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## NINE REGIMENTS TO GO TO FRANCE

ENGINEERS WILL BE ORGANIZED BY WAR DEPARTMENT FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

## RAISED BY VOLUNTEERING

Will Go to Europe "At the Earliest Possible Moment"—Each Regiment to Be Commanded By Regular Army Colonel. — Composed of Railroad Men.

Washington.—Nine new regiments of army engineers, to be composed exclusively of highly trained railway men, will be the first American troops to be sent to France. They will go "at the earliest possible moment," the War Department announced, for work on communication lines, but speculation as to exactly when or to what points they will be sent is forbidden because of the submarine menace.

The new forces will be volunteers, raised at the nine great railway centers of the country. Each regiment will be commanded by an engineer colonel of the regular army, aided by an adjutant. All other officials will be railway engineers or officials.

The expedition will have a total strength of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, each regiment being composed of two battalions of three companies each. Every branch of railway workers necessary to the building or operation of lines will be represented in the ranks, and the War Department expects a response to the call that will permit a careful selection to be exercised and insure a force already trained to the minute, an army of experts in railway operation. The Department's statement follows:

"The War Department has sent out orders for the raising as rapidly as possible of nine additional regiments of engineers which are destined to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment for work on the lines of communication. It is requested of the press that no speculation or rumors regarding this force be carried other than that given out. All details regarding the force will be given out as fast as compatible with the best public interests."

Recruiting for the regiments and the organization of each force will be directly under the colonel of each regiment. The recruiting points will be New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

## HERO OF MARNE LAYS WREATH ON TOMB OF LINCOLN.

French Commissioners Honor Memory of Emancipator.

Springfield, Ill. — Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, paid high tribute to the memory of Lincoln at the emancipator's tomb here, and with the others of the French commission received an enthusiastic welcome to the Illinois Capital.

Marshal Joffre silently placed a wreath upon the Lincoln sarcophagus. With bowed heads and doffed caps, the French hero, Rene Viviani, Vice Premier of the French Council of Ministers, and the military and civil officials who accompanied them, filed into the tomb, paid honor to the war President and left without a spoken word.

## DOUBLES TAX ON WHISKEY OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Washington.—In an extended session the House Ways and Means Committee wrote new and drastic liquor and inheritance taxes into the war revenue bill, but were still in disagreement over many sections and about \$200,000,000 short of the \$1,800,000,000 it has voted to raise. The leaders hope to complete the measure immediately, and a proposed retroactive income tax amendment, which would yield \$140,000,000 during the coming year, and other far-reaching proposals, are held in abeyance to be inserted at the eleventh hour, if necessary to make up the desired total.

Several members of the House, including at least one member of the Ways and Means Committee, already are planning to carry their fight for changes in the bill to the Senate Finance Committee as soon as hearings on the Senate side begin, probably this week.

Proposed taxes on whiskey were increased by the committee from \$1.10 to \$2.20 a gallon and on beer from \$1.50 to \$2.75 a barrel. The amount of exempt liquor in a dealer's possession at the time the law becomes effective was reduced from an unlimited quantity to 50 gallons.

## RUSSIAN TROUBLE IS SAFELY PASSED

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN WORKMEN'S COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT SETTLED.

## PREPARE NEW DECLARATION

Government's Foreign Policy Explained in Definite Terms and Is Accepted by Soldiers' and Workingmen's Delegates.

Petrograd, via London.—The controversy between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Provisional Government that for a short time had threatened such serious consequences in which, in fact, the fate of the nation and possibly of the war were involved has been settled.

Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous assemblage of soldiers and workmen, declared that the government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in definite language and corresponded to the proclamation of April 9 and embodied the views of the proletariat.

When the speaker declared that the temporary government had acquitted itself of the charge brought against it by explaining in concise terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer arose from the assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the utmost serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

Prince Tseretelli then read the new declaration sent the council by the government, and explained that the trouble was over and that the provisional government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced amid continued cheering, had won a great victory.

## GOLDEN FLOOD POURS IN FOR "LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917."

Small Investor Not Yet Been Heard From.—Payments on Easy Terms.

Washington.—The golden flood of subscriptions to the "liberty loan" continues to sweep in upon the Treasury without abatement. Officials estimated that since the books were opened for subscription money had poured in at the rate of \$7,208,260 per hour and the first three days business showed a total of about \$500,000,000 or one-tenth of the total.

Thus far only the banks and wealthy individuals have been heard from. The small investors voice has not been heard, except indirectly. Officials believe that a great army of men of moderate means are willing and anxious to invest in the bonds, and to this end a program is under consideration which will enable virtually every one in the country with only a small amount to spare to buy at least one bond.

