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## VIEWS OF FRENCH BEFORE SECRETARY

AMBASSADOR JUSSERAND RETURNS AND COVERS WITH SECRETARY HUGHES.

## THE OFFICIALS ARE SILENT

Hughes Puts Question Before Coolidge; England, Italy and Belgium to Invite America.

Washington.—Views of the French government on reparations were laid before Secretary Hughes by Ambassador Jusserand, just returned from Paris. Their talk in the secretary's office lasted an hour and forty minutes. Whether it resulted in any change in the situation that has thus far prevented final agreement among the allied governments on the expert inquiry proposal was not disclosed. Neither Mr. Hughes nor the ambassador would make any statement whatever with respect to their conversation.

Before Ambassador Jusserand sought his appointment with Secretary Hughes, information had reached the state department that Great Britain, Italy and Belgium had reached an accord on the form of an invitation to the United States to participate in the inquiry. As the situation then was understood by Washington officials, it was said authoritatively, French insistence that the experts be limited to an inquiry into "the present capacity" of Germany to pay alone prevented the final agreement. The hope was expressed by the government spokesman that France could be induced to join in a full inquiry, but no indication was given of the course the United States would pursue if the allied nations found it impossible to reach an agreement.

To what extent the conference between Secretary Hughes and Ambassador Jusserand may have influenced the course of events was the subject of wide speculation in the absence of any word of explanation from any source. Shortly after the conference, Mr. Hughes went to the White House and informed President Coolidge what had transpired in his talk with the ambassador. The White House also was silent as to developments in the situation.

### 100,000 Negroes Leave South.

New York.—Surveying the present migratory movement of negroes to the north which has stirred students of sociology, the national industrial conference board, an organization affiliated with many large manufacturing concerns, issued a report asserting that this year about 100,000 negroes had left their homes in the south.

The present movement, the report set forth, "is almost wholly industrial and has been to a considerable extent induced by the shortage of common labor in the north."

The board found that the normal annual movement was about 10,000. During 1916 and 1917, however, it was estimated that, in a wave of hysteria, approximately 400,000 negroes left the south, as "whole communities, entire streets of people and even church congregations, headed by their pastors, moved north and located as units in the important industrial centers."

Discussing the present movement the board reported that negroes had been induced to come north either by employers sending into southern states labor agents, who, in turn, employed local agents, or by migrating friends who either voluntarily or upon request had spoken or written to friends in the south urging them to move.

### Plans to Dispose of Shoals Plant.

Washington.—Outlines of a new proposal disposition of the Muscle Shoals project, contemplating a duplication of the Gorgas steam plant, recently sold to the Alabama Power Company, and its inclusion in the properties, was presented to President Coolidge by Chairman Madden, of the House appropriations committee.

Mr. Madden proposed that the Muscle Shoals question be disposed of by Congress early in the forthcoming session and the President was understood to have approved the proposal.

The proposal would embrace the building of a new power transmission line from the new plant to Muscle Shoals proper. Mr. Madden expressed the belief that a revised offer based on these proposals could be obtained from Henry Ford.

Under the plan outlined the Government would build or authorize to be built a new plant at dams 15, 16 and 17, located about 10 miles southwest of Gorgas.

## KLAN ATTORNEY SHOT TO DEATH BY PHILIP E. FOX.

Atlanta, Ga.—Philip E. Fox, publicity man for the Ku Klux Klan, shot and killed W. S. Coburn, Atlanta attorney, and counsel for the faction fighting Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans and other officials of the order. Fox is held at police headquarters without bond under a charge of murder.

Coburn, a former official of the Klan, and later legal representative of what is called the insurgent faction, was shot five times as he sat in his office on the ninth floor of the Atlanta Trust company building. He toppled over dead.

Mrs. W. A. Holbrook, stenographer for Coburn, said that Fox came in while Coburn was talking to a client and began firing when he was told to come back in about an hour. She said five shots were fired. Three of them were said to have taken effect.

## PRESIDENT BEGINS WORK

BLUE LODGE OF MASONS DEDICATES GREAT MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

Spreads First Mortar With Washington's Trowel; To Be Greatest Memorial.

