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## SPY SYSTEM IN NEW YORK IS UNCOVERED

GERMAN SPIES SHIPPED HIGH POWER WIRELESS OUTFITS TO MEXICO.

## MAIL WAS SENT TO GERMANY

It Was Intimated That Through This System Germany Learned of American Destroyer Fleet Movement to England.

New York.—Evidence that two complete high-powered wireless installations, assembled here from various sources, were shipped piecemeal to Mexico, supposedly for use of a German spy system in this country, was unearthed in connection with the arrest of three men on charges of conspiring to send mail containing military information, surreptitiously from the United States to Germany through members of Norwegian ship crews.

It was intimated by the United States Commissioner, before whom the alleged plotters were arraigned, that it was through their instrumentality that advance news of the impending arrival in England of the American destroyer fleet was sent to Germany before it even became generally known in this country that it had sailed.

With only a scratching of the surface of the mass of evidence in the Government's hands, indications have been found that the secret mail system was operated both ways between the United States, Germany and Mexico. Several hundred letters have been seized, written in English, German and Spanish, and some apparently in code. They are being translated in the expectation that they will open the way to full revelations of the alleged spy plot which is said to point to other persons besides those under arrest.

The prisoners are Harry F. Periss and Irving Bonaparts, both said to be American born, employed by a German electrical company here, and Axel E. Melcher, said to be a naturalized citizen from Sweden.

## PROHIBITION TAX IS NOW PROPOSED ON WHISKEY

Committee Measure Would Prevent Manufacture During Period of War

Washington.—Prohibition legislation was approved by the senate finance committee as a new feature of the war tax bill.

Prohibitive taxes upon distillation of whiskey and other spirits for beverage purposes, with a ban upon their importation, were agreed upon by a substantial majority of the committee. Taxes fixed by the house on beer and wines were left unchanged though they have not yet been finally approved.

General suspension of beverage production by distilleries and use of liquor now in bonded warehouses probably would be the effect of the new tax section if enacted into law.

Curtailment of liquor consumption during the war and conservation of foodstuffs used in manufacturing distilled spirits, Chairman Simmons said constituted the dual object of the committee in adopting the substitutes for the house rates.

In addition to the present tax of \$2.20 a gallon on the liquor, a tax of \$20 per bushel (from \$5 to \$9 a gallon) upon all grain, cereal or other foodstuffs used in manufacturing whiskey or other distilled spirits for use as beverages was written into the bill. Senator Simmons said the increases would be prohibitive upon manufacture while the law is in effect or during the war. Increased taxes of \$5 per gallon upon molasses, syrups and substitutes used in distillation for beverage purposes also was agreed upon. Permits for exportation would be given only for war purposes upon application by a nation at war with Germany. As supplementary legislation, the committee further approved an amendment prohibiting importation into this country, Porto Rico, and the Philippines of distilled spirits made from any foodstuff except for industrial, mechanical or scientific purposes.

## AVIATRIX BOOSTING LIBERTY BONDS SALE.

Cleveland, O.—Ruth Law, aviatrix, in a biplane, circled over Cleveland and environs dropping "liberty loan bombs." She has been secured to make another flight, but the weather was so fine she decided to make the trip now. She started from Nela Park in East Cleveland and flying at a height of 5,000 feet, dropped liberty bond literature. Thousands watched her flight as she circled along the lake front.

## MORE TRAINING CAMPS ORDERED

EIGHT CAMPS TO TRAIN OFFICERS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN JULY.

## MATURE MEN ARE WANTED

Volunteers Between 31 and 44 Will Be Trained to Officer Second Increment of Half Million Men to be Ordered.

Washington.—A second series of officers' training camps will be held between August 27 and November 25 in eight locations, to develop officers for the second increment of 500,000 men to be called into service by the selective draft, Adjutant General McCain announced. In general, qualifications for admission to these camps will be the same as for the first series, but a strong effort will be made to obtain men above 31 years of age and the number admitted to training will be smaller than in the present camps.

