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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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NO. 14.

## IT IS COX AND TOMS

### Republican State Convention Names Standard Bearers

### THE MEETING WAS HARMONIOUS

State Republican Convention Adjourns After Sessions Lasting Two Days Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, Given First Place on Ticket and Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville, the Second—Dr. Cyrus Thompson Named For Secretary of State.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—At 5:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon the Republican State Convention which assembled here at noon Wednesday, completed its work and adjourned sine die. A platform was adopted and a State ticket nominated.

Judge Adams, as leader of the Republican organization in the State, believed the opening address of the convention.

Judge Adams declared that the Republican electors would carry North Carolina and that Taft and Sherman would sweep the country because the Republican party stands for and has always stood for, the best interests of the whole people.

After listening to the speech of State Chairman Adams, the convention took a recess until 8 o'clock Wednesday night.

**The Night Session.**  
At 8:45 Judge Adams called the meeting to order and announced that he would appoint Mr. Daniel A. Kanipe, of Marion, sergeant-at-arms. This had a quieting effect upon the boys. Mr. Kanipe is a formidable citizen and able to throw out an ordinary citizen.

The report of the committee on credentials was made by Mr. Charles French Toms, of Hendersonville. The following counties were not represented: Anson, Ashe, Graham, Hylle, Macon, Northampton and Yadkin. There were no contests.

Mr. Charles A. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, put in nomination for permanent chairman of the convention. Mr. A. H. Price, of Salisbury, in a brief speech, he said that Mr. Price was eminently fit for the position. Mr. Virgil S. Lusk, of Asheville, seconded the nomination of Mr. Price in a characteristic speech. He declared that he had been voting the Republican ticket in Buncombe county for 43 years. The first speech he made for the cause was to three white men and 500 negroes. In the coming election, he said, Buncombe Republicans would cast 3,000 votes. A prediction of victory was made.

Mr. Price was escorted to the chair by George W. DePriest, of Gaston, and Mr. Lusk and Mr. Adams introduced him.

On taking the chair as permanent chairman Mr. Price made a strong speech, declaring for the interests of the party and claiming that Republican victory this year is sure.

The convention re-assembled Thursday at noon and proceeded to the work of naming a State ticket.

Mr. J. Elwood Cox was placed in nomination for governor by Prof. J. J. Britt. In accepting the nomination Mr. Cox said:

**Mr. Cox's Speech.**  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I recognize it is a great honor to be Governor of the Great State of North Carolina. I appreciate the fact that it is a great honor to be considered and to be nominated for this high office by a great convention like this, representing as it does one hundred thousand or more white Republicans, mostly native born, and as good men as ever trod shoelather or belonged to any political party anywhere.

My friends, you well know I have not sought this honor, but have repeatedly said that I could not stand for it, or in any sense be considered a candidate. My business interests and the interests of others under my care, fully occupy my time and attention.

But when a man is drafted, as it were, by such a magnificent assemblage of representative North Carolinians, what can he do but accept.

I desire to emphasize one feature of this great convention, which has impressed me more perhaps than any other, and which appeals strongly to me, and which has had largely to do with my decision, and that is the presence of so many intelligent, stalwart young men who have enlisted under the Republican standard. This emphatically means a brighter day for the Republican party in North Carolina. I thank you, gentlemen, for this high honor. You must understand, however, that in my case this campaign will be a quiet one, conducted in a dignified manner. It will be on a high plane, and an ap-

peal made to the reason and intelligence and not to the prejudices of our people. I shall later in a more formal way make known my views upon those issues in which our people are so vitally interested.

**Few Words From Mr. Toms.**  
Mr. Z. V. Walsler, of Davidson, introduced Mr. Toms, who said that he considered it an honor to be the nominee of his party for Lieutenant Governor. At Chicago, where he saw the convention that nominated Taft and Sherman, he thanked God that he was a Republican. Again, when he read that Bryan had fed the negroes on chicken, he rejoiced.

At 2:30 the convention adjourned to meet again at 3:30, on motion of A. A. Whitener, seconded by Judge Spencer Adams.

