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FIRST CASUALTY LIST MADE PUBLIC

FIRST CLASH BETWEEN AMERICANS AND GERMANS OCCURRED NOVEMBER 3.

THREE AMERICANS KILLED

Five Men Are Wounded and Twelve Taken Prisoners—No Details as to How Americans Were Trapped by Teutons.

Washington.—In the first clash between American and German troops on the French front November 3, the Americans lost three men killed, five wounded and 12 taken prisoners. Further than the brief report from General Pershing and receipt of the casualty list nothing has come through to indicate just how the small body of Americans occupying a sector of trench on the front line were trapped by the Germans and the entire number disposed of. Belief here is that the men were forced into their dugout by the intense barrage fire preceding the attack and trapped there by the German infantry. Those not killed were compelled to surrender or accept the alternative of being blown to pieces by hand grenades as the Germans had all the advantage. It is likely, in the opinion of army officers, that the men killed and wounded were those left outside the dugout as sentries when the majority sought protection from the barrage. This is the general practice along the front by both sides. It is possible that the attackers reached the trench sooner than expected, and that the lookouts were shot down before they could summon their comrades from the dugout. In that event the Germans undoubtedly covered the entrance to the shelter and the Americans could do aught else but surrender as resistance would have meant simply throwing their lives away.

The official casualty list of the losses of American troops in France in their first clash with the Germans follows:

Killed.
Private Thomas F. Enright, sister Mrs. Mary Irvin, Pittsboro.

Private James B. Gresham, mother Mrs. Alice Dodd, Evansville, Ind.

Private Merle D. Hay, father Harvey D. Hay, Glidden, Iowa.

Wounded.
Private John N. Smith, brother F. D. Smith, Ludington, Mich.

Private Charles J. Hopkins, brother James W. Hopkins, Staunton, Texas.

Private George L. Box, father Jas. L. Box, Altus, Okla.

Private Homer Givens, father William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.

Private Charles Lorr, mother Mrs. Sarah Regnell, Lyons, Kan.

Captured or Missing.
Sergeant Edgar M. Hallyburton, father George B. Hallyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

Corporal Nicholas L. Mulhall, mother Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, Jersey City.

Corporal Edwin H. Haines, mother Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Woodward, Okla.

Private Herchel Godfrey, father William C. Oberat, Chicago.

Private Vernon M. Kendall, father Sam Kendall, Roll, Okla.

Private William P. Grigsby, mother Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, Louisville.

Private Frank E. McDougal, father R. L. McDougal, Maryville, Mo.

Private Daniel B. Gallagher, father Neil Gallagher, Blocton, Ala.

Private John P. Lester, father William Lester, Tutwiler, Miss.

Private Harry Laughman, Ada R. Laughman, Chicago.

Private Dewey D. Kern, mother Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Iowa.

Private Keckon, cannot be identified.

AUSTRO-GERMANS CROSS THE TAGLIAMENTO RIVER

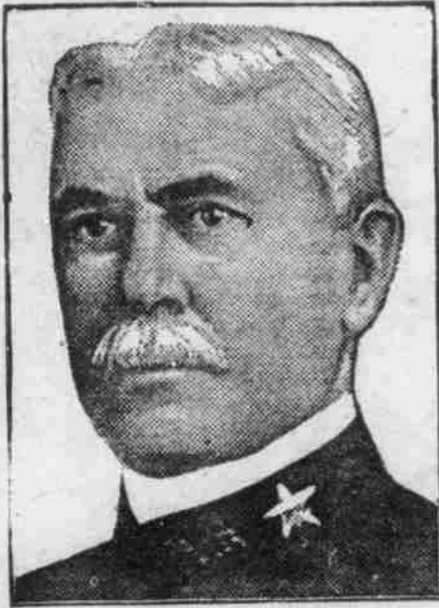
Forcing Way Across River Enemy is Proving Serious Menace.

The Austro-German forces operating against the Italians along the Tagliamento river from the region of the Carnic Alps southward to the Adriatic sea are proving a serious menace.

CONFERENCE CONSIDERS MORE DRASTIC STEPS

New York.—Enforcement of more drastic measures to control enemy aliens was planned at a conference here of representatives of the department of justice, the United States secret service, and the police, called as a result of suspicious fires on the water front and recent damage to government property and ships. Suggestions were made that enemy aliens be moved from seaport towns to the interior.

BRIG. GEN. F. J. KERNAN.



Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan is now assistant chief of staff.

MEANS CHARGED WITH KILLING

IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF MRS. MAUDE A. KING ON AUGUST 29.

Affidavit Filed by Solicitor Asking Removal is Countered by Affidavit from Defendant—Attorney General Manning Begins Argument.

