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FREIGHT RATES TO BE CUT JUNE 15

**RESTRAINING ORDER DENIED
 BY COMMERCE COURT.**

10 TO 15 PER CENT CHEAPER

Lower Rates From Western Points and Virginia Cities—Victory for the Corporation Commission—Will Also Affect Seaboard and Southern.

Raleigh.—The Corporation commission has been notified from Washington that the new commerce court has denied the petition of the Norfolk & Western, Seaboard Air Line and Southern railway companies for a restraining order against the Interstate Commerce commission to prevent it from enforcing its order for reduced freight rates on the Norfolk & Western from Cincinnati and other Western points and Virginia cities to Winston-Salem and Durham, effective June 15 under the last continuance.

This means that rates from 10 to 15 per cent cheaper than the present rates must apply and it is a victory for the Corporation commission, which carried the case to the Interstate Commerce commission. The Seaboard and Southern joined in fighting the case because to reduce the Winston-Salem and Durham Norfolk & Western rates will doubtless entail the necessity of scaling their long-haul rates from Western points to Carolina points that have figured for so long in the fight for reductions in this state on a parity with Virginia city rates that are much lower.

HOLLY GRANTED NEW TRIAL

Noted Poisoning Case—Townships Can Issue Road Bonds.

Following the delivery of a final batch of eleven opinions, the North Carolina supreme court adjourned sine die with practically a clear docket. The eleven opinions follow:

State vs. Holly, New Hanover, new trial; Herring vs. Warwick, Sampson, new trial; Smith vs. Ellington Guy Timber company, Duplin, reversed; Forehand vs. Taylor, Wayne, no error; Stacey Cheese company vs. Pipkin, Wayne, reversed; Atlantic Coast Line vs. Goldsboro, Wayne, affirmed; State vs. Mayhew, Union, error; Cane vs. Southern railway, Buncombe, affirmed; Trustees of Youngsville township vs. Webb, Buncombe, reversed; Henry vs. Hilliard, Haywood, reversed; Ford vs. Pigeon River Lumber company, Haywood, affirmed.

In the noted poisoning case of State vs. Holly, in which J. C. Holly is under sentence to be electrocuted, the new trial is granted on account of error in the trial below in the admission of evidence, notably a question to a witness who had given Holly a good character as to whether he had heard that Holly poisoned his wife and one in which an objectionable hypothetical question was put.

The case of Atlantic Coast Line vs. Goldsboro ends in a victory for the town in that it held that the railroad company can be compelled to lower its grade tracks laid before the town was chartered to conform with new grades established for the streets to conform to a general scheme of drainage. It settles this issue as to the right of towns in general to control railroads in this particular.

Another case of particular interest is Youngsville township vs. Webb & company, which settles the right of townships to issue road bonds without a vote of the people as necessary expense. The validity of such bonds was in question and has been an issue under similar circumstances in many parts of the state. The ruling in this case fixes their validity.

Rocky Mount.—Julia Lewis, the 18-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lewis, took a swallow of kerosene left in a cup and died in agony four hours later.

Raleigh Blind Tiger Gets Punished.

W. C. Poland, the news stand and soft drink proprietor in the academy of music building, was sentenced by Judge Connor, in the Federal court, to six months in jail and \$200 fine for maintaining a blind tiger at his place. The revenue officers came some weeks ago, raided his place and seized large quantities of whiskey. There was a plea for mercy by Poland's counsel, but Judge Connor declared that the case was so flagrant that severe punishment was necessary. His place was near the court.

Work to Begin on College Y. M. C. A.

Out at the A. & M. college the work is soon to begin on the new \$30,000 animal industry building and also on a new dining hall for the college. The beginning of the work on the proposed \$40,000 Y. M. C. A. building is near at hand, ample funds being already available in good pledges and considerable cash in hand. The animal industry building is to cost \$30,000 and is to be erected by the state board of agriculture. The legislature made appropriations for the additions and improvements.

FORTY-SIX A. & M. GRADUATES

North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical College Present Diplomas and Degrees.

