

H. A. London

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR
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\$1.50 PER YEAR
Strictly in Advance

The Chatham Record

VOL. XXXIX.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., MAY 2, 1917.

NO. 39.

THE CHATHAM RECORD
Rates of Advertising
One Square, one insertion - \$1.00
One Square, two insertions - \$1.50
One Square, one month - \$2.50
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IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic
Hope that any of the 120 men who are thought to be entombed in the Hastings mine, near Trinidad, Colo., may be rescued has been abandoned by the rescue crews. The men were caught behind a wall of fire following an explosion in the main stope early in the morning, and cannot possibly be reached by human agency.

The general commission of the Mississippi Centennial Exposition has decided to postpone the opening date of the exposition which had been set for December 10 next, until February 22, 1919.

A New York dispatch recites that some American with a fortune in excess of \$84,000,000 has paid his income tax six weeks in advance, thereby losing \$9,750 in interest.

Payment of federal taxes ahead of time seems to be the order of the day, as reports from all over the country indicate that many millionaires are paying up ahead of time.

Complete understanding of the United States' attitude in the war—unreserved cooperation in the fight of democracy against militarism without embracing political alliances, was expressed by Foreign Minister Balfour, head of the British war commission, in a statement made public.

The topmost price ever paid for service on American or any other merchant vessel is recorded with the signing of a crew of an American ship at New York that is to sail through the submarine zone.

The United States will lend Great Britain two hundred million dollars, as the first loan to and of the triple entente governments under the seven billion dollar war finance law which has been signed by the president.

France's war commission to the United States has arrived at Fortress, Monroe, Va., and proceeded to Washington by rail. The intrepid General Joffre is a member of the party.

Italy will probably send a war commission to the United States, which will be headed by a cousin of the Italian king.

The United States Steel Corporation announces that it will pay five million dollars of the government's one year certificates of indebtedness.

The chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation announces that \$9,600,000 income tax not due until June 15 next, will be paid at once.

The Young Men's Christian Association announces that it will raise a \$3,000,000 war fund to be spent in the army and navy branches of Y. M. C. A. work.

The treasury department at Washington will soon place the war bonds on sale.

President Wilson gave Foreign Secretary Balfour and his war party a dinner at the white house Monday evening, April 23.

Prominent party leaders (Progressive and Republican) held a meeting in New York and issued a statement pledging support to President Wilson in the administration's war plans, and went a step further and urged the adoption of measures which they said they believed to be immediately necessary.

Washington

A London dispatch says that Captain Rice of the United States steamship Mongolia, which has arrived at a British port, says that the Mongolia fired the first gun of the war for the United States and sank a German submarine. The naval gunners on board the Mongolia made a clean hit at 1,000 yards. The periscope was seen to be shattered.

The news received in Washington is to the effect that the Mongolia is going at full speed and was a long distance away when the spray and foam subsided, after a clean hit had been registered on the submarine, but from the bridge, the officers observed the spot through their glass, and they are confident the submarine was sunk.

A Peking, China, cablegram, says that at a conference of provincial and military governors, at which the premier presided, it was voted unanimously that China should enter the war.

A message to the state department announces that members of the American colony are preparing to leave Constantinople.

Members of the United States war finance committee have placed before the ways and means committee of the house facts and figures to support their propaganda to permit no income of more than \$100,000 a year during the war.

A Constantinople dispatch by way of Berlin states that, owing to the severance of diplomatic relations between Turkey and the United States, which heretofore has protected enemy nations, Holland, Spain and Sweden will look after diplomatic interests of the many countries at war with the central powers.

MANY AMENDMENTS
TO ARMY BILL CARRY
MORE PAY FOR MEN

PROVISION FOR VOLUNTEER
SYSTEM THROWN OUT HOUSE
313 TO 109.

SENATE IS FOR ROOSEVELT

Liquor Restrictions Included in Amendments.—No Bounty to Be Paid For Enlistment, and No Person Shall be Allowed to Furnish a Substitute.

Washington.—Both Senate and House adopted an amendment just before the final roll calls which would greatly increase the pay of enlisted men during the war. The House provision would make their pay \$30 a month and that approved by the Senate would fix it at \$29 a month. The present pay is only \$15.

In the House at the last moment, Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, objected vigorously to the appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 carried in the bill for the expense of the new army, and the section finally was eliminated entirely. Mr. Fitzgerald declared that to place this vast sum in the hands of the Secretary of War would make of Congress a "mere automaton," and promised that if the section was voted down the committee would provide funds promptly in a separate measure.

