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GREAT BRITAIN TO GET FIRST MONEY

UNITED STATES WILL MAKE FIRST BIG WAR LOAN TO THAT COUNTRY.

DETAILS TO BE GIVEN OUT

Amount of Loan and Other Matters Concerning Loan Will Be Made Public in a Few Days by Secretary McAdoo.

Washington.—The first American loan to the Allied Nations will go to Great Britain.

The amount and other details probably will be made public by Secretary McAdoo within a few days.

Whatever the sum, the amount will be available out of the proceeds of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue soon to be offered to the public, of which \$3,000,000,000 will be loaned to the Allies.

Announcement to this effect was made at the treasury department after a day crowded with conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Federal Reserve Board officials and American bankers and bondholders and official representatives of Great Britain and France. Another development was the announcement that the size of the first issue of bonds authorized under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure will depend largely upon the immediate needs of the Allies. Reports as to this have yet to be received in detail.

The entire \$5,000,000,000 of authorized bonds will not be offered in one lump sum, according to present tentative plans, but probably will be called for in several installments or issues. By this course, it is believed that financial disturbances which might result were the country called upon to absorb the whole issue at once, will be averted.

Details as to the amount of the first issue, its distribution among the Allies, the character and terms of the bonds, methods of disposing of them, and other questions will engage the attention of the treasury department and Federal Reserve Board officials during the next ten days.

The first of these conferences began with the visit of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, upon Secretary McAdoo and Governor Harding of the Reserve Board. Negotiations will be conducted with a view to disposing as rapidly as possible of details so that the bond issue may be offered without delay.

SENATE BEGINS WRESTLING WITH FOOD PROBLEMS.

Hearings By Agricultural Committee.—Houston Outlines Plans.

Washington.—Congress took up the food problem in public hearings by the Senate Agricultural Committee, at which Secretary Houston set forth the Administration's food control program.

At the same time, the Federal Trade Commission, directed by President Wilson to investigate with the Agricultural Department the causes of high food prices, asked all state governors to send representatives to Washington April 30, for a conference on state co-operation in the inquiry. Before appearing at the commission hearing, Secretary Houston put his plans before the heads of five of the leading farmers organizations and received assurances of support for any measures the Government contemplates for getting a firmer grasp on food production and distribution. The farmers' representatives promised even to give their endorsement to legislation giving the Government power to fix maximum and minimum prices in emergency. As its part in the Government's plan, the Department of Labor announced that it had undertaken the mobilization of a million boys throughout the country as active farm workers for the summer. An organization will be formed to be known as the United States Boys' Working Reserve. Its operations will be directed from Washington.

GERMANY TO TORPEDO ALL HOSPITAL SHIPS.

Paris.—"Contrary to all the rules of international law and humanity," says an official note issued by the government Monday, April 23, "the Germans have announced that they have decided that they will torpedo all hospital ships without warning.

Under these conditions, the French government gives notice that German prisoners will be embarked on the vessels.

STARS AND STRIPES HONORED IN PARIS

AMERICAN FLAG IS FLUNG HIGH TO BREEZES IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

WAS "UNITED STATES DAY"

Great Day in Paris.—Twenty-one Guns Are Fired and Procession Marches to Statue of Washington at Foot of Which Bronze Palm is Laid.

Paris.—The Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze from Eiffel Tower and saluted by 21 guns. This marked the opening of the ceremonies of "United States Day" in Paris. The French Tri-Color and the Star Spangled Banner were at the same hour unfurled together from the residence of William G. Sharp, the American Ambassador in the Avenue D'Eylau, from the American Embassy, from the City Hall and from other municipal Government buildings.

It was a great day for the Red-white and Blue. Over all the Capital, street vendors did a thriving trade in the colors of both Allies, while 40,000 American flags, handed out gratis by the committee, were waved by the people who thronged the vicinity of the manifestations.

Jules Cambon, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; General du Ball, Military Governor of Paris; the members of the committee and others were received at 1:30 o'clock by Ambassador Sharp at his residence whence they proceeded to the Place d'Iena, where a bronze palm was deposited at the foot of the top of Eiffel Tower.

Members of the American LaFayette flying corps, a delegation from the American Ambulance at Nully, and the American field ambulances, with a large representation from the Association of Veterans of the Marne, were the guard of honor before the LaFayette statue at the Tuilleries Gardens, where the official procession halted to deposit a bronze palm.