Applications must be sent to the commanding generals of the department in which the applicant lives, between June 15 and July 15th. Citizens between the ages of 20 and nine months and 44 years are eligible.

The camp sites chosen and the areas from which applicants will be assigned are as follows:

Fort Myer, Va.—Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Fort McPherson, Ga.—New York City and contiguous territory. Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—The greater part of New York State, the northern part of Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—The southern part of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky. Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark. (or other place to be designated)—Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

Fort Leon Springs, Tex.—Illinois, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Fort Riley, Kan.—Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

The Presidio, San Francisco—Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and California.

## SENATE PASSES BILL PROVIDING FOOD SURVEY

Already Passed in House and Now Goes to Conference.

Washington.—The first of the administration food bills, already passed by the House, passed the Senate without a record vote. Numerous amendments were attached to the measure, which provides for a food survey and crop stimulation, and it was sent to conference where the differences will be threshed out while the two houses are considering the second administration measure, providing for food control and price-fixing.

The bill, as finally accepted by the Senate, provides for a comprehensive survey of food resources, and for the stimulation of agriculture, and restricts drastically the storing of foodstuffs, fuel and other necessities and speculation in futures. The restrictive provisions were added by the Senate. Hoarding or storage of food, fuel or other necessities of life in order to limit the supply or affect the prices would be made a felony under the senate hoarding amendment, but farmers who hold their own products would be excepted.

## GREY VETERANS HONOR MEMORY OF THEIR FALLEN

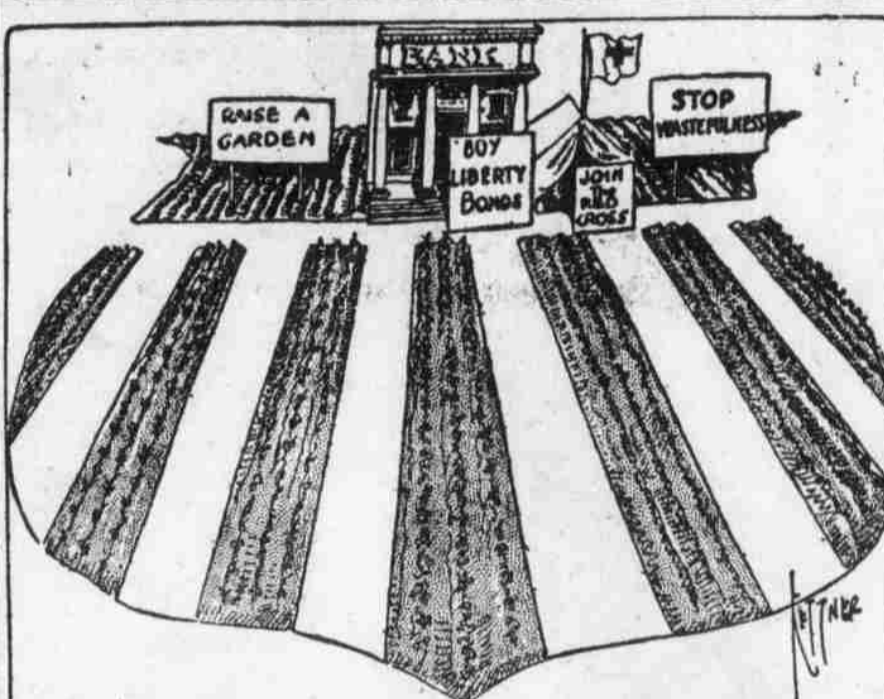
Washington.—Confederate veterans, here for their annual reunion, went to Arlington and paid tribute to the South's dead. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson attended the services, but the president did not speak. He received an ovation from the old soldiers, however, and many shook hands with him.

