WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

WEATHER.—Probably rain tonight or Saturday. Colder.

VOL. 8 WASHINGTON, N. C. FRIDAY AFTERNOON NOVEMBER 27, 1914 No. 251

Charles Fagan Shot Andrew Breakers Yesterday Afternoon; He Died Almost Instantly

OCCURRED AT CORNER OF FOURTH AND PIERCE STREETS AT TWO-THIRTY

Fagan Was Captured by the Officers a Short While Afterwards and Now in Jail. Principals Brothers-in-Law.

The quietude of Thanksgiving Day was disturbed yesterday afternoon between two and three o'clock when it was reported that a murder had been committed in the city at the corner of Fourth and Pierce streets and people from all sections of the city rushed to the spot to find that the rumor was correct.

As the result of a quarrel which began yesterday morning, Charlie Fagan shot and killed his brother-in-law, Andrew Breakers, almost instantly. Both the principals are colored. The weapon used was a shot gun loaded with No. 4 shot. Breakers was hit over the heart and after receiving the load stepped backwards and fell dead in a bakery wagon standing nearby. After the body was viewed by the coroner, Dr. Joshua Taylor, it was removed to the home of his mother, Nancy Breakers, on Bridge street.

After the shooting Fagan made for the country, but was captured near the old colored cemetery by Chief of Police Roberts, Police Williams and Deputy Sheriff Richard Adams in about one hour and a half afterwards and brought to the county jail. He will be given a preliminary hearing before the Recorder Monday afternoon next.

The story of the crime is conflicting as several bystanders state the occurrence in different ways.

Fagan and Breakers were brothers-in-law, Fagan having married Breakers' sister. Yesterday morning Fagan and his wife quarreled with the result that Fagan slapped her. Breakers, who was present at the time, took a part and Fagan and Breakers had some words.

Yesterday afternoon they met again at the corner of Fourth and Pierce streets when the quarrel between them was renewed. Breakers drew his knife on Fagan. Fagan, at the time had his gun in his hand, but it was taken away from him by a bystander. After the gun was out of Fagan's hands Breakers stopped advancing and left the scene, remaining away about ten minutes or more. He returned again this time having a pistol in his hand. He succeeded in secreting himself behind a tree near the John Willis Bakery shop, and then hid behind a telephone pole. He was seen to pull his cap down over his face and exclaim: "G—d d—m him, I'll get him," and at once started towards Fagan with the pistol still in his hand. Fagan raised his gun and fired with the result above given. Breakers died almost instantly.

Fagan has been employed for sometime by the Jefferson Furniture Company here and is about 35 years of age. The dead man worked for Mr. W. A. Cratch, of Blount's Creek, and was reputed to be about 21 years of age. It is said that both the parties were drinking.

MUST PROVIDE STAMP.

Effective December 1, 1914, all shippers of freight will be required to place a stamp to the value of one cent on all bills of lading for all shipments offered to transportation companies for movement.

This rule is according to Public Document No. 212, 53rd Congress, entitled "An Act to Increase the Internal Revenue and for all other purposes.

VIRGINIA IS THE VICTOR BY SCORE 20 TO 3

Richmond, Va., Nov. 27.—Virginia won from North Carolina here yesterday by the score of 20 to 3, making the ninth consecutive victory in the annual Thanksgiving day clash between the football teams representing the leading universities of their respective States. The game was devoid of spectacular features, but was hotly contested, the Carolinians making a surprising resistance at times.

The game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds in the history of local football. Among the spectators were Governor Stuart, of Virginia; Governor Craig, of North Carolina; John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the treasury; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and Tyrus Raymond Cobb.

Virginia outclassed North Carolina in every particular, its fast backs gaining ground at will. The visitors were on the defensive for the larger part of the game. Old-Style football was resorted to, not a single forward pass being made by either team. Virginia scored three touchdowns by gruelling line plunging, while Carolina made its lone score by the field goal route, the ball being kicked by Tandy from the 40-yard line.

Gooch, Mayor and Coleman starred for Virginia, while Captain Taylor, Tandy, Homewood and Parker played stellar ball for the losers.

A SECOND APPEAL.

To Mayor F. C. Kugler, of Washington, N. C., November 27, 1914:

I here exhibit to you a true copy of a city tax receipt which will speak for itself:

City of Washington, N. C., No. 183. Mr. V. R. Cherry, guard, Dr. 1914, tax. Guardian of Sandie D. and Madge B. Cherry. Capitation tax, real estate and personal property. General tax, $3.33. City bond interest, $7.94. School bond interest, 81 cents. School purposes, $5.17. Total $17.25. Received payment November 25, 1914. W. C. Ayers, City Tax Collector.

