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NORTH STATE NEWS NOTES

Items of State Interest Gathered from Here and There and Told Briefly for Busy Readers.

Exhibits Wireless 'Phone.

Charlotte, Special.—Mr. I. W. Gregory, representing the Collins Wireless Telephone System, has established offices in the Realty building and will make Charlotte his headquarters for the district of North and South Carolina. Mr. Gregory has been giving interested spectators demonstrations in this new device which has just recently reached such a state of perfection that it is rapidly growing into popular favor and usage. Mr. Gregory will also take stock for the concern in addition to acting as sales agent for the Carolinas. Without any wire connection and with doors completely closed, Mr. Gregory has been demonstrating the effectiveness of his system by talking from one room to a person across the hall in another room. Every word that he uttered could be heard perfectly and all the advantages of the ordinary telephone system can be commanded with the new device.

Mr. Gregory will be glad to give demonstrations to any who are in any way interested in such a system.

Charged With Awful Crime.

Elizabeth City, Special.—Scipio Jennings, a prosperous farmer of this county, was Wednesday afternoon in a preliminary hearing before Justice N. R. Parker placed under a bond of \$1,750 for his appearance at the next term of Superior Court upon the charge of having carnal knowledge of a girl under fourteen years of age. The girl is Ruth Marshall, an orphan of the Streeter Home of Greensboro. She has been an inmate of Jennings' mother's home for the past four years. Jennings is about 35 years old and is unmarried. The case is exciting the liveliest interest and much comment. The point of contention is the age of the girl. It is claimed by the prosecution that she is under fourteen. The asylum authorities have announced that they will help to prosecute the case. Solicitor Ward is taking considerable interest in the case. He was represented at the hearing by Attorney Grimes, his law partner. The Marshall girl is now an inmate of the County Home, where it is said she took refuge on account of bad treatment at Jennings' home, after her unfortunate condition was learned.

Team Struck by Train.

Charlotte, Special.—Two sons of Mr. J. A. Berryhill and a young negro driver narrowly escaping instant death when a team which they were driving was struck by the Southern's fast northbound train No. 36, at the Dowd crossing west of the city. The little negro was doing the driving and when he pulled up on the track and observed that the train was bearing down upon him, an effort was made to pull the team from the track. One mule could not be taken from the path of the train and it was knocked about 30 feet, being almost instantly killed. The other mule was practically unhurt. The sons of Mr. Berryhill leaped from the rear of the wagon and the negro driver succeeded in escaping without injury. The railroad track passes through a deep cut just as it approaches this crossing and neither the engineer nor the driver of the wagon could discern the extremely hazardous predicament.

Two Fires in Lincoln County.

Lincolnton, Special.—This section was visited by two disastrous fires Saturday night. At Ore Bank, about 9 miles east of Lincolnton, Mr. George Mullen's barn was burned, together with three horses and a lot of machinery and a quantity of grain. Another fire the same night destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. John Hull, near Ramsour's Mill.

Lineman Electrocuted.

Durham, Special.—Emmet R. Riggsbee, a lineman of the Durham Traction Company, was instantly killed here Monday afternoon while at work on a pole on the corner of Peabody and Queen streets in the southeastern part of the city. Riggsbee was 28 years old and had been married about four years. The Traction Company workers can assign no reason for the seeming thoughtlessness that led Riggsbee to bring himself in contact with the wire when it was so far above his head.

Rejoicing at Albemarle.

Albemarle, Special.—The streets teemed with people here Tuesday night until near midnight celebrating the success in the bond election. Albemarle's two excellent cornet bands played their best. The citizens, both young and old, seemed to be elated over the victory. And the triumphant feeling was not confined to the citizens who voted for bonds only, but the leaders of the defeated opposers were out with "the boys," seemingly enjoying the occasion. Mr. E. M. Asbury, who owns one-half interest in the present water-works, speaking to the writer, said that he was now ready to push the town's interest with all his might and use every effort to make the bond issue a success, just as though he had voted for the bonds. With the opposers of the bond issue taking this stand and pulling with the same energy as those who were for bonds, unflinching defeat, in the language of Rev. George H. Atkinson, at the recent mass meeting, "Watch Albemarle Advance."

Boys Fire Into Train.

High Point, Special.—Miss Alice Shaw, a High Point lady, had a narrow escape when a bullet from a pistol handled by several careless boys whizzed through the car window only a few inches from her head. Miss Shaw was on her way to Aberdeen and just as the train reached the water tank, about a mile from the station, the shooting took place. Several boys between the ages of 10 and 15 years were loafing about the tank and one of this number fired the revolver. As the train passed a single report was heard, accompanied by a crash of glass and several screams. The bullet struck the window just where Miss Shaw's head would have been had she been leaning forward a little. As it was she was reclining a little in the seat and the ball passed only a few inches from her forehead. The police were notified at once and a rush squad was sent, which arrested five boys and marched them back to town.

