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## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

## We Have Over Half of the New World



WASHINGTON.—The indications being that the census will show the population of the United States to be over 90,000,000, it seems assured that the republic contains more than half of the inhabitants of the New World. It is quite probable that all of the remaining countries of this hemisphere have fewer than 80,000,000 inhabitants.

That point can never be settled definitely until conditions change radically in many extensive regions of Latin America. Now most of the states south of Mexico and north of the Argentine either make a farce of their census taking or else do not attempt it at all.

Recent estimates, partly based upon census records, which have been made in South America and Central America, indicate that there are about 70,000,000 people living between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn, including the West Indies. Canada has perhaps 7,000,000, allowing for rapid growth since the census of 1901, and Newfoundland adds less than 250,000.

Unless the estimates, which seem most intelligently made, are very wide of the mark in several countries where there are no authentic and exact statistics of population, the total for the New World, outside of the

United States, cannot exceed 80,000,000.

Brazil, much the largest country of South America, is the most populous in the Western Hemisphere, except the United States. It is probable that a full and careful enumeration of the Brazilians would show about 20,000,000 of them.

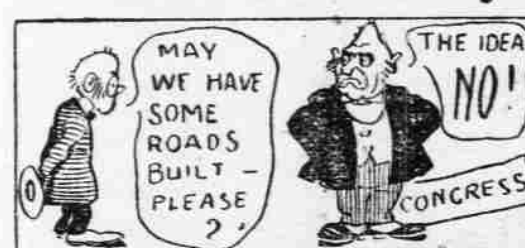
Mexico, only about 25 per cent of the size of Brazil in square miles, is safely established in third place among all the nations of the New World, as far as numbers go. In other respects the Argentine surpasses Mexico, and so does Canada. Their industrial output is greater and their foreign commerce is larger in every way.

Argentina and Canada are also, as in growing so fast and with such assurance of continued swift expansion that they may overtake and pass Mexico. Their chief cities already surpass the largest cities of the country which they are overtaking.

As a rule, with comparatively few exceptions, Latin America is rich in unsettled country. A very large part of the vast expanse of land south of the Mexican frontier, all the way to the southern end of South America lies open to settlement.

Some such wealth in unused natural resources must cause great growth, but that is a matter of the indefinite future. For the present it is certain that the United States will hold its lead over the other countries of the New World, counting all of them together.

## Gives No Money for Road Building



As regularly as the sessions roll around, congress riders, smooth-tongued or otherwise, propositions which would embark the government in the business of road building. The logic and importance in the outcry for "good roads" is universally admitted; but everybody's business comes perilously near having nobody's attention.

Some communities, townships, counties and a few states have made more or less real progress towards improving the highways locally. Where the states take a hand a beginning is made towards obtaining "through routes." But, despite all that has been said for a revival of road building, notwithstanding editorial support from publications of all partisan shades, the movement as yet has no central organization which presses the work along broad lines.

The federal government thus far co-operates only by giving advice. It maintains a small bureau in the department of agriculture devoted first to the propaganda of the good roads idea and secondly to the maintenance of a limited corps of experts, who, when their assistance is solicited, will make suggestions as to the best methods for road building under given circumstances, and to a certain extent,

experiments in the use of materials are conducted by the specialists of this bureau. Here the government steps, for the reason that dominant view in congress has been that this properly belongs to the government's function.

Representative Anthony of Kansas introduced a bill in the house last winter for the construction of a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, 100 miles, by convicts in the two federal penitentiaries at Fort Leavenworth. The bill was lost after a debate that developed into a general discussion of the good roads movement.

The measure had the endorsement of President Taft, the chief of staff of the army and the quartermaster general. General J. Franklin Bell, then chief of staff, stated in a letter to Representative Anthony that the proposed road would unquestionably be of great military value and convenience. Farmers of many townships through which the proposed road would run offered to supply all the rock and other material to be used in its construction.

Like others of its kind, this measure was wrecked upon constitutional rocks. The opponents of the bill contended that General Bell did not claim the road to be a military necessity, and that, if not done for this purpose, the government could not build it, because the constitution authorizes the construction of only such roads as are required to meet military necessities and post roads.

