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GERMANY SENDS REGRETS TO SWEDEN

ALSO SENDS TO ARGENTINA DISAPPROVAL OF EXPRESSIONS USED BY LUXBURG.

ARGENTINA IS NOT SATISFIED

No Spectacular Operation on Large Scale is Reported in the official Communications From the Belligerent Capitals.

Expressions of regret over the telegrams sent by Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, to Berlin, through the Swedish minister at Buenos Aires, have been made to both Sweden and Argentina by the German government.

The under-secretary of the Berlin foreign office has informed the Argentine minister to Berlin that Germany regrets the actions of Count von Luxburg and disapproves entirely of the expressions used by him in the telegrams made public recently by the state department at Washington. Germany asks for a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg in order that he may return to Berlin to explain personally.

Argentina, it was announced by its foreign minister, declines to accept the verbal assurance of an under-secretary of the German foreign office and awaits the arrival of a formal note from Berlin before taking additional steps.

To Sweden, Germany has sent a note, unofficial reports say, regretting highly the disagreeable issues raised by the Luxburg telegrams and thanking the Swedish government for transmitting the messages.

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MORATORIUM FOR SOLDIERS IS NOW A PROBABILITY

Protect Civil and Property Rights and Save Them From Legal Injustice.

Washington.—Legislation to protect the civil and property rights of soldiers in effect a moratorium for the duration of the war, in behalf of men who are serving their country on the firing line, may be placed upon the administration's program for this session of Congress as a necessary element of the raising of a citizen army. The "soldiers and sailors' civil rights bill," to carry out this purpose already has been introduced in both houses, having been framed in the office of Judge Advocate General Crowder. Secretary Baker, it was learned, has under consideration recommendations that the entire weight of administrative influence be brought to bear to obtain early enactment of the measure.

To save soldiers and sailors from all kinds of legal injustice during their absence from home, the measure would rejoin the carrying out of certain civil court actions until after the close of the war, and establish as legal excuse for failure to carry certain contracts, the fact that a man is in the military service.

It is proposed that creditors' suits against officers or men may be held up and judgment by default denied, the framers of the bill recognizing that a man in the army or navy would have no opportunity to make his defense in person or arrange for his proper hearing through counsel.

If such a judgment rested against a man at the time of his enlistment, the bill would prevent its execution through the sale of his property during his absence. It would set aside the statute of limitations so that a debt owed to a soldier might not be outlawed in his absence it would prevent the eviction of his family while he was away if they failed to pay the rent; it would protect him against the ordinary results of defaulted payments on business mortgages and keep him from being sold out in his absence; it would insure any rights he might have to public lands, although his service at the front had prevented him from completing the legal acquisition of the property.

MEANS ENJOINED BY ORDER SIGNED BY JUDGE BOYD

Greensboro.—Federal Judge James E. Boyd here granted the petition of Mrs. Anna L. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was killed near Concord, N. C., August 29, for a restraining order enjoining Gaston B. Means from disposing of the property of Mrs. King which he is alleged to possess. Judge Boyd also signed a receivership order and named an Asheville trust company receiver for the property.

MAJ. FRANK W. SMITH



Maj. Frank W. Smith, United States postal inspector of Philadelphia, has been ordered into active service by the war department. He will handle all the mail for the "Sammies" in France.

KORNILOFF REVOLT QUELLED

REBELLION HEADQUARTERS HAVE BEEN SURRENDERED TO KERENSKY.

Rebel General Himself Offers to Surrender on Conditions—Government Commands Korniloff's Abject Capitulation.

General Korniloff's rebellion against Premier Kerensky apparently has been quelled, like other attempts that have been made to overthrow the Russian provisional government.

Official reports from Petrograd say that Korniloff's headquarters has surrendered and that Korniloff himself desires conditionally to place himself in the hands of the authorities. The government is demanding his abject capitulation.

Meanwhile troops that had answered the call of revolt issued by Korniloff continue to desert his ranks and return to the government fold, declaring that they were misled by Korniloff's professed aims.

Kerensky has been confirmed by the cabinet as commander-in-chief of the army and will have with him as chief of staff in his prosecution of the war against the Teutonic allies General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief and one of the most brilliant officers in the Russian army. Added strength is also expected to be given Kerensky's rule by the appointment of new military officials for the district and city of Petrograd.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSURANCE PASSES HOUSE

Allowances for Dependents of Officers and Men Equalized.