Gold Mining.

New York, Special.—Maj. John F. Jones, of Blacksburg, S. C., Wednesday signed contracts with the Payne Electric Dredge Company whereby he acquires license rights for the use of their system of dredges on some 2,000 acres of gold and monazite-bearing lands in Golden Valley, Rutherford County, North Carolina. The plant will be established immediately. Major Jones has tested the new system and finds the yield \$30 in gold to the cubic foot. The monazite, garnets and siron yielded amounts up to several dollars to each yard. Engineers estimate there are 20,000,000 cubic yards to be dredged, all of which will yield a like amount. The plant to be installed will handle 2,000 yards daily.

Will Build Cotton Seed Oil Mill at Mount Olive.

Mount Olive, Special.—Arrangements have been completed for the erection of a cotton seed oil mill in Mount Olive which is expected to be in operation for this season's crush. It will be a modern two-press mill costing about \$40,000 and will be built by the Southern States Cotton Oil and Refining Company, Wilmington. This is one of the chain of mills which this company expects to erect to furnish crude oil to its refinery at Wilmington and we predict success for this mill from the start.

New Industry For Mount Olive.

Mount Olive, Special.—The Mount Olive Manufacturing Company has just been organized here with a capital of \$20,000 for the purpose of manufacturing fruit and drink packages on an extensive scale. The stockholders are J. R. Bell and L. A. Bird, of the Bell Lumber Company; H. C. Hatcher and Capt. J. H. Pierce. They expect to begin operations about August 15.

Girls Drowned in Wilson's Creek.

Lenoir, Special.—One of the saddest accidents that has occurred in this county was the drowning of little Misses Mabel Getz and Nannie Bailey, which occurred late Thursday afternoon at Mortimer. A number of girls were in the stream bathing while several elderly ladies were on the banks. The unfortunate girls got strangled in water about waist deep and were carried by the swift current into water over their heads. Efforts to rescue them came near adding to the fatality. Till men arrived and secured the bodies it was too late, life was extinct.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Senate Amendments Practically Stand.

THE HOUSE ADOPTS REPORT

Rates Compared With Paine Bill and Also With Dingley Bill—Rates Raised Where Protection Was Insufficient and Lowered Where Prohibitive.

Washington, Special.—Practically all the administrative features of the tariff bill which were adopted in the Senate were accepted by the conferees. They include a new maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax law, instead of the inheritance tax adopted by the House, authorization for a bond issue to raise money to build the Panama Canal, and numerous other matters.

Maximum and Minimum.

The maximum and minimum provision prescribes duties in accordance with the rates named in the dutiable list until March 31, 1910, when 25 per cent. ad valorem is to be added automatically, as the maximum duty. The President is authorized to apply the minimum rates, however, to imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States, and is made the judge as to whether a foreign country accords to the United States treatment which is reciprocal and equivalent. When he finds that this condition exists he is to issue a proclamation putting in effect the minimum rates, and until the time of the proclamation the maximum rates will apply.

Abrogation of Treaties.

The President is empowered to abrogate those reciprocity treaties which can be terminated by diplomatic action. It is made his duty to give ten days' notice after the bill becomes a law of his intention to bring those treaties to an end.

Trade With Philippines.

The Philippine free trade provision, which was considerably elaborated by the Senate, provides for the free importation of all articles "the growth or product of or manufactured in the Philippine Islands from material the growth or product of the Philippine Islands or the United States, or both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 20 per cent. of their total value." Rice is the only exception to the free provisions, but restrictions are placed upon sugar and tobacco. The free importation of sugar is limited to 300,000 tons a year. On wrapper and filler tobacco when mixed, the annual limitation is 300,000 pounds; on filler tobacco, 1,000,000 pounds, and on cigars, 150,000,000.

Tax on Tobacco.

The internal revenue tax on tobacco is amended, making the rates on chewing and smoking tobacco 8 cents a pound. No change was made in the tax on cigars, except those increased from 54 to 75 cents per 1,000. The rates on cigarettes were increased to \$1.25 per 1,000. A prohibition against the use of coupons or special gift pledges is incorporated in the new law.

The provision granting farmers the free sale of leaf tobacco places a restriction on the retail dealer which requires him to record every sale amounting to two pounds or more to one person in one day. A number of other inroad requirements included in the redraft of this section, as adopted by the conference committee, are intended to prevent any frauds upon the internal revenues and at the same time give as much of a local market as possible to the tobacco grower.

Corporation Tax.

Every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent. upon its net income over and above \$5,000. This feature was put into the bill to raise additional revenues to apply on the Treasury deficit.

It is estimated that \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year will be collected under this new form of Federal taxation.

