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TURKEY FINALLY ENTERS INTO WAR

Italy, Greece And Balkan States Are Now Expected To Be Entangled In The Hostilities

CHRISTIANS ARE IN DANGER

Grave Fears Are Felt For Safety Of Christians In Turkey—Massacre Is Threatened

The war situation in Europe has developed a number of new difficulties within the past week. Turkey has entered into the great game and made her introduction into hostilities by shelling two Russian towns. The battle along the Yser between the allied armies and the Germans has sunk into a lull due to the fact that the soldiers of both opposing armies are exhausted after days of constant fighting.

Much concern is being felt in this country over the entrance of Turkey into the European war. It is generally believed by the war department officials of this country that Turkey's warlike attitude will ultimately mean that Greece, Italy and the Balkan States will be drawn into the conflict.

A very grave danger is said to be facing the Christians in the Ottoman empire. According to the latest reports from Turkey the people are stirred with a hatred for the Christians within their borders and an uprising and massacre is greatly feared. This will place the United States in a delicate position, for there are thousands of Americans in Turkey who must be rescued.

It is the unanimous belief of the allied powers that Germany was the guiding hand in the hostile move made by Turkey. The leading newspapers of London predict that this will mean the complete overthrow of the Turkish empire and that when the war is ended Turkey, as a government, will be no more. Italy is expected to take a prominent part in the subduing of the Turks, while Greece, it is believed, will not lose another opportunity to crush her old-time enemy.

In East Prussia and Russian Poland the Germans are not faring so well in their campaign against the Russians. Dispatches from Berlin admit that the German armies were forced to retire from before Warsaw. The Russian advances say that the retreat of the Germans is in the form of a riot and the Russian arms are inflicting heavy losses upon the fleeing Germans.

The second uprising in British South Africa, which was led by General Christian DeWett and General Christian Frederick Beyers, promised for a time to be more serious than the first, but that at the present time it has been greatly subdued. Premier Botha, the British leader in South Africa, issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the Union to assist the government to suppress any revolt that may arise against the mother country.

Failure, for the time at least, resulted in the attempts of the Germans to secure command of the seaports along the coast of France. In the event that the Kaiser determined upon an assault on England, the possession of the seaports along the French coast, together with the command of the Antwerp, Ostend and the Belgian coast, would prove invaluable.

The fighting in the region of the sea coast has been the most severe since the Germans invaded Belgium.

Day after day the Germans have hurled great masses of troops against the lines of the allied armies but each time they were repulsed. It is said by military experts that the very safety of England depends upon the ability of the allied armies to hold the Germans in check and defeat their efforts to gain command of the sea-coast.

When the armies of the Kaiser pushed onward towards the coast of Belgium and began fighting their way in the direction of the French coast, the lines of the allies were quickly shifted. The left wing of the allied armies in France was extended until it reached to the sea. It was then that the British fleet played such an important part in the struggle against the Germans. The fire was so terrific that the Germans were compelled to withdraw further inland.

German Bombs Kill Women
London.—Two German aeroplanes dropped two bombs at Bethune, France, according to the correspondents of the Daily Mail. The first failed to explode, but the second, which fell among market women, killed nineteen of them, and injured forty others. Two bombs were also dropped at Dunkirk, on the same day from a Taube machine, 9,000 feet up in the air. A woman and child were killed and all the windows in the neighborhood were smashed. The women of the town are terrified.

"BUT 'T WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY"



What this war will mean to a million mothers.

Allies Advancing At Yser

Paris.—The following official communication was issued:

"In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieport or Dixmude. On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops and on the two banks of the La Bassee canal without any success.

"There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-on-Woevre."

Paris.—The French official announcement given out in Paris says that the forces of the enemy which had passed the River Yser have been compelled to withdraw by reason of inundations of the low country brought about by the Belgian army.

The text of the communication is as follows:

"On the extreme left inundations brought about the Belgian army in the lower valley of the River Yser have compelled the forces of the enemy which has passed this river to withdraw. They were subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their movement of retreat.

