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NO. 21.

AMERICANS SAFE IN PETROGRAD

AMBASSADOR FRANCES AND CON-
SUL GENERAL SUMMERS
MAKE A REPORT.

CONDITIONS ARE NOW CHAOTIC

Recommended That All Unattached
Women and Men Accompanied by
Children Leave—About 200 Ameri-
cans in Petrograd.

Washington.—Messages from Am-
bassador Francis, at Petrograd, and
Consul General Summers, at Moscow,
received at the state department, said
all Americans in the two principal
Russian cities were safe. Conditions
in both places were represented as
quiet, but still chaotic.

Ambassador Francis reported that
he had obtained transportation from
Petrograd to Harbin over the trans-
Siberian railroad for Americans who
wished to depart from the capital.
He had recommended that all unat-
tached women and children leave. Of-
ficials have estimated that there were
about 200 Americans in Petrograd.

No suggestion was made of moving
the Americans from Moscow, although
the fighting in that city appeared to
have been more general and sangui-
nary than that in Petrograd. During
the fiercest of the street battling,
many Americans were gathered in
the Hotel Metropol.

Ambassador Francis' dispatch said
the Petrograd city drama had not re-
cognized the Lenin-Trotsky faction
and that many of the government de-
partments were closed while others
were operating under subordinate of-
ficials. A few Bolshevik newspapers
were appearing at intervals with fre-
quent changes of names and banks
were open part of the time. Dis-
patches from the state department
were beginning to reach Mr. Francis,
the first one being dated November 9
and containing the American-Japan-
ese agreement regarding China.

Conditions in Moscow, Consul Gen-
eral Summers' dispatch under date of
November 17, said, had somewhat
improved after a week of fighting.
The maximalists had taken over the
government.

OVERWHELMING INDORSEMENT GIVEN SAMUEL GOMPERS

A. F. of L. Delegates Approve His
Support of President.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Union labor put its
stamp of approval on the attitude of
Samuel Gompers, president of the
American Federation of Labor, in
working hand in hand with President
Wilson and placing the needs of the
nation above all other considerations
in questions involving the working-
men's part in a vigorous prosecution
of the war against Germany.

The vote of confidence came after
more than three hours of debate, in
which the pacifist element at the con-
vention of the federation was given
ample opportunity to express itself.
Out of a total of 450 delegates, only
15 were recorded in opposition. The
garment workers of New York, under
the leadership of Rose Shapiro, was
the only organization refusing to go
on record on the roll call.

The test of strength came upon a
report from the committee on resolu-
tions. The committee reported favor-
ably a resolution indorsing the "pa-
triotic work of the Alliance for Labor
and Democracy which Mr. Gompers
took an active part in organizing as an
affiliat to the People's council, a pa-
cifist organization.

The attack on the resolution was led
by Delegate Barnes, of Philadelphia.
He was supported, in addition to Miss
Shapiro, by Delegate Burke, of the
Sulphite workers; Joseph P. Cannon,
of the Mine workers, and a few others.
The alliance and Mr. Gompers were
defended by Delegates Walker, of Il-
linois; Brown, of Washington; Mat-
thew Wall, of the Photo Engravers;
George Barry, of the Pressmen; Max
S. Hayes, of the Typographical union,
and Vice-President James Duncan.

EMPEROR WILHELM REFUSES TO TREAT

Petrograd.—Germany has refused to
treat for peace with the new soldiers'
and workmen's government in re-
sponse to a recent proposal, accord-
ing to the newspapers here, which
publish this news as coming from a
well authenticated source. It is stat-
ed that Emperor William announced
in his reply that he would treat only
with the legal successor to the im-
perial government or with the consti-
tuent assembly.

LORD READING



A new photograph of Lord Reading,
lord chief justice of England, who has
taken charge of the financial negotia-
tions for his government between the
United States and England.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS KILLED

REPORTED KILLED OR WOUNDED
IN RECENT SHELLING OF
TRENCHES.