## Capital Boys Are to Be Suppressed



REGULATIONS to protect children from danger of injury and to have them looked after for violations of the regulations are to be enforced by the Washington police.

"The danger to children who make playgrounds of the streets," says Maj. Sylvester, "has been long since established. Now that there are public playgrounds in different sections of the city the children should use them rather than risk their lives."

Complaints against children playing on the streets sometimes cause a peck of trouble to the police.

Children jump upon moving street

cars. Others stand upon the streets.

Others are loud and belligerent. "Death and accident have been caused by street cars and other vehicles," the superintendent of police says. "On the other hand, children playing on the streets have caused destruction to property."

"Ball playing on the streets," he continued, "has resulted in complaints on account of noises and broken windows. The same hue and cry is raised when vacant lots are used for baseball and other games. At times, in certain localities, large and noisy gatherings are attracted."

Street corner gatherings are to be broken up, the superintendent says. Indulgence in profanity and other bad language is to mean punishment. All offenders who are caught will be prosecuted. The police think that keeping boys off the streets at night would accomplish much good.

## Government Has No Hall of Records



As the country has been told about once a day for the last 20 years, the United States Government has no hall of records, no place where it can keep the valuable documents which from time to time it is necessary to clear out of the departments and put some place for safe keeping. This being the case when a fire broke out the other day under the offices of the geological survey there was wild excitement. In the basement of the store that got on fire are the records and archives of the geological survey. These are invaluable and if destroyed could never be replaced, but the United States Government is obliged

to house its different departments in rented buildings all over Washington, and the constant danger threatens the destruction of valuable archives whenever a fire breaks out, and there is not any reason why a fire should not break out in a non-fireproof building.

The loss of government property in this fire is thought to be less than \$1,000, but in the library over the fire was a unique collection of geological literature containing more than 65,000 volumes, 55,000 pamphlets and 38,000 maps, the most complete collection of geological works and maps in this country if not in the world.

What the United States Government needs is a magnificent hall of records, where all the valuable archives of the government might be stored in absolutely fireproof vaults. Some day after a few hundred million dollars' worth of these valuable records have been destroyed congress will give us a hall of records.

## WHITE SLAVERY TRAFFIC MENACES YOUNG GIRLS

Catholic Congress Discussed the Evil in All Its Phases.

## LOCAL PROTECTION FOR GIRLS

Father Mueller-Simons, of Strassburg, Says Number of Girls Who Fall Into the Hands of the White Slavers Is Immense.

Washington.—The first national conference of Catholic charities discussed charity work in all its varied phases. The conditions of Catholic charities throughout the country were discussed, and the "protection of young girls in our large cities" and "the state and charity" were considered in two sections of the conference, which met simultaneously.

Rev. P. Mueller-Simons of Strassburg made a report on the International Association for the Protection of Young Girls, and set forth the dangers which confront the girl who leaves home in search of a means of livelihood.

The so-called white slave traffic, he declared, was the greatest danger in the path of the girl. The number of these traffickers, men and women, he added, is an immense one. To wage war against these evils, he advocated the creation of special central offices of the association for the protection of girls, located in the most important city of each diocese, and co-operating with Catholic societies and homes for the protection of girls all over the world.

Another phase of the question which Father Simons urged upon his hearers was the protection of girls in their respective native cities. This local protection, he added, was being undertaken in this country by the many Catholic institutions and societies organized for the purpose.

The conference received reports from a number of city committees on the question of protection of girls. Many causes were assigned for the downfall of girls, including cheap dance halls connected with saloons, cheap lodging houses and low wages. The general conclusion of the reports was that the problem was one of great magnitude and complexity and that probably the best method to meet it now is to organize local city committees, in which all charity organizations will be represented and keep in touch with the national conference.

Rev. Monsignor White of Brooklyn presided over the section of the conference which considered the "protection of young girls in our large cities."

## AMERICA FEARED.

French Journal Says United States Has Right to Fortify Panama.

Paris, France.—The Temps, discussing the intention of the United States to fortify the Panama canal, admits the right of that country to do so, and attributes the disquietude in England and Japan on this score to fears as to the real purpose of the American government.

