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A FINE ARRAY OF VALUES

Figures from Census Reports That Read Like Fiction

NORTH CAROLINA'S TOP POSITION

State is Third in Cotton Manufactures and Pushing for First Place in Tobacco Industry.

The following interesting article from The Baltimore Sun on the extent of the manufacturing industries of the South is compiled from a census report just issued by the government. It is true, as The Sun says, that the industrial development of the South is not generally understood, its agricultural interests attracting most attention. "Yet," the Sun continues, "in 1905 there was more than a billion and a half of capital invested in manufacturing, producing goods worth two billions. The increase in capital invested and in products sold a larger percentage than in the rest of the country. The increase in capital in the five years ended with 1905 was 65 per cent., against 40 per cent. in the country at large, and the increase of products was 44.4 per cent., against 30 per cent. in the country at large. The South is no longer the land of promise, but of accelerated performance."

While the number of industries in North Carolina has decreased in the last five years the capital invested in that State's manufacturing establishments has been more than doubled. The total number of establishments in the State in 1900 was 3,465 and in 1905 3,272, a decrease of 5.6 per cent. The total capital invested in 1900 in its manufacturing establishments was \$68,283,905, and the total amount invested in 1905 was \$141,000,639, an increase of \$72,716,734, or 106.5 per cent. The value of the products of these industries increased from \$85,274,083 to \$142,520,767, an increase of \$57,246,684, or 67 per cent.

The average number of wage-earners increased from 72,322 in 1900 to 85,330 in 1905, or 17 per cent., and the total wages paid them increased from \$14,051,784 in 1900 to \$21,375,294 in 1905.

There was a preponderance of manufacturing establishments in the rural districts of the State. The number reported for these districts in 1905 formed 89 per cent. of the total number in the State, as compared with 91 per cent. in 1900, and the value of their products was 82 per cent. of the total for the State; as compared with 81 per cent. in 1900. The average number of wage-earners in the rural manufacturing increased from 61,862 in 1900 to 73,288 in 1905, but the percentage that there forms of the total employed in the manufacturing establishments of the State remains practically the same, being 85.5 per cent. in 1900 and 85.9 per cent. in 1905. The percentages of increase for capital, wage-earners, wages, cost of material and value of products were also greater for the rural than for the urban districts of the State.

Cotton Still Chief Product.
Cotton goods still continue to maintain first place in the manufactures of the State. There were 177 mills in 1900, with a capital of \$33,011,516, with 30,273 wage-earners, obtaining wages amounting to \$5,127,087, using materials valued at \$17,386,624 and turning out products worth \$28,372,798. In 1905 there were 212 cotton mills in North Carolina, with an invested capital of \$57,413,413, a total of 36,356 wage-earners, receiving wages amounting to \$7,503,512, the cost of materials used being \$33,025,340 and the value of products turned out \$47,254,054.

the State both in 1900 and 1905, and at each of these censuses North Carolina ranked third among the cotton manufacturing States. The capital invested in them increased 73 per cent. the value of their product per cent. and the wages 45 per cent. during the 5-year period. In 1905 the value of the products of this industry was 33 per cent. of the total value of all manufactures in the State, and the average number of wage-earners employed represented 42.6 per cent. of the total. The number of producing spindles reported in the cotton mills of the State in 1900 increased from 1,133,432 to 1,890,950 in 1905. During this period the number of looms increased from 25,469 to 43,219. In addition to the machinery and mills that were in operation returns were received from the idle mills reporting 70,932 spindles and 1,102 looms.

Shows Remarkable Growth.
The growth of cotton manufactures in the State from 1870 to 1905 has been remarkable. In 1870 the capital invested was but slightly over \$1,000,000, while in 1905 it was more than \$57,000,000, and the number of wage-earners increased from 1,453 to 36,356. The value of cotton products in 1870 forms only one-fourteenth of all industries in the State, while in 1905 it was one-third. There was but little variation in the proportion of children to the total number of wage-earners at the various censuses, although the number of children increased largely from census to census. The hosiery and knit-goods branch of the textile industry also shows remarkable growth. It was first reported as an industry in North Carolina at the census of 1890 with 179 wage-earners turning out products valued at \$126,875. In 1900 the number of wage-earners had increased to 1,495 and the value of the products to \$1,023,150, while at the census of 1905 there were 2,944 wage-earners and products valued at \$2,483,827.

