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PROHIBITION WINS HOUSE 282 TO 128

DEMONSTRATION GREET.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE
HOUSE VOTE.

WEBB WAS LEADER IN FIGHT

Resolution Adopted is Identical With That Passed Last August Except That It Gives Seven Years Instead of Six to Ratify.

Washington.—Nation-wide prohibition won in the house and only the adjustment of slight difference in resolutions between the house and senate now stands in the way of submitting to state legislatures an amendment to the federal constitution forbidding the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes in the United States or its territories.

The vote in the house, taken after a day of debate before crowded galleries, was 282 to 128, with the parties dividing almost evenly. The margin for prohibition was eight votes more than the two-thirds vote.

Both wets and drys had been predicting victory all day, and it was not until the last few names had been called that the anti-prohibition forces conceded their defeat. When Speaker Clark announced the result, the victors were joined by the galleries in such a demonstration as is rarely permitted in the house. Former Secretary Bryan, an interested spectator nearly all day, appeared on the floor and joined in receiving congratulations with Representative Webb, of North Carolina, who had led the fight.

The resolution adopted by the house is identical with that passed by the senate last August, except that it gives the states seven years instead of six in which to ratify the amendment.

The President's approval is not required and the state legislatures may act as soon as they please after Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark have signed the resolution.

Following is the resolution as adopted:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives that the following amendment to the constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution:

"Article—Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article this manufacturer, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress."

GOETHALS MAY RETURN TO DUTY WITH ARMY.

Has Been Offered Post of Quartermaster General.

Washington.—In explanation of the new war council he has created, Secretary Baker said it was not in any way a result of congressional inquiry into operations of the war department, nor was it related in any way to the inter-allied war conference at Paris. The secretary was not inclined to discuss in detail the purposes of the new council, but he said it was to deal with larger problems of war preparations and did not infringe on the functions of the general staff. Questions of supply and equipment rather than operations probably will be the jurisdiction of the council.

Imposed of the secretary, the assistant secretary, the chief of staff, the provost marshal general, the quartermaster general and the chiefs of artillery and ordnance.

Major General Goethals has been offered the post of quartermaster general to succeed Major General Sharpe and it is understood that Brigadier General John D. Barrett has been selected to succeed Major General Weaver as chief of artillery. So far as is known, no successor has been chosen for Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, who was recently nominated for another term.

Commander of Engineers
Who Fought at Cambrai



Col. C. H. McKinstry, who commands the New York engineers in France, many of whom participated in the Cambrai battle, fighting side by side with the advancing British. Some of the Americans were caught when the Germans flanked. They escaped by lying in shell holes, and when the British drove back the enemy they borrowed rifles and fought valiantly. They were highly commended by the British commanding general.

LACK OF GUNS IN CAMPS

ADMITS THAT TROOPS HAD BEEN SUPPLIED WITH FRENCH MACHINE GUNS.

Responsibility Rests on Secretary Baker. Training of New Army Will Not Be Seriously Retarded on Account of Equipment.

Washington.—Leaders of the senate military committee subjected Major General Crozier, chief of ordnance, to three hours of sharp cross-examination, seeking explanation of delays in providing the war army with weapons. At the executive session they will press questions which the general objected to answering in the open hearing.

Throughout the examinations General Crozier insisted that there had been and would be no delay in equipping soldiers sent abroad. He admitted that because of a shortage of machine guns the American troops in France were supplied with weapons of French make, and that there was a lack of both machine guns and rifles in the training cantonments, but declared that the training of troops would not be seriously retarded.

Responsibility for the machine gun situation was placed by the general squarely upon Secretary Baker, who, he said, had taken a personal interest in the matter and ordered an investigation which resulted in the adoption in June of a new gun known as the Browning type. This statement came when Chairman Chamberlain said he was not satisfied with the explanation that the delay had been caused by investigation.

"Neither am I satisfied," responded the witness, "but I am not personally responsible." Nearly every member of the committee joined in the examination and questions were fired across the table as rapidly as the general could answer.

Chairman Chamberlain took exceptions to the conclusions drawn from General Crozier's testimony that congress, by failing to make prompt appropriations, and labor troubles, were largely responsible for the delay. General Crozier said he had not intended such an interpretation, and that millions of dollars appropriated had not been expended.