After pointing out that the treaty of 1903 reaffirmed the article in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901 to facilitate the construction of the canal, guaranteeing that the canal should be free and open and that no act of hostility shall be committed within it, the Temps draws attention to the significant omission from section 1, article 3, of the treaty of 1901 of the words, "the canal remaining open in time of war, even to ships of the belligerents." This provision is included in the Constantinople treaty with reference to the Suez canal of which the said clause is otherwise an exact reproduction.

To Regulate Fraternal Insurance. Mobile, Ala.—After nearly an all-night conference, the national insurance commissioners, who are in convention here, adopted a compromise agreement regulating fraternal insurance societies throughout the United States.

The commissioners were in joint conference with a committee from the National Fraternal Insurance Society, and another from the American Fraternal Association.

127,823 People in Richmond, Va. Washington.—Census figures for Richmond, Va., given out by the bureau gave that city a population of 127,823. This is an increase of 42,578, or 50.1 per cent, in 1900, when the city's population was 85,245.

Wisconsin G. O. P. Very Radical. Madison, Wis.—What probably is the most radical platform adopted in a generation by a Republican convention was promulgated by Wisconsin Republicans here. The document is radically progressive.

World's Prize Cow. Columbia, Mo.—Chief Josephine, the prize cow of the University of Missouri, now bids fair to become the champion milk cow of the world. Eight months ago keepers of the animal began a race for the record for one year. In the time that has elapsed since then her milk yield has been greater by 2,100 pounds than that of any cow that has ever lived. Josephine's daily yield has been 89 pounds. Her record for a single day is 110.2 pounds. The cost of feeding is 40 cents a day.

## ROOSEVELT IN CONTROL.

Ex-President Elected Temporary Chairman of N. Y. Republican Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y.—The Republican state convention this evening nominated Henry L. Stimson of New York City as its candidate for governor. The nomination of Mr. Stimson was one more victory for Colonel Roosevelt, who personally led the fight for the nomination of his candidate, completing the unbroken series of triumphs from the moment the convention was called to order until its final adjournment.

The entire state ticket as made up by Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Root and his advisers went through without a hitch.

Colonel Roosevelt said that he would take the stump in the campaign. He said that he would try to speak in every county in the state, although he would not cancel his Southern trip, which begins on Thursday day of next week, or his trip to Iowa early in November.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt rode on the top wave of victory, defeating Vice-President Sherman for temporary chairman of the Republican state convention over the "old guard," in the first of a series of conflicts that are to come.

Colonel Roosevelt did not vote. Mr. Sherman voted for John Doe, and two of the New York county delegates did not respond when their names were called. The vote as officially announced gave Roosevelt 567 and Sherman 445.

Rochester, N. Y.—If a 12-inch armor-piercing shell had come crashing down through the roof of the Hotel Seneca, there could not have been more consternation among the Democrats on the floor of the lobby than when the first news of Mayor Gaynor's letter to James Creelman burst on them. The mayor's final word declining to be a candidate in terms so unmistakable that they were no longer open to misinterpretation changed the whole face of the political map in the twinkling of an eye.

## EARTHQUAKES IN ARIZONA.

Seismic Shocks Depopulate 50 Miles Square of Desert State.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—A territory 50 miles square and extending from here to Grand Canyon of the Colorado river stands practically depopulated because of earthquakes and rumblings, which are steadily increasing in magnitude and violence.

Indians, of whom there were many in the region, fled when the quakes began, terrified by sinister imports which they imagined to be contained in the cracking of the solid ground. Tribal tales of the ancient activities of now burned-out craters, of which there are more than fifty in the region, hastened their flight. The whites remained until their houses fell about them.

## CANADA'S NEW INVASION.

Wants to Import Electric Power Into the United States.

Washington.—The announced intention of the Canadian government to begin the importation of electric power to the United States at places other than Niagara Falls, has aroused the interest of War Department officials and of such congressmen as are now here.

They are inclined to regard this proposed action as a violation of the spirit of the Burton law, which was intended to restrict importations of power to the immediate vicinity of the falls.

It is reported here that as soon as congress assembles a bill will be introduced to impose a heavy customs duty on electric power imported into the United States at any point except at Niagara.