Alexandria, Va.—With solemn ritual, in the presence of the nation's highest officials and one of the largest gatherings of Blue Lodge Masons in history, the cornerstone of the lofty national memorial which will be erected by the Free Masons of America to their revered craftsman, George Washington, was laid.

When completed, the structure will be one of the largest monuments ever erected in honor of an individual. Standing on the crest of Shooter's Hill, the massive granite pile will rise in columned dignity 200 feet above the stone set in place to command a perpetual view of the vast estate once owned by Washington, the capital of the republic he helped make possible, and the quaint old town of Alexandria where he presided over Masonic meetings. Not far away lies Mount Vernon, where he spent much of his life, and died.

President Coolidge, though not a member of the fraternity, silently spread the first mortar with the trowel his illustrious predecessor used in laying the cornerstone of the first national capitol and the first Masonic temple erected here. Chief Justice Taft followed him, using the same relic, which then was put away to be guarded until, about five years hence, its final resting place is ready in the shrine that was consecrated.

After the President and the chief justice had performed their act of homage, Charles H. Callahan, deputy grand master of Virginia, and the grand masters of every jurisdiction in the United States or their emissaries, with a number of past grand masters, conveyed as members of the grand lodge of Virginia, each in turn spread mortar with a silver trowel destined to a place among the treasures of their grand jurisdiction.

Mr. Callahan presided over the ceremony at the request of James H. Price, the grand master of Virginia, in recognition of his service for the advancement of Masonry in the United States and because the erection of the memorial was his suggestion. He was attended by the full grand lodge, two past grand masters bearing the Holy Bible and three others carrying the lesser lights of Masonry.

### Fears America May Back Out.

London.—The news of the grave impression created at Washington by Premier Poincare's speeches reached London too late to find officials at the government departments, but it is certain to cause intense disappointment when it becomes generally known.

So many efforts have been made to induce the United States to come to the assistance of distracted Europe, and so many hopes have been built upon even an attenuated conference under the reparations commission, which was all the French government would sanction, that should Washington refuse to be a party to such a strictly circumscribed inquiry, disappointment will be redoubled, since it is feared that failure of these negotiations will only serve to aggravate the already desperate situation.

One of the first effects of Washington's possible withdrawal, it is believed, is almost certain to be the fall of the German government, whose tenure of office is only held by a thread, and it seems hardly likely that it can survive the realization that nothing is to be hoped for from the United States, if that government remains aloof.

## TWO IMMIGRANTS BE SENT BACK

IMMIGRANT COMMISSIONER CURRAN SAYS SOME QUOTAS FILLED.

## TWO THOUSAND BRITISH

May Be Returned to Home Country Unless Allowed to Enter Under Special Ruling.

New York.—More than 3,000 would-be immigrants, including 1,300 who came on the Leviathan, which arrived from England, face deportation, it was announced by Commissioner of Immigration Curran, who said yearly quotas of several of the countries had been exhausted.

Quotas of 11 countries, including Great Britain, have been exhausted, Commissioner Curran said he had been informed by telephone by Commissioner General of Immigration Husband, of Washington. Mr. Curran said he expected about 2,000 British subjects would be sent back unless some of them, along with subjects of other countries, were allowed to enter under special rulings.

Russia also has exceeded her quota by 500, Mr. Curran said, while the other immigrants likely to be deported come from Greece, Egypt, Albania, Turkey, Palestine, Portugal, "other Europe" and "other Asia," under which several smaller nations are listed.

More than 10,000 immigrants are on ships in the harbor awaiting examination at Ellis Island, the commissioner said. He characterized the influx as one of the "worst jams" that the department ever faced. In addition to the 1,367 on the Leviathan there were 523 on the Majestic, 548 on the Belgenland, 148 on the Cleveland, and about 400 aliens on other vessels who were in excess of quota. Most of the British were said to be on the Leviathan.

Commissioner Curran declined to say whether the aliens would be deported at once, declaring the disposition of their cases would be settled by Washington immigration authorities. He attributed the exhaustion of the British quota partly to the unusual rush of British immigrants across the Canadian border and also to the great influx in aliens from Great Britain to American ports in the past few days in order to enter before their allotment was filled.

