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NO. 11.

## BIG WAR TAX BILL PASSED BY SENATE

ONLY FOUR MEMBERS RECORDED AGAINST BIGGEST SINGLE TAX MEASURE IN HISTORY.

LEVY NEARLY \$2,400,000,000

Carried \$1,867,870,000 as Passed by House—Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris Being Recorded in Opposition.

Washington.—The war tax bill—the largest single taxation measure in American history—was passed by the senate. It provides for a levy somewhat under \$2,400,000,000 as compared with the \$1,867,870,000 proposal in the bill as it passed the house May 23. The vote was 69 to 4. Senators Borah, Gronna, La Follette and Norris being recorded in opposition.

Voting on amendments to the bill, preparatory to final passage, began in the senate with the adoption, 51 to 27, of a motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the first consumption tax clause, levying two cents a pound on coffee and its substitutes and designed to raise \$18,500,000.

Another motion by Senator Broussard to strike out the one and two cents a gallon taxes on molasses, according to grades, was adopted, 50 to 28.

Then the senate voted, 52 to 28, to strike out all consumption taxes in the bill, including those on sugar, tea and cocoa, all designed to raise \$86,000,000. By a vote of 69 to 11, the provision for repeal of the present law allowing "drawbacks," or manufacturing re-export allowances, to sugar refiners, was eliminated.

Senator Owen's amendment providing for a tax ranging from one per cent on inheritances of \$100,000 to 100 per cent on those over \$95,000,000 was rejected by a vote of 51 to 39.

The Jones' amendment, revised by the committee to levy a 10 percent upon corporations' undistributed surplus was adopted on a viva voce vote. A substitute by Senator Jones to eliminate an exemption in the committee's clause of income actually invested and employed was defeated, 45 to 35.

Senator La Follette's substitute war tax bill, proposing to raise about \$3,500,000,000 solely from income, war profits, liquor and tobacco, was rejected, 65 to 15.

The senate adopted, 40 to 34, Senator Smoot's motion to strike out the McKellar amendment providing a one cent increase in second class postage rates beyond 300 miles and designed to secure \$12,600,000. The house zone provision and the finance committee's special publishers' profits provisions already had been eliminated.

Senator Hardwick's substitute to provide a zone system increasing second class postage rates on advertising portions of publications, estimated to raise \$16,500,000 next year, was rejected, 48 to 20.

## KORNILOFF DEMANDS FULL CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

Wants Supreme Power in Russia—Kerensky Votes for "Blood and Iron" Methods.

The Russian government is again facing a crisis, but apparently with its usual "blood and iron" methods. Premier Kerensky has taken vigorous steps to combat it and to punish severely those of the opposition elements who brought it about.

Succinctly, General Korniloff, commander-in-chief of the army, backed by a group of political agitators, has demanded for himself dictatorial powers by the surrender of the government into his hands. Kerensky refused to comply with the demand and has had incarcerated in the Petropavlovsk fortress M. Loff, member of the duma, who acted as Korniloff's intermediary, and who under a severe examination has had wrong from him the details of the plot to overthrow the government and bring about a return of the despotic regime.

## TWO AMERICANS HURT ON DUTY IN FRANCE

Washington.—The war department announced that Sergt. M. G. Calderwood and Private W. F. Brannigan, both of Company F, 110th Railway engineers, had been slightly wounded by shell fragments while on duty in France. This is the army's first casualty announcement of the war except that concerning the members of the medical corps killed when German aviators bombed a hospital.

## VICTOR MURDOCK



Victor Murdock, former congressman from Kansas, was nominated by President Wilson to be a member of the federal trade commission.

## WAR CREDITS BILL PASSED

GREAT AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES PASS UNANIMOUSLY.

Not a Material Amendment Was Added to the Bill By the House.—Total Amount Which is Authorized is \$11,538,945,460.

Washington.—The great war credits bill, authorizing \$11,538,945,460 in bonds and certificates, passed the House unanimously. Action by the Senate as soon as the pending war tax bill is disposed of is planned by administration leaders.

Not a material amendment was added to the bill by the House. Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, led a group of republicans in a futile fight for consideration of his proposal for a war expenditures committee, which was thrown out on a point of order.

Every effort of republicans to limit the control the bill would give Secretary McAdoo over the bonds and certificates resulted in failure. The last fight, made by Representative Johnson, of Washington, to direct the secretary to spend at least \$2,500,000 for newspaper advertising in disposing of the bonds, was defeated overwhelmingly. If the secretary desires under the measure, he may use some of the \$17,600,000 appropriated for disposing of all the bonds and certificates in newspaper publicity.

Representative Cannon, of Illinois, obtained the adoption of a compromise amendment to exempt from taxation forever interest on bonds not in excess of \$5,000. He wanted to make it \$10,000, but Democratic Leader Kitchin would not agree.

