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WAR CENTER AGAIN SHIFTS TO RUMANIA

FRANCO-SERBIAN CAMPAIGN RESULTS IN CAPTURE OF MONASTIR BY GERMAN ARMY.

ALLIES WIN IN MACEDONIA

On the Danube Front in Dobrudja Artillery Engagements Are in Progress.—German Artillery Busy in the Somme Region.

London.—With the end of the first stage of the Franco-Serbian campaign, which resulted in the capitulation of Monastir by the Bulgars and Germans, and a diminution of hostilities in the Somme region of France, except for bombardments and isolated infantry actions, Rumania again has become the center of interest.

Driving eastward through western Wallachia, the Austro-German forces now are reaching out for Cralova, lying on the railroad midway between the Danube town of Orsova, Hungary, and Bucharest. This maneuver apparently places a menace in the rear to the retreat of the Rumanians fighting in the north on Hungarian soil and disputing with the Austro-Germans the passage of the Transylvanian Alps leading to the plains of Wallachia.

In the Jil Valley region the retirement of the Rumanians continues, and in the Campulung sector Petrograd reports that further Rumanian attacks against the Teutonic Allies have been unsuccessful. On the Danube front in Dobrudja artillery engagements are in progress from Silistria to Oltina.

The fighting in Macedonia from the Cerna River to Lake Presba has ended in a complete victory for the Entente Allied troops, says the Paris War Office. The Serbs have not yet entered Monastir, the town having been virtually destroyed, according to unofficial accounts. The Entente forces have occupied villages to the north of the town and are declared to be still in pursuit of the Germans and Bulgarians.

The German artillery on the Somme front near Beaumont-Hamel and Guedcourt and on the Verdun sector, near Douaumont, have heavily shelled British and French positions.

RESERVE BOARD COUNCIL REPORTS BUSINESS GOOD.

Advisory Council of Federal Reserve Board Holds Quarterly Conference.

Washington.—Prominent bankers from nearly every section of the country, composing the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board met here for the council's quarterly conference. They discussed foreign credit, discount rates, the gold situation and business conditions generally and submitted recommendations at a joint conference with the Reserve Board.

At a preliminary session W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Reserve Board, outlined what the board is doing and said the board's reports show business conditions to be good generally throughout the country. After the joint session, the council met in executive session.

There was talk about means of absorbing Europe's extension of credit to South America and other countries. Federal reserve officials say that to maintain a position as one of the world bankers, the United States must expect to be called upon abroad to render a good deal of the service performed largely by England in the past in extending short term credits necessary in the production and transportation of goods of all kinds in the world trade.

NO CHANGES YET SEEN IN CALIFORNIA COUNT.

Sacramento, Cal.—Unofficial returns from four counties were rendered official by the canvass conducted in the office of Secretary Frank C. Jordan, leaving only 12 counties to be heard from. No errors in the count of votes for presidential electors have been found.

AGREE WITH MEXICAN MINE OWNERS ON TAX RATES.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance, announced here that at a conference in New York he had reached an agreement with representatives of a large group of mine owners on a new schedule of taxes which the mine owners admitted would enable them to reopen their properties. On the gold and silver ore the reduction was from 10 to 8 per cent and on bullion from 8 to 5 per cent.

HUGH M. DORSEY



The Newly elected Democratic Governor of Georgia.

DEUTSCHLAND RAMS TUG

UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT OCCURS AT MOUTH OF THE HARBOR.

Return Trip of Deutschland Not to Be Delayed by Investigation in Which Several Witnesses, Including Captain Koenig, Have Testified.

New London, Conn.—The collision which caused the merchantman Deutschland to abandon her return voyage to Germany almost at its outset when a convoying tug, the T. A. Scott, Jr., was sunk with a crew of five men, was the subject of Federal investigation. The United States inspectors of steam vessels heard through witnesses of the conditions under which the submarine, slipping out of the harbor in the darkness so that she might submerge in neutral waters before daybreak, ran down the tug which was acting as her protector, off Race Rock, just outside this port. The testimony came from Captain Paul Keonig of the Deutschland; from F. W. Krapohl, his chief officer, and from Hens Kleese, his chief engineer. It was given in secret, but it became known through statements outside the chamber that the collision was an accident.