### Lloyd George Sails For Home.

New York.—David Lloyd George, war premier of Great Britain, is on his way home in a flower-filled suite on the Majestic, confident that his plea for the linking of the United States and the British empire for world peace had been well received on his extended tour of Canada and the United States.

The little Welshman sailed with a final word on the reparations crisis. The effectiveness of Anglo-American co-operation, he repeated in the golfing phraseology of his last address at the Metropolitan opera house, depended upon whether America "followed through" the proposal of Secretary Hughes for an international commission to settle the sums that the defeated allies could and should pay.

France, he was confident, would heed the advice of the United States and Britain regarding German reparations.

"France would have been a vassal country but for your country's aid and mine," he said spiritedly.

### To Honor Hero of World War.

Washington.—With full military honors the body of Private George Dibooy, of Massachusetts, who has been recognized by the war department as "one of the outstanding heroes of the world war" will be buried November 12 at Arlington cemetery. Army officers and former comrades of the lad who posthumously was awarded the congressional medal of honor will join in paying tribute to his memory.

Dibooy lost his life at Belleau Wood. His body was sent to the home of his parents at Alachata, Turkey, where, it has been charged, Turkish soldiers broke open the casket, stripped it of the American flag and desecrated the body.

### Spencer Tanner Killed in Crash.

Charlotte, N. C.—His neck broken when he was thrown from an automobile in which he was riding to Fort Mill, S. C., with J. E. Dowd, Jesse Spencer Tanner, of Rutherfordton, son of S. B. Tanner, prominent textile manufacturer, was killed on the new Charlotte-York hardsurfaced road.

## ONE KILLED; SEVEN HURT IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Mebane, N. C.—Miss Ruth Rippey, daughter of Rudy Rippey, of Haw River, 14 years of age, is dead, and seven other persons are receiving hospital attention in Burlington and Haw River as a result of being run down by four negroes in a big touring car a short distance east of Haw River.

The injured are: Mrs. James H. Neese, fractured shoulder and severely shocked and bruised.

May James, 12 years old, lacerated face and scalp and shock.

Lillie Thomas, rendered unconscious, and bruised, no bones broken.

Alice Rippey, sister of the dead girl, knocked down and bruised.

Two Neese children, bruised but not seriously injured.

Only one Neese child of the party of nine escaped injury.

## ALSO FAULTY NAVIGATION

BOARD FINDS WRECK OFF HONDA POINT CAUSED BY BAD JUDGMENT.

Commend Highly the Moral Shown in Third Period Which Comprised Time After Ships Struck.

Washington.—Bad judgment and faulty navigation on the part of three officers caused the loss of 23 lives and of naval material to the value of \$13,400,000 in the destroyer accident on Honda Point, Calif., September 8, the board of inquiry declared in its final report to Secretary Denby.

On the recommendations of the board Captain Edward H. Watson, the squadron commander, Lieutenant Commander Donald T. Hunter, commanding the Delphy, flagship and leader of the nine destroyers which grounded, and Lieutenant Lawrence F. Bjork, navigator of the Delphy, will be charged before a general court martial with "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty" and negligence. Eight other officers, including the commanders of as many destroyers which figured in the catastrophe, will face charges of negligence in performance of duty.

The report was declared by veteran naval officers here to be almost unprecedented in its sweeping condemnation of those alleged to be responsible for the disaster.

"In the opinion of the court," it said, "the disaster is, in the first instance, directly attributable to bad errors of judgment and faulty navigation on the part of three officers attached to and serving on the Delphy, viz. The squadron commander, the commanding officer and the navigating officer. Their responsibility is complete and the court sees no extenuating circumstances."

Commanders of the other destroyers must be held responsible in a measure, the board found, "for having 'too blindly followed the judgment of the squadron commander' and in failing to check the position of their individual ships against that ascertained for the Delphy.

Dividing the fatal cruise of the flotilla into three periods, the board declared the first two "reflect no credit upon the navy" but commend highly the morale shown in the third period which comprised the time after the ships had struck.

