

The Roanoke Beacon

VOL. 34

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1923.

NO. 36

HARDING TALKS OF CITIZENSHIP

"WE OFFERED MUCH AND WE
ASKED TOO LITTLE," HE
SAYS.

MRS. MINOR MAKES REPORT

Secretary Hughes Discusses the
Functions of Patriotic Organiza-
tions.

Washington.—With more than 2,000 delegates in attendance, the thirty-second annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened here.

During the day addresses were delivered by President Harding, who phrased the organization for its wholesome influence on American life, and by Mrs. George Haynard Minor, president-general, Secretary Hughes was one of the speakers.

Mrs. Minor declared that pacifists were attempting to "disarm America and kill patriotism in the hearts of her defenders." Women of the nation, she asserted, should join in a concerted effort to frustrate attempts of disloyal individuals and organizations to destroy American institutions.

Declaring that Americans must awaken to the danger confronting them, Mrs. Minor declared it was time "to tell all radical agitators that there is no room in this country for the reds." The crusade against disloyal doctrines could properly be launched in the schools, she contended, adding that more than 8,000 teachers are disloyally discrediting the ideals of the American nation.

During the course of her address Mrs. Minor reported that during the past year more than 12,000 women became Daughters of the American Revolution, bringing the total membership up to 135,172.

The President was accompanied to the convention hall by Mrs. Harding, who was given an ovation by the delegates as she entered the box. Reviewing the history of the United States, the President declared the republic never had been remiss except in one particular, that of citizenship.

"I speak of it now," he continued, "because I can rejoice in your efforts to correct that remissness. We offered much and we asked too little. It is not right for anybody on earth to have the fortunes, the privileges, the favors and the opportunities of American citizenship without assuming every duty and every obligation thereof."

Mr. Harding urged that problems confronting the nation be approached with an open mind, and that pending their solution the American people "hold secure" to the principles which guided the fathers of the republic.

Secretary Hughes, discussing the function of patriotic organizations, asserted that "against insidious propaganda, as well as open assault, against all revolutionary efforts," the American public stood united, "not to serve any selfish interest but to protect the position from that quarter. No official alike; in defense of liberty and order, which are inseparable; in defense of free labor, which is the foundation of prosperity."

Order Mellon to Sign Pact.
Washington.—The American debt funding commission authorized Secretary Mellon to sign the war debt funding agreement with Finland.

The agreement, already ratified by the parliament at Helsingfors has yet to be accepted by Congress but members of the commission expect no fundamental interests of all citizens announcement was made as to the date for the signing.

Harding to Call Governors Together.
Washington.—Governors of the several states are to be requested by President Harding to meet with him in Washington in May for a second discussion of means and methods of co-operation between the federal and state governments in the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The conference, which has been planned by the President for several months, will be in the nature of a meeting to go over the results of the steps toward co-operation initiated at the first governors' conference held at the White House last fall. It had been expected that the governors would be asked to meet with the President this month but the announcement from the White House said that the legislative situation in several states made it advisable to postpone the conference until May.

RAY MORGAN KILLED IN BATTLE WITH OFFICERS.

Hendersonville.—Ray Morgan, of the Tuxedo section, was shot and killed by Tom Staton, a constable, and a night watchman, C. P. Huff, according to a statement of Sheriff Ballenger, of Henderson county.

According to reports to the sheriff, Morgan in an intoxicated state, went to a family by the name of Lynch, ran them away from home, threatened to kill them, took some things from the house and set fire to it.

Station was called to the scene, according to information reaching the sheriff, and arrested Morgan. The prisoner became violent in his attacks upon the officer, who shot him. Death resulted in a few minutes.

TO MEET NEXT IN MEMPHIS

DR. HARDING TELLS VETERANS
LEE WAS GREATEST OF
AMERICAN GENERALS.

Father of President Called to Plat-
form and Presented With Con-
federate Flag.

New Orleans.—General William B. Haldeman, of Louisville, Ky., was elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans at the closing business session of the annual reunion here and Memphis, Tenn., was selected as the 1924 reunion city.

Three names were offered for the post of commander-in-chief when nominations were called for, those of General Haldeman, General William A. Collier, of Memphis, and General E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, Texas. The name of General Collier was withdrawn before the voting began, leaving the field to the Kentuckian and the Texan. General Haldeman polled 771 and General Kirkpatrick 363 votes.

Only Memphis and Dallas were in the contest for the next reunion and the Memphis speakers were reinforced with a petition more than 100 yards in length and bearing the signatures of thousands of Memphians asking that the veterans come there. The document contained the names of 16,000 school children alone. It was a nip and tuck race between the two as the balloting progressed but Memphis always kept a jump in the lead and when the roll call had been completed had polled 629 votes to 512 for Dallas.

A number of the veterans had argued that the reunions, because of the age of the delegates, always should be held in a central city of the south in order that the journey might not be too hard on those residing in the more distant states.