WASHINGTON WELCOMES ARTHUR BALFOUR AND PARTY

Greeted at Station by Lansing and Other Officials.—Soldiers Guard.

Washington.—The American capital extended a simple, but heartfelt welcome to the British minister for foreign affairs, Arthur Balfour and the other members of the British commission which has come to Washington, "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely a successful war."

There was no music to greet the visitors, the original plan, including the presence of the Marine Band, having been amended to conform to the view expressed by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing that this was a grave and serious event in American history, and not to be lightly treated, or regarded as a social affair.

On the Union Station plaza were gathered some 5,000 people waiting patiently for a glimpse at the nation's guests, restrained at a proper distance by hundreds of blue-coated policemen and by two troops of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Fenton, part of the garrison at nearby Fort Myer.

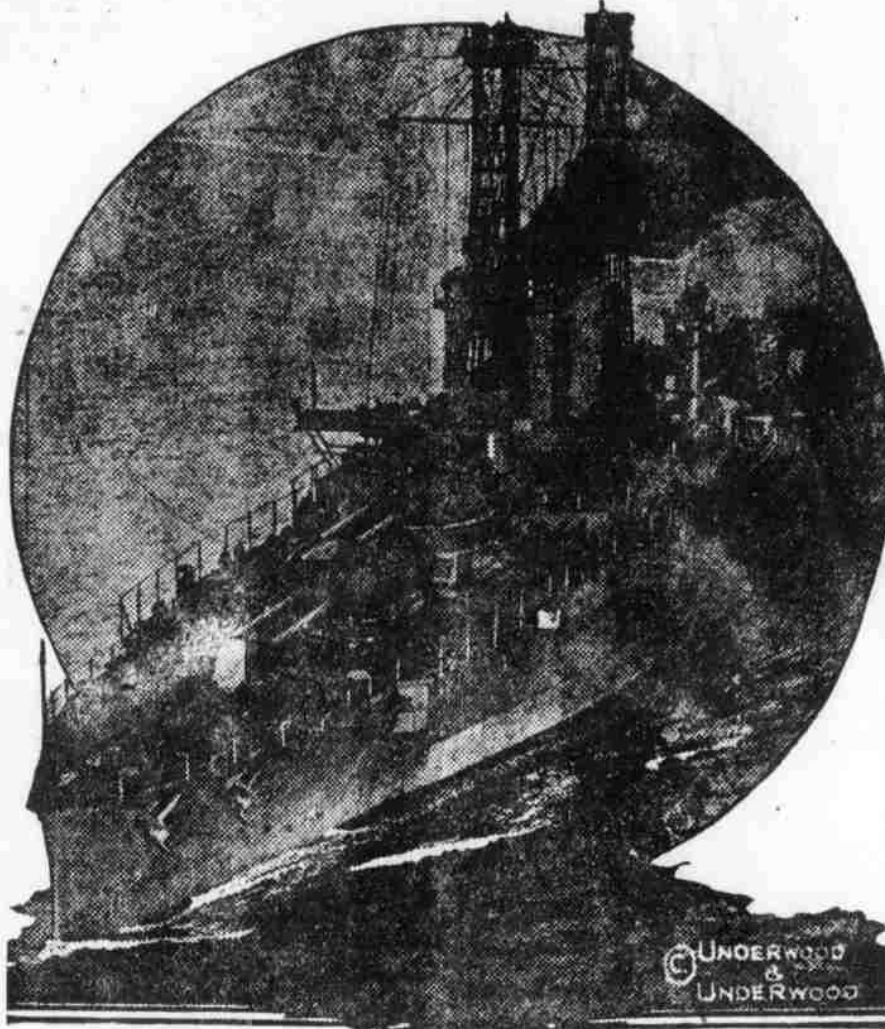
Within the station lines had been drawn separating the traveling public from the space at the eastern end of the concourse across which the visiting party was to pass on the way from the train shed to the president's room. All of the police captains of the district had been ranged here in a double line as a guard of honor to keep back intruders. Two score newspaper men, standing to the east of the concourse, were the only unofficial persons permitted in this section of the station. Detectives swarmed everywhere through the crowds and at various angles where any danger might lurk. Altogether, the precautions taken to insure the safety of the nation's visitors exceeded anything ever known in the history of the District.

BIG BRITISH GUNS HAMMER GERMAN LINES.

Apparently a big battle is brewing along the front between Arras and Lens, where the British guns are again hammering the German lines. Except for this artillery activity and some gains south of Loos and between Arras and St. Quentin, in the region of the Havrincourt woods.