### Rail Executives Make Statement.

New York.—Presidents and other executives of every grain or coal hauling railroad in the country drafted what was unofficially reported to have been an unfavorable reply to President Coolidge's recent proposal for revision of rail freight rates on shipments of those two commodities which were destined for export.

A committee of the presidents was named to submit the drafted reply to the president at Washington by Thursday.

While the contents of the draft were withheld to await the wishes of President Coolidge in regard to publication, several of the executives who helped draw it said it was based on a conviction that lowering rate on grain for export would not create an increased market for wheat in Europe and therefore would not help lift the American farmer out of the slough of ever production.

The rail executives were chary about revealing their attitude toward the president's reported proposal that freight rates on coal for export be raised to more nearly the level of rates on coal for home consumption. When the conference opened, however, it was generally agreed that the traffic vice presidents of the biggest Eastern roads had stated the case in session a week ago when they declared that coal freight rates had been as nearly equalized as was plausible.

## AVIATOR FLIES 259 MILES HOUR

LIEUT. BROW MAKES FASTEST SPEED ANY MAN EVER ATTAINED.

## SPECTATORS HOLD BREATH

Sticians Figure Out That Brow's Engine Made 2,800 Revolutions Per Minute.

Mitchell Field, N. Y.—The fastest speed ever attained by man was made by Lieut. H. J. Brow, navy aviator, who flew over a three kilometer straight away course four times at an average speed of 259.15 miles an hour. On one leg of the course he traveled at the phenomenal rate of 265.21 miles an hour.

Brow's record was attained in competition with Lieut. A. J. Williams former pitcher of the New York Giants baseball club, and winner of the Pulitzer race, both men flying Navy-Curtiss planes. Brow was second in Pulitzer contest.

Brow went up first and set a pace of 257.42 miles an hour, and Williams was soon in the air, intent on beating that record. When his plane reached the ground he found he had flown 258.61 miles an hour. As he was being congratulated by army officers and others who watched the speed trails, Brow ran to his plane.

"Whirl the propeller, boys," he shouted to his mechanics, "I'm going after it."

The spectators held their breath as his plane shot through the air, and the thrill of the day came on the second leg when, flying with the light wind that wafted over the army post field, he sent his machine at the breath-taking clip of nearly five miles a minute.

"It was almost unbelievable," said Major William N. Hensley, commanding officer at Mitchell field, who was in direct charge of the contests.

The speed tests had been postponed several times because of unfavorable weather. The wind declined to about three miles an hour early in the afternoon and there was a slight breeze thus cutting off the glaring sun which has often bothered the aviators.

Brow's first trial, in which he flew at the rate of 257.42 miles an hour was approximately 21 miles an hour faster for three kilometers than the speed of 236.87 miles an hour which Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, of the army air service, made in an Army Curtiss racer at Dayton, Ohio, on March 29, last.

Statisticians figured out after the trials that on Brow's fastest leg his engine was turning over at the rate of 2,800 revolutions a minute. The propeller hub, going at this speed sent the propeller through the air so fast that it was describing a seven foot circle at the rate of 1,100 feet a second. These were declared the fastest times either a motor or propeller ever had turned without flying to pieces.

### Germany Needs Assurance.

Washington.—Reports of an official nature have reached President Coolidge indicating strongly that the population of Germany may soon need assistance in the way of foodstuffs, but the American government thus far has formulated no decision as to steps it might take.

The reports have told of a lack of food and of an inability to supply considerable portions of Germany's population with the food that is available.

The President has had the reports under consideration but so far has not determined from what quarter the assistance may be best given. The suggestion was made at the White House that undoubtedly France would be able to take care of the needs of the population in the occupied districts and that charity from other countries might furnish sufficient funds to satisfy the necessities of other sections of Germany.

### Broadcast Speech By Ex-President.

Washington.—Arrangements have been made to broadcast by radio the speech Woodrow Wilson will deliver at his S Street home on Armistice Day, when a group of his admirers are to call on him to pay respects.

The subject matter of the address has not been disclosed but some of those concerned with plans for the occasion believe the former President man discuss current public questions including the international situation. Should their expectations be borne out, it would be Mr. Wilson's first extended effort to lay his views before the country since he left the White House.

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