## DR. CRIPPEN INDICTED.

Dentist Held Responsible for Death of His Wife.

London, England.—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of willful murder against Dr. Hawley H. Crippen, the American dentist, in connection with the finding in the Crippen Hill drop residence last July of the mutilated body supposed to be that of Crippen's wife, who was known on the stage as Belle Elmore.

As to Miss Leneve's position, the coroner told the jurors that it was no duty of theirs to consider the question of accessory after the fact.

## Postmasters Out of Politics.

Washington.—As a first result of the cabinet sessions which are in progress at the white house, it was announced that President Taft would issue an order placing approximately 8,000 assistant postmasters in the United States under the protection of the civil service law and taking them entirely out of politics. It was said also that the President would recommend to congress this fall that all second and third class postmasters be placed under civil service rules as quickly as possible.

Tax Traffic All It Will Bear. Chicago.—The contention that the railroad among competing lines which has the largest investment, is the one on which rates should be based, was advanced here before the interstate commerce commission in the plea for higher rates by western roads. The opinion was expressed by G. C. May of New York, a public accountant. Mr. May also asserted the amount the shipper would bear rather than lose the service was his limitation of what a carrier should charge the shipper.

## BIRMINGHAM, ALA., HAS POPULATION OF 132,685

Alabama City Gained 94,270 People in Past Ten Years.

## INCREASE OF 245.4 PER CENT

New Orleans Will Be First City in the South and Second Place Will Probably go to Atlanta.

Washington.—The population of Birmingham, Ala., is 132,685; an increase of 94,270, or 245.4 per cent, over 38,415 in 1900.

The increase shown in Birmingham is the largest thus far reported, as the city has more than tripled in population since 1900. The area of Birmingham is about 42 square miles.

It is conceded that New Orleans, with her 339,085 inhabitants, will hold first place among southern cities, but there is great interest as to which city will be second. In 1900 Memphis, with 102,320, was second, but it is believed that Atlanta, with her 154,839, in 1910, has outstripped Memphis, and will rank next to New Orleans. The 1910 figures for Memphis have not yet been announced.

## 50 MEN PERISH IN FIRE.

Los Angeles Times Building Destroyed—Fearful Loss of Life.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The building occupied by the Times Publishing company was destroyed by fire, and there is a heavy death list estimated as high as fifty.

The fire was precipitated by an explosion, and immediately the building was enveloped. The explosion occurred on the second floor of an addition to the old building. The old part consists of three floors. Within a few seconds from the time of the explosion the entire building was a fiery furnace.

Crowds that gathered say they saw men fall back from the windows into flames; others leaped to the streets and were injured.

The entire building was ruined, and but two walls were left standing. The property loss is half a million.

## CREWLESS WARSHIP.

Future Battleship Will Be Operated by Means of Wireless Waves.

New York.—The "crewless" war ship, a vessel directed and operated from shore by means of a complicated wireless apparatus, is the latest naval wonder in Germany, according to reports which have just been received by navy men here. Within a radius of 18 miles from the controlling apparatus the new war ship, it is said, can be started; stopped, steered and its guns controlled or fired by means of electrical waves communicated without wires.

The German naval experts are making experiments with a motor boat model near Nuremberg.

## TILLMAN MAY RETIRE.

Physical Condition Will Keep South Carolina Senator Out of the Race.

Augusta, Ga.—Information from South Carolina points is that it is practically settled that Senator B. R. Tillman will not offer for re-election to succeed himself.

The statement is made that, while the senator is not a sick man, his physical condition, as a result of the two recent attacks, is such that he will not be able to stand the strain of active public life longer and further; Mrs. Tillman, knowing this, will object to the senator going into another campaign.

## Mining Brokers Arrested.

New York.—Postoffice inspectors, aided by central office detectives, swooped down on the offices of B. H. Schettels & Co., commission brokers. Barney Schettels was arrested on a warrant which grew out of the government's recent bucket shop investigation. Another partner, George Graham Rice, whose real name is Simon Jacob Hertz, an ex-convict, was arrested later.

