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CALLS DRAFT ARMY IN THREE PARTS

ALL THE TROOPS ARE TO BE IN CAMPS ON OCTOBER FIRST.

PLANS TO AVOID CONFUSION

All Members of the New Army Will Be Examined Physically After Reaching Camp.—Boards Ordered to Favor Harvesting.

Washington.—The entire 687,000 men composing the first increment of the army draft forces will be under training early in October. Under orders just issued the first thirty per cent of the quota of each district will begin entrainment for cantonments September 5, the next thirty per cent September 15, and another thirty per cent September 30. The remaining ten per cent will be mobilized as soon after that date as possible.

The plan to assemble the new forces in three increments distributes the task of furnishing supplies and equipment through September. It will also prevent serious shortages in any camp, and will give the new officers from the training camps time to familiarize themselves with their duties gradually before responsibility for a great body of men falls on them. The order issued today means that about 12,000 men will reach each of the sixteen cantonments soon after September 5. They will first be examined physically by army doctors and finally accepted or rejected. This will take some time and the men will have to be furnished with temporary quarters and rationed while awaiting examination. If the full quota were assembled at one time, great confusion would result.

Presumably the first increment will have been organized into skeleton companies, battalions or regiments before the second arrives.

To Favor Harvesting. In farming communities, local boards now will arrange the lists of those to fill the first increment with local crop conditions in mind. Men engaged in harvesting work and who otherwise would go with the first third of the district quota will be passed over to second or third as may be necessary.

Reviewing the question of discharge for dependent relatives, General Crowder issued a supplemental ruling holding that persons should not be discharged because of dependents resident abroad.

MOVEMENT TO SPEED UP CAMP SHIPMENTS.

Orders Immediate Redistribution of 21,000 Empty Cars.

Washington.—To facilitate the prompt movement of grain and food products, as well as munitions, the car service commission, of the railway war board, has ordered the immediate distribution of the nearly 21,000 additional empty cars among the lines operating in the south, the middle west and the southwest.

This makes a total of more than 100,000 empty cars ordered moved in the last two months from one railroad to another, regardless of ownership, to mobilize in various parts of the country, a sufficient number to handle the abnormal government and commercial traffic produced by war conditions.

More than two-thirds of the cars ordered to districts that need them will be supplied by the Pennsylvania system. "To protect the vegetable and southern watermelon crops," the commission announced, "more than 5,000 cars have been sent to the Atlantic, Birmingham & Atlantic, the Central of Georgia, the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and other lines operating in the Southeast. Meanwhile, hundreds of cars are being rushed daily to the lumber states of the south to take care of its tremendous movement of lumber to the army cantonments and shipbuilding yards.

SEVENTEEN KILLED, TWO SCORE HURT IN WRECK

North Bradford, Conn.—Seventeen persons were killed and upwards of two score injured, some probably fatally, when two trolley cars on the Shore Line Electric Railway met head on at high speed a short distance from the local station. Both cars were of heavy construction and the force of the impact locked them together in a mass of twisted iron and steel and splintered wood. Both cars were well filled with passengers.

MRS. JACK MATHEWS



Mrs. Jack Mathews, niece of Herbert C. Hoover, is an efficient worker for food conservation in Los Angeles and has been especially active in promoting the home growing of vegetables.

TO BE IN CAMP SEPTEMBER 5

CROWDER ISSUES ORDERS FOR DRAFTED MEN TO ASSEMBLE SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Local Boards to Make Out Lists of Men and Orders Will Be Mailed to Them.—Start Training Here and Finish in France.

Washington.—Regulations under which men of the new national army will be called to the colors, beginning September 1, were issued by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Two hundred thousand of the first 687,000 men will be called September 1 and forwarded to their camps before September 5. The whole business of assembling the levies at entraining points, providing them with shelter, food and transportation and giving them their actual induction into military life is entrusted to the civilian local boards which selected them for service. Until the men reach the camps, they will not be in contact with uniformed officers. The civilian control is carried forward through every stage of the draft to the very gates of the military camps where the making of soldiers will begin, to be completed within sound of the guns in France.

