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## WILL PROPOSE A 12-MILE LIMIT

SENATOR STERLING SAYS CONGRESS CANNOT LIFT LIQUOR BAN.

## HAS AUTHORITY TO SEARCH

Plans to Revive Bill to Increase Sea Zone For Prohibition Enforcement.

Washington.—Congress is powerless, in the opinion of Senator Sterling, republican, South Dakota, nose of the dry leaders in the senate, to lift the ban on the carrying of liquor on foreign ships within American territorial waters, but it has ample authority to give government craft the right to search and seize rum runners 12 miles from shore.

Senator Sterling announced that he would revive his bill to establish a 12 miles prohibition enforcement limit at the next session if the state department meantime does not negotiate a treaty to that end with maritime powers. At the same time, however, he expressed the opinion that no relief can be extended through legislation, amending the prohibition enforcement laws, to foreign shipping companies forbidden by the recent supreme court decision to bring liquors within the American three mile limit.

"The supreme court based its decision on the constitutional amendment itself and not on any act of Congress to enforce it," Senator Sterling declared. "The only avenue open to change or in any way modify the sweep of the decision must therefore be by the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. In my judgment any such action is of such remote contingency that it need not be considered if it is a situation which we can not affect by legislation."

The South Dakota senator predicted an attempt would be made to put through a law prohibiting American vessels from having intoxicating liquors aboard while on the high seas.

## Arrest Members Leviathan's Crew.

Southampton.—Twenty-five members of the crew of the American steamship Leviathan were summoned in police court on charges of deserting other ships, including the Berengaria, Aquitana, Olympic, Mauretania, Megantic and Homeric.

Fremen Courtney, alleged to have deserted the Aquitania, proved he had never been on the ship and the case against him was withdrawn with the allowance of one guinea for costs. Two other cases not instituted to embarrass the United States but with a view to vindicating the rights of British shipping companies to maintain discipline aboard their own vessels.

The Cunard line has lost 600 men through desertion in four months and the White Star 500 men. All the defendants before the court returned here as seamen on the Leviathan.

## Disabled Veterans Urge New Program.

Washington.—A legislative program calling for adjusted compensation for world war veterans and affecting their rehabilitation, hospital care and insurance will be pressed upon Congress when it convenes in December by the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. The program, based on recommendations adopted by the third annual convention of the organization held recently at Minneapolis, was announced here.

The proposals provide a rating of total permanent disability for veterans who have been given hospital care for twelve consecutive months, and that all veterans so rated and those being treated at home shall receive the same family allowance as given veterans bureau trainees. An effort also will be made to have all veterans recommended for permanent total disability rating carried on this roll temporarily pending final award. Total disability ratings will be sought for men entitled to training which has been declared not to be feasible, and a rating of fifty per cent permanent disability will be asked for men discharged from hospitals with diagnoses of arrested or quiescent tuberculosis.

## Doctors Endorse Liquor Ruling.

Chicago.—The recent decision of Federal Judge George Bourquin, at Helena, Mont., holding unconstitutional that portion of the Volstead act limiting the amount of alcoholic liquor that may be prescribed by a physician is "absolutely correct" and will have the endorsement of the American medical professor.

## JOHN R. EARLY, LEAPER, ESCAPES FOURTH TIME.

Washington.—John R. Early, whose detention as a leper caused a country-wide sensation some years ago, has escaped from confinement for the fourth time and has paid a visit to his old haunts around Washington.

Having completed his call here, he reported to the District of Columbia health authorities, who ordered him sent to the National Leprosium in Louisiana. He said he had been living at a down town hotel. He left the leprosium three weeks ago, he told the authorities, and since then also had visited Chattanooga, Tenn., Asheville and Tryon, N. C., Chicago and Milwaukee.

## THE PRESIDENT TAKES OATH

HARDING TO SAIL ON S. S. HENDERSON INSTEAD OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Ship Ploughs on Across Gulf of Alaska as He Tells Wife of Arctic Brotherhood.