Raleigh.—Forty-six graduates received their diplomas and degrees at the A. & M. college during graduating exercises that closed the 1911 commencement season.

The graduates are: Bachelors of Engineering: William Bailey, Raleigh; Tolle C. Barber, Pinnacle; William R. Brown, Glass; Guy K. Bryan, Florida; Kit Bryan, Kathrine Lake; Von Porter Byrum, Charlotte; William H. Davis, Marshallville; George W. Gillette, Marines; Thomas D. Harris, Oxford; David R. Hinkle, Lexington; Eugene P. McCrackin, Graham; Jacob L. Martin, Graham; Robert L. Morrison, Concord; Henry C. Clary, Hickory; John B. Gray, Currituck county; John P. Pender, Wilkesboro; Paul N. Pittinger, Raleigh; John W. Rollinson, Elizabeth City; Graeme W. Ross, Charlotte; Ira Short, Broadman; Orin M. Sigmund, Hickory; Charles A. Spear, Cuba; Lucius E. Steere, Jr., Charlotte; Thomas W. Thome, Littleton; Goode Tucker, Henderson; Edwin T. Wadsworth, Charlotte; Marion F. Wyatt, Raleigh; Lloyd H. Swindell, Raleigh.

Bachelors of Science: John M. Beal, Rocky Mount; Charles E. Bell, Kingston; Joel F. Brown, Pendleton, S. C.; James H. Brown, Charlotte; Henry Cates, Swepsonville; Edwin S. Dewar, Raleigh; John I. Eason, Stauntonburg; Robert S. Failley, Laurinburg; Robert W. Greaber, Concord; Charles McKimmon, Raleigh; Fred T. Peden, Wilkesboro; Joseph P. Quinerly, Greton; George R. Ross, Asheboro; James M. Sherman, Ashe Grove, Va.; James H. Watson, Raleigh.

Seventeen Graduate at Meredith.

There were seventeen full graduates with A. B. degree for Meredith and a number of special diplomas were awarded. They follow:

A. B. degree: Lillian May Allen, Waynesville; Loucile Ellington Arthur, Morehead City; Harriet, Bonnie Bennett, Clinton; Emily Cornelia Boyd, Charlotte; Bettah Elaine Coyne, Monroe; Viola Pearl Howard, Roseboro; Essie Dale Hunter, Holly Springs; Emily Toy Hunter, Wadesboro; Bessie Evans Lane, Cho. S. C.; Rachael Fay Memory, Whiteville; Lila Mary Keith, Wilmington; Ada Mae Middleton, Warsaw; Lila May Stone, Apex; Willa Louise Weathers, Apex; Lillian Daniel Williams, Franklin, Va.

Diploma in piano: Mrs. Sarah Lambert Blalock, South Hill, Va.; Juliet Loving, Fayetteville; Mary Louella Magette, Wilson.

Diploma in voice: Alice Bayard Newcombe, Raleigh; Margaret Augusta Fawcette, Raleigh; Rosa Evans Goodwin, Elizabeth City.

Diploma in art: Leonita Denmark, Raleigh; Ruth Clair Ivey, Nashville, Tenn.

O. B. degree: Annie Judson Thompson, Kapp's Hill.

Certificate in voice: Nellie May Lincoln, Greensboro.

To Protect the White Heron.

Mr. Gilbert Pearson, of Greensboro, and New York, secretary of the State Audubon society, and the National Audubon society, was here in conference with former Governor Aycock, Mr. P. D. Gold, Jr., and Dr. R. H. Lewis, with regard to bird protection, especially the protection of white heron at this season. This is the nesting season of that bird, and at this time the egrettes used for women's hats are secured. As there are no state wardens in the East, Mr. Pearson has secured a special force to locate the heron colonies and protect them. Funds for this he has obtained by special contributions as no state funds are available.

Storm Results Good and Bad.