The actual call for men will go in each case from the provost marshal general to the state adjutant general, stating the number of men to be supplied at a specified time by the state. Each local board will be promptly informed of its proportion in the call, and the adjutant general will fix the dates when men from his state shall entrain for the camps. Immediately the local board will make out the list of men to fill the call, fix the place of entrainment and time of departure.

Orders to the men will be posted and also be sent them by mail. They will be directed to report to the local board at its headquarters not less than twelve hours or more than twenty-four hours before the time of departure.

Prior to the arrival of the men at the board headquarters members are instructed to make arrangements for their accommodations, to find clean and sanitary sleeping places at hotels or lodging houses, to arrange for their meals and to provide lodging and meal tickets to be taken in payment and redeemed for cash later by a government disbursing officer. In its discretion, the boards may grant permission for the men to remain at their homes.

For each district, five alternates will be summoned to the board headquarters in addition to the men actually selected to fill the board quota. They will be held at the assembling point until train time to fill in vacancies should any of the men fail to report. Except for retreat roll call, the men will be given town liberty until forty-five minutes before train time. The board will during this interval select one man from the levy who it deems best qualified to command and place him in charge of the party for its trip. He will name a second in command to aid him, and the other men will be told that the orders of these two must be obeyed under pain of military discipline.

Arrived at the board headquarters at the hour fixed, the men will be drawn up, the roll called and agents of the board will take them personally to their quarters remaining with

HOOVER PREPARED TO TAKE OVER WHEAT

CONTROL WHOLE 1917 HARVEST IF FOUND NECESSARY TO REDUCE PRICES.

ESTABLISH BUYING AGENCIES

Must Conserve Supply.—Prices Will Be Fixed Eliminating Buying in Futures and License All Mills and Elevators.

Washington.—The food administration announces its plan for controlling wheat, flour and bread, revealing that the government is prepared to take over the whole 1917 wheat harvest if necessary to conserve the supply, obtain just prices for America's fighting forces and their allies and reduce costs to the general public in the United States.

Establishing of buying agencies at all the principal terminals, licensing of elevators and mills, fixing of a price to be considered fair, regulation of the middle men and of grain exchanges, with the elimination of trading in futures, are the chief features of the plan.

The minimum price of \$2 for wheat fixed by Congress does not become effective until next year but the administration proposes to exercise a very thorough control over the year's crop through power conferred under the food and export control bills.

The announcement follows: "The disturbance to the world's commerce and supplies has caused a greater disruption of the normal markets for wheat than any other cereal."

"1.—As a resolution of certain of the world's wheat producing countries, by either belligerent lines or short shipping, the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

"2.—In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries, the allied governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore, the export price of wheat and flour, and thus the real price, if not controlled will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

"3.—In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year, the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore, there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

"4.—There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

"5.—It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of \$2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest but only to the 1918 harvest and then under conditions which must be elaborated. There is, therefore, no determined price for the 1917 harvest.

FIRST AMERICAN PRISONERS ARE TAKEN BY GERMANS

Submarine Sinks Ship and Takes Five Prisoners.

Five Americans are prisoners aboard a German submarine, the navy department believes. Four of these probably are the first prisoners of the American fighting force taken by the Germans.

The captain of the American steamer Campana and four members of the armed guard were taken from the steamer when she was sunk by a German submarine August 6, 140 miles west of Ile de Re, off the coast of France. Forty-seven survivors of the steamer, which was a Standard Oil tanker, have been landed safely.

Unfavorable weather is again hampering large scale operations in Flanders, but in southern Moldavia the desperate fighting between the Russo-Rumanians and the Teutons continues with increased ferocity.

Field Marshal von Mackensen is using strong forces in an endeavor to break through the entente line toward the railroad junction of Tecuchiu. The Russians and Rumanians are resisting valiantly the numerically superior enemy, but have been forced to give up, at least temporarily, their positions along the railroad line north of Fokshant.

LIEUT. GEN. KORNILOFF



Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff is the leader of the Russian army that mutinied and fled in Galicia.

COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

NEWEST OF DEMOCRACIES IS GAINING IN PURPOSE BUT NEEDS HELP.

