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THREE GREAT FLAGS FLOAT OVER TOMB OF GEO. WASHINGTON

GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND UNITED STATES RAISE COLORS AT MT. VERNON.

VISITORS PAY HOMAGE TO AMERICA'S GREAT SOLDIER

Eminent Gathering, Including Members 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 M. 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, M. Viviani 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 spellbound as they quickened under the thrill of his imagination.

As M. Viviani 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. Overcome 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 by 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 genius called into 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 issues for which he lived, fought and died."

CONGRESS PASSES ARMY DRAFT BILL

HOUSE VOTE WAS 397 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 Fixed.—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 right.

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 teler 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 40.

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.

Senator Harding's amendment, designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise four infantry divisions for service in France, was adopted by the Senate 56 to 31. Many Democrats voted for it. A similar amendment was rejected by the House.

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.

MARSHAL JOFFRE EAGER FOR U. S. FLAG IN FRANCE.

Will Hasten End of War and Cement Friendship With America.

Washington.—Marshal Joffre told the people of America through Washington newspaper correspondents who called upon him, that France cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States soon will be flying on her battle lines.

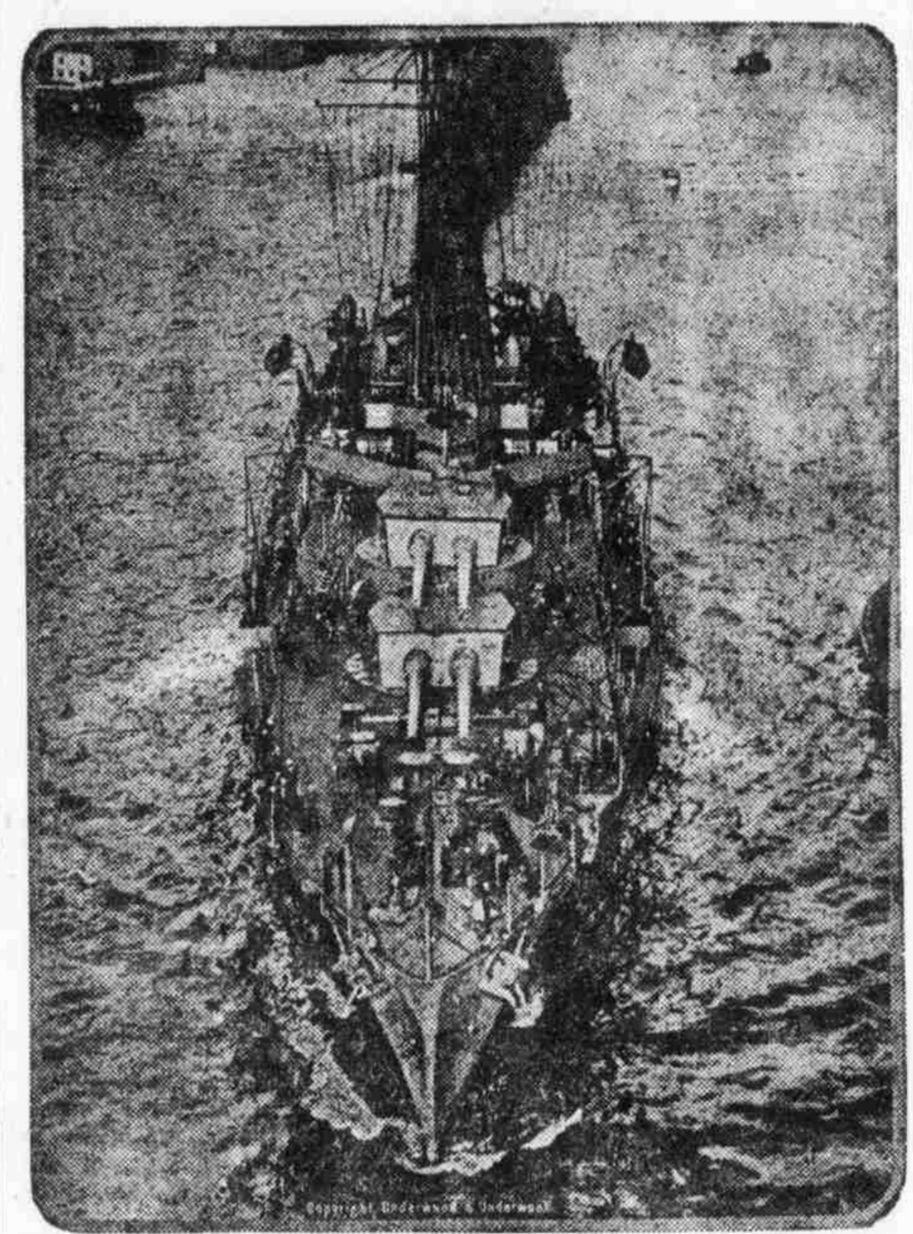
Victories sure to be won by the soldiers of the two Republics, once more fighting shoulder to shoulder for liberty, declared the hero of the Marne, will hasten the end of the war and tighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States.

The marshal, replying to questions, said he deemed it advisable to send one American unit at a time to France rather than wait for the complete equipment of a big army, because of transportation problems.

Marshal Joffre told correspondents that he did not think Americans now with the French army should be withdrawn to serve under the American flag except possibly a few specialists who might be useful in developing the training of the new American force. He paid hearty tribute to the valor of Americans now fighting in France.

American officers, he believed, were fully competent to train American men, and he gave it as his opinion that and American army would develop rapidly.

UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA



RECEPTION PLEASES VIVIANA AMERICANS SINK SUBMARINE

HEAD OF FRENCH WAR COMMISSION EXPRESSES HIS GRATITUDE. FIRST SHOT OF WAR BY UNITED STATES FOUND ITS TARGET.

