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WILSON APPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION

"RESIDENT IS OPPOSED TO PEACE UNTIL GERMANY IS BEATEN."

Appeals to Workingmen for Co-operation in Conduct of War—Victory Cannot Be Won Unless All Factions Are United.

Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y.—The text of President Wilson's speech follows:

"Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this above all other times in our history, is the time for common counsel for the drawing not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation together. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

"I am introduced to you as the president of the United States and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another, who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind.

"I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is, it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history and in my view this is the last decisive issue between old principle of power and the new principles of freedom.

"The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood in admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man, I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements.

"Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label 'made in Germany' was a guarantee of good workmanship, and of material. She had access to all the markets of the world and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost inexhaustible competition. She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance.

"We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, those statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arises, control it.

"All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with

success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority. I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the rank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there. Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter.

"Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan States, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it—always provided, for I feel bound to put this provision in, always provided the present influences that control the German government continue to control it.

"I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plan of the pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by free people.

You know how many intimations come to us from one of the central powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief central power; and you know that it means that the people in that central power know that if the war ends as it stands, they will in effect themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish in their pride and proper spirit of nationality to be so absorbed and dominated.

"Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination.

"May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force. Any body of free men that compounds with the present German government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America, anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

"What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not.

"You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House to Europe, who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission; I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace, if you want it for more than a few minutes.

"All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it.

"When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the government but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world, then must be to stand together night and day until the job is finished.

"While we are fighting for freedom we must see, among other things, that labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means

not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers.

"Now to 'stand together' means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same, and I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only but of the experience of others when I say that you are more reasonable in a large number of cases than the capitalists.

"I am not saying things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance. But they have to be said, not in a spirit of criticism because I would like to see all the critics exposed. But in order to clean the atmosphere and come down to business, everybody on both sides has got to transact business and the settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right things.

"Therefore my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate groups by ourselves but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage.

"I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have sympathy with what some men are saying but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. * * *

And so I want to enter my earnest protest against any manifestations of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere.

"Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people of the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into our own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate and the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised but whether they are or not we must use those that we have and upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

"And so, my fellow citizens, the reason that I came away from Washington is that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people in Washington who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away to get reminded of the rest of the country; I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing and say to them, 'I am with you. If you are with me.' And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States."

ITALIANS HOLDING PAIVE RIVER LINE

AUSTRO-GERMANS MIGHTY ADVANCE HAS NOW BEEN CHECKED.

HEAVY SHELLING IN PROGRESS

Italians Are Entrenched on West Bank of River, Which is From One-Half to One Mile Wide—Reports Favorable.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy.—The Italians are holding the Austro-German advance on the Piave line. Reports from the front were favorable.

Heavy shelling is in progress all along the new front. The Italians are entrenched back of the west bank of the Piave river and the Austro-German force now is taking the place of the advanced guard on the east bank. The strip of water between the opposing lines is about half a mile, widening at some points to a mile.

An observer just back from a tour along the line told the correspondent that the cannonade had become continuous. The Austrians are using 5-inch guns, not yet having brought up many of their heaviest pieces. The enemy is turning his fire against the high campanille bell towers of small villages fringing the western bank to prevent the Italian artillery from using them as observation posts. The Italian artillery reply is spirited from a considerable number of guns that they succeeded in bringing back from the old front.

The battle front has two main sectors. The lower extends from Feltrino to the sea and the upper from Feltrino westward.

LLOYD GEORGE'S FAITH IN FINAL OUTCOME IS FIRM

"Single Front, Single Army, Single Nation, is Program Requisite for Victory."

Paris.—"A single front, a single army, a single nation—that is the program requisite for future victory," said Premier Painleve at a luncheon in honor of David Lloyd George, the British prime minister, who has just returned from the Italian war zone, and Signor Barenini, Italian minister of education. "If after 40 months of war, after all the lessons the war was taught us, the allies were not capable of that sacred international union, then in spite of their sacrifices they would not be worthy of victory."