Concord, N. C.—The Cabarrus county grand jury announced that they had found a true bill for murder against Gaston B. Means in connection with the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy Chicago lady, which occurred near here August 29.

After presentment of the bill by the grand jury, Means was formally arraigned in court and made his plea of not guilty.

Solicitor Hayden Clement then, on behalf of the state, presented to the court an affidavit, asking that the case be moved to an adjoining county in this judicial district for trial.

Counsel for the defense announced themselves as ready, and E. T. Cansler presented an affidavit from Gaston B. Means in reply to that of the solicitor.

L. T. Hartsell, counsel for the defense, then presented affidavits from 15 representative men of Concord, saying that in their opinion a fair trial for the state could be had here. The men signing these affidavits were the postmaster, merchants, manufacturers, salesmen, bank officials, county officers and others.

J. L. Crowell, of defendant's counsel, read affidavits from several other officers and prominent persons of this place.

Solicitor Clement presented affidavits from Detective William Jones and Capt. William T. Jones, from the attorney general, and a certificate from the clerk of superior court, showing that since April, 1914, three bills for murder had been presented in this county, in each of which cases the defendants were acquitted. No other bills for murder had been presented during that time.

At the conclusion of these, Attorney General James S. Manning, for Judge E. B. Cline to have the case state, began argument before moved to another county. He was followed by J. L. Crowell, L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield, Frank I. Osborne and E. T. Cansler for the defendant.

NEARLY ONE-HALF KAISER'S U-BOATS HAVE BEEN LOST

London.—Between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic and Atlantic since the beginning of the war have been sunk, said Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons.

"We must lay plans for a long war," continued Sir Eric. "I see no signs of its being a short one."

"During the last quarter the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916," said Sir Eric.

The output of merchant shipping in the first nine months of this year, he said, was 123 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The admiralty had decided that four new shipbuilding yards would be necessary.

Sir Eric said he regretted it had not been found possible to arrive at a basis for publication of British tonnage losses by submarine action without giving information to the enemy.

The losses of merchantmen in October, he said, were slightly worse than in September. Enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but the Germans were building them faster than hitherto.

ALLIED ARMIES ARE AIDING THE ITALIANS

TROOPS OF ALLIES HAVE JOINED CADORNA'S MEN AGAINST THE ENEMY.

AUSTRO-GERMANS HELD BACK

Reinforcements Arrive and Western Front Extends From North Sea to Adriatic—War Department's Weekly Review is Issued.

Washington.—England, France and Italy stand firmly united to oppose any further advance of the enemy in the Italian sector, says the war department's weekly review of military operations. The statement suggests that the Teutons probably thought Italy would be left to her fate, or that the allies would be unable to dispatch the necessary forces in time, but declares that England and France already have sent large reinforcements and the western front today stretches from the North sea to the Adriatic.

Only bare mention of the American troops in France is made by the department. In pointing out that the momentous events in Italy must not "lead us to forget that the principal battle front of the war remains" in France and Flanders, the statement says, "here our forces are fighting."

"Our attention during the past week has been centered on the gigantic struggle now going on in the Friulian plain," says the review.

"The Austro-German forces, breaking through the Italian defenses along the upper reaches of the Isonzo, have erupted into the low lands, and carried forward a series of rapidly co-ordinated operations, which have resulted in the conquest of much territory.

"Trench warfare has, for the time being, been abandoned. Great troop masses are maneuvering in open country.

"Under the direction of General Cadorna, the Italian armies have withdrawn to the west bank of the Tagliamento river. . . .

"The momentous events in Italy should not lead us to forget that the principal battle fronts of the war remain, as it has been since the beginning, the important sectors of the western front, in France and Flanders.

"Here the overwhelming bulk of enemy strength is concentrated. Here our forces are fighting.

"Steadily the Franco-British forces are pushing forward."

BERLIN REPORTS FIRST CAPTURE OF AMERICANS

Berlin, via London.—The capture of American soldiers by a German reconnoitering party is announced by the war office.

The statement says that on the Rhine-Marne canal as a result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners.

The portion of the official statement making this announcement reads:

"At the Rhine-Marne canal, as the result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners."

GERMANS DISPLAY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AGAINST AMERICANS

With the American Army in France.—Notwithstanding the rainy weather the German batteries displayed more activity than normal on the part of the French line occupied by the American troops. German shells were distributed impartially among the trenches, the American batteries replying in the same fashion.

The enemy is using both high explosive and shrapnel in sending occasional reminders of the war toward the Americans. Reports reaching headquarters, however, are that the bombardment could in no sense be considered "lively" merely being a departure from the normal state of quietude at night on that particular sector.

