

The Roanoke Beacon

\$1.00 a Year in Advance

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

Single Copies, 5 Cents.

VOL. XXVII.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.

NO. 46.

ESPIONAGE BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

SIMILAR MEASURE HAD ALREADY BEEN PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

GOES TO CONFERENCE NOW

Prohibition and Press Censorship Sections Left Out by Senate.—Has Been a Long Bitter Fight.

Washington.—After nearly three weeks of debate, the senate, by a vote of 77 to 6, passed the administration espionage bill, pronounced one of the most drastic and all-inclusive measures in American congressional history.

A similar bill has passed the House and virtual redrafting of many of the most important provisions is expected in the forthcoming conference.

During the day's final consideration, the Senate stripped the measure of provisions for newspaper censorship and restriction upon manufacture of grain into intoxicating liquors, and rejected an amendment designed to curb speculation in food products, although sentiment obviously was overwhelming in favor of such legislation later.

As completed, the Senate bill's principal selections provide:

Authority for the president to embargo exports when he finds that "the public safety and welfare so require (not in the House measure);

Mail Censorship. Authority for the postoffice department to censor mails and exclude mail matter deemed seditious, anarchistic or treasonable, and making its mailing punishable under heavy penalties (not in the House bill);

For punishment of espionage, defined in most detailed terms, including wrongful use of military information;

For the control of merchant vessels in American waters;

Punishment for conveyance of false reports to interfere with military operations, willful attempts to cause disaffection in the military or naval forces or obstructions of recruiting.

For the seizure of arms and munitions and prohibition of their exportation under certain conditions;

For penalizing conspiracies designed to harm American foreign delegations or for destruction of property within the United States;

For increased restrictions upon issuance of passports with penalties for their forgery or false procurement; and

For material extension of the power to issue search warrants for inspection of premises.

Export Embargo. The clause giving the president power to embargo exports was retained in the bill virtually as drafted by administration officials.

It was modified once, but the unqualified provision was restored after its necessity had been explained last week in a day's session behind closed doors.

Vigorous efforts to retain provisions for the newspaper censorship and partial prohibition together with foodstuff conservation, during the war, culminated in final votes in which the Senate voted 48 to 34 to eliminate all provisions for press censorship. On behalf of the administration forces Senator Overman, in charge of the bill, had moved to reinstate a modified censorship clause. As the House bill contains a provision for determination by the jury of culpability for violation of censorship regulations to be promulgated by the president, the administration is expected to bring strong pressure for drafting in conference of a compromise censorship section.

On the question of prohibition and foodstuff conservation, the Senate, by a vote of 4 to 37, reversed its action of Saturday in accepting Senator Cummins' amendment providing that, during the war, manufacture of cereals, grain, sugar and syrup into intoxicating liquors should be prohibited. By this vote it struck out the Cummins amendment offered as a food conservation step, but attacked as really a prohibition move.

ORDERS ARE ISSUED TO EXPAND REGULAR ARMY

Washington.—Orders to bring the regular army to its full war strength of 293,000 men was announced by the war department. Organization of 44 new regiments have begun with further efforts to stimulate recruiting and bring in the 116,455 men needed. Since April 1, 67,443 men have been accepted, and officials are confident that the full number will have been enrolled as wartime volunteers, before June 15.

ANOTHER OFFICER'S CAMP TO BE OPENED

NEW TRAINING STATION WILL BE ESTABLISHED NEXT AUGUST.

GIVE SAME TRAINING COURSE

Those Who Failed to Get in First Enrollment Will Be Given an Opportunity to Make Application in the New Camp Soon.

New York.—The full quota of 40,000 men, which the War Department requested for the officers' training camps throughout the country, was recruited within twenty days after the issuance of the call. Capt. Arthur F. Cosby, of the Military Training Camps Association, announced here.

After the completion of the first camps, which began their work Tuesday, Captain Cosby said it is expected another series of camps will be held, probably in August.

"Men who were eligible but were not selected for the first camp will have an opportunity to make application for this new camp," said Captain Cosby. "It is not necessary for men who contemplate going to the second camp to send in their applications now, as due announcement will be given in the newspapers.

"We will urge the War Department to announce at as early a date as possible the date of the opening of the next camp, so as to allow ample time to conduct the preliminary recruiting and examination in a more satisfactory manner than the recent emergency campaign.

"We shall urge more strongly that with a three months' notice and preparation, the merits of each individual applicant may be passed on more satisfactorily and the Army authorities themselves will be better able to select the successful candidates and give them a reasonable notice in order that they may wind up their affairs preparatory to entering into active service."

CENSORSHIP MEASURE DEFEATED IN SENATE

By Margin of One Censorship Clause is Thrown Out.

Washington.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States was taken by the senate in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the administration espionage bill forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By a majority of one vote, the Senate also threw out of the bill the administration's press censorship section and then voted overwhelmingly not to put in a modified section as was done in the house. This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly. What will be the outcome no Senator would predict with confidence.