Washington.—The administration's soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, amended so as to equalize the allowances of the dependents of enlisted men and officers, passed the house. The vote was 319 to 0. Representatives Platt, of New York, and Hersey, of Maine, changing negative votes to aye, before the result was announced, amid thunderous applause.

As the bill went to the senate, private and officers and their dependents stand on exactly the same basis. Benefits and allowances now provided for are slightly higher than those originally proposed as the minimum for private by the committees and considerably lower than the maximum amounts which officers and their dependents would have received.

President Wilson scored a personal victory in the adoption, 141 to 77, of an amendment raising from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the maximum amount of optional insurance policies that the government would issue to all men in the service. The original draft of the bill carried \$10,000, but it was stricken out in committee.

FORTY-SECOND DIVISION IS COMPLETE AT MINEOLA

Camp Mills, Mineola, N. Y.—With the arrival here of the first ambulance company from Michigan, the forty-second division is complete. The division, made up of former national guard units from 27 states, comprises two infantry brigades, one artillery brigade, one engineer regiment, one headquarters troop, a signal train, four ambulances and four hospital units and a machine gun battalion.

RUSSIAN REPUBLIC NOW PROCLAIMED

GOVERNMENT DECLARES IT IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE ORGANIZATION.

DANGER STILL THREATENING

A Cabinet of Five Members, Including Premier Kerensky, Has Been Named to Take Care of All Matters of State.

A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The provisional government under date of September 14 issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the state a change to a republican form of government was necessary.

Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the radicals and the councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow.

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The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraphs, both of whom are social revolutionists. The others, including the ministers of war and marine, are the members of no party.

Although the position of the Kerensky government appears to be improving, the action of the grand council of the Don Cossacks in refusing to surrender General Kaledines, their hetman, is ominous. The leader of the Cossacks is accused of complicity in the Korniloff revolt. The Cossacks protest their loyalty to the government, while ignoring the government's request for the giving up of General Kaledines.

RAINS IN EASTERN N. C. CAUSE MANY WASHOUTS

Wrecking Train is Wrecked, and Railroad Service Demoralized.

Wilmington.—Reports from flood territory indicate subsidence of water, revealing greater crop damage than had been forecasted. Country roads all over the district have been severely damaged, bridges and culverts washed away and traffic suspended.

The Atlantic Coast Line has no fewer than seven washouts between the thirty-fifth and sixtieth mile posts on the Wilmington-Goldsboro branch, and it is officially announced that traffic between these cities will be discontinued for several days, through traffic being routed via Chadbourn and Elrod for main line connections, while local trains will operate for a distance of 35 miles out of Wilmington toward Goldsboro.

A wrecking train from Rocky Mount, attempting to reach scene of a freight wreck, 45 miles from Wilmington, was itself wrecked and Engineer J. B. Ericsson and two negroes, of this city, were slightly injured. Wrecking trains from Waycross, Ga., and Florence, S. C., together with available work train crews and much material are being rushed to the breaks in the line.

REHABILITATING HOSPITALS GO TO NINETEEN CITIES

Washington.—Sites have been chosen tentatively in 19 cities for the "great reconstruction" hospitals in which the United States will begin the work of rehabilitating for private life its soldiers who return wounded from the front in Europe. The cities selected as the largest centers of population, were announced by Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army, as follows:

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Memphis, Richmond, Atlanta and New Orleans.

SENATE PASSES BIG WAR CREDITS BILL

Washington.—The war credits bill, authorizing new bonds and certificates aggregating \$11,538,000,000 and the largest measure of its kind in world history, was passed by the senate without a roll call or dissenting vote. Few changes were made in the bill by the senate, the bond and certificate authorizations, interest rates and provisions giving the secretary of the treasury broad powers remained unchanged.

MISS ANNA A. GORDON



Miss Anna A. Gordon, as president of the National W. C. T. U., is taking a great part in the war activities of that organization.

CLEAR STATEMENT IS WANTED

GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION OF DISCLOSURES.

Break in Relations is Certain Unless Germany Makes Satisfactory Concessions—Populace is Angry Over Expressions.

Buenos Aires, Argentina government at noon sent to the German legation passports to be delivered to Count Luxburg, the German minister in Buenos Aires. The whereabouts of Count Luxburg still is unknown to the Argentine government.