Likewise on that part of the front held by the French, artillery duels predominated, being intense between the Somme and the Oise.

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP UTAH



BUSINESS MUST KEEP UP TRAINING CAMPS DESIGNATED

HOWARD S. COFFIN WARNS THE NATION A GREAT DANGER OF ILL-ADVISED ECONOMY.

Wheels Must Be Kept Turning.—Prosperity is Needed More in War-time Than in Peace Say National Defense Council.

Washington.—Warning to the nation against a real danger in hysterical and ill-advised economy and interference with normal pursuits of the people, is given by Howard S. Coffin, of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, in a statement just made public.

Just returned from a trip through several Middle Western States, Mr. Coffin deplors the fact that conditions of unemployment and close factories should arise as a result of indiscriminate efforts, public and private, toward war time economies.

"After nearly three years of refusal to take the European war and its lessons seriously," Mr. Coffin said, "we suddenly launched forth in a most feverish activity to save the country overnight. Patriotic organizations almost without number are milling around noisily, and while intentions are good, the results are often far from practical.

"Because of an impending and possible shortage of foodstuffs, we have hysterical demands for economy in every line of human endeavor. Waste is bad, but an indiscriminating economy is worse.

"Some states and municipalities are stopping road building and other public work. General business is being slowed down because of the emotional response of the trading public to these misguided campaigns for economy; savings are being withdrawn from the banks; reports show that some people have begun to hoard food supplies and thousands of workers are being thrown needlessly out of employment. All this is wrong.

"We need prosperity in wartime even more than when we are at peace. We need more business, not less. There is real danger in hysteria. Indiscriminate economy will be ruinous. Now is the time to open the throttle.

"It seems to me, therefore, that a plain statement of general policy is most desirable.

"Upon the industrial side of the war three great problems, or perhaps I should better say tasks, confront us.

"First and foremost, we must facilitate the flow of raw materials and finished products to our Allies and must provide the means of rail and water transportation therefor.

"Second, we must meet our own great military and naval building schedules.

"Third, we must plan to do all this with the least possible disarrangement to our vast commercial and industrial machines.

"Through it all we must keep a close eye upon the possible conditions of peace following the present war. We must insure the business process and general prosperity of the country during the war, if we are to hold our present strong place among nations in the commercial competition of the future."

RESERVE OFFICERS AND APPLICANTS FOR COMMISSIONS ARE TO ATTEND.

Will Be Established May 1.—Carolians Will Go to Fort Oglethorpe. Will Give Intensive Military Training.

Washington.—Establishment of 14 citizen training camps where reserve officers and applicants for commissions in the new war army will receive intensive military instruction was authorized by Secretary Baker.

The camps will be opened May 1 and the courses of instruction under officers and non-commissioned officers of the regulars begin May 8.

In selecting locations, the war department was guided largely by the lines of the proposed divisional training areas. The places selected are: For the New England States, Fort Ethan Allen or such other points in New England as may be designated by the commanding general of the Eastern Department.

For Long Island, New York City and territory immediately north of New York City, Plattsburg Ballacks.

For the remainder of New York state and eight congressional districts of Pennsylvania, Madison Barracks, New York.

For the remainder of Pennsylvania including Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

For New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, Fort Myer, Va., or such other places as the commanding general of the Eastern department may designate.

For North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

For Georgia, Alabama and Florida, Fort McPherson, Ga.

For Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

For Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

For Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas.

For Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, Fort Snelling, Minn.

For Missouri, Kansas and Colorado, Fort Riley, Kansas.

For Oklahoma and Texas, Leon, Springs, Texas.

For Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico, the Presidio at San Francisco.

COAL MEN BLAME HIGH PRICE ON CAR SHORTAGE.

Tell Trade Commission That Railroads Are Responsible.

Washington.—Lack of transportation facilities was blamed for the advanced price of bituminous coal, by leading operators of the East testifying before the Federal Trade Commission, which is investigating high coal prices. Several complained against the alleged practices of the railroads of delivering open cars from the coal carrying trade to the transportation of commodities, for which, they claim, high rates were obtained.

FOOD CONTROL IS PUT UP TO SENATE

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION IS PROPOSED.

ASKS FOR AN APPROPRIATION

Secretary Houston in Communication With Senate Asks For \$25,000,000 to Put Plan Into Operation.—Wants to Fix Prices.