You see, sir, the law compels these orphan children through their guardian to pay this money and for what purpose. A part of it goes to pay your officers as you call them to unlawfully detain and imprison their only protector and keep until a late hour at night which places them at the mercies of what no one knows. But I know one thing, I've never seen the day or night that I would wrongfully detain a —— dog from returning to her pups.

Yours very truly,
V. R. CHERRY.

P. S.—More next time. —Adv.

SPENDING THANKSGIVING.

Miss Florence Bright, who is teaching in the Bethel High School, and Miss Mattie Bright, who is teaching at Macedonia, N. C., spent Thanksgiving and also will spend the week-end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bright on West Second street.

FROM NORTHERN MARKETS

Mr. John K. Hoyt has returned from Northern markets where he purchased a splendid line of holiday goods which will arrive and be on display within the next few days.

GIVE $5.00 TO RELIEF OF BELGIANS

The Ata Kappa Club, which is composed of young ladies in the Washington High School, have sent to Mr. John G. Bragaw, Jr., treasurer of the Belgium Relief Fund of this city, the sum of $5.00, through their efficient treasurer, Miss Lillie Belle Willis, for the Belgium fund. This is worthy of commendation and other societies of the city would do well to emulate.

GUEST OF MR. AND MRS J. D. BIGGS.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smallwood, of Florence, S. C., arrived in the city this evening where they will spend several days as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Biggs on East Main street.

GUEST OF MRS. PEGRAM.

Miss Ida Shavender, of Pantego, is the guest of Mrs. Sam Pegram, in Washington Park.

WE ARE HAVING A SPECIAL sale of small pieces of china. Sale price. The very thing for Christmas gifts. Stewart's Jewelry Store. 11-27-2t

New Theater

TONIGHT

Also Installment of

"Lucille Love"

And A Other Reels

COME OUT

Price 5 and 10c.

OFFICERS FOR THE COMING YEAR NAMED

At the last meeting of Pamlico Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy held in the rooms of the Public Library the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Miss Lena Windley.

First Vice-President—Mrs. W. A. B. Branch.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. O. B. Carmalt.

Recording Secretary.—Mrs. B. L. Susman.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. W. Carter.

Treasurer and Registrar—Miss Marcia Myers.

Historian—Miss Jennie Burbank.

Assistant Historian, Mrs. M. E. Giles.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one in every way and the prospects for a delightful year is more than promising.

GUEST OF MRS. SUMNER.

Miss Mary Short Sumner, of Rocky Mount, is the guest of her brother, Mr. W. L. Sumner, on Respess street.

IN THE CITY.

Mr. W. F. Pittman, of Belhaven, is in the city today on business.

WEDDING AND XMAS GIFTS.

We have just received nice assortments of Brass Goods, Japanese Baskets, Indian Bowls, Genn Baskets, Hippon China, Framed Pictures, Gift books and many other articles suitable as gifts. Make your purchases early while our stock is complete.

LATHAM'S BOOK STORE.

11-11-2w

WASHINGTON CAN BE HOSTS AT ANY TIME

The Raleigh Christian Advocate, in speaking of the entertainment of Washington during the recent session of the North Carolina annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, has the following to say:

"The growing little city of Washington dispensed generous hospitality to the conference. If there was the least friction, or the least strain, anywhere, we did not see any evidence of it. A number of automobiles were in waiting at the station when the trains arrived, and with the greatest dispatch we have ever seen the delegates and visitors were whisked away to their homes. If others fared so well as this writer, they were indeed 'home,' as soon as we passed the threshold. To Dr. and Mrs. P. A. Nicholson we acknowledge our indebtedness for their constant courtesy and attentions, and for a delightful sojourn in what seemed to the writer must be the best home in the city. Rev. E. M. Snipes, the conference host, had the situation perfectly in hand; and with the aid of his efficient reception committee responded promptly and efficiently to every call. The conference had a most pleasant and harmonious session, and the next invitation that comes from that source will have a most attentive hearing."

FINE SHOW FOR TONIGHT AT THEATER

The New Theatre will have in addition to their regular program of three reels of pictures tonight the sixth installment of "Lucille Love," the girl of mystery. This picture is creating a great deal of interest in Washington, as it is a splendid serial picture with two reels run every week. On next Monday the New Theatre will present "Tempest and Sunshine" in four acts.

The prices for this attraction will be 15 and 25 cents in the balcony, and 35 cents for the entire lower floor. They should have a full house.

HERE TODAY.

Among the welcome visitors to the city today are Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Powers, of South Creek. They will return to their home this afternoon.

GREETING FRIENDS.