Root Reports to Wilson.—Says Russia Can Be Depended On to Do Her Part.—Our Encouragement is Absolutely Essential.

Washington.—Russia, newest of democracies, grows stronger of heart and purpose daily and with aid from the United States, can be depended upon to do her part in the great war and emerge a powerful state. This was the message brought to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing by Elihu Root and his fellow members of the American mission sent to Russia three months ago.

Unqualified encouragement from the United States, moral and financial when necessary, is absolutely essential to keeping life in the new government, the commissioners agreed. A separate peace with Germany obviously is their gravest fear. Left to fight along with her present government in control the President was told, Russia will emerge triumphant and strong but if either by great masses of troops or clever propaganda, Germany should accomplish the overthrow of the Kerensky government the outlook would be dark indeed.

Only one written report, it is understood, was submitted to Secretary Lansing. It was not made public and may not be. From high sources, it is known, however, that the commission was agreed on virtually all essentials. There may have been differences of opinion as to the best methods for obtaining results but the opinion of present conditions and high hopes for the future was unanimous.

None was stronger in his conviction that there is the greatest hope for Russia than Mr. Root himself. Though conservative by virtue of long diplomatic and political experience it was with difficulty that he suppressed his enthusiasm. Other members of the party who share his optimism and discussed their views were Charles Edward Russell, a former Socialist, James Duncan, a labor leader, and Major Stanley Washburn, a man of long experience in Russian affairs. The latter two were agreed that one great need of Russia is publicity regarding America's intention in the war.

GREATEST CROP OF CORN EVER GROWN IN U. S.

Washington.—A corn crop surpassing any ever grown before; a reduction in wheat prospects, due to damage to the spring wheat crop, and record crops of barley, rye, white and sweet potatoes, tobacco and hay were forecast in the August crop report of the department of agriculture.

Corn production was placed at 3,197,000,000 bushels, an increase of 67,000,000 bushels over the July forecast and 68,000,000 bushels above the record crop of 1912. The showing is due to vast improvement in the growing corn in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri.

MEASURE PROVIDES SOLDIER INSURANCE

PROGRAM VARIES VERY LITTLE FROM OUTLINES PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED.

\$15.00 FAMILY ALLOTMENT

Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Will Be Allowed Insurance on Their Lives During War in Sums of \$1,000 to \$10,000 at 8 Per Thousand.

Washington.—The administration's program for insuring soldiers, sailors and marines was placed before Congress in identical bills introduced by Senator Simmons and Representative Alexander. Committee hearings will be held soon and the measure probably taken up as soon as the war tax bill has been disposed of.

In its general feature the insurance program varies but little from previously announced outlines, the chief innovation being the proposal to compel men and officers to allot a minimum of \$15 a month out of their pay to dependent wives and children. The bill proposes to vest in the war and navy departments authority to compel such payments. Authority also is proposed to compel the men to be insured to deposit at four per cent interest, with the government and at the discretion of the war and navy departments so much of their pay as is represented by the difference between the \$15 family allotment and half their regular pay.

Provision is made for the payment of government allowances to families of men in the armed forces. The proposed allowances vary between \$5 and \$50 monthly, according to the circumstances of the dependents and would be in addition to the sum allotted under the compulsory allotment feature of the bill.

Indemnities for partial and total disability would vary from a minimum of \$40 a month for privates up to \$200 for higher officers. The education of injured men in vocations by which they could earn a livelihood also is provided for.

Under the bill, soldiers, sailors and marines would be enabled to obtain insurance on their lives during the war in sums from \$1,000 to \$10,000, the government taking the risk and the men paying the premiums. The rate would be approximately \$8 per \$1,000 of insurance and the premiums would be payable by installments out of pay.

ENTIRE LEGAL STAFF OF FLEET BOARD QUILTS

In Sympathy for Goethals—New Heads to Choose Associates.

Washington.—The entire legal staff of the emergency fleet corporation has quit in a body because of sympathy for the said, with Major General Goethals, whose resignation as general manager of the corporation was accepted recently by President Wilson.

On the staff are some of the country's best known lawyers. They are George Ruble, a former member of the federal trade commission; Joseph P. Cotton; George H. Savage and Charles P. Rowland of New York and Edward B. Burling of Chicago. All except Mr. Savage were serving without pay.

