

CENSUS SHOWS AMAZING GROWTH OF THE SOUTH

All Southern States Show Increase in Population.

MAY REDUCE REPRESENTATION

Temporary Advance in the South's Political Power Demands for Limiting Southern Representation.

Washington, D. C.—The amazing growth in the South and Southwest already is becoming the sensation of the 1910 census. Complete returns for 51 counties in Texas show a population of 817,475 in 1910, as compared with 552,969 in 1900, a gain of 46 per cent. This percentage maintained throughout Texas will mean a gain of 1,434,000 persons in the state, or a total population of almost 4,500,000. For North Carolina the census bureau reported a population of 21,555 in 1910, an increase of 110 per cent. Knox county showed a 500 per cent advance, and Tom Greene county a 100 per cent. Without exception the figures from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama record startling increases.

On the present basis of representation in congress, a member to every 100,000 of the country's population, the returns from only 41 counties entitle Texas to another member of the house. If the ratio of increase is maintained, Texas will have a delegation consisting of 23. The returns from other parts of the South and Southwest presage a like advance in political power and importance.

GERMANY BARS MORMONS.

Tentative Want None of the Religion of the Latter Day Saints.

Berlin, Germany.—All American Mormons will be driven out of Germany by order of the government. Official pronouncement has finally been taken at the meeting of a ministerial council to extend their propaganda in Germany, and the police raided a meeting held by a number of the Latter Day Saints. The mission was in the heart of the city and was being organized by 21 Mormons from Utah. There were a number of German women in the meeting place. All the men were placed under arrest and the women were sent to their homes with a warning to let Mormonism alone and spread to their households. The Mormon leader is John Kay, of Salt Lake City, Utah. The Mormon elders were arraigned in the police court and were told that their doctrine was not wanted in Germany. They were ordered to leave the country forthwith.

COTTON RUSHED TO N. Y.

Big Shipments Are Made From Warehouses in Columbus, Georgia.

Columbus, Ga.—Two thousand bales of cotton have been rushed to New York by the warehouses in Columbus this week. It is supposed the cotton was sent by order of brokers to help break the high price that has prevailed recently and enable the shorts to fill orders. The value of the cotton sent from Columbus is said to be about \$100,000 and was divided among Bradley, Company and Blanchard and Hunter warehouses.

ENGLISH STRIKE SETTLED.

12,000 Employees of English Railroad Return to Work.

Newcastle, England.—Traffic on the Northern railway was resumed as a result of the settlement of the strike of twelve thousand employees. Estimates of the loss caused by the three days' strike show that it will be enormous. Conservative figures fix the loss suffered by the corporation, employees and general trade at \$200,000.

Peaches Badly Injured.

Crisis, Ga.—One of the heaviest rains and storms of the year visited this section, doing tremendous damage to crops and fruit. Hundreds of crates of peaches are on the ground, as the result of the storm. One grower reports that every peach in his orchard was blown from the tree. Other growers report similar damage. It is not known how many crates were destroyed, but it is a fact that the crop is practically a loss.

Exported \$450,000,000 Cotton.

Washington, D. C.—Cotton, copper, flaxseed, oil, wheat, these articles in the order named, formed the most important articles exported from the United States during the fiscal year. The value of the cotton exported was \$450,000,000, of the copper \$42,000,000, and of the wheat \$41,700,000.

Texas Legislature Meets.

Austin, Texas.—The third called session of the thirty-first Texas legislature convened here for the special purpose of considering the fire rating law enacted at the last session of the legislature.

Sheriff Kills Five Negroes.

Elliot, Miss.—Five negroes were killed and two others mortally wounded when the seven, taking issue with Deputy Sheriff Sid Cauley, who was endeavoring to take them into custody on a minor charge, advanced on the sheriff with farming implements as weapons and with the avowed intention of "cutting him down." Cauley, however, opened fire with two revolvers and five of the attacking party were killed and the remainder wounded.

LONG LABOR WAR ENDS.