Dr. A. K. Taylor is in the city today, having returned from a professional visit to New York city.

MEET AT MRS. FOWLE'S.

All ladies interested in the sale of the Red Cross Seals will meet at the residence of Mrs. S. R. Fowle on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock. Miss Rachel Rumley, Chairman.

LOCAL HIGHS WON GAME YESTERDAY

The Washington High School football eleven again yesterday afternoon placed themselves nearer the front as the champion eleven of Eastern Carolina among the high schools and it begins to look as if the team from this city will compete for the State championship at Chapel Hill. Washington yesterday defeated the strong Winterville High School eleven by a score of 23 to 0. Only nine points have been scored against the locals so far this season which is a very creditable record. The game yesterday was witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic supporters and no contest of the season was more enjoyed.

Notwithstanding [illegible] several members of the regular team were not participating Washington "did the trick" to the visitors in grand style.

FUND FOR BELGIANS IS INCREASING

Previous acknowledged	$128.00
Miss Rebecca Simmons	1.00
R. Lee Stewart	1.00
Eta Kappa Club, Lilly Belle Willis, treasurer	5.00
Mrs. W. D. Grimes	1.00
St. Paul's P. E. Church, Rev. J. B. Brown	3.30
Betty Jones	1.00

RETURNS FROM VISIT.

Miss Mattie Burgess returned from Kinston yesterday, where she has been spending several days with relatives and friends.

RETURNED FROM PANTEGO

Mrs. Sam Pegram and daughter, Miss Ruth Mayo, returned from Pantego this morning, where they spent Thanksgiving.

ARGUMENT IN MILES CASE BEING MADE

The evidence in the case of State vs. R. H. Miles, charged with murder, was concluded today at the hour of adjourning for dinner. As this paper goes to press the counsel for both the State and defense are arguing the cause to the jury. There will be six addresses made. The jury in all probability will get the case either tonight or early tomorrow morning.

SPECIALS
For Friday & Saturday

Armour's Star Hams, per lb.	19c
Morgan & Gray P. P. V. Hams, per lb.	19c
Pure Sweet Print Butter, per lb.	35c
Arbuckle's Coffee, Per Pound	20c
Filson Club Coffee, worth 50c lb. at	40c
Full Cream Cheese, Per Pound	20c
Borden's Eagle Brand Milk, per can	15c
Monogram Corn, per can	10c
Extra Fancy Dried Peaches, per lb.	12½c
Extra Fancy Dried Apples, per lb.	7c
Sundried Apples, per lb.	6c

SPECIAL PRICES.
On all Shoes, Dry Goods, Rugs, etc.
Everything sold on a money-back guarantee.

J. E. ADAMS
Phone 97 Washington, N. C.

AMERICA OF THE "GOOD OLD TIMES" YEARS AGO

One hundred years ago there was not a man in America over 35 years of age of American birth who had not been born a colonial Englishman. There was not a grown-up man of American parentage whose parents had not been born the subjects of a king, and nearly all had been born the subjects of the British King.

"When an American spoke of his country 100 years ago he always spoke of it in the plural number, having it in his mind as a union of separate sovereign States. He had not yet grasped the fact that he was a citizen of a continental nation. When he founded the United States he founded the territory of 1783, and nearly always left out Louisiana, although that enormous domain had been [illegible] to the United States 13 [illegible]

"'The United States,' says the 'Easy Grammar of Geography,' published in 1819, comprising all the virtues of the nation into two sentences, 'are celebrated for the excellence of their constitution, which provides for political liberty and individual security. The inhabitants are justly famed for their ardent love of freedom, for their hospitality and industry, and for the great attention they pay to agriculture and commerce.'"

And back to this nation of the early 1800s we are now referred in "Life in America One Hundreds Years Ago," an illustrated volume by Gaillard Hunt, published (Harpers) apropos of the centennial of our last treaty of peace with Great Britain.

"The census of 1810," writes Mr. Hunt, "showed that there were then 7,239,902 inhabitants in the United States, including Louisiana, of whom 1,191,364 were negro slaves. By 1815 the whole population was more than 8,000,000. For the first ten years of national existence (from 1790 to 1800) it had increased by 2,000,000; for the second (1800 to 1810) by 3,500,000; that is to say by 34 1-2 per cent for the first ten years and 36 1-4 per cent for the second decade. By 1830 it was 12,866,020; by 1860, 31,443,321, and it is now about 99,000,000. The most sanguine prophets did not prognosticate so rapid an increase.

Toll of the Races in 1810.