The exercises held in the shadows of the monument erected to the Confederate dead by the women of the Confederacy, were opened with the sound of the assembly call by the Marine Band and the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a special choir, the old soldiers and the audience helping to swell the refrain.

Flowers were strown on the graves and special services were held at the tomb of the unknown dead and the grave of Gen. Joe Wheeler.

Gen. Bennett H. Young, past commander-in-chief of the veterans, and Clark of Florida were the orators.

## DO YOUR BIT



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## DEFEAT CENSORSHIP CLAUSE

MEMBERS DECLINE TO ACCEPT PROVISION IN MODIFIED FORM.

Espionage Bill Will Be Reported to Both Houses Now With Censorship Measure Omitted.—House Vote 184 to 144.

Washington.—The Administration's fight for a war censorship on newspapers was lost in Congress, at least for the present, when the House refused by a vote of 184 to 144 to accept even the modified censorship section written into the espionage bill in conference. As the Senate already is on record as opposed to a censorship, the leaders in Congress do not expect any further Administration effort to enact one in the immediate future.

The test in the House came on a motion to recommit the espionage bill with instructions that the censorship regulation be eliminated. Despite a determined effort by Democratic managers to line up the party strength behind President Wilson's demand for censorship, 37 Democratic Representatives joined the Republicans voting for the motion. Eleven Republicans, disregarding their party's caucus decision, voted in the negative.

Conferences for the House will report their instructions back to the Senate conferees and the bill, short of the censorship provision, probably will be reported to both Senate and House within a few days and finally accepted. It carries important modifications of the spy laws and authorization for the President to lay embargoes in war time, but most of the controversy regarding it has centered about the censorship proposal.

No comment on the outcome in the House was forthcoming from the White House. The section which had been agreed on by the conferees was somewhat similar to one which the House had substituted during first consideration of the bill for the more sweeping provision drawn up and submitted by the Administration. The Senate, while the bill was under debate, threw the censorship section out entirely by a vote of 48 to 34.

In the House debate opponents of censorship argued that a restriction such as the conferees proposed would violate the right of a free press. The voluntary censorship under which the country's newspapers now are working was pointed to as demonstrating the patriotism of editors and as proving that no legal restrictions are needed.

## FOURTEEN MEET DEATH IN MISSOURI STORM.

Wayne County Is Devastated By Tornado.—Scores Injured.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fourteen persons were killed and scores injured in a tornado that devastated Wayne County, according to a telegram received from Piedmont, Mo.

Rumors that more than a score of persons were killed in Bollinger county, Missouri, could not be confirmed. It was known that at least three persons met death near Zalma and advices from Cape Girardeau said that a family of seven was drowned when their home was blown into the Castor River.

The tornado evidently began near Salem, Mo. Some property damage was done, but there was no loss of life until the storm reached Mineral Point, in Washington county, where four persons were killed and twenty-six injured.

Relief has been sent to stricken points from St. Louis.

## WILSON SPEAKS AT ARLINGTON

DELIVERS MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS AT ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

There Great Work For Liberty Accomplished While We Are in the Midst of a Work Unfinished, Says President.

Washington.—America's response to the call of liberty in the struggle of the world will hold the attention of all mankind, President Wilson said in a Memorial Day address at Arlington National Cemetery. In observing the day, he said, the natural touch of sorrow is tinged with reassurance because, knowing how the men of America have responded to the call of liberty, there is perfect assurance that in the new responses "will come again in equal measure, with equal majesty."

The President spoke in the natural amphitheater in the cemetery at a meeting arranged by the local G. A. R., and attended by a crowd of thousands. He said he did not pity the men in whose honor the ceremonies were held.

"I envy them, rather," he went on, "because theirs is a great work of liberty accomplished, and we are in the midst of a work unfinished, testing our strength where their strength has already been tested." The time for action, he said, has come, "and in the providence of God, America will come once more to have an opportunity to show to the world that she was born to serve mankind."