Dr. George Harding, of Marion, Ohio, father of President Harding, spoke to the veterans twice. He declared he considered Robert E. Lee the greatest of American generals and Jefferson Davis one of the country's greatest statesmen. He said he felt very kindly toward the south in as much as his grandmother was a cousin of the mother of Jefferson Davis.

After thanking the veterans for the manner in which he had been received he added: "I want to thank the southern people, too, for the kindness with which they have treated my son. The south never had a better friend than Warren G. Harding." Dr. Harding was called to the platform again later when a daughter of the confederacy, bearing a huge silk Confederate flag, announced that he had expressed a desire for one. The emblem, the "Stars and Bars" was presented to him and in expressing his thanks he told the veterans he knew they had stood by it and that "if I had been down here I suppose I, too, would have been loyal to it."

Women Seek World Peace.

Mobile, Ala.—Calling upon President Harding to take the initiative in calling an international conference to consider world conditions, including the tragic situation in the Near East, in order to bring peace and harmony to the world and asking the President to appoint Bishop James Cannon, Jr., as an official delegate from the United States to the International Congress on Alcoholism, which meets in Copenhagen, August 20-25, of this year, the Woman's Missionary Council of the Southern Methodist Church, passed resolutions at the final sessions of its thirteenth annual convention.

The council voted to name a new dormitory costing \$35,000, to be built at Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C.

MERCHANT MARINE TO BE MAINTAINED

NOTICE SERVED FOLLOWING
CONFERENCE AT WHITE
HOUSE.

"IS TO BE A GOING CONCERN"

"Chief End to Be Sought is the Estab-
lishment and Maintenance" of
Merchant Marine.

Washington.—Notice was served on all concerned after a two-hour conference at the White House that the American merchant marine is to be maintained as a going concern, either under private supervision or under a straight-out policy of government ownership and government operation.

The statement was made at the White House that President Harding and members of the shipping board who met with him to consider the shipping situation were unanimous in their opinion that "the chief end to be sought is the establishment and maintenance of the American merchant marine."

"The statement from the conference," said Chairman Lasker later, "means simply this: American and foreign shipping interests may be assured that so far as this generation can see ahead there will be adequate American tonnage to carry any cargo offered to any sort of the world."

With the conviction that private operation has not yet been relegated to the list of impossible things the conference determined upon one more attempt to turn over established routes to private ownership. As an initial step, the forty existing routes will be consolidated to insure more economical and efficient operation, and then will be offered for sale as going concerns, practically at auction but with the stipulation that only "justifiable" bids will be considered. A condition of all sales will be that the vessels concerned be kept on their present routes.

The consolidation is expected to remove one of the principal handicaps under which the board has labored in its dealings with government operators. An example was cited in the case of certain routes out of New York. An operator running ships to Amsterdam, it was pointed out, might have an outward cargo and the opportunity to pick up return freight at Rotterdam, but would be unable to avail himself because of the existence of a separate route from New York to Rotterdam. The consolidation will combine routes to adjacent foreign parts under a single head with the view of handling the same amount of business with less ships.

"It must be understood," he said, "the board does not contemplate selling only the 'cream routes' and leaving the government stuck with unproductive lines. If sufficient routes are not purchased to insure success of private operation, the government will proceed to hold them all, eliminate the agency system entirely, and embark upon a program of aggressive operation itself."

New Schedules of Pay May 1st.

Washington.—New schedules of pay for civilian employees at navy yards and other shore stations have been approved. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced, to be operative from May 1 to the end of the calendar year. Copied on the basis of prevailing rates for similar work in the same locality, the new scales are expected to effect a net increase in the navy's payroll, although there will be some instances of reduction.

A new wage board will be organized in the fall, Mr. Roosevelt said, to recommend wage scales for 1924. It will operate under revised regulations, one modification from the present rules being the prohibition of the board considering any confidential data from private establishments. The department feels, Mr. Roosevelt explains, that the employees should be given opportunity to scrutinize all such data and to protest again consideration of wages obtaining in any establishment, which they do not consider representative.

The present rates—which are uniform throughout the service—were established during the war emergency with the announced purpose of stabilizing the ship building and ship repair industries. It was found in practice, however, that pay for certain trades greatly exceeded that of others requiring equal or even greater skill.

ONE KILLED; NINE HURT WHEN TRAIN HITS AUTO

Spartanburg, S. C.—Mrs. Charles King, of Converse, S. C., was instantly killed and nine other occupants of a small automobile injured in varying degrees, when the automobile was struck at a railway crossing at Campton, S. C., ten miles northwest of here, by Carolina special No. 28. The front wheels of the automobile were caught in the tracks when the driver attempted to cross the tracks and before they could be extricated the train had hit the rear of the car, virtually splitting it in two. The injured were brought to a local hospital where they are under medical care. One is expected to die.

SECRETARY FOR CONTRACTS

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES
MAY GET INTO CONTROVER-
SY OVER SMALL VESSELS.

Prevents Purchaser From Using Ves-
sels to Violate United States Dry
Laws.

Washington.—Shipping complications of an extended character between the United States and Great Britain and her dominions are regarded here as not improbable as a result of a controversy between the Washington and Ottawa governments over two small vessels on the Great Lakes.