**Mr. J. Elwood Cox.**  
Fifty-two years of age is the Republican nominee for Governor of North Carolina. On the 1st day of November, 1856, Mr. J. Elwood Cox was born in Northampton county and since that time he has been continuously a resident of this State and playing, since the attainment of the years of manhood, a potential part in its commercial upbuilding. His life history is the story of steady, energetic self-development and of untiring exercise of his fine business qualifications in a way which has won for him a high place among the business men of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Cox is of a sturdy English descent. His earliest known ancestor in this State was Joseph Cox, who came from England, settled in the county of Perquimans and built a home there. He, the great-grandfather of Mr. Elwood Cox, was a teacher and a preacher, a firm believer in the tenets of the Quaker belief and influential in promulgating this faith among the settlers in that section. William Rogerson, a Revolutionary soldier, was another great-grandfather. The father of Mr. Cox, Jonathan E. Cox, was also a teacher and a preacher. In 1858, when his son was two years of age, he left his Northampton farm and accepted the superintendency of the Quaker school at New Garden, Guilford county, which, after years of successful management by him, was converted into Guilford College.

Here young Cox received the training that fitted him for the important station in life he has accepted.

On the 23d day of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Bertha E. Snow, the only daughter of Capt. William H. Snow, who has been spoken of as "the father and founder of the real High Point," where in the year 1880 he moved. This marriage, as events transpired, was an important event in the life of Mr. Cox and of the section, as it led to the association of Mr. Cox and Captain Snow in the manufacture of hardwood, at that time an industry practically unknown in North Carolina. With what success this industry was nursed until it sprang into power all North Carolina knows. Today the business has grown until, through its branch plants, it covers nearly every State in the South and its finished product reaches nearly every country in Europe. Mr. Cox now supplies the demand of nearly the entire world for shuttle blocks.

Scarcely less important has been the work of Mr. Cox in other fields of commercial advancement. In 1888-89 he was one of a half dozen citizens of High Point who combined with leading citizens of Randolph to secure a railroad from Asheboro to High Point. The result was the securing of a charter for the organization of the High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern Railway Company, which was put into operation in July, 1889. He was one of the first directors of that company and has been one of its directors continuously since. He has been one of the executive committee for years.

Again he was an active promoter of the establishment in 1891 of the Commercial National Bank of High Point when better banking facilities were demanded. At the first meeting of the directors he was chosen president, a position which he has occupied with signal ability for seventeen years.

Mr. Cox was one of the backers of the Home Furniture Company, of High Point. He was a charter shareholder in the organization and creation of the Globe Furniture Company, which makes the higher grades of furniture. His was the idea of the consolidation of the two into the Globe-Home Furniture Company, making it the largest furniture plant in the South, with a capital of \$170,000. Since the consolidation of the company he has been its president. Mr. Cox is also a director of the Greensboro Loan and Trust Company, one of Greensboro's strongest financial institutions. He is president of the Southern Car Works of High Point, and other manufacturing companies in different towns.

Quite apart from his activities in the world of commerce has been the part which Mr. Cox has played in the educational and governmental realms. He has been an unfailing friend to Guilford College, giving both of his ability and his means to its effectiveness.

## TICKET AND PLATFORM OF N. C. REPUBLICANS

Declaration of Principles of the State Republican Party as Given by the Charlotte Convention.

**REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.**  
Governor—J. Elwood Cox, of Guilford.  
Lieutenant Governor—Charles French Toms, of Henderson.  
Secretary of State—Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow.  
Auditor—John Quincey Adams Wood, of Pasquotank.  
Treasurer—W. E. Griggs, of Lincoln.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Lyerly, of Rowan.  
Attorney General—Jake F. Newell, of Mecklenburg.  
Commissioner of Agriculture—J. M. Mewborne, of Lenoir.  
Corporation Commissioner—Harry G. Elmore, of Rowan.  
Insurance Commissioner—J. B. Norris, of Wilkes.  
Commissioner of Labor and Printing—C. M. Ray, of Mecklenburg.  
Electors-At-Large—A. A. Whitener, of Catawba, and Thomas Settle, of Buncombe.

**The Platform.**  
We, Republicans of North Carolina, in convention assembled, commend the wisdom of the national Republican convention, and congratulate the people of the United States on the nomination of William H. Taft for the presidency of this great republic, and we endorse the principles and policies of the Republican party as enunciated in its platform at Chicago, June 16, 1908, and we endorse the administration of Theodore Roosevelt.