The growth of the tobacco industry has also been remarkable in North Carolina. In 1900 the three leading States in value of tobacco products were Missouri, \$25,101,446; Kentucky \$14,948,192 and North Carolina \$13,620,816. In 1905 the value of products was: Missouri \$27,128,422; North Carolina \$25,488,721; and Kentucky, \$13,117,000. These figures emphasize the rapid growth of the industry in North Carolina and show that not only has Kentucky been displaced from second position, but that Missouri has been closely pressed for first place. Allied to the manufacture of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff is that of cigars and cigarettes, which ranked tenth in 1905 and 14th in 1900 among the industries of the State.

Tobacco Industry's Growth.
The number of establishments were reported the same at both censuses, but in 1905 nearly 24 times as much capital, 6 times the wages and 11 times the value of the products were reported as in 1900.

There was a small decrease in the quantity of yellow pine sawed in 1905 but a notable increase in the quantity of hard wood sawed, the gain being chiefly in oak and due to the demand for this wood in the manufacture of furniture in the State, while decided increases are also shown for poplar and chestnut. The proximity of the hardwood forests has been one of the prime causes of the development of furniture in North Carolina. This industry rose in rank from seventh place in 1900 to fifth in 1905, and the percentage of increase has been very marked. The number of establishments increased from 44 to 105, the capital increased \$3,508,620, or 251 per cent., and the number of wage-earners increased 3,405, or 193 per cent.

Growth of the Cities.
Of the seven municipalities of over 3,000 population each, four showed gains in every particular. Asheville and Charlotte showed a decrease only in the number of wage-earners and Newbern showed a decrease for nearly every item. Greensboro, Raleigh, Wilmington and Winston showed gains in every particular. For all municipalities, except Greensboro and Winston, the percentages of increase for wage-earners, wages and value of products were less than the corresponding percentages for the State as a whole. The increase in Greensboro was due partly to the introduction of new industries, but chiefly to the development of those reported in 1900. The city of Winston owes its large increase to the gain in the manufacture

of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, although there were increases in many of the other industries reported in 1900. Several industries not reported in 1900 appeared at the census of 1905, the most important of these in Winston, being the manufacture of furniture.

TAR HEEL CROP BULLETIN

General Summary of Condition of North Carolina Crops for Week Ending Monday, July 30, 1906.

The weather during the past week has been a continuation of that of the preceding week. Rain was very frequent, and in most places showers occurred every day. The rainfall for the State averaged somewhat above normal. It was heaviest in the eastern and northern portions of the State. The greatest weekly amount, 3.89 inches, fell in Surry County where two violent thunderstorms occurred, one on the 24th and the other on the 27th. A great deal of damage has been caused by excessive moisture, especially in the lowlands. Some hail storms were reported, but the only damage reported was in Stokes County where the damage was considerable. The weather has been cloudy with very little sunshine which is now greatly needed. The temperature for the week was uniform, and the average for the State, was about 2 degrees below normal, the greatest departures being in the eastern half of the State and the least being in the western half. The extremes of temperature were moderate; the greatest being 90 degrees on the 27th in Robeson county and on the 28th in Sampson County, and the lowest was 60 degrees on the 24th in Buncombe county and on the 28th in Surry County.

Companies Chartered.

Charters were on Monday issued for four new corporations at Durham, Siler City, Greensboro, and Tarboro. They are the following: The Bull Durham Tobacco Company, of Durham, at \$10,000 authorized, \$500 subscribed by George B. Blackwell, W. A. Guthrie, and W. B. Cuthrie to do a general tobacco business. The company is understood to be chartered in connection with the litigation started in Durham by the Blackwell interests against the American Tobacco Company, the Blackwells Durham Tobacco Company having been chartered Saturday in the same connection by the same incorporators.