Among the amendments adopted in the Senate was one which would permit Colonel Roosevelt to recruit a volunteer force for service in France. A similar proposal had been rejected by the House. Speaker Clark, Democratic Leader Kitchin and Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, who had favored the volunteer system, all voted for the draft bill on the final roll call. Republican Leader Mann also recorded in the affirmative, as was Miss Rankin, who previously had voted with the volunteer advocates.

Test in Senate.

The Administration won its fight for the military draft in the Senate when an amendment authorizing a call for 500,000 volunteers was rejected by a vote of 69 to 18. The vote was as follows:
For the volunteer amendments:
Democrats: Gore, Hardwick, Kirby, McKellar, Reed, Thomas, Trammell and Vardaman—8.
Republicans: Borah, Cummins, Curtis, Fall, Gallinger, Gronna, Johnson, California; LaFollette, Norris, Sherman—10.

Against the volunteer amendments: Beckham, Broussard, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Chamberlain, Culbertson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hillis, Hustings, James, Johnson, South Dakota; Jones, New Mexico; King, Lewis, Martin, Mayers, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Salsbury, Shaforth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith, Arizona; Smith, Georgia; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Underwood, Walsh, Williams, Walcott—40.

Republicans: Brady, Brandegee, Calder, Dillingham, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Keenan, Knox, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Weeks—29.

After the McKellar amendment had been rejected, Senator Trammell reopened the draft question by offering an amendment proposing to substitute the volunteer system throughout the bill. It was rejected by an overwhelming vote of "noes."

In the House there was no roll call. The long fight came to a close early in the afternoon when Representative Kahn, of California, moved to strike out the volunteer provision written into the bill by the House Military Committee. As the result of the voting became apparent, the members of the galleries broke into cheers, while Speaker Clark, Chairman Dent of the Military Committee, Chairman Padgett, of the Naval Committee, and other Democrats, who had fought the administration's plan, sat silently in their seats.

Democratic Leader Kitchin, who had expected to vote against conscription, responded to the call for a quorum just before, but was not present for the vote on the amendment. Miss Rankin, of Montana, voted with the volunteer advocates.

Throughout the remainder of the House debate pro-volunteer members frequently reopened discussion of their proposal, the climax coming when Speaker Clark declared he might drive out of his district some of those who had urged that he vote for conscription.

"A lot of old skunkers all over the country who think that nobody is going to be forced into this war except boys from nineteen to twenty-five," the speaker said, "and that their misérable, cowardly hides will be safe, have been sending telegrams here. I know them. I know every man in my district who has telegraphed me, and I know who is at the bottom of it, and I can take a double-barreled

THREE GREAT FLAGS
FLOAT OVER TOMB
OF GEO. WASHINGTON

GRAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND
UNITED STATES RAISE COL-
ORS AT MT. VERNON.

VISITORS PAY HOMAGE TO
AMERICA'S GREAT SOLDIER

Eminent Gathering, Including Mem-
bers of British and French War
Commission, President's Cabinet
and Members of Congress, Stand
With Bared Heads' in Semi-Circle
Before Tomb of Nation's Founder.

Mount Vernon, Va.—The flags of Great Britain, France and the United States floated proudly together over the tomb of George Washington. Beneath them, spokesmen of the three great democracies paid homage to America's soldier and statesman, and pledged themselves, each to the other, in the name of the dead, to prosecute the present mighty struggle against autocracy on the line he himself had followed in bringing America into being.

In groups of twos and threes, an eminent gathering, including the members of the French and British war commission, the President's cabinet and members of Congress, had strolled up through the sloping grounds from the river bank until perhaps half a hundred people stood with bared heads in a semi-circle before the tomb. The day which had been heavy and threatening as the party approached on the Mayflower, suddenly burst into sunlight which played through the trees on the uniforms and faces of those assembled.

Without formality, Secretary Daniels motioned to Mr. Viviani, minister of justice and former president of France, who advanced slowly into the center. Before the tomb of Washington whose efforts towards liberty his own ancestors had gloriously aided, Mr. Viviana delivered an address, in which the whole forces of his emotional power, deepened by the significance of the occasion, fought for expression.

The spectators, though most of them could not understand French, caught the suppressed feeling and fire of the orator and followed his words spell-bound as they quivered under the thrill of his imagination.

As M. Viviana finished, the silence became supreme with the general realization that no applause could express the emotions aroused.

Then came forward Arthur James Balfour, foreign secretary of Great Britain, who stood for a moment in silence, a tall, erect, kindly figure, and with all that the situation meant in the lives of the two great Anglo-Saxon countries, Mr. Balfour abandoned his decision not to speak and gave expression to a few poignant sentences, evidently straight from the heart. England had honored Washington as she never had before.