"The Germans endeavored to deliver very violent counter attacks on the French and British army corps which are progressing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the end of the day our troops had, notwithstanding, continued their forward movement in the direction which had been assigned them and had also taken possession of various points of support.

"The British troops, assailed at several points to the north of LaBasse by superior forces, resumed the offensive with energy and reconquered to a considerable extent the terrain yielded to the enemy. At several other points on their line of combat the British troops repulsed the attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them important losses.

"On the remainder of the front there has been no general action, only partial offensive movements on our part as well as on the part of the enemy. We have made progress almost everywhere, notably before certain villages between Atras and Albert, upon the heights of the right bank of the Aisne down stream from Soissons and here and there along the Meuse to the north of Verdun."

South Africa Rebellion Broken
London.—Col. Conrad Brins, who has been engaged in suppressing the rebellion started by Lieutenant Colonel Maritz, in northwest Cape Province, reports that the invasion of the cape has finally been broken, according to a Capetown dispatch to Reuter's Telegram company.

Protests Against U. S. Passports
Washington.—Complaint that many Germans posing as British subjects are receiving passports out of Germany from American diplomatic agencies was filed at the state department by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador. Information has reached the embassy that many aliens have crossed the channel to England with passports obtained by misrepresentation. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said the American officials in Germany would be cautioned to exercise vigilance.

Turkey Enters Into War

London.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of Turkey into the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria. After the Breslau had bombarded Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers sank the Russian gunboat Donets in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantmen.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of the conflict may be greatly widened. The Balkans present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may be easily drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. Her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to both Turkey and Greece.

Christians In Turkey In Danger

London.—There have been great manifestations in Damascus, Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians, and especially Great Britain, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens. The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the dispatch adds, is being continued.

1,000 Austrians Taken Prisoner
London.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company sends the following:

"It is officially announced that on the east Prussian front hard fighting continues. Persistent German attacks have been repulsed.

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear guard has been hard pressed by the Russians on a front extending from Lodz to Zwickst. The Russians captured heavy guns and several aeroplanes.

Russian Ports BombarDED

London.—The Russian gunboat Doneta was sunk, a part of the crew were drowned and the others were killed or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which raided the port of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's agency. The Russian steamers Lazaroff, Witiaz and Whampoa and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire and a number of sailors killed or wounded. Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa, near a number of oil tanks, but the tanks were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians also were killed or injured by the shells.

Pitiable Plight Of Belgians

Brussels.—Famine menaces nearly seven million persons in Belgium unless they receive immediate help from the outside. Brand Whitlock, American minister, asserts that less than two weeks' food supply remains in cities, while conditions in country districts are worse. His reports from Namur, Louvain and Liege say affairs in these cities are worse than in Brussels. Nearly half the people who have remained in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town seeking shelter with friends and relatives.

VILLA PARTISAN IS NAMED PRESIDENT

WILL HOLD OFFICE TWENTY DAYS AS PROVISIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE.

GEN. CARRANZA IS WAITING

Has Failed so Far to Acknowledge Intentions to Keep Promise and Abide by Decree.

El Paso, Texas.—The conference of revolutionary chiefs at Aguas Calientes has disregarded General Carranza's protest and elected Eulalio Gutierrez provisional President of Mexico, according to an official report reaching the border. Gutierrez was appointed provisional governor of the State of San Luis Potosi by Carranza. He is regarded, however, as more of a sympathizer with Villa in the present controversy.

The voting at the convention did not end until after midnight. Gutierrez received 88 votes. His nearest competitor was Gen. Juan Carbal, the Sonora commander, for whom 55 delegates voted.

Although General Carranza has stated that he would give up the executive power at the completion of the transaction of the Aguas Calientes convention, the first chief of the Constitutionalists had not recognized Eulalio Gutierrez appointed by the convention to be temporary president of Mexico.