American Artillery's Fire Believed to
Have Been Effective—Tar Heel Is
Included in List of Those Wounded
in Trenches.

With the American Army in France,
—A number of American soldiers have
been killed or wounded in the recent
shelling of the American trenches by
the Germans. One shell which drop-
ped in a trench caused several casual-
ties.

A group of Americans were in a
shack in the reserve when the Ger-
mans began shelling heavily. The of-
ficers ordered the men to a dugout
but before they could get there a large
shell dropped on the position and ex-
ploded. The American artillery con-
centrated their fire on the communi-
cating trenches of the enemy and it is
believed that their shells caused con-
siderable casualties and damage.

The war department had received
no report of the wounding or killing of
American soldiers as the result of Ger-
man shell fire. The department did re-
ceive, however, a corrected casualty
list of the trench raid of November 3.
The new list does not change the num-
ber or names of the dead, but shows
the wounded and missing to have been
11 each. The original list gave three
dead, five wounded and twelve miss-
ing. The report adds First Lieutenant
William M. McLaughlin to the list of
wounded. Among the privates added
to the wounded list is Lester C. Smith,
of Concord, N. C. Private William P.
Grigsby, of Louisville, Ky., previously
reported as captured by the Germans
also is added to those wounded.

ITALIANS ARE NOW HOLDING INVASERS IN CHECK

Italian Northern Line Has Evidently
Been Strengthened.

With the Russian situation still ob-
scure by reason of the fact that no
direct advices are being received
from Petrograd or Moscow, the Italian
situation remains of transcendent
interest in the news of the world war.

Everywhere along the battle front
from Lake Garda eastward, and
thence southward along the Piave river
to the Adriatic sea, the Italians are
holding the enemy in check, ex-
cept in the hilly region in the vicinity
of the Asiago plateau, where addition-
al gains have been made by the invad-
ers. The new advances by the Teu-
tonic allies, as observed on the war
maps, do not indicate that points of
extremely great strategic value have
been won, but rather that the Italians
on various sectors have given ground
before superior numbers and at the
same time have straightened out and
lessened the length of their front.

In the hills north of the Venetian
plain, General Diaz, the new com-
mander-in-chief of the Italians has
withdrawn his advanced posts south
of Monte Tomatic.

WILL MAKE FIGHT TO MAKE MARYLAND DRY

Baltimore.—George W. Grabbe, gen-
eral superintendent of the Anti-Saloon
league of Maryland, announced that
the league will make an uncompromis-
ing fight in the Maryland legislature
which convenes in January for state-
wide prohibition. He said the ques-
tion of a referendum will not be con-
sidered. Mr. Grabbe said the "drys"
have an indicated majority in the leg-
islature.

BAKER ISSUES WAR REVIEW FOR WEEK

SECRETARY CONTEMPLATES FU-
TURE IN ITALIAN THEATRE
WITH CONFIDENCE.

ENEMY STRENGTH STIFFENING

Reinforcements Are Arriving—Fur-
ther Offensive on Western Front In-
dicated by Increased Artillery Fire
—American Worthy of Best.

Washington.—Hardening of the
Italian defense and the precision with
which British and French reinforce-
ments are being delivered in the Ital-
ian war theatre leads Secretary Baker
in his weekly war review to contem-
plate the future in that field with
confidence. He points out, however,
that the full strength of the Austro-
German efforts has not yet been de-
veloped.

Further allied offensives on the
western front, Mr. Baker says, are
indicated by increased artillery fire
and the nervousness exhibited by the
Germans. The only reference to the
sector of this front where American
troops occupy first line trenches is
that the men have shown themselves
worthy of the best traditions of the
American army.

"The training of our national army
is now progressing rapidly," the
statement says. "At all the camps the
morale of our new citizen-soldiers is
reported as excellent."

"The men who have been called
upon to defend our country in the
present emergency are taking hold of
the work in a serious, high-minded
spirit, which will produce the best
result."