The attorneys resigned several days ago, but their action became known only today. Officials of the fleet corporation admitted that they had left, but refused to offer an explanation. It was learned the lawyers felt they should go out with General Goethals and that Rear Admiral Capps should be left free to choose his own associates. The staff has held on since General Goethals left, it is understood, only because its members desired to give the new management all the information they could concerning legal questions considered by the old organization.

When the places of the attorneys are filled and one more member is named for the shipping board the reorganization of the board and the corporation will have been completed.

CLEVELAND'S WAR MARKET FAR UNDERSOLLS GROCERS

Cleveland, O.—Cleveland's first war market opened in East Cleveland. Buying began early when the first farmer backed his wagon up to the curb and offered produce from his farm at little more than half the price charged at city markets. In the first two hours of the producer-to-the-consumer experiment more than 500 women bought all the produce offered by several farmers.

FOOD CAMPAIGN TO CLOSE SEPT. 1.

FULL SUMMER'S WORK HAS COST STATE ONLY SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS.

BEAR FRUITS NEXT YEAR

County and State Organization of Conservation Commission Will Be Maintained For Further Service.

Raleigh.—The summer state-wide campaign for food production and conservation has been conducted at a cost of not more than sixteen hundred dollars, according to Executive Secretary John Paul Lucas, who was in his office after having delivered a number of addresses in the interest of the work in several parts of the State. During the month of August the activities of the food conservation commission will be pushed to the very limit for a whirlwind finish September 1.

"As great as have been the results of the activities of the food conservation movement, which received the most generous sort of support from the press and various civic organizations of the state," said Mr. Lucas, "next summer will see it bear a fruitage double that of this summer. The work has been started and it will go on, with rising interest every year until North Carolina reaches its limit of production and until every man who can do his part in the production and the conservation of food."

During the remaining few weeks of the campaign the importance of a large acreage of fall sown grain, winter gardens, improved market conditions and the development of the live stock industry as well as the present necessity for the conservation of all food and feed stuffs, will be vigorously emphasized.

When the commission was organized in April a campaign of three months was contemplated. The urgency and importance of the work being recognized, later it was decided to continue the campaign until September 1st. During this time, the commission, through its executive secretary, John Paul Lucas, has conducted a vigorous and effective propaganda for increased food and feed production and for the conservation of food and feed stuffs. The newspapers of the state have co-operated heartily and most effectively in this work.

In addition to this propaganda the commission has worked through and in co-operation with the County Food Conservation Commissions, which were organized in the 100 counties of the state; the chamber of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial bodies of the state; and through other agencies which might influence food production and conservation.

The organization of the commission will be kept intact to be called upon by the Governor in event of any emergency requiring its services or action. The County Food Conservation Commissions will be urged to continue their work as actively as possible.

Appointment of Officers.

Greensboro.—Appointment of the non-commissioned officers of the company of engineers recently organized here is announced by Capt. E. W. Myers as follows: first sergeant, Private D. Witt Mitcham; quartermaster sergeant, Private Belton C. Mauldin; sergeant, first-class, Private Jack J. Neuer; sergeants, Privates William H. Sadler, Ben B. Stockard, Granville G. Wyrick, Edward Cahill; corporals, Privates Clarence H. Apple, Eliebre C. Broadnax; Henry Chandler, Robert M. Cox, Edward C. Murray, Leon S. Stout, Winfield Wall, Albert W. Linville, Andrew W. Lull.

All of these appointments have been approved by the battalion commandant, Joseph Hyde Pratt.

Officers Are Entertained.

Members of Asheville's guard units were entertained more green as the guests of S. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt showed the troops and a series of athletic to be arranged.

Go to France.

W. B. McCoy of Wilmington was here with his son, Henry McCoy, who is taking steps to get into the army service, being especially anxious to enlist with that portion of the new army that will get into the fighting in France the quickest. Mr. McCoy and his son conferred with the military authorities and the son is quite hopeful of getting on and French front very soon. Mr. McCoy was most heartily welcomed here, being a past grand master of the grand lodge of Masons in this state.