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SHAMEFULLY ABUSE PROTECTION GIVEN

DOINGS OF GERMANS IN UNITED STATES DURING AUGUST, 1916.

Powerful Explosives and Microbes Secreted on Legation at Bucharest for Destructive Use in United States of Lives and Property.

Washington.—How Germany "shamefully abused and exploited" the protection of the United States by secreting in the German legation at Bucharest, after the American government had taken charge of Germany's affairs at the Rumanian capital, quantities of powerful explosives for bomb plots and deadly microbes, with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle, was revealed by Secretary Lansing.

It was another of Mr. Lansing's series of disclosures of German intrigue, made public without comment in the same manner as the von Luxburg telegrams which have brought Argentina on the verge of war with Germany, the Von Eckhardt letter from Mexico City, and the Von Bernstorff telegram asking the German foreign office for authorization to spend \$50,000 to influence Congress.

The latest story is told in a report to the state department from William Whiting Andrews, secretary of the legation at Bucharest, and a letter from Foreign Minister Parumbaru, of Rumania.

Suspicious Aroused.

Parcels and boxes taken into the German consulate at Bucharest with display of great precaution aroused the suspicions of the Rumanian government. On August 27, 1916, the evening prior to the date of Rumania's declaration of war, some of the cases were taken to the German legation, located in a different building from the consulate. Convinced that the boxes were not taken away from the legation by the German diplomatic mission on its departure from Bucharest, the Rumanian authorities later ordered the police to find and examine their contents. The police communicated with American Minister Popicka, then in charge of German interests, who reluctantly assigned Secretary Andrews to observe the search. The boxes were found buried in the garden of the German legation.

Mr. Andrews' report says:

"Upon my return from the examination which resulted in the discovery of the explosives and the box of microbes, both of which the legation servants admitted having placed in the garden, the former confidential agent of the German minister, Dr. Bernhardt, who had been left with the legation at the German minister's request to assist in the care of the German interests, admitted his knowledge of the explosives placed in the garden; told me that more were in the garden than had been found, that a still larger quantity had been buried in the house of the legation and that still worse things than this box of microbes were contained in the legation, and insinuated that they would have been found even in the cabinets of doersers which I had sealed.

"Dr. Bernhardt also stated that all these objects had been brought to the German legation after our legation had accepted the protection of German interests, which agreed with the statement of the servants. A similar confession was made to the minister by this man.

"The protection of the United States was in this manner shamefully abused and exploited. In this instance, at least, the German government cannot have recourse to its usual system of denial."

Fifty-one boxes were taken from the ground in the garden. Fifty of them contained each a cartridge filled with trinitrotoluene saturated with monomethylamine, among the most powerful explosives known, one fifth of each being sufficient to tear up a railroad track. In the other box were bottles of liquid found to be cultivations of the microbes of anthrax and glanders. It bore a seal showing it came from the German consulate at Kronstadt, Hungary, and inside were found a typewritten note in German saying:

For Horses and Cattle.

"Enclosed four phials for horses and four for cattle. To be employed as formerly arranged. Each phial is sufficient for 200 head. To be introduced, if possible, directly into the animals' throats; if not, in their fodder. Please make a little report on the success obtained there; in case of good results the presence of Mr. Kostoff for one day here would be desirable.

Foreign Minister Parumbaru accompanied his letter with documents to

prove the origin of the boxes and their contents.

"It has been possible to prove in an undisputed way," he said, "that before our declaration of war to Austria-Hungary when observing strict neutrality and keeping up normal relations with the German empire the personnel of the German legation, violating all rules of neutrality and all duties of diplomatic missions, introduced clandestinely considerable quantities of extremely powerful explosive and cultivations of microbes destined to infect domestic animals and in consequence susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics also among the human population.

How Introduced.

"There can hardly be any doubt about the way by which these substances were introduced into Rumanian territory, the very stringent police measures at all frontier stations taken by the royal Rumanian government since the outbreak of the war and continually made stricter since, prove sufficiently that these explosives and microbes cannot have reached this country otherwise than by diplomatic courier.

"On the other hand, there can be no doubt the final object of the importation into Rumania as well as about the use to which they were assigned. The explosives and the microbes were destined to be used in Rumania, very probably in time of peace."

REVELATIONS MAKE WASHINGTON DIZZY WITH AMAZEMENT

Washington.—Astounding additional revelations of Count von Bernstorff's direction of German plots in the United States made it certain Congress will undertake a thorough investigation. The investigation will be called as soon as the state department gives congressional leaders the word.