Survivors who would discuss the matter were agreed that it was due to a combination of swift currents, which carried the tug off its course and across the bow of the submarine and the darkness which was to be the Deutschland's medium of safety, but which instead prevented ready observation of the danger ahead. Captain Keonig would say only to questioners: "It's a terrible thing to lose those good men. I feel it deeply. You must excuse me."

The Deutschland's return will be delayed only a few days by the damages which she sustained and not at all by the fact that inquiry is being made. Examination of her bow showed that three plates had been stove-in to a degree described by some "as a hole," and others as "a dent."

The men of the T. A. Scott, Jr., had no chance for their lives. They went down imprisoned in the pilot house, engine room and galley and undoubtedly were drowned at their posts. Their bodies have not been recovered.

The dead are: Captain John Gurney, William A. Caton, engineer, Edward Stone, fireman, Clarence B. Davison, cook, Eugene Duzant, deckhand.

10,000 MARCH TO WHITE HOUSE TO CHEER WILSON.

President Accorded Remarkable Demonstration by Washington, Maryland and Virginia People.

Washington.—The people of Washington and of nearby sections of Maryland and Virginia gave President Wilson an enthusiastic home-coming welcome in honor of his re-election. More than 10,000 strong, they marched from the Capitol to the White House to the music of many bands and waving red lights while varied-colored bombs burst overhead. When they had passed a chorus of 300 voices serenaded the President with the "Star Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and other patriotic melodies.

The celebration was participated in by both men and women members of Democratic organizations. Government clerks, suffragists, representatives of union labor and citizens generally.

FOREIGN SITUATION CHIEF STUDY NOW

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES BEFORE PRESIDENT BOTH COMPLICATED AND PRESSING.

MUST DECIDE VERY SOON

From Now on President Expects to Deal With All Foreign Questions Without Embarrassment and Without Delay.

Washington.—A portentous and complicated international situation now faces President Wilson and for the next few weeks will engage his attention and that of his advisers to the practical exclusion of all but the most urgent of domestic subjects.

In the last days of the campaign Secretary of State Lansing frequently spoke of the necessity of postponing action on the more delicate international questions because the uncertainty of the outcome of the political contest had a direct bearing on the success or failure of some of the administration policies.

From now on the President expects to deal with all foreign questions without embarrassment and he is receiving from his advisers a summary of the outstanding issues so essential to taking stock of the basic situation which must be met now that international relations have returned to their place of prime importance. While it is not evident that there will be any fundamental change in policy, freedom from fear that any move at all would be misinterpreted as inspired by an internal political struggle has been removed. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing feel themselves able to act with a single eye to the international situation and their immediate conferences on the President's return to Washington, indicate how pressing they feel the situation to be.

The President must decide how the United States shall meet the German submarine question on that one hand, the Entente Allied trade restrictions on the other, whether the retaliatory legislation shall be enforced, whether the traditional theory of isolation shall be abandoned for concerted neutral action, and whether the country shall have an aggressive or a passive policy toward the peace conference; the war after the war, and the Permanent League to Enforce Peace which the President has accepted in theory, and, during the rest of the war shall America's attitude be governed by a decided benevolence in the interpretation of international law according to its own best interests or shall it be strictly legalistic, regardless of whom it affects?

SEC. LANE IS TOLD TO END BORDER PLAN CONFERENCE.

Diplomatic Settlement of Disputes Arising is Remote Unless Commission Agrees on Arrangement Already Submitted.

Washington.—Armed with President Wilson's complete approval of his course, Secretary Lane returned to Atlantic City Monday determined to being the session of the American-Mexican Joint Commission to an early conclusion. He is still hopeful that an agreement as to the border situation can be reached but it was clearly indicated in official circles that the joint conference in entering on its final phase, agreement or no agreement.

If the commissioners find it impossible to formulate a plan the view taken here will be that the prospect of settling border disputes through diplomacy will be remote. Secretary Lane is understood to have found President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker in full accord with him on every point when he laid before them in a three-hour conference at the White House a review of the efforts the American commissioners had made to reach a settlement.