The ships were purchased from the shipping board under contracts which stipulated that they should not be used in any manner which would violate the laws of the United States and for that reason they were refused registry by the Canadian government. The particular language contained in the contracts and held objectionable by the Canadian government, apparently with the backing of London, was lifted by the department of justice to prevent any purchaser of shipping board vessels from using them as rum runners. The Canadian authorities notified Secretary Hughes that they could not admit ships to Canadian registry which were subject to domestic laws of the United States.

An answer to the Canadian note, handed to Sir Auckland Geddes for transmission to the Ottawa government, contains a defense of the language employed by the shipping board and clearly states that the restrictions imposed upon operators of craft bought from the board, are legal and enforceable from the American point of view.

Secretary Hughes' reply was based on opinions obtained by him from the department of justice, from Secretary Hoover of the commerce department, and from other officials of the state department. It was said to represent the unanimous belief of the three departments in the right of the shipping board to continue with the sale of vessels, either to American or foreign citizens.

While officials at the British embassy declined to comment, there were indications that the Canadian government would be equally firm in its determination not to admit any ship to Canadian registry that had been bought from the shipping board under the present terms of contract. At the same time, it was learned that the whole subject is under consideration at the London foreign office and that a position similar to that of Canada may be announced soon by the British empire.

Such a development in effect extending to all the British dominions the prohibition already laid down by Canada, would bar the shipping board from disposing of its surplus tonnage to any British subjects, and if the example were copied by other nations, might wipe out entirely the foreign market for American ships. That contingency, however, American officials will not discuss in the present stage of the negotiations.

Tired of Trouble Slays Family.

Seattle, Wash.—M. Efec, a second-hand dealer, set to death his wife and three young daughters, one an infant, because he was "tired of so much trouble at home," he said, when he walked into a police station here.

Efec was locked up while the policemen hurried to his home six blocks away and verified the report that he had shot his wife four times and each of the children two or three times.

The bodies were scattered about a bedroom. Efec said he had used so many bullets because his victims did not die fast enough.

CHANGE IN NAVY ARE EXPECTED

SWEEPING CHANGES WILL BE
ORDERED BY DENBY UPON
RETURN HOME.

SEVERAL ALREADY ANNOUNCED

Recommendations For Re-adjusting
on Secretary Desk When He
Reached Department.

Washington.—Sweeping changes in the high command of the American Navy are expected from his visit with the fleet. Recommendations for the re-adjustment were on the secretary's desk when he reached the department, and he already had been urged to expedite action.

It is understood the suggested changes include the following:

Admiral Robert E. Coontz, now chief of naval operations, to command the combined fleets, succeeding Admiral Hildard P. Jones, who would go to the general board.

Admiral E. W. Ebrell, commanding the battle fleet, to be chief of naval operations.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the bureau of navigation, to command a foreign squadron, probably the Asiatic fleet. He would be succeeded by Captain Richard Leigh, now assistant chief of the bureau.

Command of the battle fleet held for the present in abeyance with Rear Admiral S. S. Robinson, a member of the general board, heading the list of officers recommended.

Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt, also a member of the board, and one of the two advisers to the American arms conference delegation, to command the scouting fleet.

Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, chief of ordinance, to command a battleship division.

Washington.—Secretary Denby and the party of Senators and Representatives who accompanied him on his trip to witness the fleet maneuvers in Panama Bay returned to Washington on the transport Henderson.

The Henderson, which has called at half dozen ports in southern waters since she took the party aboard here March 5, docked at the navy yard shortly after noon and was welcomed by a salute from the shore batteries.

Expect Developments in Sugar Probe.

Washington.—Developments in the near future in the department of justice investigation into the sugar price situation were indicated after cabinet meeting at which Acting Attorney General Seymour presented a report. The situation was discussed by President Harding and his advisers almost entirely from the legal standpoint at the meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, inasmuch as the tariff commission had found itself unable to complete its preliminary report dealing with the effect of the tariff on sugar prices.

With respect to the tariff phase of the situation, however, the President was represented as absolutely convinced that the duties on sugar were in no wise responsible for the almost steady advances in the price of the commodity since early in February.

Acting Attorney General Seymour laid before Mr. Harding and the cabinet a complete summary of the results to date of his department's inquiry as ascertained from department reports and from conferences in New York with United States District Attorney Hayward. The nature of the department's findings were withheld but it was indicated by a high administration official that developments might be expected within a comparatively short time.

Storm Hits Alabama.

Cullman, Ala.—Three persons were injured, several residences and barns were blown down and scores of live stock killed in a violent windstorm which swept the Sincove section, 15 miles northeast of Cullman, according to reports reaching here. All wires are paralyzed in the community and the actual result of the storm had not been determined.

Man, 102, Goes Fishing.

Corning, N. Y.—Friday, the 13th has no special significance in the life of Stephen Yessa, of Wellsboro, Pa., who, at the age of 102 years, purchased a fishing license and prepared to enjoy fishing in the waters of Tioga county, Pennsylvania.

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