Co-operation of United States Means Not Only Military Victory, Which is Already Assured, But Victory of Morality and Right.

Washington.—Rene Viviani, France's Vice Premier and head of the war mission, in a statement just issued, said the co-operation of the United States would mean not only a military victory, which already was assured, but a victory of morality and right. Expressing deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception given his mission here, M. Viviani said he realized it was "not to us but to our beloved and heroic France."

Mr. Viviani's statement to the Washington correspondents follows in part:

"I promised to receive you after having reserved, as elementary courtesy required, my first communication solely for the President. I have just had the honor, which I shared with the other members of the mission, of being received by him. I am indeed happy to have been chosen to present the greetings of the French Republic to the illustrious man whose name is in every French mouth today, whose incomparable messages is at this very hour being read and commented upon in all our schools as the most perfect chapter of human rights, and which so fully expresses the virtues of your race, long suffering patience before appealing to force; and force to avenge that long suffering patience when there can be no other means.

"Since you are here to listen to me, I ask you to repeat a thousandfold the expression of our deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception the American people has granted us in Washington. It is not to us, but to our beloved and heroic France that reception was accorded.

"Only our descendants, when time has removed them sufficiently far from present events, will be able to measure the full significance, the grandeur of an historic act which has sent a thrill through the whole world. From today on, all the forces of freedom are let loose. And not only victory, of which we were already assured, is certain; the true meaning of victory is made manifest; it cannot be merely a fortunate military conclusion to this struggle; it will be the victory of morality and right, and will forever secure the existence of a world in which all our children shall draw free breath in full peace and undisturbed pursuit of their labors.

"To accomplish this great work, which will be carried to completion, we are about to exchange views with the men in your Government best qualified to help. The co-operation of the Republic of the United States in this world conflict is now assured. We work together as free men who are reserved to save the ideals of mankind."

U. S. MAKES READY TO BREAK BLOCKADE TO RAISE BIG SUM

WILL BEND EVERY ENERGY TO DESTROY GERMANY'S SUBMARINE WARFARE. HOUSE COMMITTEE PREPARES WAR BILL TO RAISE BILLION AND HALF DOLLARS.

FOOD SITUATION IS SERIOUS LOWER INCOME EXEMPTION

World Threatened With Famine, French Commissioners Say.—More Ships to Fight U-Boats Will Be Marshalled in United States.

Washington.—Evidence of growing success of the ruthless German submarine blockade has forced the problem of supplying the Entente quickly with food and other necessities sharply into the forefront of the American Government's war program.

Aroused by information brought to this country by the British and French war missions, President Wilson and his Cabinet set about to launch with its full force as speedily as possible their campaign to break down the blockade, planned by the Administration as the Nation's first physical stroke against Germany. The food problem occupied the Cabinet meeting almost to the exclusion of all the other important war questions before the Government. Afterward, it was indicated that the recent German submarine ravages were considered so successful that the United States must marshal its resources immediately to put more merchant ships in commission, to help devise some means of fighting submarines, and to insure a greater yield of food stuffs to offset the increasing destruction of food cargoes in the war zone.

Members of the Cabinet took to the meeting a great quantity of information given by the visiting missions, including a plea by some members of the French commission that America must act quickly if the world is to be saved from famine. Recent declarations in the British Parliament were reviewed as supplementing this evidence. There was no attempt to conceal the impression that the food problem had taken on an aspect making it incomparably the most pressing question facing the United States in its efforts to stem the progress of its enemy.

There were indications that more energetic measures might be expected to speed up the work of relieving the food shortage in the Entente countries. These measures, it was predicted, would be the first to take form as a result of the international war conferences here.

GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN 200,000. French Also Capture 130 Guns of Large Calibre.

Paris.—The extent of the German losses in the recent desperate fighting along the Aisne is practically stated in an official statement on the capture of 130 guns, of which a considerable number were of heavy calibre. The German losses in men are estimated at more than 200,000, and the probability that the total number would be more than 200,000 would begin at \$5,000. These figures include the wounded and prisoners.

The number of German troops aggregates approximately 1,000,000. A decision to recommend increasing the tax on whiskey from \$1.10 to \$2 is to estimate the cost of the gallon and that on beer from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a barrel was reached after determined efforts to make it higher had failed.

In an effort to protect the manufacturer and smoker of cheap cigars, it was decided to fix a graduated tax on all kinds of cigars. Cigarette taxes would be doubled.

Suggestion of a flat four per cent rate on freight and passenger transportation proceeds was rejected in favor of taxes higher than four per cent on passenger tickets and four per cent on freight charges.

A five per cent tax on the factory production of automobiles and musical instruments is recommended.

The government plan, including motor and automobile taxes, and the needs most from the government, money, food, fertilizers, coal, and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the new to the old world. One of the foremost purposes of the French mission is to impress upon the American Government and people the serious food situation in Europe.

GERMAN ENVOY SAYS TO HAVE GOOD SOURCES IN EUROPE ON BOARD RIO JANEIRO.

Washington.—The German tank ship has informed the American government that the German ship and the needs most from the government, money, food, fertilizers, coal, and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the new to the old world. One of the foremost purposes of the French mission is to impress upon the American Government and people the serious food situation in Europe.

FRENCH DECLARE FAMINE IN EUROPE.

Washington.—The German tank ship has informed the American government that the German ship and the needs most from the government, money, food, fertilizers, coal, and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the new to the old world. One of the foremost purposes of the French mission is to impress upon the American Government and people the serious food situation in Europe.