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations," Secretary McAdoo announced, "and the payments on such easy terms as will give every inhabitant of the land the opportunity to help. Announcement as to the denominations and payments will be made in a few days."

Consideration of this and other details indicates that small investors will be permitted, in some manner yet to be formulated, to pay for bonds by installments lasting over a considerable period of time. In this, Treasury officials have the support of many banks, some of which have offered to accept payments as small as \$5 a month. Department stores and other agencies also have offered to cooperate on this plan.

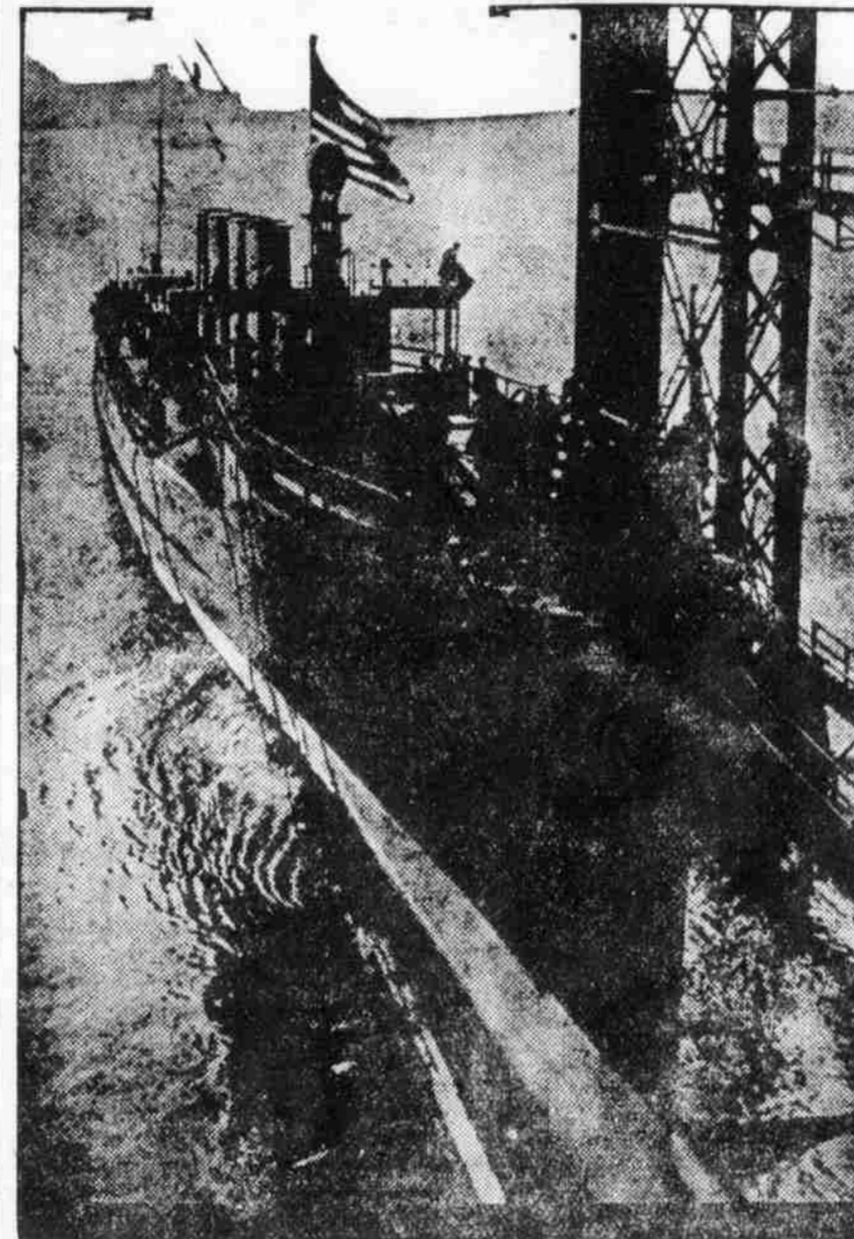
## MORE ENROLL THAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Tabulation of the enrollment for the reserve officers' training camp here indicated that thirty-eight more Tennesseans and Carolinians have qualified for admissions than the camp can accommodate.

## GREAT BRITAIN SECONDS FRANCE'S REQUEST TO SEND MEN

Washington.—Great Britain formally joined France in expressing the hope that an American expeditionary force would soon take its place on the western front in Europe. Foreign Secretary Balfour told the Council of National Defense that the British would be overjoyed to welcome an American force in France, and that its early dispatch would have an enormous psychological effect, both on the Allies and their enemies.

## UNITED STATES DESTROYER JACOB JONES



## SERVICE RESERVE APPROVED SAYS DISASTER FACES US

IS TO BE COMPOSED OF MEN NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT AND OF WOMEN.