The disclosures giving names of Count von Bernstorff's payroll, specifying amounts, setting forth details of plans to bomb munition plants and blow up shipping, to spread German propaganda and to foment the Irish rebellion were issued through the committee on public information. The facts and figures made official Washington dizzy with amazement at the boldness of the game played by the German embassy.

Investigation Demanded.

Given out as an official document, the specific evidence linking Count von Bernstorff with the ramifications of German intrigue and propaganda in the United States provoked congressmen to clamor for an investigation.

To clear Congress immediately of any suspicion of the state department's revelation may have directed unwittingly at its members, Secretary Lansing dictated the following statement:

"If there is any misunderstanding, I wish to say very emphatically I do not see how the Bernstorff message in any way reflects upon Congress or any member. Apparently it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them of which they would have no knowledge and in case they were influenced would be entirely innocent. I do not know what the organization was. This expose is apropos of German methods of peace propaganda, and there is no intention of casting suspicion on members of Congress."

The state department let it be known, also, that a congressional investigation would receive its assistance. The state department, it was indicated, wants full publicity for German intrigue, propaganda and plotting in this country.

Inquiry Virtually Assured.

A conference between Secretary Lansing and Congressman Flood, chairman of the house committee on foreign affairs, virtually assured an immediate investigation.

The revelations will be used by the senate lobby committee, according to Senator Overman, chairman, as a basis for a resolution calling for an inquiry.

In the senate Senator King, of Utah, read letters proving also the probable need of extending the scope of the inquiry into the activities of the Austrian embassy. Senator King showed photographic reproductions of the letters, together with receipts, proving the payment of money by the German embassy to a New York publishing firm.

In directing the senate's attention to the letters Senator King said he believed the time was not far off when it will be necessary for this country to declare a state of war existing with Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

The letters, three in number, were exchanged between the Austrian em-

More German Plots Exposed

Washington.—Further disclosures of far-reaching German propaganda, intrigues and plots in this country prior to the diplomatic break with Germany, were made by the committee on public information.

"In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, receipts, ledgers, cashbooks, cipher cides, list of spies and other memoranda and records," the committee says, "were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German imperial government through its representatives in a then friendly nation was concerned with: "Violation of the laws of the United States.

"Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas. "Irish revolutionarily plots against Great Britain.

"Fomenting ill feeling against the United States in Mexico.

"Subordination of American writers and lecturers.

"Financing of propaganda.

"Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.

"Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.

"The bomb industry and other related activities."

The committee, of which Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels are members and George Creel, chairman, has this to say concerning Holland:

"It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from the Von Igel records which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the 'Holland commission' and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country."

bassy in Washington and the consulate-general in New York.

Papers on Payroll.

In the first letter, bearing date of January 10, 1916, acknowledgment was made of an arrangement to pay \$100 a month to the "Illustrorani List," published in New York. The second letter, dated November 5, 1915, was sent by the consulate to the embassy to advise that the subsidy of \$700 to the "Telegram Codzienny," a Polish newspaper, had been paid. The third letter, dated September 26, 1915, was from the embassy to the consulate, enclosing a check for \$400 to be paid to the Rumanian newspaper "Desteapate Romane."

The other document submitted by Senator King included a receipt for \$2,000 paid to the "Fair Play Publishing Company," of New York; a receipt for \$1,500 to the same publication, and two other receipts signed by Count von Bernstorff, admitting payment of \$2,000 and \$1,000, respectively.

More Evidence Expected.

Department of Justice officials gathered the evidence of German intrigue. The investigations by the Secret Service men, it was said, dated back to the beginning of the war. Only illustrative exhibits from the department's storehouse of data appeared in the expose. The congressional investigation is expected to bring out the mass of material.

The showing up of Count von Bernstorff and his accomplices and associates simultaneously with the pope's peace proposals struck official Washington as intentional coincidence, but the state department refrained from admitting any motive for the revelations other than the necessity of exposing the German methods.

Spy Activities Revealed.

Hitherto untold chapters of German spying, plotting and more subtle forms of lawlessness in this country were revealed by the Committee on Public Information.

The announcement is characterized as "the most important revelation of its kind since the first declaration of war in August, 1914." The announcement—which is really a narrative—is based in its entirety upon official documents in the Government's possession. Many of them are made public now for the first time.

They prove undeniably, according to the government, "the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the Kaiser in the United States and plotters against the laws and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life and property."

LANSING DISCLOSES BERNSTORFF'S PLOT

PUBLICITY SPOTLIGHT TURNED ON REVEALING GERMAN INTRIGUE.