UNITED STATES GUARD IS NAME SELECTED

Auxiliary Force of Troops Will Number 25,000.

Washington.—The United States guard will be the name of the 25,000 auxiliary force of troops, authorized by the war department, to supplement state and other forces now guarding war supplies, war industries and doing police duty essential to the conduct of the war, including patrol of water fronts.

Forty battalions will be organized to relieve regular troops, national guard or other purely military units of this guard duty.

President Wilson has signed the order for organization of the force and further orders were going out from

MEANS 'NOT GUILTY' IS VERDICT OF JURY

TRIAL AT CONCORD LASTED THREE WEEKS AND ATTRACTED NATION-WIDE INTEREST.

G. B. MEANS AGAIN FREE MAN

Judge Cline's Order Prevents Any Demonstration Taking Place—Means Spends Day at Father's Home and Visiting Boyhood Scenes.

Concord, N. C.—Gaston B. Means, acquitted of the charge of the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, for which he had been on trial the last three weeks, spent Sunday a free man with his family at the home of his father, and going about the streets of Concord, his boyhood home, receiving the greetings and congratulations of friends. "Not guilty" was the verdict rendered by the jury Sunday morning at 10:22 o'clock before Judge Cline, members of counsel, the defendant, his wife and father and other relatives, and a considerable number of spectators who had gathered in the Cabarrus county court-room.

The jury, having had the case over night, sent a message by Sheriff Caldwell to Judge Cline at the hotel at 9:30 o'clock asking him to come to the courthouse. The judge was eating his breakfast, which he finished, proceeding to the courthouse at 10 o'clock. To the crowd that had gathered, Judge Cline stated that he did not know whether or not a verdict had been reached, but in the event that such was the case, regardless of its nature there must not be any demonstration upon its announcement. He instructed Sheriff Caldwell to arrest any person violating this instruction. He gave positive instruction also that the jury should not be approached after the verdict was announced before the jury was dismissed. Judge Cline's instructions evidently were effective, for there was absolutely no demonstration.

Many Congratulations.

All was quiet and orderly until after court had adjourned sine die at the judge's order. Then counsel and friends crowded about Means to congratulate him, he put his arm about Mrs. Means and the two, with other relatives and friends proceeded from the courtroom. On the way to the rear door, Mrs. Means encountered a sister of the defendant and the two fell into each other's arms and wept.

When the jury filed into the courtroom, Judge Cline stated that in his charge Saturday afternoon he had inadvertently referred to the time of the shooting as "evening," and asked the jurymen whether or not they had interpreted his use of this word as an expression of opinion on his part as to the fact of the time that Mrs. King was shot. The jurymen, all in accord, stated that they had not. Clerk of the Court Stonestreet then asked the formal question as to whether a verdict had been reached, and Foreman J. Frank Goodman answered in the affirmative. Asked by Clerk Stonestreet whether they found the defendant, who had been asked to stand and raise his right hand, guilty or not guilty of the crime charged.

"Not guilty," said Foreman Goodman.

Defendant Released.

Judge Frank Osborne, of counsel for the defense, then asked Solicitor Clement if he had any further charge against the defendant and the solicitor answered "I have not." Judge Osborne then asked that the defendant be released from custody, and Judge Cline said:

"The defendant is released."

WAR MISSION IS HOME FROM ITS EUROPEAN TRIP

New York.—What the American mission was sent to accomplish in the inter-allied war conference in Paris "has been successfully and satisfactorily done," was the message brought to the American people by Col. E. M. House, head of the mission, who returned to the United State with four of his colleagues.

HOT STATEMENT BY MR. HOOVER AGAINST SPBRECKELS

Washington.—Charges made by Claus Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, before a senate investigating committee that the food administration is responsible for a sugar shortage drew from Food Administrator Hoover a vigorous attack on Mr. Spreckels. An open intimation is made by Mr. Hoover that Mr. Spreckels' testimony was inspired by the fact that the food admin-

Rises From Clerkship to Important Position



James L. Wilmeth of Tennessee and Arkansas, who has been appointed director of the bureau of engraving and printing, Uncle Sam's big money factory, is one of the few men who have advanced to an important government position through the ranks of government clerks. He entered the government service 20 years ago, assorting money orders for \$80 a month.