The bill authorizes the issuance of \$7,538,945,460 worth of convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to super-taxes and war profits taxes, and to terminate at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Of this total, \$4,000,000,000 worth is for a new allied loan; \$3,000,000,000 worth to take over a 3 1/2 per cent issue already authorized and the remaining \$538,945,460 to be used for converting certain outstanding bonds, including the Danish West Indies, Alaskan railway, Panama canal and naval construction issues.

## RUSSIANS FLEE WHILE ITALIANS HOLD AUSTRIANS

German Fleet is Active as Slaves are Pressed from Riga.

The Russians and Austro-Italian theaters continue the centers of interest in the world war. In the former the Germans are still pressing the Russians in their retreat from the Riga region; in the latter the forces of General Cadorna continue to harass the Austrians but with the enemy offering stout resistance on the major sectors—north and northeast of Georgia and along the Carso plateau.

With the Russian front already broken over a distance of about 45 miles between Riga and Friedrichstadt, the province of Livonia is fast being overrun by the Germans. Everywhere the enemy is pressing the retreating Russians, among whom the disaffection that permitted the easy taking of Riga daily becomes more apparent.

Although the Russians have fallen back with great speed all along the line, it seems evident that they have not been npt to rout and that the loyal troops are fighting splendid rear-guard actions. This seemingly is borne out by the fact that the German bag of prisoners thus far has been less than eight thousand and their capture in guns only 180.

## VIOLENT FIGHTING IN VERDUN SECTOR

FRENCH AND GERMANS AGAIN ENGAGED IN EXTREMELY FIERCE STRUGGLES.

## PETAIN'S MEN HOLD TEUTONS

Germans Returned to Fray With New Vigor—Haig's British Troops Deliver Successful Attacks—Lull in Northern Russian Fronts.

Again the French and Germans are engaged in extremely heavy fighting in the Verdun sector, with the Germans trying to recoup their loss of the end of last week on the right bank of the Meuse, but with General Petain's forces holding them back almost everywhere and covering the ground with their dead.

Over a front of nearly two miles the Germans, following unsuccessful attacks in the sector of the Bois des Fosses and the Bois des Caucieres, returned to the fray with renewed vigor, especially around Hill 344. At some points French trenches were captured by the Germans but they later were driven out and the French line was entirely re-established. In the fighting around the Bois de Fosses Saturday night the Germans left nearly one thousand dead on the ground before the French positions.

At various points on the front held by Field Marshal Haig the British troops have delivered successful attacks, especially northwest of St. Quentin, where German positions on a front of several hundred yards were captured and prisoners taken. In Flanders the British guns are still roaring in the mighty bombardment that has been in progress more than a fortnight, but as yet the infantry has not been loosed for the impending dash into the enemy territory.

There has been a considerable slackening in the German advance in northern Russia, due in large measure to the Russians making stands at several points, particularly on the front of the Pakoff railroad line leading eastward from Riga. Here the vanguards of the Germans and Russian cavalry are engaged in fighting, the result being that the invaders are held back while the Russians are preparing defenses in which to make a stand.

## LANSING EXPOSES BREACH OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

Develops Another Case of Sinister Teutonic Diplomacy.

Washington.—Copies of three brief dispatches made public by the state department revealed another case of sinister German diplomacy, this time directed against Argentina and involving the Swedish foreign office in an apparent grave breach of neutrality and diplomatic propriety.

They were messages to Berlin from Count Lurich, the German charge at Buenos Aires, forwarded by the Swedish legation there as its own communications. Besides advising that no concessions be granted Argentina in the submarine controversy, they suggested that the South American country's ships be sunk "without leaving any trace" and gave information as to the sailing and positions of certain vessels.

The department's announcement was sent to the Argentine embassy and the Swedish legation here at the same time it was given to the public. There was no explanation as to how the messages came into the hands of the United States nor discussion as to what may be the result.

The action created a sensation, particularly among the neutral diplomats. Baron Akerhielm, the Swedish charge in the absence of advices from his government, would not comment further than to say it was improbable the Swedish minister at Buenos Aires knew of the contents of the dispatches. Axel Robert Nordvall of the special Swedish economic mission, declared that he was certain that Baron Lowen, the Swedish minister to Argentina, had no knowledge of the contents of the dispatches.

May Recall Baron Lowen. Mr. Nordvall was of the opinion that Baron Lowen would be recalled by the Swedish government and said he looked for an explanation and a disavowal of any intention to commit an unneutral act.

What effect the disclosure will have on Argentina's relations with Germany could only be guessed at both by state department officials and by Ambassador Naun. The ambassador already has transmitted messages to his government and until instructions are received he will not comment on the incident.

## MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD



Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, executive secretary of the Woman's committee, Council of National Defense, was graduated into the public service field through filtration, sewage and other reforms in the village of Winnetka, Ill.

## AUSTRIANS LAUNCH ATTACK

GERMANS TAKE ANOTHER SLAV FORTRESS WHILE RUSSIANS CONTINUE FLIGHT.

Attempted to Stop Cadorna's Further Approach to Trieste.—Nearly 1,700 Men Have Been Captured By Italians in Gorizia.

While the Russians continue their flight before the Germans in the region of Riga, the Italians, after a few days of comparative idleness, again have started their great offensive on the Bainsizza plateau against the Austrians and to the northeast of Gorizia.

In the south, however, from the Brestovizza valley to the sea, the Italians have been compelled to withstand violent counter-attacks by the Austrians, who are endeavoring to hold back General Cadorna's lines from a further approach to Trieste. The Austrians at one place momentarily forced the Italians to cede territory. A counter-attack by the Italians not alone retrieved the lost position but resulted in the capture of more than 400 prisoners. On the Bainsizza plateau, northeast of Gorizia, the Italians have made further gains, capturing an important Austrian position near Orogio.

No details have been vouchsafed concerning the battle which is in progress northeast of Gorizia, and no confirmation is at hand of the reported capture by the Italians of Monte San Gabriele, the last dominating position held by the Austrians north of Gorizia.

Nearly 1,700 men have been captured by the Italians in the fighting in the Gorizia sector.

Again the Italians have sent their airmen over Pola, the Austrian naval base in the Adriatic, dropping bombs, the explosions of which have added materially to the damage done in previous raids.

In the region of Riga the Russians are retiring eastward and northeastward all along the line, pursued by the Germans.

## SENATE'S BITTER PROFITS BATTLE BROUGHT TO END

Committee's Compromise Provisions Are Adopted.

Washington.—The Senate's bitter fight over war profits taxation virtually ended with adoption of the finance committee's compromise provisions for a total levy of \$1,235,000,000 or about one-third of this year's war and normal excess profits.

This is an increase of \$1,060,000,000 over present taxes. The high-tax advocates failed to secure adoption of a single amendment.

Action on the war profits section the largest revenue-producing provision, was taken technically in committee of the whole and is subject to final review later. Today's decisive rout of the high-tax element, however, may prevent further efforts along this line and Senate leaders say it forecasts defeat for the fighting for heavier income taxes.

## GREATEST CORN CROP IN HISTORY

GOVERNMENT'S SEPTEMBER CROP REPORT FORECASTS MANY BIG CROPS.

IS 3,248,000,000 BUSHELS

Spring Wheat Shows Favorable Increase, Oat Crop is Expected to Set a New Record Along With Rye and Potatoes.

Washington.—Corn, the country's greatest crop, needs only a few weeks freedom from frost to mature into the largest production ever known in the history of the nation. The government's September crop report forecasts a production of 3,248,000,000 bushels, which is 124,000,000 bushels more than produced in the record year, 1912.

Corn prospects improved to the extent of 53,000,000 bushels as a result of good weather during August, the Kansas crop showing improvement to the extent of almost 40,000,000 bushels, and Missouri 23,000,000 bushels, declines were recorded in other states.

Spring wheat yields are turning out better than expected and the September forecast showed an increase of 14,000,000 bushels over the production forecast in August with a total of 250,000,000 bushels. Adding the winter wheat production, a total yield of 668,000,000 bushels of wheat was announced. That is 28,000,000 bushels more than last year's harvest, but 138,000,000 bushels less than the average of the crops for the five years 1911-15.

Besides the record crop of corn, larger production than ever before will be harvested in oats, with 1,533,000,000 bushels; rye with 56,000,000 bushels; white potatoes, with 462,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, with 88,300,000 bushels; tobacco, with 1,221,000,000 pounds, and hay, with 91,700,000 tons.

Oats prospects increased 79,000,000 bushels during August but tobacco lost 49,000,000 pounds.

Virginia 61,752,000 bushels; North Carolina 65,393,000; Georgia 71,344,000; Tennessee 117,273,000; Alabama 39,014,000; Mississippi 56,333,000; Louisiana 42,246,000; Texas 81,806,000; Oklahoma 362,610,000 and Arkansas 71,307,000.

## CHICAGO OFFICIALS THINK MRS. KING WAS MURDERED

Will Investigate Tragic Death of Wealthy Woman at Concord, N. C.