We appeal to the people of North Carolina to set the welfare of our State above party and above prejudice; to exercise their freedom of conscience; and to choose those men for public office whom they deem best fitted to serve the public interest. We ask the people to consider whether they will best promote the welfare of the State by committing its affairs to the radical faction now in control of the Democratic party or by voting for the candidates and policies we offer.

We ask all thoughtful North Carolinians to consider particularly whether the present Democratic Governor and Legislature have dealt wisely or justly with all classes of our citizens in the laws they have recently passed concerning railroads and the violent measures they have taken to give these laws effect. We believe in regulating railroads and other public carriers strictly and carefully and in compelling all corporations to obey the law as faithfully as the humblest private citizen. But we do not believe that Legislatures are competent to fix absolutely the precise rates at which passengers and freight shall be carried. We are sure that the Legislature of this State, which attempted to fix passenger rates absolutely and neglected freight rates—much the more substantial grievance of our people—had neither the special knowledge nor the right spirit for such an undertaking.

They disregarded the constitution of the United States and they threw thousands of North Carolinians out of employment.

We denounce in unmeasured terms the unwarranted and uncalled for attack of the Democrats on capital, culminating in the fight on our railroads involving the State as it did in costly litigation; paralyzing business; throwing thousands of laborers out of employment; drove millions of capital from the State, and sent railroad securities down to less than half their value.

We pledge ourselves, if the people entrust us with power, to set ourselves against two kinds of injustice: The injustice which permits wealthy corporations and individuals to prey upon the poor, and the injustice which sacrifices property and deranges business in order that cheap demagogues may get to keep office.

We favor the policy of the State furnishing free of charge and under proper regulations to every child in the public schools all necessary textbooks; the further improvement and extension at whatever cost, of the public school system, embodied in the constitution of North Carolina by the Republican party. We favor the education of all our children up to the very limit of our available means.

We also favor a liberal policy with our higher institutions of learning. The South needs highly trained men, and we would have the necessary training provided here, so far as we have the means, and put within the reach of our young men of talent and industry, to the end that Southerners may guide our people in the development of our resources in government

in business, in the beautifying of our towns, our cities and our homes and in the elevation of our daily life.

This is also true of our institutions of charity, particularly the provision made for the blind, the deaf and the insane, for the efficiency with which any community ministers to such unfortunate beings is a measure of its civilization. It is equally true of our Confederate veterans who have not the means of self-support; the State loves and honors them, and they must not be permitted to suffer want. We denounce the Democratic party for not keeping its repeated pledges to provide our Confederate soldiers and their widows with suitable pensions commensurate with their services to the State and we believe that whenever practicable they should be given the preference in matters of employment, and all things being equal, they should be honored with the emoluments of office.

We demand a fair election law, which will permit an elector to cast a ballot privately, without interference or dictation.

We favor, as we have ever favored, local self-government, and demand the right to elect by the people all members of the county board of education, county superintendent of public instruction, county commissioners, tax collectors and justices of the peace.

We favor an extension and improvement of the public roads of the State, and believe that the employment of the State's convicts on such work is the best use that can be made of criminals convicted of crimes; we further favor a law prohibiting the use of striped uniforms upon all persons convicted of misdemeanors in the courts of North Carolina.

We favor the establishment of one or two reformatories for the correction of youthful criminals convicted of minor offenses, and we favor a separate reformatory for females convicted of similar offenses.

We pledge ourselves to a liberal appropriation for the care and support of our charitable institutions.

We favor the exemption from taxation of two hundred dollars worth of personal property owned by each householder in the state of North Carolina.

We believe in the dignity of labor and the elevation of the wage earner, and pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will best promote this end; we believe that labor and capital are co-ordinate branches of our industrial life—each necessary to the other—that neither can prosper without the other, and looking to this end we pledge our party to the enactment of such laws as will so far as possible create the kindest feeling between labor and capital, remove all causes for conflict between the two and promote the upbuilding of both classes in North Carolina.

We favor restricting immigration rigidly, admitting none but the better class to our shores, and protecting American labor against foreign cheap labor of Europe and the Orient.