STRONG OFFENSIVE IN WEST

AIDS ITALIANS IN HOLDING POSITIONS.—REGAIN SOME LOST TERRITORY.

General Allenby Occupies Jerusalem. Bolshevik Forces Reported to Have Attained Heavy Losses in Fighting With Cossacks.

The Germans, following their heavy artillery preparations of recent days, have attempted to drive a wedge into the British line west of Cambrai, but although they used numerically superior forces, their effort brought them only a minor gain.

The attack, launched between Bullecourt and Queant, was similar to that adopted by Crown Prince Rupprecht's troops when they pierced General Byng's front southwest of Cambrai nearly two weeks ago and caused a retirement of the British on the salient General Byng previously had driven toward Cambrai. The British held tenaciously to their ground, except at one point, where the enemy penetrated a front line position.

As in their previous attempt to wreck the Cambrai salient, the Germans lost heavily, the British mowing them down with machine gun and rifle fire in the fighting, which lasted from dawn until 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

Notwithstanding their failure, the Germans are keeping up an intensive bombardment of British and French positions all along the western front and daily are receiving additional reinforcements in men and guns from the eastern theater.

Snow is falling heavily in the mountains along the northern Italian front, and optimism prevails among the Italians that this will aid them definitely in holding the Austro-Germans back from the Italian plain. Amid the first furries of the storm on Tuesday the enemy resumed his attack among the hills and was rewarded by the capture of several positions. Later, however, the Italians in a counter attack regained their lost terrain, after which the artillery duels were resumed, but with less strength than had previously been shown.

The Cossacks, under General Kaledines, and the Bolshevik forces are reported to have met in at least two fights, with the counter-revolutionists the victors in both. The engagements occurred at Moheliv and at Tamonovka, and the Bolshevik losses are declared to have been heavy.

General Allenby, commander of the British forces in Palestine, has entered Jerusalem and taken over control of the Holy City. The populace greeted the British commander cordially. In a proclamation, he told the inhabitants that all sacred buildings and holy places would be protected and maintained. Meanwhile, the British army continues its successful operations in Palestine, having captured several additional positions

ALLIES ARE MAKING A STEADY ADVANCE

NEARING GOAL DESPITE SOME UNTOWARD CIRCUMSTANCES SAYS LLOYD GEORGE.

DARKEST HOUR IS JUST NOW

Because Russia Has Quit and Gone Into Revolution and America is Just Coming In.—Every Passing Hour is Brighter.

London.—That steady progress towards the desired goal is being made by the allies, despite some untoward occurrences, is the firm conviction of Premier Lloyd George, as declared.

It is because of this fact, the premier said, that he would regard peace overtures to Prussia at the moment when her military spirit was drunk with boastfulness as a betrayal of the trust of himself and his colleagues. The premier's words were:

"It is because I am firmly convinced that despite some untoward events, despite discouraging appearances we are making steady progress toward the goal that I would regard peace overtures to Prussia at the very moment the Prussian military spirit is drunk with boastfulness as a betrayal of the great trust with which my colleagues and myself have been charged."

If Russia persists in her present policy, the premier pointed out, the withdrawal by the enemy from the east of a third of his troops must release hundreds of thousands of men and masses of material to attack Great Britain, France and Italy.

America is in.

"If the Russian democracy has decided to abandon the struggle against military autocracy the American democracy is taking it up."

Germany's victories were embazoned to the world, the premier said, but her troubles did not appear in bulletins. Something was known of the and the valor of the troops was making an impression which would tell in the end. He said those who during the past fortnight were organizing a nervous breakdown in the nation were the same as those who recently were organizing an hysterical shout over the Flanders victories.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was glad to understand that Lord Lansdowne's recent letter had been misunderstood and that Lord Lansdowne was in sympathy with President Wilson.

"I also," the premier declared, "agree with President Wilson and do not desire to force a controversy where none exists."

"I warn the nation to watch the man who thinks there is a half-way house between victory and defeat," the premier admonished. "There are the men who think you can end the war now by some sort of what they call peace—by setting up a league of nations. That is the right policy after victory; without victory it would be a farce."