## Ex-Governor Broward Dangerously Ill

Jacksonville, Fla.—Former Governor or Napoleon B. Broward, Democratic nominee for the United States senate, is critically ill. Fears are entertained for his recovery.

## Will Appoint Tennessee Negro.

Washington.—It was learned at the white house that J. C. Napier of Nashville, one of the leading negroes in Tennessee, is shortly to be appointed register of the United States treasury to succeed W. T. Vernon of Kansas who is a negro.

## Roosevelt Snubbed.

Chicago.—As the result of the result of the Roosevelt imbroglio with the Vatican during his visit in Rome last spring, three Catholic prelates—an archbishop and two bishops—have refused to sit at the table with former President Roosevelt, when he is guest of honor at a banquet to be given by the Knights of Columbus in Peoria, Ill., October 12.

More than 200 priests of the church, it is said, also will find it convenient not to attend the banquet for the same reason.

## MONEY PLENTIFUL.

No Shortage of Cash is Probable This Year Says Secretary of Treasury.

Washington.—It is unlikely that there will be any shortage of money this fall anywhere in the United States. This is not to be construed as a promise to any particular individual, but is the large impersonal view of the Treasury Department whose hand is on the pulse of the nation's financial and business life and represents the opinion of officials who constantly watch for symptoms of any stringency. In their opinion, the danger mark, if there has been one during several months past, has been left astern. They give these reasons for their prediction of plentiful money.

Primarily the banks saw what looked like a money shortage coming several months ago. They knew they could expect no help from the United States Treasury, such as they got in 1909, and prepared themselves.

By doing all that, the banks have fortified themselves against an emergency.

Money is plentiful in England and on the continent of Europe. That is always said to be a good sign in making a prediction for this country.

Nearly every crop in this country this year is reported to be a bumper one.

Corn will set a new record. Four

liths of the crop has been gathered, so the chances of less from frost is small. The oat crop is the greatest in years.

The cotton crop will be 1,000,000 bales greater than it was last year.

The other crops are reported very large. Next month it is estimated investors over the country will receive \$170,000,000 individual checks from industrial, railroad and other corporations. That will add, of course, to the money generally in circulation.

## UNION MEN IN POLITICS.

300,000 Union Railway Men to Take a Hand in Politics.

New York City.—For the first time in the history of railway unions, the members and delegates representing 300,000 men of the four great divisions of railway employees in the East, voted unanimously at a meeting here to take concerted action in national and state politics.

In pursuance to this plan, the meeting voted to send out a series of eight questions to state and national candidates, particularly to candidates for the legislatures and houses of representatives, asking for a definition of their attitude on the universal adoption of safety appliances and an employers' liability law—where such does not already exist—company pensions for superannuated employees, hours of labor and other matters of kindred interest.

There were 3,000 members and delegates at the meeting representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the Order of Railway Conductors.

## WANT SOCIAL PURITY.

Charles W. Eliot Speaks of the Necessity for Wider Knowledge.

Chicago.—Lessons on purity and the social evil should be taught in the public schools, according to letters from Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., which were read at a conference held here by members of the Illinois Vigilance commission, the Illinois Mission of Chicago and the American Purity Federation. In his letter Dr. Eliot said:

"In my opinion, the social evil and the diseases incident thereto ought to be publicly discussed so that the feasible remedies may be decided upon and applied. I am entirely convinced that the policy of silence upon these subjects has failed disastrously. Another subject which ought to be publicly discussed among teachers and parents is the addition to our school programs of instructions in normal reproduction in plants and animals, sexual hygiene in the human species and the horrors of sexual vice."

## LaFollette is Ill.

Rochester, Minn.—United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette, accompanied by Dr. Philip Fox, his family physician, arrived in Rochester to consult Doctors Mayo regarding the ailment from which he has been suffering for several years.

## Brookings Travels 192 1-2 Miles.

Springfield, Ill.—Aviator Walter Brookings alighted gracefully in the fair grounds here, 7 hours and 12 minutes out from Chicago, after having sailed his Wright biplane the 192 1-2 miles with two stops.

The stops were at Gilman, Ill., 75 miles from Chicago, and at Mount Pleasant, 168 miles from Chicago.