Aboard U. S. S. Henderson, With President Harding.—President Harding will make the trip from San Diego, Calif., to New York via the Panama Canal and Porto Rico on the marine transport Henderson, instead of on the shipping board steamer President Harrison and American Legion.

Definite arrangements for the use of the Henderson were decided, and announcement was made that the schedule for the return provided for the arrival of the presidential party at New York August 27. It was considered likely that the President would deliver an address there before proceeding to Washington.

The Henderson continued on her course across the Gulf of Alaska en route to Seaward. After a short stay there the party will go aboard a special train and start over the Alaskan railroad for anchorage and Fairbanks.

Rough weather expected in the Gulf of Alaska, did not put in its appearance and the entire day's sailing was over comparatively smooth seas.

President Harding has bound himself by an oath never to mistreat either a dog or a horse.

The obligation to be kind to both of these animals was part of an oath taken by the President at Skagway, when he became a member of the Arctic Brotherhood. He today confided the oath in part to Mrs. Harding, who in turn informed members of the presidential party. The chief executive from boyhood has loved animals, and his enthusiasm over the brotherhood's purpose to protect them caused him to tell his wife about it.

The brotherhood was organized in 1899 on the steamer Seattle by gold prospectors whose use and love of horses and dogs in the north is said to have caused inclusion in the ritual of a clause requiring kindness to these animals.

## Motor Vehicles Number 13,048,128.

New York.—A survey just completed showing 13,048,128 motor vehicles registered in the United States on July 1, 1923, and 683,751 over the high mark of December, 1922. The estimated gasoline consumption by motor vehicles last year was over five billion gallons.

Nine years ago motor cars and all other consumers of gasoline called for the manufacture of less than one and a half billion gallons of gasoline. The gain in output, involving multiplied refining facilities, has also been accompanied by a growth of marketing equipment which makes gasoline more readily available to the motorist when requirements were on a smaller scale, the institute says.

The daily average gross crude oil production of the United States decreased 11,200 barrels for the week ending July 7, totalling 2,199,150 barrels as compared with 2,210,350 for the preceding week, according to the weekly summary of the institute.

## Five Killed in Accident.

Birmingham, Ala.—Five men were killed and 35 were injured, seven seriously, when a train of trip cars carrying the morning shift to work parted in slope mine number one of the Sohloos Sheffield Iron and Steel Company, near Bessemer, Ala., according to reports compiled from hospital lists and morgues where the dead and injured were all negroes.

## HARDING RUNS A LOCOMOTIVE

WIFE ON FIREMAN'S SEAT SEES HIM DO IT IN FIFTY-ONE MINUTES.

## CALLED A GOOD ENGINEER

Stewart Disagrees When President Stops Train and Breaks Dinner Dishes.

Talkemtena, Alaska.—President Harding as head of the government drove one of his own locomotives over his own railroad. He and Mrs. Harding had as much fun as two youngsters on their first train trip.

When the train arrived at Wasilla on the Alaskan railway Mr. and Mrs. Harding went up to the engine and climbed into the cab. The chief executive, after brief instructions, took the throttle and drove to Willow. He was in charge of the engine for 28 miles, which was traveled in 51 minutes. Mrs. Harding occupied the fireman's side of the cab.

The engineman said that Mr. Harding was a good engineer. But the dining car steward disagreed. This functionary pointed out that in stopping the train the pilot had jurked so heavily that 11 cups were broken in the diner.

While the engine took water the President visited with some section men at work nearby. He helped them paint a new bunk-house, wielding the brush vigorously. He discovered that Leroy Harden, son of the section boss, was born on the day the people elected Mr. Harding President. The eminent traveler gave the lad a dollar bill.

The Hardings while going to Fairbanks, the northern terminus of the railway, from Seward, the southern end, has been spending much of their time in a speeder. This is an automobile with flanged steel wheels fitting the rails. Traveling in this behind the train is much better than staying in the presidential private car, Mrs. Harding assured members of the party.

## Six Desperate Criminals Escape.

Philadelphia.—Six of the most desperate criminals at large in the United States—men who escaped from the eastern penitentiary in a sensational jail delivery—were being hunted down by police and prison guards who had orders to "shoot to kill the desperadoes or noisght."

