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## EXPORT OF FOOD UNDER CONTROL

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF EXPORTS AUTHORIZED IN ESPIONAGE BILL.

## EXPORT COUNCIL IS NAMED

Commerce Department Directed to Administer Details.—President Issues Statement Outlining Country's Policy.—No Curtailment of Trade.

Washington.—Control of American exports, authorized in a clause of the espionage bill, was assumed by President Wilson with the appointment of an export council comprising the secretaries of state, agriculture and commerce and the food administrator. An executive order creating the council directs the department of commerce to administer all details of operation.

A victorious conclusion of the war can come, said the President in a statement outlining the country's export policy, only by systematic direction of American trade.

"The free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with," he said. "It will only be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to the needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of the people at home, and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad."

The first proclamation will require the licensing of all coal and fuel shipments, including bunkers, and its purpose is to give the government first a firm grasp on shipping. The second will provide a system of licensing for every class of exports to the European neutral countries, and is designed to prevent supplies from reaching Germany.

Every move under the act will be made under presidential proclamation issued on the advice of the exports council, which will meet every day to discuss subjects of policy. The three cabinet members and the food administrator probably will name representatives to take care of most of the routine work. These men probably will be Dr. E. E. Pratt, of the department of commerce; Lester H. Woolsey, of the state department, Assistant Secretary Vrooman, of the department of agriculture, and a representative of the food administration.

Licensing will be done by the commerce department's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, of which Dr. Pratt is head. The bureau will be expanded by the addition of about three hundred employes, to cover the cost of operation. Secretary Redfield will ask for \$150,000 from the President's emergency fund and later will ask of Congress \$750,000 to carry the bureau through the year.

Collectors of customs who are under the treasury department will be charged with preventing unlicensed cargoes from leaving the country.

## REPORTS SHOW RED CROSS FUND OVERSUBSCRIBED

Money Pouring in and Definite Figures Are Not Available.

Washington.—Tabulations at Red Cross headquarters showed \$100,313,000 in reported pledges, of which \$35,992,000 was from New York City and \$64,320,000 from the remainder of the country. Further reports are expected to swell the total to \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, campaign managers said.

Washington.—Oversubscriptions to the Red Cross hundred million dollar mercy fund was assured when the eight-day nation-wide campaign closed with final rallies.

Definite figures will not be available for several days but Red Cross officials said they had no doubt that the totals will show that American generosity has responded in the same spirit as for the liberty loan with millions more than asked.

All through the week additions will be made to the fund, for campaign committees in a number of cities insisted on continuing the canvass beyond the fixed time.

Red Cross officials will now formulate plans for the most efficient expenditure of the millions, large portions of which are sought by humanitarian interests in European war-stricken countries and in America.

Just as the campaign was closing Monday the first actual money reached the Red Cross treasury by airmail messenger. Miss Katherine Stinson, a young air woman, descending upon the capital at the end of a two days' flying trip from Buffalo, Albany, New flying trip from Buffalo, carried to Secretary McAdoo, treasurer of the Red Cross, money and pledges gathered from cities she visited.

## JOSEPH R. HAMLIN



Joseph R. Hamlen, vice president and general manager of a large lumber business in Little Rock, asked Elliot Wadsworth of the American Red Cross if he could do anything for him in Arkansas. "No," replied Mr. Wadsworth, "but you can do a lot right here. Take that desk over there." From then on Mr. Hamlen was Mr. Wadsworth's secretary, and has not yet finished the business he went to Washington to do.

## EARLY PASSAGE OF FOOD BILL

PROSPECT FOR PASSAGE BY JULY 1 APPEARS MUCH BRIGHTER NOW.

Senate Leaders Tentatively Agreeing to Compromises is Designed to Greatly Expedite Consideration.—House is Making Progress.

Washington.—Prospect for passage of the administration food control bill by July 1, as earnestly desired by President Wilson, appeared brightened after the House had rejected important amendments which promised to delay final action, and Senate leaders had tentatively agreed to compromises designed to greatly expedite consideration.