The Lambe Manufacturing Company, of Siler City, was chartered at a \$10,000 capital by A. A. Lambe and others. Also the consolidated Furniture Company, of Greensboro, at a capital of \$250,000 by J. C. Murchison, J. Van Lindely and others for the manufacture and sale of furniture.

The Edgecomb Drug Company was also chartered by B. M. Baker, S. N. Harrell, W. J. Thypon and others at a capital of \$10,000 authorized, \$2,500 subscribed.

Iowa Educator's Chautauqua.

Waterloo, Ia., July 26.—The annual chautauqua of the teachers of this State began here with an interesting and attractive programme. It will last eight days and promises to be unusually successful. Among the lecturers who will address the assembly are Dr. A. E. Winship, the Hon. John P. Riggs, the Rev. George Elliott, of Detroit, Mich., President H. H. Seerley, of the Iowa State Normal school, and many others.

Damage Suits Filed.

Charleston, Special.—Two heavy suits were filed in the court of common pleas. W. J. Lee, through his attorneys, entered suit against the Atlantic Coast Line for \$25,000 for the loss of a leg and foot in the local yard through stumbling over debris and falling upon the tracks in front of an engine. Oscar Hill asks for \$10,000 from the Consolidated Railway company for injuries received in falling from a pole which became charged with electricity through defective insulation.

Gets Big Contract.

Greenwood, Special.—Mr. T. J. Snyder, president of the Greenwood Granite and Construction company, has received notice that his concern with W. F. Bonsall & Co., of Hamlet, N. C., has been awarded a big contract in construction work, one about as large as any now in prospect in the South. The contract calls for the erection of a concrete dam 1,500 feet long and 47 feet high across the Pee Dee river near Rockingham. It will be the property of the Rockingham Power Company.

A Call For Relief.

Zion City, Ill., Special.—Receiver Hately, issued an appeal to the many followers of the Dowie doctrine to come to the relief of the destitute of the community. During the past year the influx of contributions has waned sadly. A large percentage of the population is unfed and insufficiently clothed and the land into which they put their savings has little value under existing conditions. Prompt relief is needed.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

Charlotte Cotton Market.
These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:
Good middling... 11-14
Strict middling... 11-14
Middling... 11-14
Good middling tinged... 11
Stains... 9@10

General Cotton Market.
Galveston, quiet... 10 7-8
New Orleans, quiet... 10 7-8
Mobile, nominal... 10 7-16
Savannah, quiet and steady... 10 9-16
Norfolk, steady... 11 1-8
Baltimore, nominal... 11 1-8
New York, quiet... 10 9-10
Boston, steady... 10 9-10
Philadelphia, quiet... 11 1-5
Hornston, steady... 10 3-4
Memphis, quiet... 10 3-4
Louisville, firm... 11

New Companies Chartered.

Raleigh, Special.—The French-Broad Quarry and Building Material Co., of Asheville, was chartered Tuesday, J. M. Gudger, Judge J. C. Pritchard, being the principal incorporators, with an authorized capital of \$10,000 subscribed \$1,800.

Other charters were the Century Development Co. of Salisbury, for developing real estate, J. F. Murdock, C. M. Bell, being the principal incorporators; the H. Susman Co. of Washington, N. C., at a \$50,000 capital, for a general mercantile business, the principal incorporators being H. Susman and C. E. Harding; the Lotus Club, of Williamston, without a capital, to maintain library club apartments, Dennis S. Briggs, being president, S. A. Newell, secretary-treasurer; also the Benefield Furniture Co., amends its charter so as to authorize the issuance of \$5,000 preferred stock. J. L. Spencer is president.

Charters are granted the Bank of Granite at Granite Falls, capital stock \$25,000, G. W. Warwick and others stockholders, and the Commercial & Farmers' Bank at Rural Hall, \$50,000 capital, W. J. Bierly and others stockholders, both banks being commercial savings.

