about half completed. A large force is kept on the job. The project, it is estimated, will cost about \$300,000 when finished.