"M. Viviani," said Mr. Balfour, "has expressed in most eloquent words the feelings which grip us all here today. He has not only paid a fitting tribute to a great statesman, but he has brought our thoughts most vividly down to the present. The thousands who have given their lives—French, Russian, Italian, Belgian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Roumanian, Japanese and British were fighting for what they believed to be the cause of liberty."

"There is no place in the world where a speech for the cause of liberty would be better placed than here at the tomb of Washington. But as that work has been so adequately done by a master of oratory, perhaps you will permit me to read a few words prepared by the British Mission for the wreath we are to leave here today."

"Dedicated to the British Mission to the immortal memory of George Washington, soldier, statesman, patriot, who would have rejoiced to see the country of which he was by birth a citizen, and the country which his generous call to existence, fighting side by side to save mankind from subjection to a military despotism."

Governor Stuart of Virginia spoke as the host on Virginia soil.

"Washington," he said, "originally belonged to Virginia, but his priceless memory has now become a common heritage of the world. We consecrate here today a struggle bearing the supreme test of the issue for which he lived, fought and died."

Marshal Joffre, victor of the Marne and idol of the French people, next came forward in field marshal's uniform. Simply, but earnestly, he spoke but two brief sentences:

"In the French army, all venerate the name and memory of Washington. I respectfully salute here the great soldier and lay upon his tomb the wreath we offer our soldiers who have died for their country."

Two French officers came forward with the bronze wreath from the French Mission, the humblest and the highest mark of honor which the French Nation can accord the dead.

BRITISH COMMISSIONER LAYS
WRATH ON WASHINGTON'S TOMB



ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

shotgun and run out of my district every man who sent me a telegram to vote for conscription, and if school doesn't keep too long I will run a few out, too."

Would Send Teddy.
Senator Harding's amendment to the army bill designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions to go to the European battle front was adopted by the Senate 56 to 31. Many Democrats voted for the amendment.

The announcement as adopted does not specifically mention Col. Roosevelt, but its purpose has been well understood and its author referred to the fact that it would permit the former president to raise troops to go to Europe. It was not discussed at length.

Senators Ashurst, Broussard, Groe, Hardwick, Hollis, Hustings, Johnson, South Dakota; Kirby, McKellar, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Salsbury, Thompson, Vardaman and Williams, Democrats, supported the amendment. Senators Brady, Gronna, LaFollette and Warren, Republicans, voted against it.

Farmers Exempt.

Among more important amendments adopted in the House was one empowering the president to exempt from the draft, in his discretion, persons engaged in agricultural work.

Another would require each state to furnish a quota of men apportioned according to population, and still another provides that "no bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist," and that "no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service."

In the Senate there was a long debate over proposal to prohibit the sale or possession of intoxicating liquors during the war. Several amendments were adopted, including one to make it unlawful to sell or give liquor to officers or men in uniform or to members of Congress or other officials, and then the Senate reversed itself and adopted a substitute simply forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, and giving the president wide discretionary authority to make other prohibition regulations.

An amendment by Senator Curtis stipulating that men subject to draft who voluntarily present themselves shall be recorded as volunteers, was accepted by Chairman Chamberlain, and went into the bill.

Another long debate was evoked over amendments by Senators Thomas and LaFollette to exempt from conscription those having "conscientious" objections to military service. Both were defeated without a roll call, and the bill's exemption proposal left unchanged.

"FARM AND ARM" IS
BATTLE CRY OF ROOSEVELT

Chicago.—"Farm and Arm!" With this battle cry, Theodore Roosevelt entered Chicago and in two stirring speeches urged that every energy of the entire nation be directed toward making the potential might of the United States felt in the war against Germany, and he demanded that not an hour be lost in dispatching troops to the trenches. His first speech was made at a luncheon at noon; his second at a mass meeting in the immense amphitheater at the stock yards.

He advocated universal training as a permanent policy; he advocated conscription, but he pleaded that he should be allowed to recruit a division for immediate service with the Allies.

He was roundly applauded when he urged that, during the war, the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages be prohibited.

"I want to get Americans into the trenches of France at the earliest possible moment to show our Allies that we are as ready as they to shed our blood for the cause of democracy. I'd go as a second lieutenant," said Col. Roosevelt. "I'm willing to go in the train of any competent officer who may be selected. To get the division there is the thing."

On his arrival Mr. Roosevelt was given a reception reminiscent of the days when he was president.

