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BUYERS ARE PAYING FOR LIBERTY BONDS

MORE THAN SIXTY PER CENT OF ISSUE HAS ALREADY BEEN PAID.

ONLY 20 PER CENT DUE NOW

Out of the Proceeds The Government Has Redeemed Certificate of Indebtedness—Financial Activities Break Records.

Washington.—More than sixty per cent of the \$2,000,000,000 liberty loan already has been paid into the treasury. The treasury statement, the first issued in twenty-four days, shows payments June 30 on the liberty loan account of \$1,385,024,456.

Only twenty per cent, of the loan or \$400,000,000 was due June 30, the two payments of two and eighteen per cent, respectively, being due June 15 and June 28. The amount thus voluntarily paid into the treasury by subscribers ahead of time totalled but \$15,000,000 under a round billion dollars.

Out of the proceeds and other revenues the government has redeemed treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued in anticipation of the loan, amount to \$626,000,000 June 30. The balance was deposited in federal reserve and national and state banks and trust companies throughout the country in accordance with Secretary McAdoo's plan for distributing the deposits among as many institutions as possible. A total of \$560,662,218 was deposited in banks other than federal reserve banks June 30.

The heavy payments on liberty loan account ran up the government balance of cash on hand June 30 to the record figure of \$1,064,086,250. This was after the treasury department had redeemed certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$626,000,000. The last day of the fiscal year also ranked high in ordinary revenue receipts, the total being more than \$20,000,000.

GOVERNMENT WORKING ON INSURANCE PLANS

Washington.—The federal government's plan for insuring officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps against death and injury while in service, broadened into a complex program which would provide government allowances for families of soldiers and sailors, and the rehabilitation and training of injured men to fit them for making a livelihood after the war.

The program was discussed at conferences among officials of the war, navy, treasury, commerce and labor departments, the labor committee of the council of national defense and the presidents and other high officers of leading insurance companies of the United States.

Issuance of insurance policies from \$1,000 to \$10,000 on officers and men at ordinary peace time rates, the government paying the extra cost, indemnities for total or partial disability, and administration of the entire scheme by the government's war risk insurance bureau, which is at present insuring officers and crews of American merchant vessels, are among the outstanding features of the proposed program.

Three Young Ladies Drowned.

Mobile, Ala.—Misses Gussie Riley, Dora Nelson and Ethel Woodman were drowned while bathing in a river near Moss Point, Miss., according to advices received here. All were members of prominent families in that section. The bodies were recovered.

Luther Burbank is Seriously Ill. Santa Rosa, Cal.—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, is seriously ill at his home here from overwork and a cold. He is 65 years old.

SUBMARINE IS SUNK BY AMERICAN GUNNERS

Paris.—An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine according to a dispatch to the Temps from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States the steamer was attacked by a submarine, and replying to its fire, sent thirty-five shells at the underwater boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

BRIG. GEN. J. E. KUHN



A new portrait of Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, president of the Army War College in Washington.

RUSSIAN SITUATION BETTER

GOVERNMENT FORCES CONTINUE TO PATROL ALL PARTS OF PETROGRAD.

Estimated Result of Two Days' Confusion in Russian Capital—Special Commission is Formed—Patrol to Watch All Automobiles.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says the number of killed and wounded in the two days' disorder there is estimated at about 500.

The government controls the city as completely as the bolsheviks appeared to control it.

The first machine gun regiment, which had its headquarters in the villa of Mademoiselle Kahesnska, and the men manning four armored cars, which guarded the entrance to the villa, have submitted to the authority of the soldiers' and workmen's council.

Cossacks and other mounted troops are patrolling the streets and all thoroughfares are guarded by infantry.

Particular attention was given to automobiles. All over the city they were subjected to scrutiny and any suspects were arrested. One automobile attempted to dodge the patrols. It was caught and found to be occupied by persons who were distributing anarchist handbills. The occupants showed fight and were beaten soundly by the Cossacks and then taken into custody.

NEW CHANCELLOR UPHOLDS GERMANY'S U-BOAT CAMPAIGN

Asserts That it is Lawful Measure, Justifiably Adopted to Shorten the War.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Michaelis, the new German imperial chancellor, in his address to the reichstag, declared his adhesion to Germany's submarine campaign, asserting it to be a lawful measure, justifiably adopted for shortening the war.