The prohibition amendment was adopted under a rule limiting debate sharply, and there were only brief speeches on each side. Just before the senate had voted down 47 to 25, a proposal to forbid sale of intoxicants during the war.

Effective September 1 the amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock and to wines, brandies or other drinks that depend upon other materials for main constituents. Another opportunity to vote upon it will be offered when the senate takes the bill with the amendment from the committee of the whole.

Proponents of the prohibitory provision are not confident that they will be able to overturn the action.

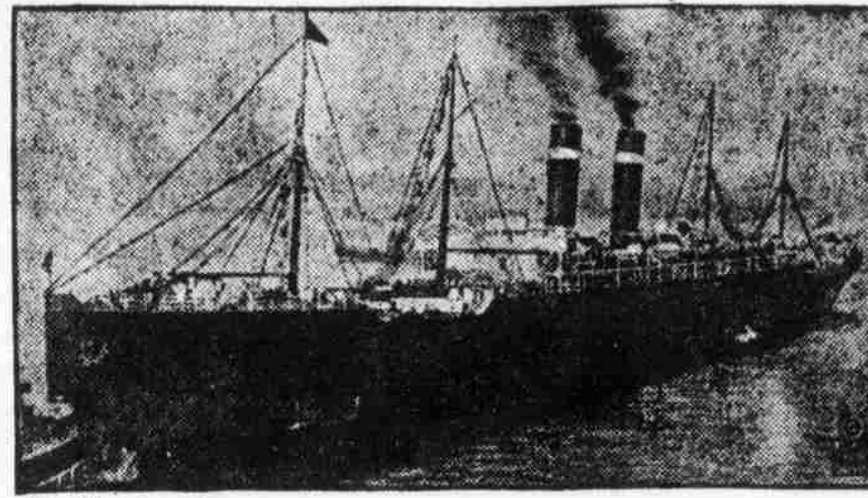
Elimination of the press censorship section ended a long and bitter fight. The vote was 39 to 38. Opportunity will come also for another vote on this section.

The prohibition amendment was proposed by Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa.

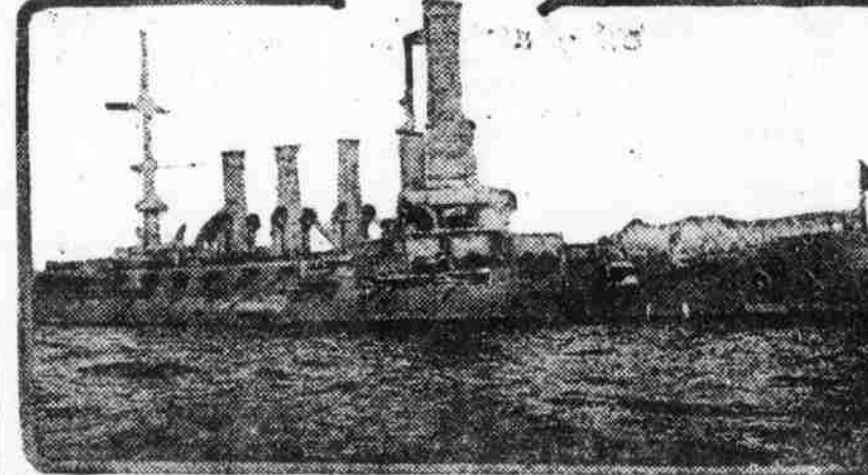
JNO. M. CARSON IS ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE HEAD.

New York.—The designation of Col. John M. Carson, quartermaster in New York for the United States Army, as superintendent of Army transport service of the port of New York by Secretary of War Baker is a step in a definite plan to co-ordinate military shipments of the United States and the Entente Allies from this port through the appointment of a special shipping board yet to be named, it was announced here.

AMERICAN LINER FINLAND



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP TENNESSEE



AGREE ON DRAFT MEASURE

DEADLOCK ON SELECTIVE DRAFT BILL IS BROKEN.—AGES 21 TO 30 INCLUSIVE.

Prohibition Section Left in Measure.—Early Passage Assured and Registration of Men Will Begin Within Two Weeks.

Washington.—The long deadlock of Senate and House conferees on the selective draft military bill was broken with an agreement on a compromise measure under which a great war army would be raised by selective conscription of men from 21 to 30 years of age inclusive.

Authorization for recruiting Colonel Roosevelt's proposed volunteer division for service in France written into the bill by the Senate, finally, was thrown out on the insistence of House conferees. In return, the House yielded to the Senate's proposal for prohibition at military posts.

The conference report is expected to be approved by both Senate and House in a few days and with in two weeks after the President has affixed his signature, registration of those eligible for conscription will be under way throughout the country. The War Department has erected a vast and intricate war machine for assigning and organizing the conscripts. They will be assembled at training camps in September.