SALVATION ARMY HALL IS SCENE OF HOLOCAUST

Paterson, N. J.—Nineteen bodies were taken from the ruins of the Salvation Army rescue mission in this city which was destroyed by fire. Ten men were taken to hospitals with probably mortal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaving from windows of the burning structure. Identification of all the dead will be impossible, the police believe, as the records of the institution were lost in the fire.

COL. E. M. HOUSE.



New photograph of Col. E. M. House, who is studying for the president data and information gathered by diplomatic agents and others bearing especially on steps it will be necessary for this government to take that it may be fortified with facts and figures to deal with the trade war that is sure to follow a cessation of hostilities.

120,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

VAST AMOUNT OF ITALIAN TERRITORY TAKEN BY AUSTRO-GERMANS.

Allies Rush Preparations to Come to Italy's Aid.—America Waives Export Restrictions in Order to Hurry Supplies.

Virtually one thousand square miles of Italian territory have been overrun, more than 120,000 Italians have been made prisoners and in excess of 1,000 guns have been captured by the Germans and Austro-Hungarian armies along the Isonzo and Carnic Alps fronts of the Austro-Italian war theater.

From the east the enemy invasion on the center of the battle front now is well within gun range of the Tagliamento river, where it has been presumed that General Cadorna would turn and make a stand. The Italian commander-in-chief, however, has not yet brought his troops about to face the enemy, but is continuing his retreat with the rear guards harassing the advance. Just where Cadorna purposes to give battle has not become apparent. "Neither is it known how well the northern and southern flanks of his army are keeping pace with the retreat in the center.

According to the latest Berlin official communication announcing the heavy losses of the Italians in men and guns, engagements successful for the Teutons have taken place on the Tagliamento plain while the Rome communication announces that there has been fighting on the hills of St. Daniele Del Friuli, along the Ledra canal, at points northwest of Udine and from four to five miles east of the Tagliamento.

Meanwhile preparations to aid the Italians in the hour of extremity are being rushed by all the allies. Jules Cambon, general secretary of the French ministry of foreign affairs, in a statement has expressed the conviction that the Italians will be able to stem the tide of the invasion with the aid of the French and British troops sent to reinforce them. The American government is to waive all export restrictions in favor of Italy.

RELIEF FROM COAL SHORTAGE PROMISED

Washington.—Immediate relief from the coal shortage in the east was promised by the fuel administration, which will issue an order modifying the arrangement under which shipments to the northwest have been given preference over all other movements.

Priority orders will be suspended in a number of mining districts, particularly in Pennsylvania, to release both bituminous and anthracite coal for munitions plants and domestic consumers in the larger cities along the Atlantic seaboard. This, it is said, will assure an ample supply of fuel to the big steel-producing and ship-building plants.

At present most of the coal mined in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana is going to lake ports for transportation to the northwestern and to Canada. This movement has been so great that the northwest is in a position to have the supply cut down.

GERMAN TORPEDOES COST EIGHT LIVES

VICE ADMIRAL SIMS REPORTS TO NAVY DEPARTMENT TORPEDOING OF TRANSPORT.

TWO OF NAVAL GUARDS DEAD

Casualty List Made Public Includes Two Enlisted Men and Four of Ship's Crew, Also a Third Naval Seaman is Missing.

Washington.—The torpedoing of the homeward bound army transport Finland in the war zone resulted in the death of two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew. A third naval seaman is missing.

Vice Admiral Sims' report of the casualties to the navy department today added no details to the announcement yesterday that the Finland had been torpedoed, but had been able to reach a European port under her own steam.

The casualty list as made public follows:

Members of the naval gun crew: James W. Henry, seaman, second class; dead. Next of kin, Rose Henry, 43 Reynolds street, Harrison, N. J.

Newton R. Head, seaman; dead. Next of kin, not given. Home address, Cleveland, Ga.

Porter Hilton, seaman, second class; missing. Mother, Mrs. Lizzie Hilton, Toccoa, Ga.

Army: Private Lester Hickey, infantry; drowned. Father, Thomas Hickey, 142 North Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Maxwell, colored, transport workers' battalion; drowned. Brother, Thomas E. Maxwell, Box 278, Concord, N. C.

Members of Finland's crew: M. Cardoza, fireman; drowned. No emergency address.

J. Hanesalo, barber; drowned. No emergency address.

W. F. Phillips, waiter; drowned. Brother, A. Phillips, Jackson barracks, New Orleans.

Jose Cuevas, mess boy; probably died from injuries.

GERMAN TROOPS RETREAT FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Full Extent of Retrograde Movement Not Yet Fully Known.