Chicago.—Findings of a midnight postmortem here over the body of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was killed at Concord, N. C., August 29, were communicated to the attorney general of North Carolina by Assistant State Attorney Sullivan in a telegram. The telegram reads:

"Postmortem examination by Coroner Hoffman of this county on body of Maude King, killed at Concord, N. C., August 29, 1917, by pistol shot, reveals that shot could not have been self-inflicted and also reveals that her left ankle was broken shortly before her death. Coroner believes that in your state. Coroner and state's attorney of murder has been committed in your state. Coroner and state's attorney of this county await your directions."

The postmortem examination of the body of Mrs. King indicated that Mrs. King was murdered, in the opinion of Coroner Peter M. Hoffman. The body was removed from the mausoleum here and to examination conducted just before midnight last night by order of Judge Kersten, of the criminal branch of the circuit court. Dr. William Burmeister, pathologist of Northwestern University conducted the examination in the presence of representatives of the police and coroner's office.

Asheville.—Emphatically denying any complicity in the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, widow of C. C. King, late Chicago millionaire, B. Means, the dead woman's brother, who arrived here told the tragedy at Concord, N. C., August 29.

## PRESIDENT WILSON EMBARGO ON GOLD EXPORT

Washington.—President Wilson placed an embargo, effective September 10, on the exportation of gold, bullion and currency. At the same time he authorized the secretary of the treasury to license such exportations where, in the opinion of the federal reserve board, they are not harmful. The effect of the embargo, which applies to all nations, will be to place in the hands of Secretary McAdoo.

## STATE PATRIOTIC FROM PEAKS TO SEA

GOVERNOR BICKETT SAYS DEVOTION OF MOUNTAINEERS IS 100 PER CENT PURE.

IN ADDRESS AT SALISBURY

Chief Executive After Three Week's Stay in Mountains Returns to Office in Raleigh.

Salisbury.—Governor T. W. Bickett made a war speech in Salisbury. He was heard by about 4,000 people from all sections of the country and his address made a deep impression for patriotism.

The speaking was in a large tabernacle and Mayor Walter H. Woodson presided while Postmaster A. H. Boyden introduced the speaker. Patriotic music was discouraged by a band. The Governor was given a rousing welcome. This is his first visit to Salisbury since becoming Governor.

Governor Bickett has just completed a stay of three weeks in the mountains rusticiating and declared that he is profoundly impressed with three things: The grandeur of the scenery around Mount Mitchell, the vastness of the corn crops and the intensity of the patriotism of the mountaineers. He asserted that in three weeks he has not heard a word savoring of unpatriotism and the devotion of the mountaineers is 100 per cent pure.

In discussing the war Governor Bickett defended the draft as eminently fair and businesslike. Saying that "the time for debate has ended and it is now a time to fight," he branded as a traitor and murderer any man who says or does a thing to weaken the cause of the United States.

The only time the speaker referred to politics was when he declared that the fellow who squalls loudest about equal rights takes to tall timber when equal duty is mentioned. He brought a severe arraignment of Germany as responsible for the war, and praised Wilson for his calm, deliberate declaration that the world must be made "safe for democracy." The Governor declared he has been in every one of the counties in the state and there is not a yellow streak to mar the patriotism from the mountains to the sea. Governor Bickett appeared at his best. He wore a light summer suit, straw hat and no suspenders and was a fine mixer while here. In Salisbury he was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Bernhardt. Immediately after the speaking he left by automobile for Barbers to catch a western train.

## Has Four Boys in Army.

Fayetteville.—When the West Point graduation ceremonies came to a close another Fayetteville woman could say that she had four boys in the active service of the United States army. Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McNeill have three sons and one grandson in the army—Norman McNeill, who received his commission as a second lieutenant at the hands of Secretary Baker at the military academy recently; Kenneth McNeill, a corporal in company F, second North Carolina infantry; Lauchlin McNeill, private in company A, North Carolina engineers, and George Stancill, a private in company F of the second regiment. The last named is a grandson, but has always lived with Dr. and Mrs. McNeill and the relation is practically that of parents and son. Young Stancill tried to join the navy, but was too young. Both he and Kenneth McNeill are under draft age.

## Fayetteville Provides Ambulance.

Fayetteville.—A check for \$1,000 was forwarded to Francis C. Boyer, North Carolina director of the Red Cross, for the American Red Cross ambulance to be sent to France by the people of Fayetteville.

An inscription on the ambulance will bear witness that it is presented in honor of the Marquis De La Fayette by the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C., U. S. A.

## Drafted Man is Killed.

Elizabeth City.—One of the most deliberately done and diabolically planned murders ever committed in this section occurred when Daniel I. Jones, night fireman at the plant of the Elizabeth City Power Co., was shot from ambush. The load was fired at short range and entering the unfortunate victim's side tore a great hole in the lower part of his body. He was rushed to the hospital but it was evident that no medical or surgical skill would save his life. He died three hours later.