Afoot and in automobiles the officers of the law, armed to the teeth with rifles, shotguns and revolvers, scoured the city and countryside for miles around in the greatest man hunt in the history of Philadelphia.

The convicts, characterized by the police, as expert gunmen who held human life valueless if it interfered with their liberty, were armed with revolvers that had been smuggled to them in prison before they escaped. They had played at 12 hours of "hound and hare" with the hare in the lead.

Authorities admitted that the trial had grown cold and the last clue they had was when the convicts staged a depredation at Ogden, Pa. At this small town they bound and gagged Anthony Smith, a farmer, and his family, robbed the man of money, clothing and firearms and fled.

## Cider Approved in Dry Opinion.

Washington.—Home-made cider for summer beverage purposes, was given further stamp of approval in an opinion drawn by Judge J. J. Britt, counsel for the prohibition unit of the Treasury Department.

Britt made clear just what constitutes cider within the meaning of the Volstead law.

Britt's legal interpretation of the word cider said. "The word cider shall mean the expressed juice of whole, fresh, sound, ripe apples, exclusive of any extraneous or foreign matter, and without regard to the fermentation or alcoholic contents thereof, unless otherwise indicated by the context."

It was held that cider may be produced for use within the home and may be retained without permit, and even may be sold after it develops into vinegar.

Other clauses of the opinion dealt with commercial manufacture and sale of preserved sweet cider, under permits duly issued by the Government.

The Government, the opinion said, has no purpose of requiring persons to take out permits for making cider and fruit juices within the home, unless they are sold commercially.

## MISSISSIPPI DROWNS THREE AS SKIFF SPETS

Memphis, Tenn.—Three persons were drowned and another is believed to be dying as the result of overturning of a skiff which carried a party of nine attempting to cross the Mississippi river just south of this city.

The dead are: Louise Perry, 13, Elizabeth Perry, 10, Granville Elkins, 8, all of Memphis.

Mrs. Tom Perry, mother of two of the victims, was taken from the water unconscious.

Miss Donna Smith and Miss Jennie May Smith of Hickman, Ky., Carrie Perry, Frank Perry and O. L. Malone, other members of the party were rescued by two negroes in the skiff.

## EXCEPT NOTICE DEPOSITS

COMPLETES STEPS NECESSARY TO PUT AGREEMENTS IN FORCE.

How Long it Will Take Ratification Deposits to Arrive in Washington is Unknown.

Washington.—The French senate's ratification of the Washington naval treaty and the four power pact completes the steps necessary to put the agreements into force except for the deposit of ratifications by all the signatories in Washington.

How long it will take for the French formal notice of ratification to reach Washington is not known nor it is certain how much time will be required for all of the other powers to send here all the papers necessary or the final act of putting the Washington conference agreements into effect.

The method of deposit and announcement of the effective date of the treaties is provided for in the documents themselves. Article XXIV of the naval treaty says:

"The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting powers in accordance with their respective constitutional methods and shall take effect on the date of the deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible. The present treaty shall remain deposited in the archives at the government of the United States, and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that government to the other contracting powers."

Various provisions of the treaty take effect at prescribed periods of time calculated from the date of the deposit of ratifications. Vessels of war to be scrapped must be rendered incapable of further warlike service within six months, and the "scrapping shall be finally effected" within 18 months. The replacement program for capital ships, however, is not dependent upon the date of ratification but is set forth in a chart fixing the year in which replacement keels may be laid down for each ship.

It is provided in the final article of the four-power treaty that the agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications, which shall take place at Washington. On the same day, under the terms of the article, the Anglo-Japanese alliance, long looked upon with suspicion in the United States, will terminate.

## Lightning Kills Three Soldiers.

Baltimore.—Three members of the fifth regiment, Maryland national guard, in camp at Saunders Range, Anne Arundel county, were killed when a bolt of lightning struck in a group of men. Fourteen soldiers were reported injured.