Premier Lloyd George, who was speaking at the dinner at the Grey's Inn Benchers, said:

Is Darkest Hour.

"If this is the worst moment, it is because Russia has stepped out and America is only preparing to come in. Every hour that passes will see the gap formed by the retirement of the Russians filled by the valiant sons of the great Republic. Germany knows it and Austria knows it, hence the desperate efforts that they are making to force the issue before America is ready."

WAR RESOLUTION IS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED

Havana.—The senate unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that a state of war between Cuba and Austria-Hungary exists. The resolution was the same as that passed by the house.

TWO LIGHTLESS NIGHT FOR EVERY WEEK ORDERED

City White Ways and Advertising Signs Must be Darkened Sunday and Thursday Nights.

Washington.—Two "lightless nights" a week were ordered by the fuel administration. Next Sunday night will be the first and thereafter Sunday and Thursday of every week will see the city white ways and advertising signs darkened, only necessary street lights used and only such lights as the law

ASSIST TAX PAYERS MAKE OUT FORM

TWENTY-FIVE DEPUTIES WILL AID INCOME TAXPAYERS IN EASTERN DISTRICT.

INSTRUCTION FOR DEPUTIES

Before Sending Officials Out School Will Be Held in Raleigh—Fifteen in Western District.

Raleigh.—Revenue Collector Bailey will place about twenty-five deputies in the field January 1 to assist taxpayers in the eastern district of North Carolina in the work of filling out income tax forms and making the returns to the office. The returns must be made between January 1 and March 1.

Before sending these officials to help the payers, Collector Bailey will hold a school of instruction in his office for the benefit of the deputies who will be sent throughout the eastern district in addition to the regular force of field men. Revenue Agent Vanderford, of Greensboro, will send fifteen of his raiders to assist in this work.

"The government recognizes," Collector of Internal Revenue J. W. Bailey said, "that many persons experience a good deal of difficulty in filling out income tax forms. It recognizes, too, that tax-payers resident at points where collector's offices are not easily accessible, find it hard to get proper instruction in the law. Next year when every married person living with wife or husband and having a net income of \$2,000, and every unmarried person not the head of a family and having a net income of \$1,000 for the year 1917, must make return of income on the form prescribed, there will be hundreds in every community seeking light on the law, and help in executing their returns. My own and every other collection district in the nation will be divided into districts, with the county as the unit, and a government officer informed in the income tax assigned to each district. He will spend hardly less than a week in each county, and in some counties a longer time, very likely in the courthouse at the county-seat town. In cities where there are collector's branch offices, he will be there, and in other cities possibly at the city hall. My office will in due time advise postmasters and bankers and send out notices to the newspapers stating when the officer will be in each county. It will be unnecessary for prospective tax-payers to ask my office for forms on which to make returns. The officer who visits their county will have them."

"It may be stated as a matter of general information that 'net income' is the remainder after subtracting expenses from gross income. Personal, family, or living expense is not expense in the meaning of the law, the exemption being allowed to cover such expenses."

"The new exemptions of \$1,000 and \$2,000 will add tens of thousands to the number of income taxpayers in this district, inasmuch as practically every farmer, merchant, tradesman, professional man and salary worker and a great many wage-workers will be required to make return and pay tax."

Car Men Get Raise. Wilmington.—What is believed to be the final chapter in the differences between employees and management of the Tidewater Power company, the local street railway concern, which reached such an acute stage about a year ago when several companies of state militia were sent here during a strike of the street car employees, has been written. The citizens' committee which was formed as a board of arbitration to act upon the complaints of the men and the company, has filed its report which allows an increase of one cent per hour to the motormen and conductors.

Our money cannot buy bread and meat in Europe for our allies for there is little to buy. We must give them food—REAL food. To do this we must conserve by substitution.

Arrange for Nitrate of Soda.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Houston told Senator Overman and Representatives Hood, Doughton and Robinson, and a party of farmers' union delegates, headed by W. B. Gibson, of Iredell county that final arrangements had been made with Great Britain, France and Italy for \$105,000 tons of nitrate of soda for the farmers of this county. The farmers will get the soda at from \$65 to \$70 plus the freight, which may run the total cost to \$70 or \$80. The prices now are from \$90 to