Noted Case Compromised.

Asheville, Special.—The big damage suit of Thomason against the Southern Railway Company, from McDowell county, will not again be tried, either in the State or Federal courts of North Carolina. The case has been compromised and it is said that both sides were very happy when the question of damages was finally adjusted. Although the case was compromised about six weeks ago, this fact is not generally known and many people interested in the final outcome of the lawsuit have made inquiries relative to the next trial. The basis of settlement is not known. It is said that both sides agreed to keep mum concerning the amount of compromise, though it is understood from a reliable source that the figure was not far from the amount fixed by Judge Pritchard after the trial of the case in the United States Circuit Court here and after a verdict of \$27,500 had been rendered in favor of the plaintiff by the jury. Judge Pritchard reduced this verdict to \$10,000 and the case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond.

Opposed to Audubon Society.

Elizabeth City Special.—The Audubon Society has become a factor in the politics of Currituck county. As recounted in these columns a gunners' and fishermen's league has been organized in opposition to the society. In the primaries held here they virtually carried everything their way. Their candidate for the legislature Pierce Hampton, was nominated by the largest vote ever polled here. Currituck is a great fishing and hunting county and the members of the league are violently opposed to the Audubon Society.

Narrowly Escaped Drowning.

Elizabeth City, Special.—While loading his boat with melons, C. C. Brickhouse, of Harbinger, Currituck county, was struck by lightning and knocked overboard into the water. A neighbor waded around in the water up to his chin before finding him. Two doctors were summoned, but were absent, from their offices and did not arrive for nine hours. All that time he lay as if dead. The doctors say he will recover.

For Larceny of Money.

Greensboro, Special.—Amberose Rudd, a negro, is in the county jail charged with the larceny of a \$50 gold piece from James Horton, also colored. The two negroes have been occupying the same room at White Oak for some time. The money was not found on the person of Rudd, nor is there any evidence that he stole the money.

MANY MEET DEATH AT SEA

Emigrant Vessel Hits Reef and Goes to Bottom

A FRIGHTFUL PANIC FOLLOWS

Italian Vessel Sirio, From Genoa via Spanish Ports for South America, Meets Disaster While Threading Difficult Passage Through Hornig Islands and Goes Down, Speedily, Stern First, Amid Terrific Scene of Panic.

Cartagena, Spain, By Cable.—A terrible marine disaster occurred Sunday evening off Cape Palos. The Italian steamship Sirio, from Genoa for Barcelona, Cadiz, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres with about 800 persons on board, was wrecked off Hornigas Island. Three hundred emigrants, most of them Italians and Spaniards, were drowned.

The captain of the steamer committed suicide. The Bishop of Sao Paulo, Brazil, also was lost and it is reported that another bishop is among the missing. The remainder of the passengers and the officers and crew got away in the ship's boats or were rescued by means of boats sent to them from the shore.

A number of fishermen who made attempts to rescue were drowned. These rescued from the vessel are now at Cape Palos in a pitiable condition, being without food or clothing. The Sirio struck a rocky reef known as Bajos Hornigas and sank soon after, stern first. Hornigas Island lies about two and a half miles to the eastward of Cape Palos.

The Sirio was owned by the Navigazione Italiana, of Genoa. Before he committed suicide the captain declared the steamer had 545 passengers on board and the crew numbered 127 men. The Sirio had 171 passengers when leaving Genoa, but additional Spanish passengers were taken on board at Barcelona, where the vessel touched a few hours before the disaster.

Will Pay For Looting.

Governor Swanson and Adjutant General Anderson of Virginia have written J. A. Spence, merchant here and manager of the Union News Stand at the Raleigh Union Station that steps will be taken at once to remunerate them for the large quantities of fruits and other articles that were taken from their places of business last Friday by the Virginia troops while the train that was conveying them to Chieftanuga was in the Union depot, the men having it is alleged, helped themselves to large quantities of fruits, sandwiches and other articles on display without offering to pay for them. Col. Vaughan of the 71st Regiment has been directed by the Governor and Adjutant General of Virginia to make a thorough investigation and report to them as soon as this is done. The two Raleigh merchants will be compensated for their losses.