Bucks Stove Company and Labor Union Sign An Agreement.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—A peace pact of great importance to organized labor and to the country as well, was reached here between officers of the American Federation of Labor on one side, and members of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association on the other. The effect of the agreement is to end the bitter warfare between the Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. The association and the stove company, through its representatives here announced their withdrawal from the prosecutions against President Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor in the contempt cases now pending against them. While the prosecutions hanging over Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison of the Federation of Labor have passed out of the hands of the stove company, which instituted them and are now pending in the United States supreme court at Washington, representatives of the stove company, and of the National Defense Association, by the articles signed, agreed to withdraw their attorneys from the case. Whether the appeal of the three men from jail sentences imposed upon them for alleged violation of an injunction suit at Washington, and in the supreme court is said to rest now with Attorney General Wickersham. The controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Bucks Stove Company began about two years ago, when the late James W. Van Cleave, president of the stove company, sought an injunction against Gompers and others from publishing his company as on the "unfair list." Upon an alleged violation of this injunction, jail sentences were pronounced upon Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell. Van Cleave died some months ago, his death, it is said, being in a measure due to worry over the long fight in the courts. The memorandum accompanying the articles of agreement signed declare that the company was recently reorganized, with Lee Van Cleave as its head, and that those now in charge of it earnestly desire entire peace and accord with the labor organizations.

MASONIC LEADER DEAD.

Rev. Dr. Rugg, Grand Master of the Knights Templar, Passes Away.

Providence, R. I.—Rev. Dr. Henry W. Rugg, grand master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States and grand master of Masons of Rhode Island, died at his home here of a complication of diseases. He was born in Framingham, Mass., September 3, 1833. Cincinnati, Ohio.—Colonel William B. Meliss, of this city, deputy grand service, who by the death of Grand Master Rugg, becomes the official head of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, issued the following announcement to the Templar order throughout the world: "In great sorrow I announce the death of July 21 at Providence, of the most eminent grand master of Knights Templar in the United States, Rev. and Sir Knight Henry Warren Rugg. His funeral services will be held in Providence, R. I., on Monday, July 25, at 2 o'clock p. m., under Masonic auspices. His last wishes were that his illness or death should make a change in the program of the triennial convocation to be held at Chicago next month. "God buries his workmen, but He carries on His work. "WILLIAM BROMWELL MELISS, "Acting Grand Master."

TAFT APPOINTS NEGRO.

Whitfield McKinley Named Collector of Customs at Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Whitfield McKinley, a negro real estate agent of this city, has been appointed collector of customs here, the technical designation of the office being the port of Georgetown, D. C. McKinley's selection by President Taft was received here from Secretary Norton at Beverly. It is stated that the appointment signifies the recognition of negroes in important federal positions. McKinley came to Washington from Charleston, S. C., in 1884, and has taken an active part in politics. He was Strong opponent of the appointment of a negro to the collectorship developed when it was reported here several weeks ago that a colored man might get the place. The president nominated Sidney Bieker, a very well known politician, during the winter, but the senate failed to confirm him, and it became apparent that some other appointment would have to be made.

COUNTERFEIT \$10 BILL.

Spurious \$10 Gold Certificate is in Circulation.

Washington, D. C.—Discovery of the existence of a new counterfeit \$10 gold certificate has been announced by John E. Wilkie, chief of the secret service division of the treasury department. The certificate is represented of the act of July 12, 1882, series of 1901, and bears the check letter "D.55 plate No. 150. The note is from a photographic plate printed on bond paper in which the coloring of the seal, series number and back appears to be a brownish-red water proof ink. The silk fiber is imitated by red and blue ink marks.

WOMAN LOST AT SEA.

Mrs. Marion Mayo, of Augusta, Disappears From Steamer.

New York City.—When the steamship City of Columbus arrived from Savannah, Ga., it was discovered that Mrs. Marion Mayo, 55 years old, a wealthy resident of Augusta, Ga., was missing. It is believed that she accidentally fell overboard. Mrs. Mayo boarded the boat at Savannah. She attended the burial of a negro cook at sea Tuesday. Since then nothing has been seen of her.