SECOND INAUGURATION OF WILSON SIMPLE.

Washington.—President Wilson's second inauguration probably will be a comparatively simple affair. He is known to desire that there should be little ceremony. It is accepted as certain by officials that there will be no inaugural ball in spite of the hope of Washington citizens for such an event. The recent death of the President's sister, Mrs. Anne Howe, the fact that March 4 falls on Sunday next year, are, reasons for simplicity.

FRANK O. LOWDEN



The Newly Elected Republican Governor of Illinois.

WIRELESS TO FAR EAST

PRESIDENT WILSON AND EMPEROR YOSHIHITO EXCHANGE MESSAGES.

First Commercial Trans-Pacific Service—Many Messages Are Sent—President Sends Greetings to Far East Nation.

San Francisco.—Commercial trans-Pacific wireless service via Honolulu to Japan was inaugurated by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, with messages sent by President Wilson and other prominent men from Bolinas Ridge, near here, to the Emperor of Japan and other dignitaries in that country.

Almaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, sent a message to George W. Guthrie, American Ambassador to Japan. From London was flashed by cable and thence by the new wireless route the congratulations of Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, to the director of post and telegraph of the Japan Government.

A message from Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, to the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, said: "Greetings and sincere congratulations on this new bond of union between Japan and the United States."

Emperor Yoshihito to the message of President Wilson, relayed from Bolinas, Cal. The Emperor's message said: "It affords me much pleasure that the first use of the installation of wireless telegraph between Japan and the United States has been to transmit your cordial message. In return I send this expression of my thanks for the good wishes exhibited towards me and my people and of the hearty desire entertained throughout Japan for the continued prosperity and welfare of the United States."

"YOSHIHITO."

The message from President Wilson to the Emperor read: "The Government and people of the United States of America send greetings to your Imperial Majesty and to the people of Japan and rejoice in this triumph of science which enables the voice of America from the Far West to cross the silent spaces of the world and speak to Japan in the Far East, hailing the dawn of a new day. May this wonderful event confirm the unbroken friendship of our two nations and give assurance of a never-ending interchange of messages of good will. May the day soon come when the voice of peace carried by these silent messengers shall go into all the world and its words to the end of the world."

"WOODROW WILSON."

CONTROL OF HOUSE STILL UNCERTAIN; G. O. P. LEAD

Democratic Leaders Confidently Expect to Cut Down Opposition's Lead.

Washington.—Incomplete canvasses of the vote in several close Congressional districts brought no changes in the "official" election results, which indicate that 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats and six of other parties have been elected to the Sixty-Fifth Congress.

Representative Woods, Chairman of the Republican committee, insisted that the Republicans undoubtedly would control the organization of the House. A speaker to be elected must receive a majority of the House or 218 votes. Although the unofficial returns show the Republicans to be one short of a majority, they are counting on the Progressive elected in Minnesota the Progressive-Republican in Louisiana.

WILSON NOT TO REST BEFORE SESSION

MAY TAKE SEVERAL WEEK-END TRIPS IN MAYFLOWER, HOWEVER.

CONSIDERS APPOINTMENTS

President to Give Time Preceding Convening of Congress on Important Administration Affairs.—Working on Annual Message.

Washington.—President Wilson has decided not to take a vacation before Congress convenes, but may go on one or more week-end trips down the Potomac River on the naval yacht Mayflower. He was urged to go to a Virginia resort for a brief stay, but reached the conclusion that it would be impossible.

The President has almost completed the selection of members of the tariff commission and shipping board created by Congress last session and probably will make an announcement of the personnel of both before Congress meets. He has made but little progress, however, in the selection of members of the board to administer the workmen's compensation act for Federal employees.

One typewritten page of the annual message to Congress has been finished by the President and he is devoting all of his spare time to this work.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Sets Apart November 30 as Day of Praise For Blessings of Peace and Unbroken Prosperity.

Washington.—President Wilson has formally by proclamation designated Thursday, November 30, as Thanksgiving Day.

Here follows the President's proclamation: "It has long been the custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us and the Nation."