During the big storm that swept this section a leaf tobacco storage house that contained \$10,000 worth of tobacco, the property of E. T. Atkinson, at Apex, was demolished and almost a total loss entailed. The Baptist church at Fuquay Springs was badly damaged. Lands were badly washed through out this section. However, the rain ended a long drought that threatened disaster to the crops generally and rapid development of crops generally will result.

Made Moonshine in a Wash Pot.

J. Davis Bryant, of Nash county, was sentenced to 18 months in Atlanta prison for distilling. Solomon Cherry of Halifax county, got one year and a day for distilling and Jim Jones, who was convicted of making some liquor for his own use by using his ma's wash pot for the still, was sentenced to sixty days. He was brought from Chatham county. The judge asked if the fellow had ever sold any whiskey and one of the raiders replied that he had not made enough for his own use.

Seaboard to Purchase Cars.

There has been filed for record in Wake county an agreement by the Seaboard with the Baldwin Locomotive works whereby there are purchased 10 seventy-foot vestibular cars and three seventy-foot postal cars. The consideration is \$349,290.

Members A. & M. Faculty Re-elected.

The board of trustees of the A. & M. college have re-elected all the present members of the faculty. This was done in connection with sessions held at the commencement.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES FOR THE BUSY MAN

**MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF
 THE PAST WEEK TOLD IN
 CONDENSED FORM.**

WORLD'S NEWS EPITOMIZED

Complete Review of Happenings of Greatest Interest From All Parts of World.

Southern.

An amicable adjustment has been reached between the representatives of the carmen, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers of the Southern railway and allied lines, according to a statement issued by the American Federation of Labor. This settlement affects about 8,000 men, and it is said the advanced scale will apply as heretofore to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio with 9,000 additional men.

The area of the cotton crop planted this year, 1911, in the United States including that already planted and expected to be planted, is about 104.7 per cent of the area planted last year, equivalent to about 35,904,000 acres, as compared with 33,418,000 acres, an increase of about 1,586,000 acres, or 4.7 per cent, according to a report issued by the department of agriculture. The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent of a normal condition, as compared with 80.2 per cent at the corresponding date in 1910 and 80.9 per cent, the average condition for the past ten years on May 25.

An extra session of the legislature of Alabama is a probability in the immediate future. There is no money in the state treasury, and on July 1 there will be a deficit. Governor O'Neal has gone East to borrow money to meet the current needs of the government. He is limited to \$100,000 by the constitution. A number of the appropriation bills have strings tied to them. He has announced that the state schools will not get their money until October 1. Much of it is due now.

The bank of Auburn at Auburn, Cannon county, Tennessee, was blown by robbers and robbed of \$2,000. The robbers appeared at midnight in a rubber-tired surry, drawn by two horses. They blew the vault and safe to pieces, got the money and went on their way. Citizens heard the dynamite explosions, but, recalling the bank robbery a few weeks ago at Lancaster, Tenn., when the robbers blazed away at every one in sight, they stayed in their homes.

A bill was passed in the house and a resolution in the Florida senate prohibiting the board of state institutions from entering into a new contract for the lease of state convicts before the meeting and adjournment of the next legislature, which will be in 1913. This is done, it is said, in order that an anti-lease bill may pass the next legislature, with the objectionable features cited by Governor Gilchrist eliminated.

A new wage demand is to be made upon the Southern railway. With that of the 2,000 or more men yet before the system's officials and their action in doubt, a committee of twenty representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in Washington to push a claim of the engine drivers on the Southern for an increase of approximately 25 per cent over their present pay. Some time ago a slight increase was allowed the engineers. They now believe that was inadequate.

General.

A severe storm, whose center increasing in intensity in Ontario, raged down the St. Lawrence valley, caused showers and thunderstorms everywhere east of the Mississippi river. The disturbance wound up another hot day in the East and South, featured by a new record for high temperatures for May established at Fort Worth, Texas, where the official record was 104.