11 ARTILLERYMEN KILLED WHEN BIG GUN EXPLODED

Disaster at Fort Monroe During Target Practice.

OFFICERS DISPLAYED HEROISM

The Wounded Forgot Their Hurts and Prevented Another Explosion.—Prominent Army Officers Were Present.

Fortress Monroe, Va.—Eleven men of the coast artillery are dead as the result of the blowing out of a breech block in one of the big guns while the fort was engaged in target practice. A half dozen others are in the post hospital, one of them may die. The exact cause of the explosion is not yet definitely determined, although a board of inquiry was appointed immediately after the disaster by orders from the war department in Washington. The toll of deaths, it is believed, would have been larger had it not been for the heroism displayed, both by the officers and men in the battery. The wounded forgot their hurts and aided the uninjured in stamping out the burning powder that threatened the sacks in which the charge for the second shot had been brought up. Colonel C. P. Townsley, commandant of the fort, promptly ordered an investigation. While no decision has yet been reached, Colonel Townsley advanced his theory of the disaster. "It is evident," he said, "that the explosion occurred during the insertion of the breech block into the breech of the gun, and before it had been rotated and locked in place. The safety devices on the gun are intended to make a premature discharge impossible. Just how they failed to operate probably will never be known to a certainty. Every member of the detachment who could explain it was killed."

POLITICS IN TENNESSEE.

Death Struggle Now on Between the Factions. Patterson Unopposed.

Memphis, Tenn.—In every town and village, in every county in Tennessee, from Jackson on the east boundary, to Shelby on the Mississippi river, the state's serious political situation has aroused the most intense feeling. Regular democrats and insurgent associates are republicans are lining up their forces for the struggle, which comes in August, when the state judiciary and county elections are held. Up to the present time no candidate to oppose Governor Malcolm R. Patterson, either by the insurgent democrats or the republican forces, has been announced, nor is there any likely to be named by the latter party until after the August election. In East Tennessee, the republican stronghold, there are several prospective candidates, but none has been named to enter the field. Governor Patterson is now devoting his campaign speeches primarily to the support of judiciary candidates nominated at the regular democratic primary held in June. The present judges are seeking re-election. Some have allied themselves with the administrative forces while the others are supported by the insurgent democrats of the state. Three of the supreme court judges declined to enter the democratic primary, alleging that Governor Patterson and his administration had attempted to force a convention and these three were renominated along with the two others. The two other justices entered into the primary and lined up with the administration party, thus securing renomination. Three opposite candidates were named to run against the three so-called bolting justices. The same state of affairs exists in the contest for the judgeships of the court of civil appeals. Charles T. Cates, the state attorney general, is nominally the campaign manager for the insurgent faction. He has been active in the sphere throughout the state, bitter attacks against Governor Patterson and his administration. The pardoning of Duncan Cooper, who had been convicted of the slaying of the late United States Senator E. W. Carmack, has made an issue in the present campaign.

TRANSPORTATION RULES.

Important Rulings by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—A set of administrative rulings, announced by the interstate commerce commission, supplementary to all rulings made heretofore. All of the rulings laid down are important to interstate carriers and some of them are of general public interest, as follows: An excursion for certain commercial clubs, the members of which are to be carried at the expense of the railroad companies as their guests, cannot be sanctioned. Free transportation cannot be issued to employees of a Young Women's Christian Association. There is no warrant in law for according free transportation of the body of an ex-employee of the carrier who resigned from the service some time prior to his death.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP.

Egyptian Planters Have Had Very Bad Weather.

Atlanta, Ga.—Henry S. Reed is in receipt of a letter from Apost G. Barton, a planter and buyer of Egyptian cotton in Egypt, which gives a clear insight into the cotton situation in that country. Judging from the letter, Egyptian farmers contend with many difficulties similar to those of southern planters—the worm, bad weather, low prices when there is cotton to sell and high prices when it is no longer in the producers' possession. Indications are that the Egyptian cotton crop will be about the same as that of last year, which was considerably smaller than usual, because of the worm and cold weather, and that this season the crop will be later than usual.