We believe the South should no longer hold itself politically separate and apart from the rest of the country. We believe the time has come when no interest or principle any longer demand such isolation. We ask the people of North Carolina to give us their suffrages, not merely because the Democratic party under its present leadership, both in the State and in the nation, is unfit for power; not merely because the candidates were here nominated and the policies we recommend, are worthy of acceptance, but because every Republican vote cast in the South is a vote for freedom, a vote for the right of our children to enter fully into the life of the great republic, which our fathers labored and fought and suffered to establish.

The young men of Thomasville have decided to organize a fire company for the purpose of successfully operating the town fire engine. The machine is the best hand machine made and if properly operated will do a great deal of good.

It is now almost certain that the Gregson street underground crossing matter that has been up between the Durham aldermen and the Southern Railway for many months, and recently before the Corporation Commission, will end in the courts.

**Atlantic City's Dry Sunday.**

Atlantic City, N. J., Special.—A real blue Sunday came to Atlantic City Sunday. Many persons familiar with the history of this far-famed resort have been inclined to doubt the possibility of such a thing, but Sunday every one of the 220 saloons and hotel bars were closed. They were closed alike to bona fide guests as well as to strangers just arrived within the gates. It is said that this was the fourth time in the fifty-four years of its existence that a drinkless day was experienced at Atlantic City.

At one point along the Australian coast the line is unbroken by any stream for nearly 1,000 miles.

## THE GREAT FLOOD LOSS.

### Farming Lands Damaged More Than A Million Dollars.

The recent heavy rains have not only done an enormous amount of damage to crops, bridges, roads and railroads, but according to an estimate made by W. W. Ashe, State Forester of North Carolina, the upland farming lands have been washed to an extent of more than a million dollars, the damage being heaviest in those sections where the country is most hilly and where the rainfall was most concentrated.

These estimates, based on the amount of soil in the water of the rivers, as shown from previous records of freshets of the same height indicate that more than 1,500,000 tons of soil were washed from the piedmont region of North Carolina during the past week; more than 500,000 tons from the farms of northern Georgia, 700,000 tons from upper South Carolina, and 400,000 tons from the hills of Virginia. Analyses have shown that more than one-third of the earth which causes the mudiness of the rivers during the high freshets is humus which is undoubtedly washed chiefly from the farms. At one dollar a ton for this humus, which is less than it can be replaced for, the loss to these States in impoverishment of the soil exceeds \$1,200,000. This is a loss which is largely overlooked and under-estimated by the farmer, because it is a loss which takes place so constantly. In the aggregate it is so enormous that it is one of the chief, if not the chief reason for the poverty of so many southern soils, keeping them depleted of their humus, or the manure portion of the soil. This is a loss to which northern soils are not so subject, on account of the lighter rainfall and the more gentle character.

The rainfall at Raleigh and at many other points in middle North Carolina exceeded 12 inches in four days. In parts of upper South Carolina it was 15 inches in three days, while more than 4 inches fell at many places during one day. Such precipitation is tropical in character but it is not uncommon in the south. It is necessary for the farmers of the south if they wish to preserve their hillside lands to employ not only the same means which are used at the north but to take extra means of protection besides, so as to lessen excessive erosion, deep plowing, plenty of humus and where the slopes are at all steep and cultivated crops are raised, level terracing besides.

But hillside ditches should not be used. The policy of the farmers should be to have small cleared areas, cultivate more intensively, so that there shall never be any land idle without a cover crop on it to hold the soil, and protect land which is not in cultivate more intensively, so that there are more than 2,000,000 acres of idle farming land from Virginia to Georgia which should be planted in timber, if for no other reason than to prevent its washing away, though the timber on it will make it eventually a good investment besides.

**Company of Infantry and Regimental Band for Greensboro Fair.**  
Greensboro, Special.—It appears that Greensboro's centennial celebration is to fare better than was expected at the hands of the War Department. Several months ago Senator Overman and a committee from the centennial board of managers secured from the department a promise that a troop of cavalry and the marine band would be sent to Greensboro, and since that time the chief of staff has agreed to send a company of infantry and a regimental band, and it is not improbable that artillery will be sent also. Senator Overman, who has shown a deep interest in the centennial, and who has been of material assistance to the board of managers, is in receipt of a letter from Maj. Gen. J. F. Bell, chief of staff giving this pleasing information.