The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-des-Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months the French troops of General Petain had been keeping them sharply to task. Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends cannot yet be told, as the German official communication merely says that the Teutons, "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the hilly front in this region. The entire line to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating in character from the Soissons sector eastward to the vicinity of Craonne; and therefore it is impossible, from the rather terse acknowledgment of withdrawal, to delimit the terrain which has been given up.

Nevertheless it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible ordeal they had been forced to undergo for some time from the French artillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon, capital of the department of the Aisne, which with its network of railways has been the quest of the French.

FLOUR TRADING WITH EUROPE PROHIBITED

New York.—The milling division of the United States food administration announced here that effective immediately, all direct trading by American millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited. This business will be handled hereafter only by the food administration.

WITHDRAW EXEMPTIONS GRANTED TO STRIKERS

Houston, Tex.—Denouncing "Hitler's short of criminal" a war-time strike in any industry needed for the successful prosecution of hostilities and defining the oil industry as "the absolute heart of our navy," Dr. Sidney J. Smith, chairman of the southern district draft board, said he would immediately ask his own board to withdraw exemptions or discharges granted on industrial grounds to all registrants involved in the strike.

DR. D. H. ROLSTON IS SYNOD MODERATOR

DR. WELLS' RESPONSE TO HERBERT HOOVER'S REQUEST IS APPROVED.

MEET IN RALEIGH IN 1918

Red Springs Loses in Contest for Next Meeting—Much Progressive Work Reported.

Fayetteville.—Raleigh was selected as next year's meeting place of the North Carolina Presbyterian synod, by a vote that indicated a large majority over Red Springs until the vote was made unanimous, when Dr. C. G. Vardell, who invited the synod to Red Springs, voted for the capital city when he saw Raleigh would win. State Treasurer B. R. Lacy invited the body to Raleigh, seconded by Dr. W. McC. White and Dr. A. A. McGeachy. The date of the meeting will be left to the selection of the moderator, stated clerk and the minister of the First church of Raleigh, and will be governed by the date of the state fair. The synod finished up its work at the night session and adjourned.

Dr. D. H. Rolston, of the First Presbyterian church of Charlotte, was elected by acclamation moderator of the Synod of North Carolina in its 104th annual session which began here today. He succeeds Rev. Dr. J. N. H. Summerell, of New Bern.

The synod placed itself on record as endorsing the action of Dr. J. M. Wells, as moderator of the general assembly, in appointing committees in each synod to co-operate with the national government in the food conservation campaign.

Dr. A. D. McClure and Dr. C. E. Raynal, having been appointed a committee to sustain this action, introduced a resolution endorsing Dr. Wells' program, which was adopted unanimously. There was no opposition on the floor, although one delegate made inquiry as to the method of procedure.

The synod listened to an interesting talk by Dr. W. T. Elmore, of Hamilton, N. Y., in charge of Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Greene, Charlotte.

After Dr. Wells had stated to the synod his position on church co-operation in the food conservation program and a discussion of the question, Rev. W. S. Goodman presented the report on Sunday school extension work. Mr. Goodman's report showed 29 new Sunday schools enrolled in the work during the year, making a total of 489 for the synod, Fayetteville presbytery leading with 131. The sum of \$40,000 was contributed to the Sunday school extension fund by 175 schools. The report stated that \$48,000 was needed for next year.

Dr. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, discussed the report, holding up the First church of Fayetteville as a splendid example of Sunday school extension, this congregation having a greater number of mission schools than any other church in the synod.

Dr. R. C. Anderson, agent of the Montreat association, discussed the affairs of Montreat, reporting 10,000 visitors during the past summer, a model community of 250 homes, a normal school for girls without means of securing an education, utilizing assembly buildings.

The report on the Barium Springs orphanage was made by Dr. H. G. Hill, president of the board of regents. The orphanage supports 231 children. Dr. Hill reported an increase of \$5,000 in the endowment fund, and that institution has a balance of \$440 on hand, despite the increased cost of maintenance.

Tar Heel Nurses for France.

Richmond, Va.—Seven trained nurses from North Carolina will form part of the personnel of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital Unit being formed here for service in France. They are Miss Josie Ashby, Mt. Airy; Miss Margaret Ashton, Rocky Mount; Miss Cora Foy, Gastonia; Miss Louise Reinhardt, Miss Hettie Reinhardt, and Miss Jane Eckles, Black Mountain; Miss M. E. Williamson, Salisbury.

Winter Grazing for Cattle.

Raleigh.—The state department of agriculture is much interested in the idea expressed by R. W. Collett, of the state test farms, that as much of the beef cattle as possible now in the mountain counties be driven into the piedmont and eastern counties for winter grazing, now that the heavy frosts have about put out of commission the grazing lands in the mountain sections. Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham hopes that this suggestion will be amply tried out.