Dr. Michaelis opened his reichstag speech with a hearty tribute to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the retiring imperial chancellor, whose work, he said, history would appreciate. The chancellor declared that the war was forced upon unwilling Germany by the Russian mobilization and that the submarine warfare was also forced upon Germany by Great Britain's illegal blockade starvation war.

The faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check Great Britain's illegality was vain. Germany's final attempt to avoid the extremity by a peace offer failed and the submarine campaign was adopted, said the chancellor.

The submarines, the speaker continued, had done all and more than had been expected, and the false prophets who had predicted the end of the war at a definite time had done a disservice to the fatherland.

SUFFRAGISTS SERVING IN PRISON PARDONED BY WILSON

Washington.—Sixteen women sent to the workhouse for their part in the suffragette demonstration at the white house accepted pardons from President Wilson and were released after serving two days of their sixty day terms.

AVIATION SERVICE MEASURE ADOPTED

THE SENATE PASSES HOUSE BILL WITHOUT AMENDMENT ON RECORD VOTE.

640,000,000 APPROPRIATED

Only Dispute in Upper House Was Over Amendment to Strike out Draft Clause—Provides for About 22,000 Airplanes.

Washington.—The House bill appropriating \$640,000,000 for the aviation service was passed by the Senate without amendment or a record vote and with less than one hour's discussion. It now goes to the President.

The Senate's only dispute, with many members expressing a desire to pass the bill immediately, was over an amendment by Senator Hardwick, of Georgia, to strike out a clause authorizing drafting of the men for the aerial service. The amendment was rejected sixty-seven to twelve after Senators LaFollette and Gronna made brief speeches opposing the draft.

Details for plans for expending the huge sum appropriated have been withheld, but it is known that it provides for about 22,000 airplanes and nearly 100,000 men.

The President is expected to sign the bill Monday, and the work of building one of the greatest air fleets the world has seen will be pushed with vigor. During the first year officials hope to produce at least 3,500 machines, with a great increase the next year. For the first few months, virtually the entire attention will be centered on construction of student planes, and there has been talk of bringing British and French aviation student officers to the United States for training.

Opposed the Draft.

In rejecting the Hardwick amendment, the dozen senators voting to strike out the draft clause were: Borah, Broussard, Curtis, Gore, Gronna, Hardwick, Kirby, LaFollette, McKeyler, Norris, Owen and Vardaman.

In a vigorous speech opposing the draft clause, Senator LaFollette said that any war prosecuted by democracy ought to be without compulsory service.

"Democracy ought never enter a war that it cannot prosecute with volunteers," he said, particularly objecting to compulsion for the extra hazardous air service.

OFFICERS TRAINING CAMP PLANS ARE REVISED

Forts McPherson, Logan H. Roots, and Riley Abandoned.

Washington.—A complete revision in the plans for location of the second officers' training camps to open August 27, has been decided on by the war department as a result of a re-inspection of the sites previously chosen.

Under the new arrangement, there will be nine camps instead of eight: Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; and Fort Riley, Kan., being dropped from the list and Plattsburg barracks, New York; Fort Niagara, New York; Fort Snelling, Minn.; and Fort Sheridan, Ill., added. The Fort Myer, Va., Fort Ogilthorpe, Ga., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Presidio at San Francisco and Leon Springs, Texas, designations remain unchanged and a reassignment of state personnel among the various camps has been ordered.

"Some of the locations originally ordered are objectionable for various reasons," said a report on the subject transmitted to Secretary Baker by Adjutant General McCain. "Fort McPherson is already overcrowded and has poor facilities for training camp work. Fort Logan H. Roots is decidedly unsuitable and Fort Riley, Kan., is objectionable because of the scattering of the buildings; furthermore it is to become a large cantonment."

ENGLISH COAST AGAIN RAIDED BY GERMAN AIRMEN

London.—Another daylight raid, carried out over the east coast of England resulted in the repulse of about twenty German airplanes after they had dropped a number of bombs over Felixstowe and Harwich.

An alarm was sounded in London, but before the Germans could reach any point near the city they were attacked heavily by defending squadrons of aircraft, which speedily caused the into retreat.

MARION CLEVELAND



Miss Marion Cleveland, youngest daughter of the late President Cleveland, is engaged to marry William Stanley Dell of New York City.

GERMAN ATTACKS CEASE

EFFORTS TO OVERCOME FRENCH GAINS AT VERDUN HAVE FAILED.