Brookings in his long sail broke the American long-distance continued flight record, and thereby won the \$10,000 prize offered by the Chicago Record-Herald.

## Governor Haskell Exonerated.

McAlester, Okla.—The trial of Gov. C. N. Haskell of Oklahoma, in the Muskogee town lot cases, came to a sudden end when the government announced that under the restrictions laid down by the court it would be unable to make out a case against Haskell or any co-defendants.

## London Lord Mayor Elected.

London, England.—Sir Thomas Vesey Strong was elected lord mayor of London without opposition. He is a pronounced temperance advocate.

## NEW YORK DEMOCRATS NAME DIX FOR GOVERNOR

Smoothness of Convention Proceedings Showed Harmony.

## MURPHY ENGINEERED PROCEEDINGS

Second Place on Ticket Goes to Thomas T. Conway—Dix Yielded to Solicitation of Leaders With Reluctance.

Rochester, N. Y.—A state convention that will go down in political history as one of the most remarkable in the history of the Democratic party closed by nominating John A. Dix, chairman of the party's state committee, and a wealthy Washington county business man, to run on a Progressive platform of the widest type. The platform, framed to cover the issues which the Democratic leaders believe were inadequately met by the Republican convention at Saratoga, gained no less attention and approval than the candidate.

Regarding the platform there was from the first little or no division of opinion.

Congressman William S. Sulzer was the only other candidate for nomination for governor who took his case before the delegates, and his defeat was decisive. Out of 450 votes he received only 16.

Thomas F. Conway was named for lieutenant governor.

But the candidate was not chosen until Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who, by virtue of his 213 delegates, was in a position to control the convention, had canvassed the merits of no less than fourteen others. "I said I would give them an up-state candidate, and I've done it," was Mr. Murphy's comment.

The convention proceedings that followed were marked by a smoothness and rapidity which Democrats say indicated the harmony of their organization.

## COTTON CONDITION.

Average of 65.7 Against 70.7 Per Cent. Last Month Shown in Reports.

New York.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says: The condition of cotton, on an average date of September 23, as ascertained by over 1,800 special correspondents to the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin was 65.7 per cent, against 70.7 per cent. last month and 59.5 per cent. a year ago at this time. This is a drop of 5 points, being less than in any of the past ten years, except in 1905, when the deterioration amounted to only 3 points. The average deterioration for the past ten years, according to these special reports, is 6.7 points, while the average ten-year condition is 67 per cent.

The heavy depreciation in Oklahoma of 18.9 points was due chiefly to dry, hot winds and the boll worms. Texas passed through the month with only a loss of 2.3 points, owing to the comparative absence of the boll weevil. Drought, however, caused premature opening. Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi lost 10.5 points, 8.3 points and 7.1 points respectively, owing largely to the boll weevil and hot, dry weather.

## Minister a Suicide.

Chicago.—Rev. Arthur W. Little, one of the most prominent and popular Episcopal clergymen in the United States, rector of what is probably the richest Episcopal parish in America, and the recipient of distinguished honors from Oxford university, is dead at his home in Evanston, a suicide, his brilliant mind having given way under the weight of worry over the fact that his wife had been mentally unbalanced for the past five years.

## Alabama Man Tarred and Feathered.

Columbus, Ga.—Indignant that a man should allow his mother to be publicly chastised by a woman of alleged questionable character without even once coming to her rescue, a crowd of citizens of Phenix City, Ala., tarred and feathered John Burnside, a married man, 35 years of age.

## China on Verge of Revolution.

Washington.—China is declared to be on the verge of another upheaval similar to the Boxer uprising. Government officials in China express the belief that an outbreak of any time would not surprise them.

## \$400,000 Brewery Fire.

Chicago.—Fire destroyed the main building of the Gottfried Brewing company, Twenty-third street and Princeton avenue, imperiling the lives of a score of firemen, causing the loss of \$400,000.

## Fake Hero Arrested.

Chicago.—Fashionable Lake Shore drive was thrown into a state of excitement when a man with his face cut and bruised and his clothing torn, waving a gunpowder bomb, appeared at the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and declared he had prevented the destruction of the place by an explosion.

Later