"It was customary to divide the population ethnologically into three great classes: Europeans and their descendants, Africans and their descendants, and Indians. The Europeans were of English, Dutch, German, French, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, Swiss and Welsh stock. New England and the South, so far as its white population was concerned, were inhabited almost exclusively by English descendants.

"One-fourth of the population of Pennsylvania were Germans, of whom there were many also in New Jersey and New York. There were descendants of French Protestants in New York and South Carolina, and French Catholics in the State of Louisiana. There were Dutch in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; Irish in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Kentucky; a few Scotch in New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland; Swiss in Indiana territory, and Welsh in New York and Pennsylvania.

"The most populous State in the Union was still Virginia, with 974,622 people; but New York had moved up from the third place, which it had occupied in 1790, and was now close to Virginia, having a population of 959,949. Pennsylvania was third, with 810,091. The population of Virginia had grown in 10 years by more than 200,000 people, but it had only gained 31,600 whites, and in the same period New York had gained 372,000 whites, and was now the most populous State in the number of white inhabitants. Massachusetts was the fourth State, with 472,040 people.

"Of the 1,200,000 slaves in the country only 18 were in New England. The so-called middle States had 147,727, but this included 11,502 in Maryland, where slavery was still lawful. There were 15,017 in New York, 10,851 in New Jersey, 797 in Pennsylvania, 4,177 in Delaware and 5,393 in the District of Columbia. All the rest of the slaves were in the South, including Kentucky and Tennessee.

"It was estimated that there were still between 70,000 and 80,000 Indians east of the Mississippi. In the western territory there were supposed to be 60,000 more.

New York Passes Philadelphia.

"There were few large cities. New York was the largest, with 96,373 inhabitants, having passed Philadelphia, which had been the largest until recently, and now had 92,24. The third city was Baltimore, with 46,555; Boston came next, with 33,250, then Charleston, with 27,71. New Orleans (17,343), Salem (12,613), and Providence (10,071) were the only other cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants."

In a way, we were out of sight of the world, just th n:

"There was litt: knowledge of the United States in foreign countries in 1815, and not much interest. The American Revolution had come when liberty was the fashion in Europe, when it was discussed by popular writers and talked of in drawing rooms; and, with France as our ally, our struggle had arrested the attention of the civilized world; but the painful struggle of the new nation to stand alone afterward was not an inspiring spectacle, and received little notice. It was not generally believed that we would stand alone long."

Nevertheless we had our visitors from abroad, and then, as now, they were inclined to take notes and make books of us.

"Perhaps the severest of all the critics, because there was so much of truth in his criticism, was Felix de Beaujour, a cultivated Frenchman, who made a painstaking study of the country. Philadelphia, he said, was not only remarkable for the regularity of its streets but for the cleanliness of the houses. New York wore a smiling aspect and was like a Continental town; Boston and Baltimore were like English towns; Charleston, Norfolk and New Orleans resembled the towns of the West Indies.

"Of the new capital, Washington, all he could say was that it resembled 'those Russian towns traced in the deserts of Tartary, in whose inclosures we behold nothing but naked fields and a few glimpses of houses.'

"As for national character, the Americans were a mixture of people sprung from so many different nations that thus far they had none. They had as much vanity as the oldest nations in Europe. The latter boasted of what they had done and the Americans of what they could do. They had no habits of their own. In the northern States they were bold and enterprising, in the middle States light and inconstant, in the South heedless and lazy. 'A Bostonian would go in search of his fortune to the bottom of hell; a Virginian would not go across the road to seek it.'"

Everything, this critic found, was sacrificed by us to interest, which meant cupidity. We had no charm of life.

In the country and the villages good and upright characters were as common in the United States as they were elsewhr; but high spirited and lofty souls, great and noble charactrs, were rarer. The people had, however, a love of liberty, were industrious and had high regard for the laws. The women were better than the men. They were beautiful until they were twenty-five years old, when their forms changed, and by the time they were thirty their charms had disappeared.

Stage Routes of Olden Times.

"They enjoyed great liberty till they married. Then they buried themselves in their families and appeared to live only for them. As wives they were faithful and thrifty and had none of the vices but all of the virtues of their husbands. The social life was joyless and monotonous. He thought the Americans were called upon to act a great part in the world, if they did not make their appearance on the stage too soon. The danger was that they might become the victims of their own dissensions and dissolve before they had formed into the body of a nation."

As for "getting about" in those days:

"Between New York and Philadelphia, the two chief cities, there was more travel than there was between any other two points in the country. Four stages started from either city for the other each day, or daily except Sundays. A 'pilot stage' left every morning at 5 o'clock and traveled a distance in from 14 to 16 hours. The fare was $10 and seven passengers could be carried in sum-

(Continued on Page Four.)