Washington.—The Government's program for food control during the war was put before Congress by Secretary Houston in a communication to the Senate asking power for the Department of Agriculture to take direct supervision of food production and distribution in the United States and requesting a \$25,000,000 appropriation for putting the plan into operation.

Authority was asked for the Council of National Defense, in an emergency, to buy and sell foodstuffs and to fix minimum or maximum prices.

As outlined to the Senate, the Government's plan is first to make a complete survey of the country's food supply to determine its ownership and distribution, then if necessary to license and control the operations of all concerns engaged in the manufacture of foods or feeds, agricultural implements and all materials required for agricultural purposes. Authority is sought for the Agricultural Department to take over and operate the concerns if it appears at any time that course is demanded by the public interest.

Giving the Government power to deal directly in foodstuffs probably would make its application unnecessary, Secretary Houston declared, as its very existence would tend to keep conditions normal. Market grades and classes for farm products, Secretary Houston said, is one of the chief needs of the country to insure proper conditions in producing and marketing farm products.

Authority also was asked for the Department to require of transportation companies preference for the movement of farm machinery, seeds, fertilizers and materials that enter into the processes of food production.

The Department wishes to assist in obtaining rerouting of foodstuffs to relieve congestion on transportation lines.

In its plan for an investigation of the present food supply, the Agricultural Department has arranged for the help of the Federal Trade Commission, which, with the Department was directed by President Wilson early in the year to make an inquiry to ascertain the amount of food stocks and determine if the anti-trust laws have been violated in food production, storage and distribution. As Congress makes the necessary appropriation for this specific inquiry the Trade Commission will proceed.

Some officials believe the Trade Commission has enough power to make unnecessary the use of extra legislation in regulating the cost of food, although additional legislation should be given for an emergency.

Officials of all Departmental divisions of the Government are being kept advised of the situation, and the facts of the situation being must be learned before a plan can be planned.

STEADY PROGRESS BEING MADE BY THE FR

Driving Back Germans in Soissons Rheims.

Steady progress is being made by French troops in driving back the Germans in the regions of Soissons and Rheims. In a new offensive French also have entered the second line in the Argonne from man counter attacks on the plateau, south of Laon, have been repulsed.

Since the beginning of the offensive last Monday, more than 600 Germans have been taken prisoners. Guns captured exceed 100, including machine guns.

OFFICIAL ROUTE OF BANKHEAD HIGHWAY

Birmingham, Ala.—The official route of the Bankhead Highway from Washington, D. C. to Little Rock, Ark., was selected by a pathfinding committee, which will make the trip in the next 30 days, the Bankhead Highway Association in convention here decided. Points to be reached by the Bankhead Highway include Lynchburg, Va., Reidsville, Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga., and Holly Springs, Tenn.

WILL ENROLL ARMY OF CLUB MEMBERS

BOYS AND GIRLS OF STATE TO HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO AID IN FOOD CONSERVATION.

20,000 MEMBERS WANTED

More Than Five Hundred Have Already Begun Activities—Others Are Urged to Enlist.

Raleigh.—A tremendous effort will be made by the Agricultural Club agencies to enroll a great many more members in the various clubs in the state during the next two months, the purpose being the stimulation of the production of food and feed crops. An enrollment of two hundred boys and girls in each county in the state would mean an army of 20,000 industrially inclined, productive young men and young women. Already 5,071 club members have begun their activities.

The following is a list of the leading counties, based on the total enrollment for all clubs:

Gulford, 249; Buncombe, 242; Wilkes 226; Iredell, 201; Wake, 188; Madison, 186; Stanley, 176; Cleveland, 167; Johnston, 131; Rutherford, 130.

"With the entrance of this country into the European theater of war," states Mr. S. G. Rubinow, of the agricultural club work, "will come not only the call for a display of military spirit and patriotism, but the assurance, on the part of the citizenship of the United States, of maximum industrial and productive development. As a tangible part of such preparedness measures, the members of the various Boys' and Girls' Agricultural and Live-stock Clubs, in a nation-wide movement, will do a great deal toward contributing feed and food-stuffs for the maintenance of both the military and civilian population.

"In North Carolina this year an army of 6,071 boys and girls have already begun work on their productive projects. This effort will resolve itself into 2,234 acres of corn, 82 acres of cotton, 1,215 pigs, from which may be expected a very large progeny; 72 acres of peanuts, 1,275 bushels of poultry, and 1,275 bushels of wool."

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