On the Russian Front General Korniloff's Army in East Galicia is Stubbornly Holding Back Reinforced Austro-German Armies.

After having tried ineffectually to overcome the French gains in the Verdun sector between the eastern edge of the Avocourt wood and Hill 304, the Germans have ceased their costly enterprise and are now contenting themselves with throwing shells into the positions which General Petain's men forced them to evacuate. Likewise, along the Chemin-des-Dames the violent infantry activity of the early week has ceased and artillery duels instead are taking place.

The British and the Germans continue their violent artillery duels in northern Belgium and Field Marshal Haig's forces are keeping up their harassing patrol raids on numerous sectors of the front. One of the most successful of the enterprises was carried out east of Monchy-le-Preux in the Arras sector, in which the British gained ground and took prisoners.

On the Russian front, General Korniloff's army in East Galicia is stubbornly holding back the reinforced Austro-German armies, which at various points are endeavoring to wrest from them the positions recently won in the Halicz and Kalusz sectors. In the latter region, near the village of Novica, the enemy won a vantage point from the Russians but immediately afterwards, in a counter-attack, lost it again. The Germans are violently bombarding the Russians south of Brzezany and near Halicz.

Late reports from Petrograd are to the effect that the disorders have been quelled. In Tuesday's fighting in the streets of Petrograd, six persons were killed and 238 wounded. The weekly British admiralty statement shows that last week fourteen British ships of more than 1,600 tons, four of under 1,600 tons and eight fishing vessels were sunk by submarines or mines—a slight increase in tonnage over the previous week.

UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIERS BEST FED IN EUROPE

American Training Camp in France —By the Associated Press.—The busiest of all the American troop departments these days is the quartermaster, which is working almost feverishly to perfect its system of supplying the men with all the necessities. The work has gone ahead so fast that the quartermaster already has a three months' supply of all foods within a short distance of the camp, and a constant ten days' supply here. The troops are still eating the dark French bread which is being paid for with American flour, but within three days bakeries will be established and white bread will be baked here for the soldiers. The American army will then be the only one in Europe eating white bread.

SELECTIVE DRAFT PUT INTO EFFECT

VAST MILITARY LOTTERY IS CONDUCTED AT NATIONAL CAPITOL.

10,500 NUMBERS DRAWN

Every Registered Man in Country Has Been Given Definite Place in Liability for Military Service—687,000 Called to the Colors.

Washington.—Selective conscription was put into effect when a national lottery fixed the order of military liability for 10,000,000 young Americans registered for service.

To accomplish the result 10,500 numbers had to be drawn, one at a time, a task which began in the morning and lasted far into the night.

The lottery was held in the public hearing room of the Senate office building, with war department officials in charge of the actual drawing and with members of the Senate and House military committee as witnesses. Through the day there were a small crowd of spectators, but altogether probably less than a thousand persons saw any part of the process.

As a result of the drawing, every registered man is given a definite place in the liability for service list. Already 687,000 have been ordered to the colors to fill to war strength the regular army and national guard and to constitute the first increment of the national army.

To secure that total, 1,374,000 men will be called for examination within a few weeks, officials estimating that two registrants must be called for every soldier accepted. These 1,374,000 will be taken from the head of the liability list, every local furnishing a fixed quota.

The drawing was conducted with ceremonies as democratic as the ideal of citizenship it embodied.

It was shortly before 10 o'clock when Secretary Baker, entrusted by the President with the carrying out of the draft law, rapped for order, and on a small table stood the great lottery jar, sealed with brown paper and showing through its transparent walls the heap of number-filled capsules that must be taken out one by one. In front of the table a row of army officers waited with the official tally sheets before them. Down one side of the room ran another table where the two score press representatives waited to send out the numbers as they were read.

Secretary Baker briefly explained the purpose of the drawing, then stepped forward to be blindfolded and draw the first number. Major General Dural broke the seal and with a long wooden spoon bearing a ribbon of the national colors, vigorously stirred the capsules.

The secretary reached into the jar, picked up a capsule and handed it to an announcer. It was number 258. Then in quick succession other numbers were drawn while camera and motion picture machines recorded the scene.

The only interruptions were the frequent changes of tired announcers and tabulators and the removal for cleaning of the blackboards where the result was publicly displayed as each number came out. When a group of 500 number has been written the first section of the board was taken out to be photographed to establish an absolute record, while second section was submitted.