The foreign office sent a communication to the German foreign ministry demanding an explanation of Count Luxburg's action in sending the secret code messages to Berlin through the Swedish legation.

The note sent by Foreign Minister Pueyrredon to Count von Luxburg, in which the German minister was tendered his passports, reads:

"Mr. Minister: You having ceased to be persona grata to the Argentine government, that government has decided to deliver to you your passports which I transmit herewith by order of his excellency, the president of the nation."

"The introducer of embassies has instructions to assist you in your immediate departure from the territory of the republic. God keep you."
(Signed) "H. FRYREDDON."

"To Count Karl von Luxburg, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the German empire."

The Argentine minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German foreign office that Count von Luxburg has been handed his passports and to ask for explanations regarding the telegram disclosures. If the German government disapproves of the text of the German minister's dispatches and especially of the word "ass," which term the count applied to the Argentine foreign minister, the situation may clear. If Berlin does not disavow the minister's course, Argentina will recall her minister from Germany but may permit the legation to remain.

ALLOWANCE OF \$5 TO \$50 A MONTH TO DEPENDENTS

Scale of Rates Which Have Been Tentatively Approved.

Washington.—Provisions of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill for allowances of from \$5 to \$50 a month to dependents during the service of enlisted men, were tentatively approved by the house.

Strenuous efforts of Representative Keating of Colorado, speaking for various humanitarian organizations, to have the allowances raised, failed. He maintained that statistics proved that the proposed allowances would not permit families to live in ordinary comfort, but administration leaders replied that higher payments would make the cost to the government prohibitory.

These are the amounts, in addition to any sum taken from the pay, that dependents would receive monthly:

Wife, no children, \$15; one child, \$25; two children, \$32.50; and \$5 additional for each additional child.
One motherless child, \$5; two children, \$12.50; three children, \$20; four children, \$30 and \$5 monthly additional for each additional child.
One parent, \$10; both parents, \$20; each dependent grandchild, brother or sister, \$5.

Special provisions are made for the allowances of divorced wives.

ITALIANS CAPTURE VALUABLE POSITIONS

CREST OF MONTE SAN GABRIELE IS TAKEN AFTER THREE WEEKS HARD FIGHTING.

THEIR GREATEST WAR FEAT

Commands Territory on South and East.—German Attack on Casemates Plateau Repulsed.—Fighting Impeded By Some Heavy Rains.

The crest of Monte San Gabriele, commanding the plain of Gorizia to the south and southeast and the Frigid valley to the east, has been captured by the Italians after three weeks of the most bitter fighting, the Italian embassy at Washington announces.

This news of victory, probably the greatest feat of the Italian arms thus far in the war, proceeds the latest official report from Rome. The statement from the Italian war office says that the fighting on the entire Austro-Italian front was impeded by heavy rain.

The Italian effort to capture San Gabriele began after the taking of Monte Santo, directly north, by General Cadorna's troops on August 25. Several times the Italians had reached the summit of the great mountain, so important to their further progress east of Gorizia, as well as on the Carso, only to be beaten back again. On the slopes of the rugged rock in the last few weeks has occurred some of the heaviest and most sanguinary fighting of the war. San Gabriele's top was occupied by the Italians, the embassy reports after the fortified hill or saddle of Dol and the Gargaro basin, the main bulk of San Gabriele had been taken. The Austrians, however, still cling to some positions on the mountain. In the forest of Tarnovo, east of Monte San Gabriele, the Italians captured positions from the Austrians, after suffering heavy losses.

Except along the Casemates plateau on the Asiatic front, there has been no marked activity on the other fighting fronts. A German attack against the French positions on the Casemates plateau, Paris reports, was repulsed with heavy losses. Berlin says German troops penetrated to the second French line and inflicted severe casualties. The British artillery fire in Flanders, Berlin reports, has increased to drum fire.

TREASON TO THE UNITED STATES DEFINED BY ROOT

Labor Pledged to Fight Until Terrorism Dies.

Chicago.—Treason to America in the war was defined by Elihu Root and labor was pledged by Samuel Gompers to fight until world terrorism had been overthrown, at a patriotic rally held here by the National Security League for the announced purpose of vindicating Chicago of alleged intimations of lack of patriotism.