Four dead and a score injured was the toll of the terrific wind and rain storm which swept over Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity, wrecking buildings, overturning boats in Lake Erie, breaking down wire poles, tearing up trees and smashing windows and signs on the streets. The storm was general in northern Ohio and very destructive. Three lives were lost at Loraine. All of the dead were in row boats, which capsized.

Sir William Schwenck Gilbert, the British writer of comic opera librettos, died in London. He was born in 1836 and was knighted by King Edward. He was a collaborator of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The Tennessee Bankers' association adopted a resolution approving the Aldrich currency plan.

Refusing to comply with demands for money by a band of bandits at Ajune, Mexico, Robert J. Sweeney, an American railway superintendent, was burned at the stake on May 16, according to the story of Joseph Hansfelder, one of the refugees.

Several Americans were presented by Ambassador Reid to King George at a levee held at St. James palace. They were J. Pierpont Morgan, Albert Cook Myers and Edward Brinhurst of Philadelphia.

The Chicago Tribune published results of a poll of newspapers in 22 states of the central, western, south-western, northwestern and Pacific divisions on the question of approving the reciprocity agreement negotiated with Canada by President Taft. To more than 10,000 newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, The Tribune submitted this question: "Are you in favor of the approval by congress of the reciprocity agreement with Canada negotiated by President Taft?" The replies numbered 4,303, of which 4,240 were definite, even if qualified, expressions of opinion. Of these 2,113 were in favor of the agreement and 1,127 against it.

By official decree issued by Mexico's provisional president, Francisco de la Barra, a special presidential election was called. In all states and territories electors will be chosen on October 1, and these will select the successor of Porfirio Diaz on Sunday, October 15. Governors are instructed to define and publicly announce prior to June 30 electoral districts in their respective states and territories, using for purposes of apportionment the census of the country of 1910.

Gen. Porfirio Diaz sailed from Vera Cruz, Mexico, on the steamer Ypiranga for Havre, France. The steamer goes by way of Havana and General Diaz' ultimate destination is Spain. The last words of the ex-president spoken to those he had left on shore were: "I shall die in Mexico."

Washington.

Senator William Lorimer of Illinois will again be called upon to defend his title to a seat in the United States senate, a resolution having passed that body re-opening the case.

The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff, I have seen shows that the matter was fought upon a raise basis, and I shall be mistaken if the public is deceived by the pretense that it was levied for revenue.

A lively controversy over the executive right to withhold confidential papers from a congressional probing committee was precipitated by a flat refusal of Secretary of State Knox on the instruction of President Taft to lay before the house committee on expenditures in the state department books showing the record of the payment for the portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. The committee is seeking to discover what became of the \$1,500 balance of the \$2,450 voucher. Arthur Rosenthal received only \$850 for his work.

The recent decisions of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice. Mr. Wickersham was asked why the government has thus far failed to lodge any "trust magnates" in prison. "There has been an unwillingness on the part of the juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law," he replied.

A delegation representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on President Taft and urged him to send a special message to congress on the subject of lynchings. The president heard them patiently, but replied that punishment for violence of this kind lay with the states where the crimes were committed and that while they had his sympathy in their desire to see the law enforced, their petitions should be addressed to the state governments.

A bitter fight was precipitated in the Democratic caucus over the bill for the revision of the woolen schedule of the tariff bill framed by the Lower committee of the ways and means committee. The economist threatens even to disrupt the party, if Mr. Bryan's advice prevails.

President Taft will stick to Beverly and the north shore country of Massachusetts as a hot weather playground unless congress selects a site and appropriates the money for an official summer white house elsewhere. In a letter to Governor Eberhart of Minnesota, declining with thanks the offer of a site at Wayzata on the shores of Lake Minnetonka, the president explained that congress alone had the authority to designate an official summer residence for the chief executive.

Medicine which is nothing but sweetened water or pills composed of colored mud may be labeled "cures" and sold as such with impunity under the national pure food and drugs act, according to a decision rendered by the Supreme court of the United States in the case of Dr. O. A. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo. Provided there is no misstatement on the bottle or package as to its contents, the manufacturer is free to sell his goods. Justices Hughes, Day and Harlan dissented. The opinion was quite lengthy and was delivered by associate Justice Holmes.