Rejection in the House on a point of order of proposals to include shoes, clothing, farm machinery and cottonseed under the regulation food provisions cleared the way to passage to such an extent that a final vote is expected soon. Prohibition proposals and Representative Lenroot's amendment to strike out the licensing feature of the bill constitute the only apparent obstacles to a final vote at that time. To pass the measure with as few additions to the original draft as possible in order to expedite conference consideration is the plan of Representative Lever, in charge of the measure. He told the House that minor changes could be made at leisure while it now is of the utmost importance that the big control machinery be started. House Republicans are rallying generally to support the bill. One of the speeches in its behalf was delivered by Representative Gillette, of Massachusetts, acting republican leader.

While perfunctory debate was proceeding in the Senate, substantial progress towards composing differences was made by the leaders at informal conferences. The changes tentatively agreed to include:

## PROVISIONAL MINISTER IS ORGANIZING RUSSIA

For Purpose of Conducting War Says Count Bakhmetieff.

Washington.—The Russian mission, headed by Special Ambassador B. A. Bakhmetieff was entertained by President Wilson at a state dinner at the White House with members of the cabinet, congressional leaders and high officials of the army and navy present.

Ambassador Bakhmetieff accepted an invitation from Vice President Marshall to address the Senate.

Secretary Baker, accompanied by Major General Bliss, assistant chief of staff, returned the official call paid upon him by Lieutenant General Rupp, the military member of the mission.

Russia's consecration to a war to the end with German autocracy was avowed by Special Ambassador Boris A. Bakhmetieff, head of the Russian mission here, in a statement to the American people. Only through victory, he said, can a stable world peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured.

## FOOD CONTROL BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

ONLY FIVE MEMBERS CAST VOTES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION MEASURE.

## PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

Forbids Making Use of Foodstuffs in Intoxicants.—Dry Victory Came After a Long Preliminary Struggle.—Carries \$152,500,000 Appropriation.

Washington.—The administration food control bill, giving the President broad authority to control the distribution of food, feed and fuel for war purposes and appropriating \$152,500,000 for its enforcement and administration, was passed by the House after far-reaching prohibition provisions had been written into it.

The vote was 365 to five. Representatives McElore, Slayden and Young, of Texas, democrats, and Meeker, Missouri, and Ward, New York, republicans, voting in the negative.

The prohibition provisions adopted would prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, and would give the President authority to take over for war purposes all liquor now on hand. They were put into the measure during the evening in committee of the whole and when the bill came up in the House proper the anti-prohibition faction did not demand another vote.

Few important changes were made by the House outside the prohibition section. The control powers of the President were limited to articles specifically mentioned in the bill, instead of giving him blanket authority; voluntary aids in control work were made subject to the penal provision; all persons in the food administration except those serving without compensation were placed under civil service, and the President was required to make an annual report on the operation of the bill.

After several hours of parliamentary sparring, during which the prohibition proposals were thrown out repeatedly on points of order, the prohibition element got the upper hand and forced adoption of amendments which would forbid the use of any foodstuffs during the war for making intoxicants, and would give the President authority to take over, in his discretion, all stocks of distilled liquors.

Action on the prohibition amendments was taken in committee of the whole, and opponents of the proposals immediately began mustering their forces for a reconsideration when the bill comes up for final discussion in the House.

## MORE THAN HALF MILLION MEN HAVE VOLUNTEERED

Between 700,000 and 800,000 Men Are Now Enrolled.

Washington.—More than half a million men have volunteered in the American army and navy during the period of less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist.

The army, navy, and national guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting services and the great majority of them are armed, equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the summer by nearly a million men selected for the new national army from the millions registered for war duty June 5.

The regular army totaled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago; it is nearing the 250,000 mark today and war officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 during the present week.

The National Guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly 200,000 today, according to the best estimates available. Of that number nearly 75,000 actually are under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing the job in a thoroughly and soldierly way.

The marine corps, whose slogan of "first to fight," has been heard by the government, which attached a seasoned regiment of sea soldiers to Major General Pershing's expeditionary force to France, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular bluejacket force of the navy, the men behind the big guns and who already are trying their metal against the enemy off the Irish coast under Vice Admiral Sims, or upon armed freighters has been raised from less than 60,000 to 120,000. The boys of the country have thronged to the navy in great numbers.

## LIEUT. COM. HAROLD E. COOK



Lieut. Com. Harold E. Cook is the commanding inspector for the navy at the Midvale Steel Works near Philadelphia.