The compromise bill is understood to be generally satisfactory to the Administration and the Army General Staff. The most important change made in Congress was in the age limits, fixed by the staff at 19 and 25, inclusive. The Senate made them 21 and 27 and the House 21 and 40. The ages named in the conference agreement makes the draft applicable to all able voters under 30.

The section dealing with exemptions from the draft was re-written in part by the conference committee and provision was made for hearings in exemption applications before local civil tribunals with the right to appeal to a second tribunal and finally to the president.

Republicans in the senate who have favored giving Colonel Roosevelt authority to raise and take American troops to France declared that an effort would be made on the floor to have the senate insist on the retention of this feature. The general expectation, however, is that the conference decision will prevail.

The prohibition provision, as agreed to, excludes liquor, beer and wines from any military post, but does not forbid selling or giving these beverages to soldiers except when in uniform.

The conferees put into the bill an amendment giving the president power to organize and equip for each infantry and cavalry brigade three machine gun companies, and for each division of these services, four machine gun companies in addition to those comprised in each organization of these units. He also was given authority to organize one armored motor car machine gun company for each division.

NAMES COMMISSION TO GO TO RUSSIA

ELIHU ROOT, AS SPECIAL AMBASSADOR, WILL HEAD THE PARTY.

GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT GOING

President Wilson Makes Effort to Thwart Germany's Intrigue for a Separate Peace with Russia.

Washington.—Official announcement of the personnel of the American Commission to Russia, marked a forward step in President Wilson's effort to thwart Germany's intrigues for a separate peace with the new democracy, and to hold the provisional government fast as to the cause of the world against Prussian autocracy.

Headed by Elihu Root, with powers of a special ambassador, the personnel of the commission was chosen with special regard to conditions in Russia and the character of the new government.

Besides Mr. Root, who represents the elements of statesmanship with the distinction of having held many high offices in the United States, the commission comprises a Socialist, a labor leader, a banker, a manufacturer, a business man, a man celebrated for his international activities in human welfare and ranking army and navy officers. The commission will be accompanied by a large suite and will depart from the United States at an early date by a route which will not be published in advance. The personnel of the commission follows:

Elihu Root, of New York, chairman; Charles R. Crane, of Illinois, Chicago manufacturer and business man; John R. Mott, of New York, general secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A.; Cyrus McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company; Samuel R. Beaman, banker of New York; James Duncanson, vice president American Federation of Labor; Charles Edward Russell, of New York, author and Socialist; Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U. S. N.

BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE WELCOMED AT N. Y.

Former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt Were Present.

New York.—The British and French War Missions to the United States were entertained at a brilliant and quiet here.

The guests included Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister; Rene Viviani, French Minister of Finance; Marshal Joffre, and two former Presidents of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft.

The distinguished representatives of America's Allies in the war arrived in Astoria in one party. The starry sides of the hotel were packed with men and women to pay their respects to the guests.

Outlined in electric lights in front of the hotel were the three Nations representatives of the bill and declared the proposed export and down famed Fifth Avenue double rows of street lamps illuminated a sea of flags floating over the sidewalk of both sides for a half.

The members of the Mission escorted first to the great reception where a brief reception was then to the grand banquet entered in the following order: Mr. Balfour and Mayor Pules Jusserand, the ambassador, and Mr. Taft.

Sir Thomas White, former Ambassador to France, and Vice Admiral Chochev, French Navy, and Frank French, Counselor of the Department.

Rear Admiral Sir Dudley Chair, of the British Navy, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University.

The Marquis de Chambrun and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant Bridges, of the British Army, and Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the Southeast.

OPPOSE INCREASE ON POSTAGE RATES

SECTION REFERRING TO NEWSPAPERS IS LIKELY TO BE MODIFIED.

TO REACH VOTE THIS WEEK

Newspaper Men in Great Numbers Strongly Protest With Effect.—Many Other Protests Are Made to Different Sections.

Washington.—Opponents of the Ways and Means Committee's proposal to greatly increase postal rates on newspapers and magazines showed such a strength during debate on the war tax bill that it appeared likely the postal section of the measure would be one of the few to be materially modified before passage.

The attack brought the first defection from the ranks of the committee itself, which had approved the bill unanimously and whose members of both parties have consistently urged its passage unamended. Just before adjournment Representative Sloan, a Republican committeeman, told the House that while he would stand behind every other provision in the measure, he could not support a postal increase amounting to "a punitive expedition against newspapers and magazines."

Representatives Madden, of Illinois and McCormick, of Illinois; Meeker, of Missouri, Republicans, and Moon, of Tennessee, Democrat and chairman of the postal committee, joined in the attack, which proceeded while a large delegation of publishers was telling the Senate Finance Committee that enactment would force many publications out of business.

Debate Near Close.

General debate in the House closed at 4 o'clock Tuesday and the bill probably will be brought to a final vote before the end of the week. The committee hopes to put through most of its proposals without important amendment, for the opposition has scattered its fire against many individual provisions and has developed a concerted attack only a few of the changes.

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