## ENTRY OF JAPAN INTO WAR WITH ALL RESOURCES.

Is Necessary to Insure Safety of American State Say Chileans.

New York.—Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile, secretary general of the American Institute of International Law, addressing the conference on foreign relations of the United States at Long Beach, declared that "the safety of the American State demands that Japan should enter the war with all resources."

"Japan," he said, "has already reaped important material advantages, and is exercising certain supremacy on the Asiatic Continent. The American State should not be left to exhaust herself to the point of falling under the menace of another's domination."

Prof. George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard, speaking on the status of the Monroe Doctrine, said that in a broad sense, the principles of the Monroe Doctrine as supported by the United States "have made the Western Hemisphere 'safe for democracy.'"

## WAR TAX BILL NOW ASSUMING DEFINITE SHAPE

Washington.—The war tax bill assumed rough but nearly final form in the revision of the \$1,800,000,000 measure by the senate finance committee.

After working all through the holiday with treasury experts, recapitulating the committee's revision, Chairman Simmons announced that as drafted, the estimated revenue to be brought in by the bill now totals \$1,480,000,000. A bill aggregating slightly above \$1,500,000,000 now is generally expected.

## Germany Loses Many Prisoners.

Although Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Emperor William assert that the Anglo-French offensive on the western front has fallen after seven weeks of effort, a French official statement declares that the Germans lost more than 52,000 prisoners alone during the French and British drives against the German lines.

## REVISE PLANS FOR TRAINING WAR ARMY

SIXTEEN CANTONMENTS INSTEAD OF THIRTY-TWO WILL BE LOCATED.

## PLACE MANY UNDER CANVASS

Shortage of Funds, Material, Labor and Transportation Facilities Caused the Number of Cantonments to Be Reduced.

Washington.—Important revisions in the plan for training the war Army have been made by the War Department, which announced that the half million men to be called to the colors in September will be concentrated in sixteen cantonments instead of thirty-two, and that many of the forces probably will be put into tents instead of wooden barracks.

Lack of funds, material, labor and transportation facilities, Secretary Baker said, caused the decision to reduce the number of cantonments. The larger number seemed practicable, but that would have made a much greater demand on the overtaxed resources at the Department's command.

Although the change will upset all the tentative plans for camp locations made by department commanders, it is not expected to delay beyond September 1 the mobilization of the great draft Army. Four of the sixteen cantonment sites provided for under the new plan already have been selected, and choice of the others is expected soon. Secretary Baker indicated that building would proceed as rapidly as possible. The four sites selected are at American Lake, Wash.; Atlanta, Ga.; Ayre, Mass., and Wrightstown, New Jersey.

A more plentiful supply of canvas than expected made it possible to put some of the troops under tents. Most of the tents used probably will be placed at Southern camps.

In making the announcement, Secretary Baker said also that forces in excess of those which could be cared for in the sixteen cantonments would be placed under canvas. This was taken as referring to National Guard divisions, although the Militia Bureau has received no instructions in this regard.

There is no indication of an intention to alter the plan for formation of sixteen divisions of the guard. The questions of filling these up to war strength probably will not be settled until selection of men for military service in the draft Army begins. Under the law, either the Regulars or Guard can be filled up with men from the selected lists if that is desired.

## MANY LIVES LOST IN STORMS IN MIDDLE WEST

Towns in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri Are Stricken.

Kansas City, Mo.—Twenty-one known deaths, more than one hundred injured and unestimated property damage resulted from a series of tornadoes that swept several towns and sections of south-eastern Kansas, north central Oklahoma and southern Missouri.

With 400 houses reported destroyed at Coalgate, Okla., a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and possibly 200 at Coffeyville, Kan., it was feared that the death total at these two places would be high. One message said that 100 bodies had been counted at Coalgate and that the business section of the town was virtually destroyed.

Three persons were killed, seriously injured and much property was damaged by a tornado that struck Moore, five miles south of Olathe, Kan.