Census of Oklahoma Cities.

Washington, D. C.—Muskegee, Okla., has 25,275 inhabitants, as compared with 14,418 in 1907; Tulsa, Okla., 18,182, as compared with 7,293 in 1907, and Muskogee county, Oklahoma, 52,743, as compared with 37,487 in 1907.

L. & N. Railway Raises Wages.

Louisville, Ky.—Four thousand Louisville shop employees of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad were given a surprise when they opened their pay envelopes and found therein an unanticipated increase of 6 per cent.

Wellesley President Resigns.

Boston, Mass.—Miss Caroline Hazard, for eleven years president of Wellesley College, and one of the best known women educators in the country, resigned. Miss Hazard's administration had been the longest in the history of the college. The resignation is due to poor health.

Workmen's Compensation.

Washington, D. C.—President Taft appointed W. G. Brown, president of the New York Central lines, and Daniel L. Cease, editor of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's Journal, as members of the commission to look into the subject of workmen's compensation in personal injury cases.

Guaranteed Cotton Bills.

London, England.—At a meeting of the bankers of London a resolution was adopted and cabled to the leading American bankers to the effect that beginning in November American cotton bills of lading shall be negotiable only when they are guaranteed by an American banking institution. The committee made its investigation as a result of the discovery at Liverpool last April of irregularities in the bills of lading on American cotton.

CRUISER IS SENT TO GUARD AMERICAN CONSUL

United States Official Is In Peril In Nicaragua.

BITTER FEELING AGAINST U. S.

Nicaraguan Newspaper, in Editorial, Advises Killing of Americans and the Boycott of American Goods.

Washington, D. C.—Fear exists that Edwin W. Trimmer, United States consul at Cape Gracias, Nicaragua, may be assaulted or possibly even assassinated, wherefore it has been decided to send the cruiser Tacoma to the port to investigate and if conditions seem to demand it to land marines to protect American lives and property. This was the report made at the state department by Thomas P. Moffatt, United States consul at Bluefields. It was because of the continual abuse of the governor and other officials of the Madrid government at Cape Gracias, he declares, that the fear arose for the safety of the American consul here. An article published in La Nacion, an official Madrid organ published at Nicaragua, indicates the feeling in Nicaragua against Americans. In part it reads as follows: "We Nicaraguans have some limited means to which we may resort as a final recourse if it comes to the point that the Yankee tries to execute his threat. Let us lay hands on all the North Americans residing in Nicaragua, and let us say to Mr. Taft: 'For each shot you hurl against us, a head of one of your countrymen shall roll on the ground.' "Another of the means to which we may resort in revenge for so great an injury, and for this I do not believe we are less able than the Young Turks, let us organize in the form of a powerful coalition of all the Latin-American countries no goods shall be purchased from the United States; making our people understand that in this is the most efficacious method of combating the common enemy of our race, so proud on account of its poverty, its isolation, its backwardness and so detestable on account of its insolence."

RHODE ISLAND'S POPULATION.

Washington, D. C.—The census returns show for Rhode Island a population of 542,674, an increase of 26.6 per cent, as compared with 428,556 in 1900.

CATHOLIC WOMEN MEET.

Cleveland, Ohio.—More than 1,000 delegates, representing 125,000 Catholic women in all parts of this country, assembled in St. John's Cathedral to attend high mass, which formally opened the national triennial convention of the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association.

41 NEW SOUTHERN BANKS.

Atlanta, Ga.—Forty-one new banks, with a total capital of \$2,612,000, began business or completed organization in the south during the month of June. Ten new banks, with a capital of \$825,000, began business or completed organization in the state of Georgia.

LYNCHING WAS COSTLY.

Newark, Ohio.—George Bohon, the president of the Mercer National Bank at Harrodsburg, Ky., and administrator of the estate of Carl Etherrington, the anti-saloon league detective lynchd here on July 8, made formal demand on the Licking county authorities for the \$5,000 damages authorized by the state to be paid by the county to the estate of person lynched. Bohon stated that he would bring suit for \$40,000 damages against the former sheriff.