Would Perform Military or Civic Service Not Performed by the Enlisted Men.—Will Maintain Headquarters at Washington.

Washington.—Plans for a great National service, made up of men not subject to draft into the army, and of women, already approved by the War Department, were submitted to the Council of National Defense at a conference of the council with State Governors and representatives of state defense councils.

Members of the reserve would be available for any service they could perform for the Government.

The plans were presented by George Wharton Pepper, a representative of the Pennsylvania State Defense Council and chairman of a National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

The reserve would be headed by a board of nine nationally known men, which would operate through a National committee of members from all the states. Under the National committee there would be state and district committees, and in Washington a permanent headquarters committee would sit to carry on administrative work.

## ADMINISTRATION SEEKS CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY.

Lever Introduces Sweeping Measure in House.

Washington.—Absolute authority to regulate, in its discretion, the production, distribution and prices of food and other necessities during the war was asked of Congress by the Administration.

In a sweeping bill introduced with Administration approval by Chairman Lever, of the House Agriculture Committee, it is proposed to empower the President under the war clause of the Constitution, to take these measures wherever in his opinion the National emergency shall require:

The maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel and other necessities and the articles required for their production;

To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities, and, if necessary, to requisition the producing factories, mines or other establishments;

To compel holders of necessities to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution;

To regulate exchanges in such a way as to eliminate market manipulation;

To compel railroads to give preference to the movement of necessities;

To levy such importation duties as he finds necessary to prevent excessive "dumping" of foreign products; and

## PLANS FOR NEW ARMY COMPLETED

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE IN SIXTH DIVISION.

## FORM EIGHTEEN DIVISIONS

Each Will Be Complete in Every Arm of Service.—All Details For Raising New Army Completed By the War Department.

Washington.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 18,538 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up eighteen war strength divisions complete in every arm and supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery equipped with large caliber howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping and organizing this force has been carefully worked out by the War Department, and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the Senate and House hope to agree upon disputed features at once so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early this week.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts issued by the Department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

First division—Troops from all New England States.

Second—New York Congressional districts one to twenty-sixth, (including Long Island and New York City.)

Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.

Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The Carolinas.

Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and Mexico.

In addition, there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the South near the Mexican border.

Strength of Division.

Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The strength of the sixteen will be 666 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions will have 1,214 officers and 21,140 men, including mousers, engineers and horse artillery units, each will have also its division hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast troops to be provided out of 100,000 will be 666 officers and 439,792 men, with requisite medical personnel.

Supplementing these troops will be the sixteenth regiment of heavy field artillery, strengthened by 21,140 men; one new cavalry division of ten squadrons, ten field ambulances, ten field bakeries; six telephone companies, sixteen pack companies, sixteen train and six mule companies.

In preparation for the task of training this great army, the National Guard is being called to full war strength. The 100,000 men when all five additional divisions provided for in the National Guard have been added, will total 293,000 men of all arms.

Upon the President's approval of the army bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units.

## SOUTH MUST RAISE OWN FOOD CROPS

SECRETARY LUCAS RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE AND TELLS OF ACTION.

## DEPARTMENTS TO CO-OPERATE

Labor and Tin Can Situation Are Problems Being Given Serious Consideration by Commission.

Raleigh.—More than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of the South's raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission, has returned to his office after attending the conference held at Washington at the instance of the Federal Trade Commission for the consideration of the production, transportation and distribution of food and feed products. Information brought out at that conference will be used not only by the Federal Trade Commission itself, but will be passed on to the Department of Agriculture and the Interstate Commerce Commission. According to Mr. Lucas all departments and commissions at Washington are co-operating as never before in securing prompt action in matters especially that have any bearing upon the proper conduct of the war—and the production of foodstuffs is recognized as one of the very important factors in the war situation.

"One of the country's greatest handicaps at present is its lack of adequate transportation facilities," stated Mr. Lucas. "This was strikingly manifest in our conference. It was the consensus of opinion that the present prices of wheat and flour and some other products are due as much to inadequate transportation facilities as to crop shortage. The South will not only save itself from hunger and suffering by raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, but it will to a considerable extent relieve the railroad situation by releasing for other purposes the tens of thousands of cars that have heretofore been necessary to bring us the \$700,000,000 of food and feed products that we have bought from the North."

"One of the same situation, with any states, an appropriate on the where sign. the an ed as. es. ex- base us that ed, in the conference. increased also to labor, the tin can situation very serious. All of are being considered by the proper authorities, if necessary, will be taken in applying remedies."

Discharge 500 Guardsmen.

Raleigh.—Full five hundred men, it is estimated, will have been discharged from the National Guard service to North Carolina when the last of the charges are issued. Practically all these are on the basis of the provisions for discharge of men with dependent families. This represents more than fifteen per cent of the entire guard.

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