Lace Millinery



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THE keynote of fashionable headwear for women is lace, as shown in the photograph above. The hat should be of dark straw so as to form an effective background for the delicate tracery of the lace, which may be Irish, Cluny or better still of Nacrame. In this instance, the hat is of dark blue straw, trimmed and rimmed with babe Irish lace. A pom-pom of fluffy white feathers completes the confection.

LIGHT CLOTH WALKING SUIT GOOD USE FOR EXTRA SCARFS

May Colored Material Most Effective for This Peculiarly Jaunty Costume.

Hay-colored cloth is used here, with trimming of wide black military braid; the narrow skirt has a strip of the braid taken down the left side of front.

The coat is cut so that the braid corresponds, the right side of front



being cut slightly wider than the left; the large revers and collar are edged with braid; the cuffs are also trimmed with it.

Hat of hay-colored straw trimmed with roses.

Materials required: 5 yards cloth 46 inches wide, 6 yards braid, 8 buttons, 4 1/2 yards silk or satin for lining coat.

Cretonne Cabinets.

The small cretonne-covered cabinets are becoming very popular. These, too, may be placed on the dresser. They are of various sizes and heights and are provided with drawers for handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, jewels, etc. Similar cabinets are also provided for men. These have convenient compartments for collars, handkerchiefs, pins, ties, etc.

May Be Made into Blouse by Any One at All Clever With the Needle

If you have an extra scarf in the Pallesey, Dresden or Parisian design and want to have a blouse to match the scarf which you wish to retain, for scarfs still have wide fashion, the idea of turning the extra one into a blouse is one you can snatch up and put to good use.

Scarfs, mufflers and kerchiefs of these silky crepe materials are easily cut up and made into neat and becoming blouses by the home needleworker who takes advantage of the innovation.

Almost invariably the middle possesses a figure design, while the border is also composed of figures with a band of white or light color between these two figured portions. Make it a point to use these strips of material for the lower part of the blouse or the inside of the sleeves, and in thus utilizing the plain strip a bolero effect is secured.

One must choose for oneself according to the largeness of design whether to set in the figured parts lengthwise or crosswise, the lengthwise effect being assumed generally only when the figure is very large.

These with smaller figures can so well be arranged in a series of crosswise bars that it would hardly be becoming in the lengthened effect.

These crepe scarf waists are draped under sheer veiling, to which they adapt themselves readily without any nerve jarring aspect that attend some of the innovations that are executed in such an off-hand manner.

For the Traveler.

The traveler who is fastidious about the boiling of her eggs should invest in one of the egg-shaped boilers of copper, small enough to pack in a trunk. It will cook four eggs.

This lamp is like a huge egg, has an alcohol lamp beneath and a tray with four compartments to hold the eggs erect in the water and make removal easy.

For the girl in an apartment who likes to do light housekeeping such a cooker could be utilized for making cup custards and other dishes cooked in water.

Survival of the Kimono Sleeve.

It is strange how faithful Dame Fashion is to the kimono sleeve, which still appears on the latest models, and we have gone back to the very high waist effect. In most of the new skirts there is a loose pleat at the back, which hangs down to varying lengths, but generally reaches the hem. This has a charming effect, and takes away the extreme severity of the plain, tight skirt. The train which has made its appearance is either cut quite square or is very narrow indeed.

HEZEKIAH'S GREAT PASSOVER

Sunday School Lesson for June 11, 1911
 Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—2 Chronicles 30.
 MEMORY VERSES—18-20.
 GOLDEN TEXT—"Man Looketh on the Outward Appearance, but the Lord Looketh on the Heart.—1 Sam. 16:7.
 TIME—Beecher's Dates for the Accession of Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah are B. C. 754, 728 and 723. Hoshea becoming king of Israel in B. C. 728. Hastings gives the dates as B. C. 749, 741, 727 and (Hoshea) 720.
 PLACE—The temple in Jerusalem.
 PROPHECIES—Hoshea, Micah and Isaiah.