The men were lounging about camp at the time watching a severe thunderstorm that swept over that section of the camp.

The dead are: Privates John Tracey, Russell Fowle, and Arthur Rutherford, all of Baltimore.

## Five Killed on Crossing.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Five persons were instantly killed and two seriously injured near here when a motor car which was stalled on the track of the Big Four railroad was struck by a passenger train.

The dead are: Jack Ellis, Mary Ellis, and a daughter, Lillie Ellis, 16; Margaret Dunlap, 13; Ernestine Dunlap, 14.

The injured were: Mrs. Fred Stechl and her daughter Dorothy, 8. Sam Stechl, 18-months-old son of Mrs. Stechl, escaped injury in the wreckage of the car which was hurled 100 feet.

Members of the train crew declared that the engine died as the car reached the crossing. The automobile was not moving when it was hit.

## FIRE DESTROYS TWO IDAHO TOWNS

FEAR IS FELT FOR THE LIVES OF TOURISTS ON YELLOWSTONE TRAIL HIGHWAY.

## 1,000 PEOPLE ARE HOMELESS

Forest Fires Are Sweeping Up Western Slope of Bitter Root Mountains.

Spokane, Wash.—The mining towns of Mace and Burke, east of Kellogg, Idaho, are reported destroyed by forest fires sweeping up the western slope of the Bitter Root mountains. Wire communication with the fire-swept district is down.

Fear is felt for the lives of tourists on the Yellowstone trail highway, which is understood from meagre reports to be in the path of the flames.

A thousand persons are reported homeless in the two towns. Mace is destroyed. The business section of Burke is in flames and little hope is held of saving what remains of the town. Loss was estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000 and the progress of the fire was said to be unchecked. Attempts to block the fire by dynamiting homes, business houses, and mine structures proved futile because of the high wind.

With the business section of Burke completely gone and a large portion of the residence section burning, fire fighting efforts centered a short distance up the canyon from Burke, where the large hotel of Hercules Mining company, together with the miners' recreation center, was threatened.

All miners of the rich silver-lead mines of the district, estimated at several thousand, had turned to fighting the fire.

It was reported that all the exterior workings of Hecla mine, one of the largest lead-silver mines of the world, have gone. The machine shop was blasted. The other workings burned. The Bunker Hill-Sullivan, said to be the largest lead-silver mine in the world, and the Hercules, of comparable importance, are in the district. They were protected by divisions of the Canyon, however, and were not immediately threatened.

## Lady Astor's Measure Passes House.

London.—Lady Astor's bill restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors to persons under eighteen years of age, passed its third and final reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 257 to 10.

While Lady Astor had the satisfaction of seeing her temperance bill passed by a substantial majority the opposition came not only from members supposed to favor the liquor interests but from some who might have been expected to support the measure.

Edwin Scrymgeour, of Dundee, the sole prohibitionist in the Commons, spoke against the bill. He said it was a licensing, not a prohibition, measure, and was "treachery" to the cause of temperance.

On the contrary Captain Viscount Curzon, Conservative for Battersea, described the bill as a stepping stone to prohibition.

He asked Lady Astor if she favored prohibition, and she replied: "Prohibition has nothing to do with me. It is for the people of the country to decide. I have been called an alien attempting to impose my will on a free people. I may be an alien, but I am not alien to the needs and wishes of the women of this country."

## American Leads Below the Gulf.

Kansas City.—The United States in commerce in South and Central America, Francisco Yanes, of the Pan-American Unit, asserted at a dinner given in honor of the 19 South and Central American diplomats here.

"Your country predominates in commerce in the territory below the Gulf," he said. "Specially in the lines of machinery, farm products and chemicals. In advertising development the United States easily ranks first."

## Drowning Woman Pulls Down Man.

New York.—A young woman, unidentified, leaped from the East River retaining wall at Carl Schurz park, and, when two men dived to her rescue, locked her arms about their necks, pulled one of them, John Dunn down to death with her.

The bodies are believed to have been swept away by the swift current from Hell Gate. Theodore Mommelly, the survivor, was rescued by park guards.

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