INVESTIGATION BEING URGED

Kaiser's Ambassador Asks His Government for \$50,000 to Expend in Influencing America's Congress Against War.

Washington.—The American government's publicity spotlight revealing German intrigue in neutral lands turned upon the expenditure of money by the Berlin foreign office in an effort to influence congress on the eve of the ruthless submarine campaign which drove the United States to war. Secretary Lansing made public without comment the text of a message sent by Count von Bernstorff to Berlin last January, asking authority to use \$50,000 to influence congress through an organization, which the foreign office was reminded had performed similar services before. To supplement this move von Bernstorff suggested an official declaration in favor of Ireland for its effect here.

"Pacifists" His Tools.

The organization to be employed was not named. It was freely suggested among other officials, however, that it was one of the societies which flooded members of congress with peace messages when President Wilson was asking that a state of war be recognized.

This disclosure adds another chapter to the amazing story begun with publication of the famous Zimmerman note. It connects the German government and Count von Bernstorff directly and conclusively with machinations which the American public had assumed were a part of the world wide Teutonic intrigue, but which many people firmly believed were carried on or financed by German-Americans without actual authority from Berlin.

Little surprise was occasioned either in official circles or at the capitol, although members of congress were highly indignant. There was some talk at the capitol of demanding an investigation and Senator Overman, chairman of the senate lobby committee, and Representative Flood, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, arranged to go to the state department and ask for more information.

Acted Suspiciously.

On the floor of the house, Representative Hefflin of Alabama asserted that he could name 13 or 14 members of the two branches of congress who had acted suspiciously and expressed the opinion that they should be investigated. Generally, however, the disposition was to regard as absurd any suggestion that any part of the \$50,000 sought by von Bernstorff was intended for members of congress.

The von Bernstorff message, dated January 22, follows:

I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars), in order as on former occasions to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war.

I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly.

In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here.

Renewed Kaiser's Pledges.

This message was sent nine days before the German government proclaimed its unrestricted submarine warfare. When he wrote it Count von Bernstorff was assuring the American government and press that under no circumstances would Germany violate her pledges of the Sussex case or do anything that might draw the United States into the list of her enemies. The American government had made no move since the Sussex pledge and there was nothing on the surface to foreshadow impending trouble.

Evidence has been accumulated to prove that the ambassador not only was cognizant of, but actually directed, the activities of Boy-Ed and von Papen, the military and naval attaches, respectively, who were sent home long before the United States broke relations with Germany.

More Revelations Coming.

How complete is the evidence of German duplicity in possession of the government is only conjectural, but that it is far more than has been generally supposed now is certain. It was intimated by officials that the series of revelations is now nearly complete.

VIOLENT ATTACKS NORTH OF VERDUN

SOLDIERS OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE FAIL TO SHOW ANY GAINS.

RUSSIANS KEEP HAMMERING

In Flanders There Has Been No Infantry Activity—German Fire is Heavy Around Lens and Northeast of Ypres.

Violent attacks by the soldiers of the German crown prince against the new French positions northeast of Verdun were checked with heavy losses by General Petain's men and the Germans gained nothing.

The assaults began with an attack on a front of about a mile and a quarter north of the Bois le Chaume. Only in the center of the assaulting line were the Germans able to reach the French positions, the artillery dispersing them elsewhere. The French fought valiantly and remained masters of the situation after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

Simultaneously, the German crown prince threw forward two secondary attacking forces, one north of Bezonaux, south of the Bois le Chaume, and the other southeast of Beaumont, northwest of the wood. Here the French did not wait for the Germans to reach their trenches, but went out to meet the attackers, who were driven back with losses.

In Flanders there has been no great infantry activity, although the opposing artilleries still are busy. The German fire is reported heavy on both banks of the Scarpe, east of Arras, around Lens and northeast of Ypres.

GERMANY PLANNED FOR CONQUEST ABOUT 1913

Washington.—Prediction that Germany would wage a war for world conquest in about fifteen years was made to the late Admiral Dewey at Manila in 1898 by Capt. von Goetz, of the German imperial navy Senator Lewis told the senate.

Quoting a report from Admiral Dewey to the navy department, the Illinois senator said that von Goetz told the American officer that Germany would capture Paris as the first step to subjugating England. The taking of New York and Washington was to follow in order that Germany might secure an enormous cash indemnity.

The wiping out of the Monroe doctrine and the control of South America by Germany also was predicted by the German officer, declared Senator Lewis, who was discussing peace negotiations.