## INCREASE IN VESSEL LOSSES

TWENTY-SEVEN BRITISH SHIPS HAVE BEEN SENT DOWN DURING WEEK.

Germans Gain Foothold in French First Trenches in Champagne Region.—Huge Activities Along Many Fronts.

The weekly report of losses to British shipping sunk by submarines or mines has again reached alarming proportions.

It shows an increase over the reports of the past six weeks to tonnage destroyed. The latest figures, twenty-seven vessels of over 1,600 tons and five under 1,600 tons, place the losses in the first category higher, except during the weeks ending April 21 and April 28, than during any similar periods since Germany's intensified submarine campaign began. During the latter weeks forty and thirty-eight merchantment, respectively, were sent to the bottom.

On the fighting fronts in France, the British forces of Field Marshal Haig have recaptured important positions from the Germans east of Arras, while the Germans in the Champagne region have gained a foothold in French first-line trenches.

The British gain was made east of Monchy-le-Preux, where Monday the Germans, under cover of a violent bombardment, drove back the British and occupied their trenches. Between the Ailette river and Moulin de Lafaux, the Germans in a strong attack in huge effectiveness were used, captured a section of a trench held by the French. The attack was delivered over a front of about two-thirds of a mile and followed a violent bombardment of the French line.

## PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS FOR ARMY VOLUNTEERS.

Washington.—President Wilson issued a proclamation designating the week of June 20-30 as recruiting week for the regular army, and called upon unmarried men, without dependents, to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly. The proclamation follows:

"Proclamation by the President: "I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as recruiting week for the regular army, and call upon unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and forty years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000. (Signed). "WOODROW WILSON."

## PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF CHINA'S TROUBLES FORECAST.

Washington.—Peaceful settlement of China's internal troubles was forecast in an official dispatch to the Chinese embassy from Peking. The message said the two southern provinces of Yunnan and Kwantung had notified the central government that they favor co-operation towards a peaceful settlement and are ready to do everything possible to clear up the situation.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE OVER THREE BILLION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT MAKES ANNOUNCEMENT OF FINAL TABULATION.

## ALLOTMENTS TO BE MADE

Secretary McAdoo Announces That All Subscriptions of More Than \$10,000 Will Be Pared Down.—New York District Led.

Washington.—Liberty loan subscriptions totaled \$3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of nearly fifty-two per cent.

The final tabulation has been officially announced, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-nine per cent of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons, were for sums varying from \$50 to \$10,000, while twenty-one subscribers applied for allotments of \$5,000,000 each or more.

The New York federal reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling \$1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, \$357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, \$332,447,600; Cleveland, \$286,148,700; Philadelphia, \$232,309,250; San Francisco, \$175,623,900; Richmond, \$109,737,100; Kansas City, \$91,758,850; St. Louis, \$86,134,700; Minneapolis, \$70,255,500; Atlanta \$57,878,550, and Dallas, \$48,948,350. These subscriptions include those sent direct to the treasury and apportioned among the various reserve districts.

Allotments Made. Allotments will be made, Secretary McAdoo announced, as follows:

An subscriptions up to and including \$10,000, full amount. These subscriptions totaled \$1,296,684,850.

More than \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000, sixty per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totaled \$560,103,050. Allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate \$336,061,850.

More than \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000, sixty per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totaled \$560,103,050. Allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate \$336,061,850.

More than \$100,000 up to and including \$250,000, forty-five per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$60,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$220,455,600, and allotments will aggregate \$99,205,000.

More than \$250,000 up to and including \$2,000,000, thirty per cent, but not less than \$112,500 in any instance. The total of subscriptions in this group was \$601,514,300. Allotments will aggregate \$184,381,000.

More than \$2,000,000 up to and including \$6,000,000 each, twenty-five per cent but not less than \$600,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$234,544,300. Allotments will total \$58,661,250.

More than \$6,000,000 up to and including \$10,000,000 each, twenty-one per cent. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$46,674,150; allotments will aggregate \$9,801,200.

Two subscriptions of \$25,000,000 each were received. The allotments to these subscribers will be at the rate of 20.22 per cent, and they will receive bonds of the value of \$5,055,000 each. One subscriber to \$25,000,000, the largest, will be given 20.22 per cent, or \$5,093,650.