Randleman Bank Prospers.

Randleman, Special.—The directors of the Bank of Randleman held their annual meeting and declared the usual six per cent. dividend. The business of this bank has steadily increased under the capable management of Mr. James H. Cole, cashier and the board of directors.

Held Captive By Black Hand.

New York, Special.—Pasquale Greco, aged 35, who was reported several days ago as having been kidnapped by a Black Hand gang, was found in the hallway on Eleventh street gagged and blindfolded with feet and hands tied. He told the police that since late Tuesday night he had been a prisoner of several Italians, who had given him neither food nor water in 80 hours of his captivity. Eugene Duche, a tailor, who notified the police of Greco's presence in the hallway, was arrested on suspicion.

Five Italians Discharged.

Marion, Special.—The jury in the case of the seven Italian laborers charged with conspiracy came into court and announced they were unable to agree as to all the defendants. Five they held not guilty and disagreed as to James Mazon and Angelina Tespa. Judge Cooke thereupon discharged all the defendants save Tespa and Mazon and these were held in bonds of \$500 each.

Telegraphic Briefs.

It is believed the plan for the new Cabinet has been virtually accepted by the Czar and the program promised is one of immediate and liberal reform.

Winston Spencer Churchhill, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial office in the House of Commons explained the Government's plan to confer a constitution on the Transvaal.

SOUTH LEADS NEW BANKS

Progress of Southern Banks During Past Year

LEAD THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

With Exception of Middle Western States, South Led All Sections of Union in Establishment of National Banks During Period From 1900 to 1905 and Forthcoming Report of Treasury Department for Past Year is Expected to Give This Section Another Fine Showing.

Washington, Special.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has received a report of the cotton spinners' and manufacturers' meeting that was held in Bremen, June 25th. This convention discussed conditions of the cotton industry, special consideration having been given the growth of cotton in this country, methods of baling, cost of transportation, etc. This report will be of special interest at this time, inasmuch as the two agents, Messrs. Whitman and Clarke, recently appointed by Secretary Metcalf to go abroad and investigate markets for American cotton goods, are now in Washington receiving instructions in their work preparatory to taking up their duties in foreign lands.

At the Bremen meeting there were present a large number of delegates and representatives from 12 different countries. Many carefully prepared reports and papers were read upon a variety of technical and commercial subjects. The question of cotton supply, cotton statistics, cotton growing, moist cotton, etc., were thoroughly discussed.

The forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is expected to show that many national banks have been established throughout the South generally during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1906. The industrial development of the South has caused many corporations wanting to do a banking business to secure commissions during the last few years, and it is expected that when the showing for the year just ended is made it will be a good one. The report will also show what banks have been made government depositories since the last fiscal year ended.

From March 14, 1900, to September 30, 1901, there were organized in the Southern States a total of 671 national banks, employing a capital of \$36,801,500. These were: The States of Virginia, which organized 51 banks with a capital of \$2,576,000; West Virginia, 49 banks and \$3,005,000 capital; North Carolina, 22 banks with \$960,000 capital; South Carolina ten banks with \$910,000 capital; Georgia, 40 banks with \$2,143,000 capital; Florida, 21 banks with \$1,550,000 capital; Alabama, 45 banks with \$2,252,500 capital; Mississippi, 15 banks with \$1,455,000 capital; Louisiana, 23 banks with \$2,685,000 capital; Texas, 238 banks with \$12,565,000 capital; Arkansas, 23 banks with \$1,450,000 capital; Tennessee, 27 banks with a capital of \$1,630,000. The total for all Southern States was only exceeded by the total for the Middle Western States, which reached the enormous figure of \$49,651,000. These States were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.