Hezekiah was the good son of a bad father, Ahaz; and Ahaz was the bad son of a good father, Jotham; and after the good Hezekiah came his bad son, Manasseh. But there must have been reasons back of these seeming contradictions. In Hezekiah's case one may have been his mother, Abijah the daughter (or granddaughter) of Zechariah. Twenty-nine Zechariahs are mentioned in the Bible. This was not the author of the book of prophecy, but may have been the prophet who had so much influence over King Uzziah.

Hezekiah did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord. God's approval is the only wise goal for a king, a president or the humblest citizen. It is the fatal defect in most forms of government that this over-rule of God is ignored.

Hezekiah began his reign by doing the thing that plainly needed most to be done first. He found the Temple, the sacred meeting place of God and man, with its doors closed by Ahaz, its lamps out, its altars cold, its floors and hangings covered with dust and dirt. Therefore the young king summoned the priests and Levites to the court on the east of the Temple opposite the closed porch or entrance, and in a frank and noble address declared his conviction that all the national woes had their origin in a neglect of the worship of Jehovah, and his determination to make a new covenant with the Lord. Then he bade them, as their first task, to cleanse the Temple thoroughly.

The Second Step the Worship and Praise.—Thus far the priests and Levites alone had been purified. Now the royal house and the people were to be formally reconciled to Jehovah. How was this done? Hezekiah gathered the chief men of Jerusalem, who brought bullocks, lambs, rams, and he-goats for a sin offering, seven of each. The city rulers laid their hands upon the animals, thus identifying themselves with them. Then the priests killed the animals and sprinkled their blood before the veil in the Holy Place and upon the altar of incense, pouring out the remainder at the base of the altar of burnt offerings in the court before the Temple. The fat of the offerings was burned on the altar of burnt offerings, and the flesh was afterwards eaten by the priests. It was a mark of the new national feeling that arose during Hezekiah's reign that this offering and those that followed were not made for Judah alone, but for the Northern Kingdom as well.

The Third Step, the Wide Invitation.—What was the next step in the great reform? The holding of the national feast of remembrance of God's goodness, the passover. This should have been celebrated in the first month of the year, Nisan, corresponding to our April; but because not enough of the priests had been purified and because of the time required to gather the people, it was decided that the exigency warranted the postponement to the next month, Iyar or May. As the reform had widened from Hezekiah to the priests and Levites, then to the chief men of Jerusalem, then to the whole congregation of citizens, the next step was to extend it to the entire nation, from Beer-sheba, even to Dan.

The Fourth Step is the Great Passover.—What further purification was needed before the passover could be celebrated? Jerusalem was full of heathen altars "in every corner," and these were torn down and the fragments cast into the Kidron.

The Fifth Step is the Generous Giving.—What other illustration of their zeal did the people give when the passover was completed? Their new ardor for Jehovah blazed out in a burning indignation against the foul idols which they had been worshipping. It was as when "Peter the Hermit aroused whole multitudes to the wildest enthusiasm for the rescue of the Holy Sepulcher, or even the dour Scotch Lowlander blazed up like an excitable Celt at the initiative of Jenny Geddes. How much more these fiery Orientals? Jerusalem had been freed from idols; why should the country districts still be polluted? Thus the people swept like a flood over Judah and Benjamin and the neighboring Ephraim and Manasseh. They broke the heathen "images" or pillars, cut down the "groves" or poles set up as symbols of the licentious Asherah, and overthrew the idolatrous hill sanctuaries and their altars.

Reforms must be thorough, if they are to be permanent.

What was the last step in Hezekiah's reform? The step which every reform must take before it is complete, that of permanent organization. The secret of Hezekiah's power over men and success in the service of God? It is expressed in the noble words with which the chronicler closes his account of the great reformation: "In every work that he began in the service of the house of God, and in the law, and in the commandments, to seek his God, he did it with all his heart, and prospered."