Unconfirmed reports from Lebanon, Mo., told of considerable damage there. Another storm was reported to have passed between Springfield and Lebanon. All wires were down in those directions.

Nine persons were injured, some fatally, by the tornado that passed north of the town of Okla. Much livestock was killed and crops in the path of the storm badly damaged.

## THREE AMERICAN SHIPS ARE SENT TO BOTTOM

London.—The sinking of three American ships was announced. The vessels were the Dirigo, the Frances M. and the Barbara. All were shelled without warning and then sent to the bottom with bombs, but the only loss of life reported was that of Third Mate John Ray, of the Dirigo, who was drowned while attempting to enter a small boat. The Dirigo was sunk May 31, the Frances M. May 18 and the Barbara May 24.

## FOOD EMERGENCY PROBLEM FOR ALL

PEOPLE HAVE HAD TOO MUCH OF SPIRIT "LET GEORGE DO IT."

## SOME WORK FOR ALL TO DO

List of Recommendations Made to Farmers, Housewives, Gardeners, and Citizens Generally.

Raleigh.—John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the North Carolina Food Conservation Commission, in reviewing the food situation in this state gave out a lot of good advice in his suggestions of ways every person can help improve the food situation.

Mr. Lucas wrote as follows:

Too many of our people are regarding the food emergency, which is really just in its incipency, as a problem for the farmer, the trucker, their neighbor or someone else more or less remote from themselves. There is something of the spirit of "Let George do it." Fortunately, this spirit has been rapidly disappearing and it is not too much to hope that all the people of North Carolina will quickly realize that, while the farmers' responsibility and opportunity are greatest possibly, each person has an individual duty and responsibility.

A large number of people who realize their individual responsibility have asked themselves and others, "What can I do?" In answer to this question and for the information of others who may have given the matter no thought I am giving below a list of recommendations that are being made to farmer, housewife, gardener and citizen generally. I can think of no one in any position or condition to whom some of these suggestions are not applicable. Here they are:

Cultivate and fertilize every available foot of tillable land that you can possibly take care of. Cultivate more carefully and fertilize more heavily than under normal circumstances.

Put stubble land in corn, soy beans, peas, potatoes or sorghum as soon as the grain is off. Here lies one of our greatest opportunities for increasing the acreage in food and feed crops.

Where there is a poor stand of cotton replant with soy beans or peas. Also plant these crops in corn.

Save all the clover and vetch seed possible. Both are going to be unusually scarce and high priced. Vetch can be threshed with oats or by themselves. If you don't know how to harvest clover seed write the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 656.

Breed all sows and gilts for fall pigs and be sure to raise sufficient feed for them—in the form of pastures principally. Raise meat not only for your own demands but for the market. Prices are sky-high.

Raise all the chickens you can, whether you live in the country or in town. Shut up the cocks and cockerels and preserve your surplus eggs in water glass solution.

Raise and eat all the fresh vegetables you can and can all the surplus you can't eat. See that every glass jar is filled with vegetables and fruits and if you still have surplus buy more jars or cans.

Don't throw away scraps of meat and fat. Use meat in soup, hash, croquettes, and fats for frying and shortening.

Cook potatoes in the peel. Tests have shown that 20 per cent is lost when potatoes are peeled before cooking.

Don't waste bits of bread. Use them for puddings or in dressings for meat.

Don't despise skim milk and butter. They have a high food value and are generally cheap. Use them especially for children.

That all labor as well as food properly used. The farmers are being overworked for lack of labor. The farmer should be encouraged to employ more labor and to employ it more wisely.

## Freight Claims

Washington.—The freight claim department of the Southern Railway System more closely in touch with the shipping public to the end that quicker action may be had in the adjustment of freight claims, a central freight claim office will be established at Chattanooga, Tenn., effective June 1, with branch freight claim offices at Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., and Louisville, Ky. The present freight claim offices at Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio, will be continued.