CONGRESS PASSES
ARMY DRAFT BILL

HOUSE VOTE WAS 297 TO 24.—IN
SENATE THE VOTE WAS
81 TO 8.

VOLUNTEER SYSTEM KILLED

Senate Favors Roosevelt Plan to Take
Troops to France.—Age Provision
Not Fxed.—Conflicts to Be Settled
in Conference.

Washington.—The House shortly before midnight Saturday passed the bill embodying the Administration's plan for a selective draft.

The vote was 397 to 24.

The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8.

Earlier in the day both Senate and House voted approval of the Administration's proposal to raise a great war army on the principle of selective conscription, voting down by overwhelming majority the volunteer army amendment around which opponents of the Administration plan had centered their fight.

In the Senate the vote on the volunteer amendment was 69 to 18, and in committee of the whole in the House it was 279 to 98, supporters of conscription marshaling a strength which surprised even Administration leaders.

On a roll call the House rejected the volunteer army proposal by a vote of 313 to 109, an even greater majority than that by which the amendment had been eliminated from the bill earlier in the day on teller vote in Committee of the Whole.

Whether Congress finally would accept the staff's recommendations regarding the ages between which conscription should apply appeared more uncertain. In the Senate the bill's stipulation that men between 19 and 25 should be liable to the draft was changed to make the minimum 21 and 25 should be liable to the draft was changed to make the minimum 21 and the maximum 27. The House voted down all proposed changes in the Military Committee's recommendation that the limits be fixed at 21 and 49.

These and a number of lesser amendments will be considered as speedily as possible in conference in the hope that the measure may be sent to the President for his signature by the middle of this week.

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The Senate adopted an amendment by Senator Fall to provide for raising three regiments of volunteer cavalry to patrol the Mexican border. The vote was 53 to 25.

On the objection of Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriation Committee the \$3,000,000,000 appropriation provided for carrying the bill into effect was finally stricken out by the House by a vote of 351 to 25, and it was agreed that the committee should bring in a separate measure.

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ORPHANAGE PEOPLE
ELECT OFFICERS

NORTH CAROLINA MAN IS NAMED
PRESIDENT OF TRI-STATE
CONFERENCE.

NEXT AT GREENWOOD, S. C.

Fifteen Orphanages Are Represented
and Many Interesting and Valuable Speeches Heard.

Statesville.—The Tri-State Conference of Orphanage Workers, which has been in session at Barium Springs for three days has closed a successful convention. Forty orphanage workers were present for the different sessions, and fifteen orphanages in four states—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia—were as follows: President, Rev. A. S. Barnes, of Raleigh; vice-president, Rev. H. S. Alline, of Macon, Ga.; secretary, Mr. Archibald Johnson, of Thomasville. The last was a re-election. The next meeting will be held at Connie Maxwell Orphanage at Greenwood, S. C.

Rev. Dr. W. P. Jacobs, of Clinton, S. C., a pioneer orphanage worker, addressed the meeting at the first session. Rev. W. T. Walker, of the Presbyterian Orphanage at Barium Springs, as host, gave the address of welcome, and Rev. J. B. Branch of Clinton, S. C., responded. The children of the Barium Orphanage gave a program.

Mr. M. L. Kestler, of the Baptist Orphanage at Thomasville, spoke on "The Cultural Value of the Farm." Mr. W. G. Campbell, editor of the Home Chronicle of the Winston-Salem Methodist Orphanage, dealt with the subject, "The Aesthetic Value of Physical Environments." Rev. A. T. Jamison made a speech on "The Antiquated Goodness Orphanage;" Rev. H. Z. Naber, on the subject, "The Proper Co-relation of Literary and Industrial Training."

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25 Cars Iron From State.

Durham.—The magnitude of the scrap iron industry can be surmised from the wholesale shipments that will be consigned from North Carolina by a Durham dealer during last week. He waybilled 25 carsloads from seven North Carolina towns and villages to Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, Penn. The hitherto waste product, for the most part, is commanding the highest prices on Northern markets and North Carolina assemblers are waxing wealthy. The old low-point permitted to waste away is rust has a marketable value.

Boy Enlisted In Army.

New Bern.—"My dear father, I have enlisted in the United States Army and am going to do my best to help Uncle Sam lick the Germans to a frazzle." This was the message contained in a letter which the father of Calhoun Batts, who so mysteriously disappeared from his home in this city several days ago, received from the boy. Batts, it seems, went from New Bern to Kingston and enlisted there, and was at once sent to Fort Screven, Ga., where he has been placed in training.