Carranza now in power at the National Capital, issued a further demand for explanations from convention, which previously had retired both himself and Villa. Evidences pointed to a possible conflict between the Carranza and Villa factions, it was said. It was reported that both sides had begun troop movements. The short term of office, limited to 20 days, accorded to Zapata was out of consideration for Gutierrez delegates who had no vote in the convention for lack of authorization from their chief. Within the 20 days allotted it was expected Zapata could arrange to allow his agents to vote for him.

A message from the Central Bureau of information at Mexico City, given out by the Consulate General's office, reads:

"As soon as the first chief was informed of the action of the Aguas Calientes convention, he stated to the convention delegates that he was disposed to do as he had promised to give up his command and executive power as soon as the convention had fixed the form of provisional government and arranged for Zapata and Villa to give up command of their forces.

"Also he asks that an explanation be made to him of the motives which had impelled the convention to decide to accept his resignation and the motives for which it had considered expedient his resignation from power."

REACH AN AGREEMENT.

England and Germany Will Pass Natives Homeward.

Washington.—Germany and Great Britain have reached an understanding through the medium of the American government whereby each will permit all subjects of their enemies except those between the ages of 15 and 50 to return to their respective countries. In no case will women and children be detained. The detention of those between 15 and 50 years is due to the fact that both Germany and Great Britain desire to keep all who could bear arms from joining an enemy's colors.

In the same connection the state department was advised from Petrograd that Russia had expelled all German and Austrian subjects.

Won't Censor Movies.

Washington.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing issued a statement announcing that the state department had declined to act as "censor" for moving picture films dealing with the European war. Mr. Lansing had been advised that a concern was exhibiting such a film, claiming to have the secretary of state's permission for its presentation.

May Lose Tobacco.

Washington.—An appeal for aid for the tobacco interests of the Dominican republic was made to the state department by the Dominican minister. He said there was fear that the entire crop, the principal product of the northern part of the island might be lost, as it had been sold in advance and was to have gone to Hamburg, Germany. No ships can be found to carry it. The financial stringency already is being felt, the minister explained, and the tobacco cannot be kept long without spoiling.

TURKEY APOLOGIZES TO GREAT BRITAIN

MUST ALSO SHOW GOOD FAITH AND DISMANTLE WARSHIPS IF ASKED.

TO GUARANTEE PROTECTION

Triple Entente Would Then Assume Responsibility of Preservation of Inviolability of Turkey.

London.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively that the Porte will have to go much farther than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

There is every reason to believe that despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish cabinet and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the minister of war and his Young Turk followers, France, Russia and Great Britain not only will demand reparation for the operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, or at any rate the cruisers Goeben, Breslau and Hamidieh be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

This would give Russia such superiority in the Black Sea that there would be no danger of Turkish raids. It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed the Egyptian frontier must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused, there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman government and allies can be resumed.

Meanwhile a report comes from Constantinople of the seizure of another Russian steamer and also that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight had commenced to mobilize her second line troops.

The Germans continue to strike hard blows on the Allies' lines in their endeavor to get through to the coast. Thus far they have found every road blocked but apparently disregarding losses they continue to attack.

The floods, the Belgian army and the British fleet having barred their way southward along the coast, the Germans are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres in Belgium to Labasse, farther south in France, but seemingly with no more success. The stubbornness of the fighting along this line may be gathered from the fact that the town of Messines, which the Germans now occupy, has been taken and re-taken no less than four times since last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed or wounded. Attacks also have been made along the entire battle front as far east as the Vosges region, but, according to the French report with the Germans having no more success than in the Northwest. The belief is growing here, and it also has been expressed by those returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the coast and that if it fails they will fall back to positions prepared in Central Belgium.

Although the fighting is continuous on the East Prussian frontier, in Poland and in Galicia there is no important change in the situation and it is believed none is likely until the Russian armies come up with the Germans, who are retiring from the Vistula toward the Warthe River. On this river it is considered likely another big battle will be fought.

The backbone of the rebellion in South Africa seems broken. Colonel Maritz's command in the northern Cape Province has been defeated.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe has added three more British steamers to her list of captures in the Atlantic. One, the Vanduyke, is a vessel of about 1,900 tons.