"The British and French officers
who are to assist in instructing our
new armies are arriving. They come
for the purpose of initiating our men
into the latest developments of mod-
ern warfare, so that from the very
outset our forces may be trained ac-
cording to the most efficient time,
and life-saving methods."

"In France, the training of our
troops is likewise being carefully con-
tinued. In the sector where our
forces are in the trenches, they have
shown themselves worthy of the best
traditions of our armies."

"After the successes gained by the
allies in the west during the preced-
ing week, the relative calm of the
last seven-day period was to be an-
ticipated."

"It is significant, however, that the
reaction of the enemy has been rela-
tively slight, both in the region north
of the Aisne and in Flanders."

"At this season of the year the
sudden, fog-bound fields of Flanders
and the bad weather which prevails
along the entire western front makes
it difficult to co-ordinate major op-
erations with precision. Nevertheless,
artillery preparation has continued
in the two chief theaters of activity in
the west, presaging further offensive
engagements."

"Destructive hostile artillery fire is
noted in the area along the Yser,
centering around Dixmude, and the
shelling by the enemy increased dur-
ing the latter part of the week, betraying
a decided nervousness on the part of
the Germans lest any unexpected of-
fensive action develop."

"The news from Italy is more en-
couraging. Operations involving the
skillful handling of large masses of
troops and the reorganization of de-
fensive positions, entailing superhu-
man efforts on the part of officers
and men alike, have been carried out
by the Italian armies with energy
and courage."

MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL PARTY CAUGHT IN FIRE

British Front in Belgium.—Five
members of the party of American
congressmen and private citizens who
spent two days visiting in the Belgian
war zone had a narrow escape from
death or injury this morning when
they were caught in a sudden burst of
German machine gun fire while in-
specting the front line trenches near
Dixmude.

PERSHING VISITS AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN TRENCHES

With the American Army in France,
—General Pershing returned to his
headquarters from a visit to his troops
in the first line trenches and the sup-
port in the rear. Artillery firing on
both sides was normal while he was
there and no shells fell near him.
Patrolling continues active and con-
tact with the enemy's patrols has been
established several times, shots be-
ing exchanged. The Germans have
not yet made one shell

PRINCESS JOLANDA OF ITALY



Princess Jolanda is the eldest
daughter of the king and queen of
Italy, and like them she has endeared
herself to the Italian people during
the war.

SMALLEST WEEKLY TOTAL YET

RESULT OF ACTIVE MEASURES
TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AND
AMERICAN NAVIES.

Only Six British Merchantmen Sunk
During Week and Only One of Those
Above 1600 Tons—Italians Held on
to New Line Along Piave.

Germany's submarine campaign is
waning as the result of the stringent
measures that have been taken to
combat it by the British and American
naval forces. Last week only six
British merchantmen were sunk and
only one of these was a craft exceeding
1,600 tons.

This is the smallest total of vessels
sent to the bottom during any week
since the submarine warfare began,
the lowest previous figures having been
twelve merchantmen, eight of them in
the category of 1,600 tons and over,
and four of less than 1,600 tons.

While the Italians continue to hold
tenuously to most of the new line
along the Piave river from the Adri-
atic sea to the region of Feltre and
through the northern hills westward
from Feltre to Lake Garda, they again
have been compelled to give ground in
both sectors to the Teutonic allied
armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians
alone for several days must rest the
security of the Piave line and of his-
toric Venice, for the information has
been vouchsafed by Major General
Maurice, chief director of military
operations at the British war office,
that it will be "some days yet" before
British and French fighting forces can
be placed in the field to reinforce the
Italians.

Meanwhile, the enemy is striving
energetically to force passages of the
Piave at various points and again has
been successful on southern reaches
in crossing the stream at Grizzola, four
miles distant from its mouth and some
twenty miles northeast of Venice.
Here, however, in the swamp regions
the Teutons are being held by the de-
fending forces from further gains.

The north around Zenson, where
the stream was negotiated by the
Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting its
still in progress with the Italians hold-
ing the upper hand, but not yet hav-
ing been able to drive back the invad-
ers to the eastern bank of the stream.
Still farther north attempts to gain a
foothold on the western bank of the
Piave between Quero and Fenero were
repulsed with heavy casualties.

OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION AS TO MILITARY DUTY

Washington.—The five classes into
which 9,000,000 men registered for mil-
itary duty—ade divided and the
order in which they will be called for
service was officially announced in the
provost marshal general's question-
naire which every registered man must
fill out and file. The order shows
some change from the tentative draft

U-BOATS MAY APPEAR OFF AMERICAN COAST

PREDICTIONS MADE BY SPEAKER
AT NAVAL ARCHITECTS AND
ENGINEERS MEETING.

DEUTCHLAND'S TRIP IS CITED

Speakers Believe That Submarine It-
self Will Be Best Defense Against
German Undersea Boats—Other Ex-
amples.

New York.—Predictions that enemy
submarines will soon make their ap-
pearance off American ports, that the
submarine will be found to be the
best antidote for the submarine, and
that the great world powers in the
near future will have flotillas of "con-
tra-submarines," especially built for
operating against undersea craft, were
made by speakers who addressed the
annual conventions of the Society of
Naval Architects and Marine Engi-
neers here.

Simon Lake, the inventor, pointed
to the possible danger to American
shores from the submarine menace.
He cited the trans-Atlantic trips of
the merchant submarine Deutschland
and the activities of the U-53 off the
North Atlantic seaboard as examples
of what is possible with the subma-
rine.

Commander E. S. Land of the Unit-
ed States navy, took issue with Mr.
Lake when the latter said he did not
believe the submarine could be ef-
fectively used against the submarine.

"A submarine can fight a subma-
rine as well as a battleship can fight
a battleship," said the commander.
Though he said foreign tendencies in
submarine construction were toward
displacements of 2,000, 3,000 and
even 5,000 tons, Commander Land
declared his belief that craft of the
800-ton type are now being most
generally built because of their
adaptability for all-year use.

Marcel F. Hay predicted the de-
velopment of a "contra-submarine,"
or a submarine-fighting undersea boat
which would do most of its work
while submerged.

Estimates that Germany had in
commission over 700 submarines last
May and that she would have in ser-
vice a total of 1,200 under sea craft by
the end of the year, were discredited
by Mr. Hay.

NEW CABINET ANNOUNCED BY M. CLEMENCEAU

Formation Is Completed Within 24
Hours.

Paris.—M. Clemenceau presented
the ministry to President Poincare
the ministry to President Poincare.
The new ministry follows:
Premier and minister of war,
Georges Clemenceau.

Minister of foreign affairs, Stephen
Pinchon.
Minister of justice, Louis Nail.
Minister of interior, Jules Pams.
Minister of finance, Louis Klotz.
Minister of marine, George Ley-
gues.

Minister of commerce, Etienne
Clementel.
Minister of public works, Albert
Clavelle.

Minister of munitions, Louis Louch-
eur.
Minister of instruction, Louis Laf-
ferre.

Minister of colonies, Henri Simon.
Minister of agriculture, Deputy Col-
liard.

Minister of labor, Victor Boré.
The rapidity of the formation of
the ministry establishes a record in
French politics. Premier Clemenceau
began his task at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon and completed it
within 24 hours.

A committee of radicals and radi-
cal socialists, by a vote of 59 to 26,
approved of members of the party
participating in the ministry.

HENR YFORD JOINS THE SHIPPIN GBOARD STAFF

Washington.—Henry Ford joined
the staff of the shipping board to lend
his talent for standardization of pro-
duction in speeding up the building of
a merchant fleet. He was made a
special assistant to Charles Piez, vice-
president of the board's emergency
fleet corporation. His particular task
will be to introduce into shipbuilding
the multiple production of methods
he has used with success in producing
automobiles.