"The men who are speaking and writing and printing arguments against the war and against everything that is being done to carry on the war are rendering effective service to Germany," declared the former secretary of state amid cheers. "It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the greater part of them are at heart traitors to the United States."

"As time goes on and the character of these acts becomes more and more clearly manifest, all who continue to associate with them must come under the same condemnation. There are some who doubtless do not understand what this struggle really is."

TO COMBAT THE DREADED PINK COTTON BOLL WORM

Washington.—To combat the dreaded pink boll worm which was discovered last week near Hearne, Texas, 12 experts from the bureau of entomology, department of agriculture, have been ordered to Hearne under Dr. W. D. Hunter, in charge of southern field crop insect investigation of the bureau, who left for Hearne for Texas.

MISS JEANNETTE RANKIN TO SPEAK AT STATE FAIR

Washington.—Miss Jeannette Rankin said she would accept an invitation to speak in Raleigh at the state fair, a woman's day at the state fair. A personal invitation was extended here by Congressman Stedman and R. O. Everett, of Durham. The only thing that would prevent Miss Rankin from going to Raleigh would be adjournment of Congress. She intends to go to Montana immediately and would not return for the occasion.

YELLOW STREAK IS NOT TO BE FOUND

THERE IS NO DISLOYALTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, SAYS GOVERNOR BICKETT.

GERMANY IS WATCHING US

Governor Bicket Urges Perfect Unity in Address Given Under Auspices of "Four Minute Men."

Raleigh.—"I know the people of North Carolina. I have been through its valleys and over its hills, and if all the books were torn up I could make a geography of the state. From Cape Lookout to Slick Rock creek there is not a yellow streak."

This was the declaration of Governor Bickett when he appeared at a local theatre under the auspices of the "Four Minute Men," and he was greeted with tumultuous applause.

"When individuals enter a fight to the death they fight with the whole force of their bodies," declared the Governor. "So must nations fight. In order to have the maximum effect the entire weight must be thrown into every blow. If Uncle Sam is to win against Germany he must fight all over, from the dig of his toe nails to the sweep of his whiskers."

"There must be perfect unity of purpose and will. This unity will result first in the sureness and the weight of each blow delivered. It will secondly have a telling effect on the nerves of the enemy."

"When individuals are engaged in combat they watch with intense eyes of the other, and when a weakness shows in the eyes of one he is at his opponent's mercy. So it is with the nations. The Imperial German government is watching with taut nerves the eyes of America. If it reads therein a oneness of purpose and will, an inflexible determination to throw every man and every dollar into the fight, then the fight is won already. On the other hand, if it sees doubt and division then its hopes are keyed up, its courage increased, and it will continue the great war with a still greater fury."

"In this crucial hour of the nation's history that man who attempts to divide the thoughts of the people, or who in any manner tries to divert their will and purpose, is an ally of the German Kaiser. Every move made by such a man is strength to the Kaiser's arms, his words are sweet music to the Kaiser's ears."

"Yet we find men here and there who do not seem to understand the difference between a debate and a fight. Prior to April 6 last, there was a great debate in progress as to whether the United States would enter the world war. Then it was legitimate, and highly proper, to hold opinions and express them. But on the sixth day of April the Congress of the United States acted. Right then the debate ended and the fight began. Now opinions do not count, it is deeds for which we look. No loyal American citizen has the right to hold any opinion save that aimed at the destruction of the Imperial German government. There are just two sides to the fight, and there is no room for neutrality. Every citizen must be either on the side of Germany or the United States. The only question is whether Uncle Sam is going to lick Bill Hohenzollern, or whether Bill Hohenzollern is going to lick Uncle Sam."

"Every man, every woman, every child is in the fight. Failure to do the utmost is in itself aid and comfort to the enemy. The question is, under which flag will you register. Shall it be the black eagle of Germany or the glorious Stars and Stripes?"

In closing Governor Bickett paid a beautiful tribute to the men who on the far-flung battle lines will give themselves for their country, and urged complete concord among the people at home to back them up.

Head Nurse Has Resigned

Morganton.—Miss Nannie I. Kersey, who has been head nurse at the North Carolina State hospital here several years, has resigned, on account of failing health, to take a much needed rest. The great responsibility of this position and the duties connected with it are very trying and few people have been able to hold it more than a few years. Miss Kersey's resignation is a distinct loss to the hospital, as she was a woman of splendid executive ability, as well as an efficient nurse.