For some reason the government had not given the report wide circulation, Senator Lewis continued, but in the face of it now, "any senator who speaks here or elsewhere against any measure of his country lends himself to the enemy."

Characterizing the German reply to Pope Benedict's peace note as "Prussian peace hypocrisy" and an affront both to the pope and President Wilson, Senator Lewis scored what he termed "laggards in patriotism," and those who argued against the war.

"The country guarantees free speech to every American," the speaker said, "but that man who uses free speech against America is not the American to whom free speech is guaranteed. In this country there can be no free speech to any man to destroy the freedom of his fellowmen. There can never be liberty of speech to an American citizen to destroy the liberty of the American nation."

MADE NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM ITALY TO LONDON

London.—Captain [Name], of the Italian army, accompanied by an observer, made a non-stop airplane flight from Turin, Italy, to London, England. He covered the 656 miles in 12 hours and 12 minutes.

ARGENTINE ORDER NAVY TO MOBILIZE

Buenos Aires.—Mobilization of the Argentine navy has been ordered at a rendezvous 37 kilometers from Buenos Aires. There is also unusual military activity in the republic. Although this is ostensibly due to the general strike, a high official said that the general staff has its eyes open to "other necessities." The question of a rupture with Germany is still being widely discussed by members of the Argentine congress.

GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR THRIFT MONTH

ASKS NORTH CAROLINA FARMERS TO OBSERVE NOVEMBER AS THRIFT MONTH.

FARMERS ENJOY PROSPERITY

Governor Bickett Warns Farmers Against Improvidence and Get-Rich-Quick Schemes.

Raleigh.—Appealing to the farmers of the state, in a special message, Governor Bickett urged them to cooperate in making Thrift Month, November, 1917, a period of substantial progress in the agricultural development of the state.

Governor's Appeal to Farmers.

"To the Farmers of North Carolina: "Opportunity has hair in front. Behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her, but once permitted to pass on Jupiter himself cannot catch her again."

"So runs an ancient aphorism. This year Opportunity stands before the farmers of North Carolina with a forelock that reaches to the ground. You have with superb common sense increased your food and feed crops. You have with splendid foresight canned and dried your surplus fruits and vegetables. For you the high cost of living holds few terrors. Emphyrean prices are being paid for the products of your toil. Never before in this generation, and possibly never again will there come to the average farmer so large an opportunity to lift himself and family to a higher level of happiness and hope. Temptations to fritter away the proceeds of your crops will crowd thick upon you. Improvidence will lure you to sleep, and pleasure and prodigality will call to you with many voices. The "blue sky" artists are already on your trail. They have heard that you are fat, and have marked you for their own. All kinds of get rich quick schemes will be dangled before you, and the voice of the agent will be heard in the land.

"In my inaugural address, and in a series of bills submitted to the General Assembly, I endeavored to make plain a purpose to make life on the farm just as profitable and just as attractive as life in the town. The intensity of that purpose has deepened with the passing months, and I now call upon the farmers to make a supreme effort in this direction, and to capitalize the opportunity of the hour. To this end I earnestly beseech the farmers of the state to set apart the month of November as Thrift Month, and urge every farmer to do something definite and substantial during that month that will insure to the permanent betterment of his condition in life. I suggest the following specific accomplishments and appeal to every farmer to do one or more of these things:

1. If he be a tenant to buy, if possible, a small farm and make the first payment on the purchase price.
 2. To pay off all debts, and go on a cash basis next year.
 3. To start a savings account in some bank or credit union.
 4. To buy a milch cow or brood sow.
 5. To install home waterworks and lights.
 6. To paint his house.
 7. To set out an orchard.
- "The agricultural department, the joint committee on agricultural work and the state department of education will generously co-operate with the farmers in making Thrift Month a notable month in the agricultural life of the state. I call upon the teachers in the rural schools to read this appeal to the children. Complete plans for taking a census during the first week in December will be arranged to the end that we may know at the end of the month just how many farmers have redeemed the great opportunity that now confronts them, and have preserved for their wives and children some portion of the blessings of this unparalleled year.
- "T. W. BICKETT, Governor."
- "September, 1917."

All N. C. Guards in Camp. Greenville, S. C.—The mobilization at Camp Sevier of all former national guardsmen from North Carolina was completed with the arrival of approximately 2,000 men from Camp Greene and other North Carolina points. A battalion of the second North Carolina infantry, company D, of the first infantry, and a machine gun company of the same regiment, and company B, engineers attached to the second regiment came here from Camp Greene, arriving on the first troop train.