There were reports of naval activity in the Straits of Dover. A dispatch from Dover said a British torpedo-boat destroyer was observed in action, apparently against a German submarine.

Got His Passports.

London.—The Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, Tewrik Pacha, was handed his passports today.

ALAMANCE COTTON SHOW MAKES BIG HIT

MISS MARY FREEMAN'S IDEA SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED OUT AT BURLINGTON.

SPLENDID COTTON EXHIBITS

Entire Exhibition May Be Carried to Other Towns in State.—Many Special Features.

Burlington.—The Alamance Cotton Goods Show, which was scheduled to close after two days was such a success that it was decided to hold the exhibits over for another day. The building where the show was held was thronged with people from the opening to the close, and the hopes of the promoters have been more than realized in the matter of the publicity given the goods on display.

The idea was originated by and successfully carried out by Miss Mary Freeman. She conceived the idea immediately after the National Cotton Fashions Show was held in Washington, and patterned the exhibition here after that show. The exhibits here were not so elaborate, of course, as were those of the National exhibit, but the mills represented had the same class of goods as was exhibited in Washington; in fact, there were two bolts on exhibition that were in the National show and from which Mrs. Joseph Daniels and Miss Genevieve Clark selected their dress patterns.

The exhibit of the Glencoe, Elmira and Lakeside Mills carried off first prize. This exhibit was in charge of Mrs. Walter Green, who was assisted by Mrs. James H. Holt. Mrs. Banks Williamson, Mrs. John Barnwell, Mrs. A. D. Pate, Mrs. Chester A. Smith and Mrs. Paul Morrow. The booth was made of massive columns as a support, and these were draped with colors of dyed cotton and bolt bands of Franklin flannels, the chief product of the Glencoe Mill. The floor covering was of carpet from Elmira, while solid indigo cloth from Lakeside was draped from center to outer edges. The pure indigo cloth from the Lakeside Mill is made solely for export.

The Ossipee Mill had a unique exhibit, an old-fashioned spinning frame beside a modern cotton mill, effectively showing the advancement of the industry. This exhibit was in charge of Mrs. James N. Williamson, who was dressed in cotton from head to foot, her headpiece being a natty little hat from cotton fabrics. Mrs. Williamson was assisted by Miss Minnie Williamson, Mrs. O. F. Crowson and Mrs. D. E. Sellers. The Ossipee Mill makes only flannels and captured first prize and a gold medal at the Jamestown Exposition for its exhibit there.

The Holt-Granite Manufacturing Company exhibit was in charge of Miss Freeman, and they show the most extensive line of the show, the line consisting of suitings, dress goods, outings, chevots and denims. The Aurora exhibit was in charge of Mrs. Lawrence S. Holt, Jr., and Miss Anna Morgan Faucette and was the most unique in arrangement of the whole show. A cabin was built of bolts of cloth, 400 in number, and no two bolts of the same pattern, and four bolts of solid red cloth formed a chimney to the cabin. This mill makes nothing but gingham. There were pictures on the wall from the National Cotton Fashions Show showing a girl wearing a cotton dress that cost complete 75 cents.

Bonded Warehouses for Durhav.

Raleigh.—A charter has been issued for the Edgemont Bonded Warehouse Company of Durham, capital 49,500 authorized and \$4,000 subscribed for storing cotton and issuing negotiable certificates of deposit and for engaging in operation of cotton mills or other lines of business.

More Bird, Says Meekins.

Asheville.—Thomas S. Meekins, employed by the government as inspector of birds and game, left after spending a week in Western North Carolina familiarizing himself with conditions in this section of the state.

Tobacco Market Helping.

Warsaw.—The Warsaw tobacco market is doing a great deal toward helping the financial situation here. Each day large breaks of the golden leaf are sold, and the prices that prevail are helping to open the clouds that have hung over the business people; the time merchants are receiving more payments on their accounts and the other merchants say that their business has increased steadily within the past few days. Very little cotton is being sold by the farmers, although more is ginned.