THROWN OFF BRAGG'S TOWER.

From Monument U. S. Detective is Chattered. Chattanooga, Tenn.—D. S. Leonard, said to be a United States detective and a local carpenter named Sams engaged in a desperate fight at the top of Bragg's tower, and Leonard was thrown to the ground, being killed almost instantly. Bragg's tower is situated on one of the highest elevations on Missionary Ridge and rises nearly 200 feet above the ground.

PHONES ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Nineteen Cities Helped Build Rural Lines Last Year.

Atlanta, Ga.—In the last year nineteen cities in the south, through their chambers of commerce or through some organization of the merchants and business men, have taken practical steps to induce the building of telephone lines and connect with their towns. Funds have been raised to assist the farmer in a financial way and, according to Progress, the result has been even more successful and gratifying than was expected. Farmers in Georgia and Alabama are now selling their cotton and other produce by telephone at higher prices than they formerly obtained when they first drove to town and ran the risk of finding conditions unfavorable. The plan under which farmers secure universal telephone service and connection with the comprehensive Bell system contemplates that a group of farmers band together in a co-operative organization, build the line and purchase the equipment. This requires a small cash expenditure, but the farmers own the telephones, wires and other material. The line is connected with the Bell system, a flat charge being made for service. This monthly charge is very low and when divided among the farmers on total line is such more than 50 cents a month. The fact that all the telephones are on the line is an advantage rather than an objection in rural districts. It enables a farmer in an emergency to call every one of his neighbors to his assistance without loss of time.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The department of commerce and labor reports that the trade of the United States with its noncontiguous colonies or territories during the fiscal year just ended amounted to about \$119,000,000 which is contrasted with the \$35,000,000 total in 1907. The largest gain was in the Philippine trade, where the tariff law extended the privilege of some free interchange. Two important crop reports will be issued by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture during the next month. The first will be that showing the condition of the cotton crop on July 25. This report will be issued Tuesday, August 2. The other, to be issued Monday, August 8, will be a summary of the conditions of the principal crops on August 1. Building operations in one hundred and twenty-eight cities of the United States during the calendar year 1909, represented expenditures close to a billion dollars—or to be exact, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological survey, \$380,520,713. That result is taken to be one of the principal indications that during 1909 the country recovered from the financial panic of 1907 and 1908 for this building record for 1906 was beaten ten per cent. The interstate commerce committee decided that rates on yellow pine lumber and products in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and other southern states to points reached by the lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, the Union Pacific Railroad company, and affiliated lines, in western Nebraska, are unreasonable. The commission has prescribed reasonable rates for the future. President Taft and his administration were severely arraigned by the negro clergy of Washington at a meeting of the Independent league. They charged president Taft with establishing the most pernicious precedent that ever excited race hatred and with selling out the negro's rights for a mess of "possum." They declared the appointment of negroes to high federal places was only a modest way of buying them in western Nebraska against the republicans. Out of a total of one hundred persons designated by the state department officials to appear before them to stand examinations for consularships, only eighty-two had answered the summons up to June 30 and of this number the south showed the larger percentage of applications in thirty-seven from that section of the country being represented. An impetus in the south of federal patronage is noted, it is stated. A preliminary summary of the twenty-second annual statistical report of the interstate commerce commission was issued covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. It shows that there was a total of 1,000 miles of track in the United States of 236,868 miles, an increase over the previous year of 3,215 miles. More than one hundred miles increase is indicated in the state of Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Virginia and several others. The total number of employees of the country was 1,502,823, an increase of 66,548 over the previous year. The par value of railroad property was \$17,487,868,935. One hundred thousand dollars a year will be raised by Washington labor unions to fight the open shop in this city. Plans have been formulated to start the movement among the eighty local unions having a membership of thirty-five thousand men. Ten thousand dollars has already been pledged and in addition a levy of 25 cents a month will be assessed against each member. Another period of watching importations from South American countries to prevent the introduction of the foot and mouth disease has been inaugurated by the departments of agriculture and treasury. Wool, hair, straw, hay and other feedstuffs known to carry the germ of this disease are being released to the importer. Nearly twenty-five thousand of the immigrants who arrived at United States ports during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, were denied admission by immigration officials and were compelled to return to the countries from which they came. Various reasons were assigned for refusing to allow them to remain here, including those of physical defects and the probability of their becoming public charges. The fiscal year, 1910, was a "million immigrants year," the first for several years, the total number admitted being 1,041,570.

FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY

North Carolina News Prepared and Published for the Quick Perusal of Our Patrons.

Mastodon Skeletons.

In charge of State curator H. H. Brimley, who will have them on exhibition in the museum shortly, are parts of two giant mastodon skeletons, which were dug up in the eastern part of the State at Maysville and Jacksonville. In both cases parties were digging ditches, when they discovered the bones. In order to secure the part of the skeleton in Jones county (Maysville) it was necessary to dig for ten feet and only a skull, a set of teeth and the tusks were unearthed. At Jacksonville the skeleton was discovered by a drummer, who reported it to the curator. Mr. Thomas Addicks was immediately sent to investigate and found that the skeleton was buried in the bed of a stream. With a great deal of difficulty a part of it was unearthed. To accomplish the task it became necessary to divert the waters of the stream and to build several dams, and even then there was great difficulty, as the water rose rapidly, the location being very low. It is supposed that mastodons were once common throughout the country that now composes the eastern part of North Carolina. They are supposed to have existed 50,000 to 300,000 years ago and were somewhat larger than the average African elephant.

RECEIVER FOR ELECTRIC LINE.

Mr. Charlie A. Scott, a prominent banker of Graham, was Saturday appointed by Judge J. Crawford Biggs receiver for the Burghaw Interurban Company. The petition was made by the holders of the bonds, the Interstate Construction Company of Richmond, Va., and the North State Realty Company, of Burlington. The receivership proceedings were brought on by the great number of suits against general and petty contractors who got behind in their payments for labor and material. The company was chartered to construct an electric line from Burlington to Haw River via Graham, and after grading the track the entire distance, placing the ties and laying the track as far as Graham work was stopped last October. Since then nothing has been done toward completing the line. A prominent officer of the company stated that he believed the company through the receivership would be enabled to go ahead and complete the line. The power plant, located between Burlington and Graham, is about seventy-five per cent completed and it is believed that work will soon be renewed upon the line and the power plant and rushed to completion.

A JEWELL LOST AND RECOVERED.

The romance of Miss Rena G. Jewell of Charlotte, and Arthur D. Thomas of Washington, who eloped last Friday night from Washington, D. C., and were married early Saturday morning at Rockville, Md., has been shattered. After the return of the young couple Saturday with the announcement of their hasty marriage, Miss Jewell's mother and Washington relatives took the young bride from her husband and Sunday she was taken to her home in Charlotte. Thomas's appeal for the parental blessing was unavailing. What further action the family of the young woman will take in the matter was not announced, the mother of the bride wishing to consult her husband. The couple had not known each other but 24 hours.

135th Annual Meeting.

The last Sunday in this month—will be a great day at Rocky River Baptist Church, Anson county. From the surrounding counties and from South Carolina will gather the people who are looking forward now to the annual "July meeting" which has been held at this point for 134 years with hardly a break.

A Strange Looking Bird.

Mr. John McDowell has on exhibition at his store at Morganton a curiosity in the shape of a young rain-crow. It is snow white and has pink eyes or in other words is a full-fledged albino. The strange bird was captured near town a few days ago.

Second Hosiery Mill for Hickory.

Hickory is to have a second knitting mill. A charter has been issued. The capital stock is \$25,000. Hickory already has one hosiery mill, the Hickory hosiery mill, which has had a very successful career under the management of Mr. Cline.

Good Thing for Other Towns.

Since Mr. C. B. Sikes, special officer for the humane association, began his duties of office about ten days ago, at Charlotte, he has found five cases of cruelty and brought the offenders into the recorder's court. In every case there was a conviction and the members of the association which was recently organized for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals are highly gratified with the success it is meeting.