**Many Lives Nearly Lost.**

Tryon, Special.—Passengers on train No. 13, westbound, on the Southern Railway had a narrow escape from death here Saturday. One car is derailed and overhangs a steep embankment. Outside of a severe shake-up no one was injured.

**Fire Destroys Handsome New Home**

Asheville, Special.—Fire Saturday morning at 6 o'clock completely destroyed the residence of Bonnie Mae Henderson on Black street, resulting in a loss of probably \$3,000. The fire was discovered a few minutes before 6 o'clock and an alarm turned in. The department got away in good time but owing to the distance it reached the scene too late to save the structure or any great amount of personal effects. Members of the department went into the blazing building in an effort to get out trunks, furniture, etc., but were quickly driven back by the smoke and the flames.

**News of the Day.**

The German Crown Prince has shocked bureaucrats by returning some reports with deprecatory comments on red tape.

Sixteen coaches were held up by the lone highwayman who appeared in Yellowstone Park Monday.

The Cuban elections are to be held November 14th.

It is said that President Roosevelt will return to the White House at least 10 days earlier than in former years.

The War Department has ordered Colonel Stewart, the army exile at an abandoned post in Arizona, to take the 90-mile test ride.

The revolutionary movement to overthrow President Castro, of Venezuela, next October is said to be making rapid headway.

Eight workmen were killed and a number of others injured by the collapse of a wall at Chelsea, Mass.

Disastrous floods are reported from South Carolina.

## WILL IMPROVE SERVICE

### Southern to Shorten Time Between New York and New Orleans.

Washington, Special.—In anticipation of a revival in business conditions in the South and as a result of certain improvements made during the summer, the Southern Railway will improve its New York and New Orleans train service, commencing September 7th the run of the Southbound Limited will be shortened by two hours and the Northbound Limited will make the run in three and a half hours less than the present schedule calls for.

**Snow Falls in Maryland.**

Baltimore, Md., Special.—There was a light fall of snow here Wednesday night and also in other parts of Maryland and West Virginia.

New York, Special.—As a result of the cool weather two hundred men and women, many of the latter with babies in their arms, slept in the city morgue Wednesday night, glad to accept the gruesome hospitality of the dead house. This is the first time in the history of New York that the morgue has had to be improvised as a lodging house. They appeared in such numbers at last that the relief association could not take care of them, and hundreds were turned away, even with the morgue open to them.

**No Bail For the Hains Brothers.**

New York, Special.—Capt. Peter C. Hains and his brother, T. Jenkins Hains, were arraigned charged with the murder of William E. Annis, and held without bail for the grand jury. The most startling testimony brought out at the hearing was the testimony of Charles H. Roberts, who said that immediately after the shooting T. Jenkins Hains said he thought that drawing a gun and holding the crowd in check was the best way to prevent further bloodshed. A motion of counsel for the defense to dismiss the charge against T. J. Hains was dismissed. Only three witnesses were examined. No reference was made to the cause for the shooting.

**Shot by Car Thieves.**

Savannah, Ga., Special.—News brought to the city by an Atlantic Coast Line train crew, of the fatal shooting of a white merchant named Litchfield and a negro named Joseph Francis and the wounding of Town Marshal Soliman at Yemassee, S. C., by two negro car thieves. For some time the thieves had been at work. They were discovered at the edge of the town in a strip of woods, and the town marshal formed a posse to arrest them. The attempt resulted in the shooting.

**New Religious Sect.**

Chicago, Special.—Declaring that they received a divine manifestation from out of the clouds fifteen years ago, with a warning not to reveal its nature until August 29th of this year, Albert Blakely and his wife Jennie, are preparing to make the revelation public. Blakely is a carpenter and has been a profound student of the Bible for many years. He declares his intention of founding a new religious sect based on his "revelation," and asserts that all who do not accept it will be surely damned.

**A Record for a Submarine.**

New York, Special.—The submarine has made fifteen dives during the present month. This, the officers say, is the world's record. One dive was made under the training ship Chester and one under Brenton's reef light ship. Both were cleared without difficulty.