In discussing the manner of accomplishment of this fusion, to which the allies have long aspired, M. Painleve said:

"The enemies' alliance realized unity of effort by brutal discipline, one of the peoples among them having mastered the others and rendered them servicable. But we are free peoples. We do not admit of subjection to other peoples in time of war. That independence is at the same time a source of strength and weakness, of strength because of their capacity for resistance which is unknown to subject peoples, and weakness because it renders more difficult co-ordination of military operations. To reconcile this independence with the need for unity of direction which is required to achieve an efficacious war policy will be the work of the inter-allied war committee or of the superior war council just created by the allies."

Premier Lloyd George, alluding to a centralized direction of the allied efforts, said:

"Unfortunately we did not have time to consult the United States or Russia before creating this council. The Italian disaster necessitated action without delay to repair it.

"But, in order to assure the complete success of this great experiment, which I believe is essential to the victory of our cause, it will be necessary that all our great allies be represented in the deliberations. I am persuaded that we shall obtain the consent of these two great countries, and their co-operation."

RUSSIAN FACTIONS REPORTED IN BLOODY ENCOUNTER

Stockholm.—A bloody encounter has taken place near Gatchina between soldiers from the front headed by Premier Kerensky and Bolshevik forces from Petrograd, according to advices which have reached from Nelson Morris, the American minister, from reliable sources.

In Finland the travelers are reported as saying the situation is desperate. Anarchy is on the increase and acts of violence and even murder.

MACHINERY FOR 2ND DRAFT IN OPERATION

PRESIDENT WILSON WRITES FOREWORD TO REGULATIONS FOR SECOND CALL.

MAY BE MADE IN FEBRUARY

Regulations and Questions Forwarded to Local Boards—Must Be Complete Inventory of Qualifications of Each Registrant.

Washington.—President Wilson formally put the new machinery for the carrying the selective draft bill into operation with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made. The regulations themselves and the questionnaires which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War Department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within 60 days. This means that no second call will be made upon the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until December 15th.

The president describes the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our manpower."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the President said, and he added that there must be made a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaire will go deep into the qualification of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the whole-hearted support given by the people especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Troops Loyal to Kerensky Are Marching to Capital.

London.—The Bolshevik revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here from Petrograd. An organization which has adopted the name of All-Russian committee for saving the country and the revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolshevik movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarkoe-Selo, 15 miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs.

Paris.—A wireless dispatch from Haparanda in Sweden, near the Finnish border, says that Premier Kerensky has 200,000 men supporting him.

The wireless message, which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviks by being sent from Haparanda, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd Tuesday for general headquarters, being concealed in the bottom of an automobile ambulance. It is understood he was accompanied by General Alexieff, former commander-in-chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko.

Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him," the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to reestablish his government there and march on Petrograd. This possibly may be unnecessary as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets and that the Cossacks have joined the maximalists and are mastering the maximalists."

TO STANDARDIZE BREAD AND BRING DOWN PRICES

Washington.—Definite steps to standardize bread and lower its price were taken when President Wilson issued a proclamation placing all bakeries under government license December 10 and subjecting them to food administration rules prescribing ingredients and weights of loaves. Prices will not be fixed, but with the standardization it is expected that natural competition and simplification of distribution will force down prices.

WILSON ISSUES THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

Washington.—President Wilson issued his 1917 Thanksgiving proclamation, calling upon the nation, even in the midst of the sorrow and great peril of a world shaken by war, to thank God for blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

The proclamation, fixing Thursday, November 29, as Thanksgiving Day, follows:

"**THANKSGIVING—1917.**
"By the President of the United States of America.
"A Proclamation.

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the midst of the sorrow and great peril, because even amidst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us, blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

"We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our Declaration of Independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere, and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our own rights as a nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common council and common action has been revealed in us. We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirit of men have entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own. A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

"And while we render thanks for those things, let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace in our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened; and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

"Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twentieth day of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the great ruler of nations.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
"Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of America the one hundred and forty-second.
"WOODROW WILSON."
"By the President:
"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State."

ENEMY ALIENS ARE TAKEN TO OGLETHORPE

Baltimore.—A train from Boston passed through this city on its way to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., with 50 alien enemies under guard for internment. Three Germans arrested here recently joined the train and were welcomed aboard by the others, who burst into the chorus of "Die Wacht Am Rhein."