By the laws of chance, the serial number one was drawn from the jar as number 4,269 in the liability list, while number 10,500, the top number among the capsules, came out number 233. The serial 13, fabled bearer of ill luck, was drawn in the 7,890th place.

Registrants will receive no official word of their order of liability until their local board summon them for examination after official records of the drawing have been transmitted to them by mail.

WHY NORTHERN TROOPS WILL TRAIN IN SOUTH

Washington.—In response to protests against training northern troops against guardsmen in southern states, a letter from Secretary Baker said the arrangement had been made for climatic reasons and that the guardsmen probably cannot be sent to France before cold weather. He said it was planned to send divisions of the guardsmen to France, probably during the winter, as soon as they are trained and tonnage is available.

NUMBER ARE KILLED IN THREE ACCIDENTS

ONE RAILROAD WRECK AND TWO AUTOS HIT AT CROSSINGS BY TRAINS.

MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED

Train Wrecked Near Charlotte—Auto Struck by Train at Smithfield and Another at Raleigh.

Raleigh.—Two men and one woman were killed and two other women seriously if not fatally injured, when Seaboard train No. 34 crashed into their automobile on a crossing at Method, a station about three miles west of Raleigh. The dead are:

H. K. Harris, Raleigh; E. N. Elam, Raleigh, and Miss Alice Harris, Forestville. Those injured are Miss Elizabeth Harris of Raleigh and Miss Lena Luther of Fayetteville, N. C.

According to an eye-witness, the automobile with curtains down stopped directly across the Seaboard track. The train running fifty miles an hour splintered the car and scattered the occupants, badly mangled, along the track for a distance of sixty yards.

Three Killed at Smithfield.

Smithfield.—A horrible accident occurred in front of the Smithfield cotton mill when No. 83, the Florida Special of the Atlantic Coast Line, smashed into an automobile driven by J. G. Greenlee, instantly killing Greenlee and his son Dewey aged about 18, and fatally injuring Ray Crump, 18 years old, son of E. F. Crump, young Crump dying about five hours after the accident. Greenlee and son boarded at the hotel and young Crump drove the car after them to go to work in the mill, where J. G. Greenlee was superintendent and young Greenlee was employed.

Mr. Greenlee bought his machine last week and was not familiar with it. The car choked on the track fifty yards in front of the train, which was approaching so fast none of the occupants of the car could escape.

Greenlee came here from Fayetteville last October as superintendent of a mill. He has a wife and five children at Fayetteville.

Two Killed in Wreck.

Charlotte.—Fireman Ernest Kistler of Barber's Junction was killed and Engineer J. C. Laney, of this city, badly injured at Caldwell's Station, fifteen miles from here, when Southern passenger train No. 26, Charlotte to Winston-Salem, was completely overturned, the engine and three cars being hurled over an embankment.

J. E. Walker, colored passenger, head of printing department Straight University of New Orleans, was also killed.

Dr. Adam Fisher, of this city, and Walter Sloan, of Statesville, were seriously injured and other occupants of the first-class coach were shaken and shocked to such an extent that medical aid was necessary.

J. Choate mail clerk, was badly bruised on hips and legs.

Eleven Spikes Removed.

Washington.—Removal of eleven spikes by unknown persons caused the wreck of Southern Railway passenger train No. 26 at Caldwell's Station, N. C., with the loss of two lives.

Paper Mill Near Wilmington.

Wilmington.—Erection of an early date of a giant paper mill on Smith's creek, just outside the city limits, is proposed by the North State Pulp and Paper company, having offices in the Murchison National Bank building. If the present plans materialize—and it is highly probable that they will—a plant of sufficient proportions to be erected to provide for a week's work of \$13,000 with \$3,000 to be turned over weekly for wood. If established the plant will be on site late in the year, and will be owned by the city, county, power company and business firms, which they propose developing suburban manufacturing.

H. Crocker is president of the company and Mr. W. E. Worth is treasurer.

45 Counties. George N. Lamb of the Forestry Service, State Forester J. S. Holmes, of Hills, are on their home stretch in the stock of the timber resources of 45 counties, embracing Piedmont, North Carolina. Union county is just being completed and Moore will be subjected to the timber inventory. Anson, Stanly, Montgomery and Richmond are the counties in the untouched territory. A bulletin will be published affording an estimate of the timber in the various counties.