LISTS 9,000,000 FOR U. S. SERVICE

Provost Marshal Gives Rules Re-
garding Liability for Mil-
itary Duty.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The five
classes into which 9,000,000 men regis-
tered for military duty—and those who
are registered hereafter—are defined
and the order in which they will be
called for service were officially an-
nounced in the provost marshal gen-
eral's questionnaire which every regis-
tered man must fill out and file. The
order shows some change from the
tentative draft published some time
ago.

Contrary to some published reports,
it does not exempt married men as a
class, but it does place married men
with dependent wives and children far
down on the list of liables. In fact,
the questionnaire indicates that only
men of the first class will be called to
the colors, except in the gravest emer-
gency. The five official classifications
of registrants follow:

CLASS I.

(A)—Single man without dependent rela-
tives.
(B)—Married man, with or without chil-
dren, or father of motherless children,
who has habitually failed to support his
family.

(C)—Married man dependent on wife for
support.
(D)—Married man, with or without chil-
dren, or father of motherless children;
man not usefully engaged family sup-
ported by income independent of his la-
bor.

(E)—Unskilled farm laborer.
(F)—Unskilled industrial laborer.

Registrant by or in respect of whom no
deferred classification is claimed or
made.
Registrant who fails to submit question-
naire and in respect of whom no deferred
classification is claimed or made.

All registrants not included in any other
division in this schedule.

CLASS II.

(A)—Married man with children or father
of motherless children, where such
wife or children or such motherless chil-
dren are not mainly dependent upon his
labor for support for the reason that
there are other reasonably certain sources
of adequate support (excluding earnings
or possible earnings from the labor of the
wife) available, and that the removal of
the registrant will not deprive such de-
pendents of support.

(B)—Married man, without children,
whose wife, although the registrant is en-
gaged in a useful occupation, is not
mainly dependent upon his labor for sup-
port, for the reason that the wife is
skilled in some special class of work
which she is physically able to perform
and in which she is employed or in which
there is an immediate opening for her
under conditions that will enable her to
support herself decently and without suf-
fering or hardship.

(C)—Necessary skilled farm laborer in
necessary agricultural enterprise.
(D)—Necessary skilled industrial laborer
in necessary industrial enterprise.

CLASS III.

(A)—Man with dependent children (not
his own but toward whom he stands in
relation of parent).

(B)—Man with dependent helpless brothers
or sisters.
(C)—County or municipal officer.

(D)—Highly trained fireman or police-
man, at least three years in service of
municipality.
(E)—Necessary custom house clerk.

(F)—Necessary employee of United
States in transmission of the mails.
(G)—Necessary artificer or workman in
United States armory or arsenal.

(H)—Necessary employee in service of
United States.
(I)—Necessary assistant, associate or
hired manager of necessary agricultural
enterprise.

(J)—Necessary highly specialized tech-
nical or mechanical expert of necessary
industrial enterprise.
(K)—Necessary assistant or associate
manager of necessary industrial enter-
prise.

CLASS IV.

(A)—Man whose wife or children are
mainly dependent on his labor for sup-
port.

(B)—Mariner actually employed on sea
service or citizen or merchant in the United
States.
(C)—Necessary sole managing, con-
trolling or directing head of necessary
agricultural enterprise.

(D)—Necessary sole managing, con-
trolling or directing head of necessary
industrial enterprise.

CLASS V.

(A)—Officers—Legislative, executive or
judicial of the United States or of state,
territory or District of Columbia.
(B)—Regular or duly ordained minister
of religion.

(C)—Student, who on May 18, 1917, was
preparing for ministry in recognized
school.
(D)—Persons in military or naval ser-
vice of United States.
(E)—Alien enemy.
(F)—Resident alien (not an enemy) who
claims exemption.
(G)—Person totally and permanently
physically or mentally unfit for military
service.
(H)—Person morally unfit to be a soldier
of the United States.
(I)—Licensed pilot, actually employed in
the pursuit of his vocation.
Member of well-recognized religious
sect or organization, organized and exist-
ing on May 18, 1917, whose then existing
creed or principles forbid its members to
participate in war in any form, and whose
religions convictions are against war or
participation therein.