"The year that has elapsed since we last observed our day of thanksgiving has been rich in blessings to us as a people, but the whole face of the world has been darkened by war. In the midst of our peace and happiness, our thoughts dwell with painful disquiet upon the struggles and sufferings of the Nations at war and of the peoples upon whom war has brought disaster without choice or possibility of escape on their part. We cannot think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the 30th of November, as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer, and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which He has bestowed upon our beloved country in such unstinted measure."

"And I also urge and suggest our duty, in this our day of peace and abundance, to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war has so pitilessly fallen, and means to the relief of their sufferings."

"Our people could in no better way show their real attitude towards the present struggle of the Nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the City of Washington, this 17th day of November in the year of Our Lord, 1916, and of the independence of the United States, the 151st."

"WOODROW WILSON,
By the President, Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State."

MUCH PROGRESS MADE BY W. C. T. U. REPORTS SHOW.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Reports showing good progress in the forming of new branch organizations during the past year were made at the opening session of the annual convention of the national Women's Christian Temperance Union here. Figures showed that 650 new legions of the Loyalty and Temperance Legion branch had been organized, and that nine states had been awarded honorable mention for the number of new legions formed.

APPEAL TO STATE FOR ORPHANS AID

EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD EXPECTED TO TAKE A PART.

GIVE PLAN WIDE PUBLICITY

"One Day For The Orphans" Movement Expected To Be Great Success.

The North Carolina Orphan Association is calling upon every man, woman and child in the state to contribute on or near Thanksgiving Day one day's income to the orphanage of his or her choice. The publicity committee composed of M. L. Shipman, James R. Young, and Hight C. Moore, is making an earnest appeal for orphan aid in this way. A letter has been issued by the commission reading as follows:

The North Carolina Orphan Association again calls upon every man, woman and child in the State to contribute on or near Thanksgiving Day at least one day's income to the orphanage of his or her choice.

A year ago this appeal was issued for the first time. The response was gratifying, not only because of the unprecedented gifts made to the various orphanages, but also because it revealed the tender and practical sympathy which our people feel toward the thousands of our fatherless children.

In order that more adequate equipment and support may be provided, the "One-Day-For-The-Orphans" Movement was started calling upon all our people to add to the stream of regular contributions a special Thanksgiving offering equal to a day's income. This is a reasonable request, for any one can share with the orphans the earnings of one day out of three hundred and sixty-five. It is practicable, for rich and poor alike can participate in it. It enlists our people of all creeds and classes in beautiful co-operation for the support of a needed civic and Christian philanthropy.

We, therefore, make our appeal to—The prince of business to give out of his abundance the actual or estimated income of a day.

The landlord and money lender to give one day's rent of his houses and lands, or one day's interest on his money.

The professional man to give one day's earnings, specifying the day or taking the average day.

The salaried worker to give his or her salary for a day.

The laborer with only pick-up jobs to devote some special day to this cause.

The good housewife with her ingenuity and devotion to set apart the work of a day.

The boys and girls with no regular income to get a job after school hours or on some Saturday and give the proceeds to the orphans.

In short, everybody, old and young, rich and poor, learned and illiterate to join in this holy movement and thus to "visit the fatherless in their affliction."

To this end we call upon the editor of our papers, daily and weekly, secular and religious, to give the widest possible publicity to this movement, which is philanthropic in purpose, state-wide in extent; we call upon church leaders of all denominations, including pastors, Sunday school superintendents, women's workers, and others of influence to urge in their respective congregations the giving of a day's income to their respective orphanages; we call upon the officers of the various orders to bring this movement to the attention of each man in the membership and enlist him in the extra offerings; we call upon teachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, manufacturers and all others with local following and influence to induce their friends to unite with them in giving at next Thanksgiving a day's wages or wages to the needy orphans of North Carolina.

Here, then, is our appeal: Make your offering on or about Thanksgiving Day. Make it on the basis of earning capacity for a single day more, if you will; less, if you can no better. Make it through church, or lodge, or individually. Make it to the orphanage of your choice. Make it remembering that thousands of others are with you in this movement. Make it, if you will, with prayer that our orphan children be led into the larger life here and hereafter. And may concerted philanthropy for the less help toward making next Thanksgiving Day the gladdest and best observed in North Carolina.