## NO SERIOUS DELAY IN CANTONMENT CONSTRUCTION

Baker Thinks All Will Be Ready by September 1st.

Washington.—There will be no serious delay in construction of the sixteen cantonments for the national army, said Secretary Baker and other officials of the establishments probably will be ready about September 1, the tentative date considered for summoning to the colors the first 625,000 men.

The process of selecting the men, the secretary indicated, probably will be set in motion early in July.

Regulations for the exemption and selection processes have been prepared and will be made public next week. President Wilson is understood to have approved the general scheme worked out by the war department to secure fair and unselfish application of the law through local officials. Minor modifications are being made but plans will be completed in a few days.

## ASHEVILLE CLAIMS GARDEN RECORD

CHALLENGES THE STATE TO SHOW A BETTER RECORD IN MATTER OF GARDENS.

## 500 BOYS AND GIRLS WORK

Making Gardens in Back Yards, Vacant Lots and All Other Available Places in Town.

Asheville.—The city of Asheville challenges the state to show a better record in the matter of gardens than is being made here. More than 500 boys and girls are employed in making gardens in back yards, vacant lots and other available places. The call of Governor Bickett and the State Food Conservation Commission has been heard and heeded. The products raised in the city gardens this year will reach a value of several thousand dollars. A large part of the credit for the mobilization of the boys and girls for this purpose is due to Mr. Ralston Fleming, who is head of the School Garden Committee of the Asheville Board of Trade.

There will be a very considerable surplus of products from the hundreds of gardens in and adjacent to Asheville and Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, head of the Home Demonstration Work at Raleigh, is to be here this week to advise with the County Home Demonstration Agent and other leaders with regard to the conservation of these surplus products. Asheville people are thoroughly alive to the importance of making and saving every pound of foodstuff possible.

The Asheville Board of Trade and the Buncombe County Food Conservation Commission have also vigorously pushed a campaign for increased production of food and feed stuff in the county. At this time Buncombe farmers are being urged to plant corn, potatoes, cow peas, sorghum or buckwheat upon the several thousands of acres in the county from which small gain is now being harvested.

J. H. Noyes Heads Jr. O. U. A. M. Asheville.—John H. Noyes, of New Hampshire, was chosen by the National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics as National Councillor. H. R. Lochner, of Kentucky, is Vice-Councillor.

The other officers elected are as follows: Charles Reimer, of Maryland, National Treasurer; George H. Davis, of Maryland, National Conductor; Sam W. Plyler, of South Carolina, National Warden; Wilbur F. Cannon, of Colorado, and W. F. Lambert, of West Virginia, National Inside Sentinel; Jas. R. Mansfield, of Virginia, and Mr. Briggs, of Oklahoma, National Outside Sentinel; Rev. M. D. Lichtler, of Pennsylvania, National Chaplain.

Milwaukee was named as the next meeting place. The council meets every two years.

Following the election of officers, the council took up the question of levying a special tax on the members to provide an additional fund of \$60,000 for the orphanage of Tiffin, Ohio.

## Bishop Kilgo Going to China.

Durham.—Bishop John C. Kilgo, of the Southern Methodist Episcopal church, will leave his Charlotte home next week for a four-month sojourn in China, Japan and Korea. By appointment of his office as one of the nine bishops of the Southern Methodist denomination, he goes to the Orient as presiding church official in the South. Bishop Warren C. Candler, of Georgia, will preside over the Carolina conference that meets in Asheville in November, and Bishop Atkins, of Asheville, will conduct the Western North Carolina Conference in the absence of Bishop Kilgo.

## Elk Park, Avery County, Burned With Burning Hotel.

Nat Young, who is in the United States army, was brought to the attention of the Deputy Sheriff, Frank Atkins, in charge of burning the Elk Park, Avery county, last week ago. The young man had the actual burning of the hotel.

## Frosts in Watauga.

Lenoir.—Reports from Watauga county show that a heavy frost occurred in many sections of the county recently, doing most severe damage to vegetation. The bean crop, which is a very large item for the county, has been almost totally destroyed, while the Irish potato yield will be greatly diminished on account of the severe freeze. Visitors coming in from Blowing Rock report that many large fields of potatoes in and around that section have been charred and razed to the ground and will be almost a total loss.