During the period that the Southern States organized 671 banks with a total capital of \$36,801,500, the New England States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, had a total of only 33 banks and a total capital of \$5,185,000; the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia organized 445 banks with a capital of \$35,361,500; the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory organized 578 banks with a total capital of \$19,056,000. In Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Indian Territory the total number of national banks organized was 140 and the total capital was \$10,822,800.

The fact that from 1900 to 1905 the Southern States led every other part of the United States with the exception of the Middle Western States is an excellent indication of South.

Homicide Bee at Texas Election.

Cold Springs, Texas, Special.—In an election fight here, E. B. Adams, Democratic nominee for tax assessor, was instantly killed, Sam Adams, his brother, was shot in the head, and it is believed fatally wounded, W. Y. Robertson was badly wounded and G. W. Williamson wounded, but not dangerously. Williamson, it is alleged, did most of the shooting.

Italy Wants Inspected Meat.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce sent out notices to meat packers that the Italian Government had ordered that no United States meat be received unless accompanied by a certificate of soundness.

Preacher Prevents Lynching.

Accused by the six-year-old daughter of the Rev. G. A. Vials, of Thomaston, Conn., of attack, John Grady, a tramp, was snatched away to save him from lynching.

SECRETARY WILSON

EXPOSES MEAT PACKERS

Finds "Condemned" Tag on a Carcass in Storage.

CALLS AGENT TO ACCOUNT

Quick Visit of Secretary of Agriculture to Philadelphia Was Concealed—Meat Dealers Threatened With Closing.

Philadelphia.—Not only slaughter houses but also the storage plant of the Beef Trust in this city were inspected by Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, in the course of his whirlwind visit. This fact developed after Dr. Charles Schaeffer, chief of the Federal corps of meat inspectors in this city, had vainly tried to suppress the details of the inspection. It may have been that a reason for Dr. Schaeffer's secretiveness lay in an episode connected with the visit of Secretary Wilson to the big storage house of Armour & Co. at Second and Norris streets.

In a superficial survey of one of the big refrigerators in this place, the quick eye of the Secretary caught a "condemned" tag upon the carcass of a calf. It was the tag of a Chicago inspector, and showed that the carcass had been condemned as unfit for food. Wheeling sharply upon Dr. Schaeffer the Secretary rasped out: "How did this meat get into Philadelphia?"

The local man could find no answer. He stammered something about oversight, and was about to order the meat thrown into the "approved" state was upon the inside of the carcass. It was evident that the animal had been condemned as unsound when alive, but that examination of the organs after death showed the meat to be fit for food. To the mind of the Secretary, however, the existence of the second tag did not excuse the failure of the local inspectors to remove the condemned tag, and he expressed himself sharply to that effect.

A total of 153 examinations were made by the municipal inspectors. As a result of the day's work three meat shops were reported to be unsanitary and notices were served upon the proprietors that unless conditions are remedied their places will be closed. All the stores are in the Kensington district. Condemnations were made of fifty-seven pieces of meat, a total of 762 pounds. While the new Federal Inspection law is expected to aid in purification of the meat supply, which goes into interstate commerce and foreign trade, and incidentally also the local meat trade, the fact of the work in assuring a pure meat supply for local consumption must be done by the local inspectors.

For this reason the ordinance which has been framed by Dr. Leonard Pearson, and which will be aligned all the influences of the Department of Health and Charities, will be of paramount importance to Philadelphia. Federal inspection here will not guarantee the fitness of a pound of meat intended for local consumption. It will be concerned with the cleanliness and freedom from disease of meats going outside of Pennsylvania. The local inspectors under the projected ordinance will be called upon to safeguard the people of this city from putridity, disease, adulterations and uncleanliness in the meats and fish that are served upon tables in Philadelphia.

BANKERS LET THIEF ESCAPE.

\$125,000 Dropped in Copper by Pittsburgh Embezzlers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Overconfidence of the Union Trust Company officials is responsible for the escape from the city of the accomplice of Clifford S. Hixton, the bookkeeper who has confessed to the embezzlement of at least \$125,000.

2 1/2 CENT RATE ON READING.

Passenger Tariff Is to Be Revised Over the Entire System.