The Metal Schedule.

Probably the most marked reductions throughout any schedule in the bill as a result of the action of the two houses and of the conference committees, are found in the metal schedule. Beginning with a decrease in the rate of iron ore of 40 to 15 cents per ton, there is a general reduction throughout that portion of the bill, pig iron going down from \$4 to \$2.50 per ton, and scrap iron from \$4 to \$1. The reduction on many of the items in this schedule amounts to about 50 per cent., and this reduction includes steel rails. There is an increase on structural steel ready for use, and also a slight

increase on razors, nippers and pliers, and on such new metals as tungsten. Lumber and Cotton.

Rough lumber goes down from \$2 to \$1.25 per 1,000 feet, with a corresponding reduction in the differential on dressed lumber.

The entire cotton schedule was reconstructed, and the phraseology changed in the hope of preventing reductions through decisions by the courts, such as have characterized the administration of the Dingley law during latter days.

In many instances the rates intended to be imposed by the Dingley law were cut by these decisions, the reductions in some instances being from 60 per cent. to 8 per cent., ad valorem. It is estimated that the rates fixed by the bill are about 3 per cent. higher upon an average than those collected on cottons last year. The rates on cotton hosiery are generally increased.

In the much-contested matter of the rate on gloves, the high protectionists fail to score.

Wines and Liquors.

Sugar and tobacco duties remain substantially as they are under the Dingley law.

There is a uniform increase on spirits, wines and liquors of 15 per cent.

There is an increase in lemons, figs, almonds and pineapples.

Common window glass of the lower sizes, in which the imports are heavy, is given a reduction, and where changes were made in the chemical schedule there was a general decrease except upon such articles as fancy soaps and perfumes, which were increased.

Wood Pulp and Print Paper.

The publishers win their fight for lower wood pulp and print paper, the rate on the ordinary new ton paper being fixed at \$3.75 per ton instead of \$6, as under the Dingley law, and on the higher grades of print paper at \$3.75 instead of \$8. Mechanically ground wood pulp is to come in free of duty instead of paying 1-12 of a cent a pound as under the Dingley law, but provision is made for a countervailing duty in case it becomes necessary to protect this country against Canada's inhibitions upon the exportations of woods to the United States.

Hides and Leather Goods.

Hides of cattle come in free, and there is a corresponding reduction on leather and leather goods. The House rates are practically retained on sole leather, leather for uppers, boots and shoes and harness, but the free hide provision is based on the condition that on and after October 1, 1909, sole leather from the hides that are to be admitted free will pay a duty of 5 per cent.; grain, buff and split leather, 7 1/2 per cent.; boots and shoes, the upper leather of which is made from such hides, 10 per cent., and harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.

This schedule of rates will result in a reduction of 15 per cent. on boots and shoes, 20 per cent. on harness and saddlery, 15 per cent. on sole leather and 12 1/2 per cent. on leather for uppers, if made of the hides that are put on the free list by the provision.

Bituminous coal is reduced from 67 cents to 45 cents a ton.

Daniel Wins Fight.

Binding twine is retained on the free list. Cotton ties are made dutiable at three-tenths of a cent per pound and cotton bagging at six-tenths of a cent per square yard. On quebracho, the tanning extract for a stiff dut yon which Senator Daniel made such a strenuous fight, the House rates of one-half and three-quarters of a cent per pound are retained, which is almost all that the Virginia Senator asked.

Payne's Analysis.

Mr. Payne's statement in the House included an analysis of the bill, showing both the increase and the decreases, but this detailed presentation was preceded by a general summary, in which he undertook to show the extent of revenue increases and decreases by schedules. According to this showing, the total increases were on consumption value of importations of \$852,512,525, and the total decreases in consumption value amounting to \$4,978,122,124.

In this preliminary statement Mr. Payne said that he had made an investigation based on the census returns of 1905, showing the amount of domestic consumption of articles upon which duties have been raised, and also the articles upon which duties have been lowered by the bill as finally reported from the conference committee. This had been done because comparisons have been made based upon the amount of importations, he said.

"Duties," he continued, "have been lowered where they were too high under the present law, sometimes prohibitive in character, and for that reason the importations were comparatively small. On the other hand, they have been raised in some instances where the tariff was insufficient for protection and the importations were very great."

Relating to Chemicals.

Taking up the schedules in their order, he gave, first, the increases and then the decreases. The figures, in all cases, were comparisons with the Dingley law. In Schedule A, relating to chemicals, he gave the increase as follows:

Liquid anhydrous ammonia from 25 per cent. ad valorem to 5 cents per pound.

Manufactures of collodion increased 5 per cent.

Coca leaves increased 5 cents per pound.

Fancy soaps increased from 15 cents per pound to 50 per cent. ad valorem.

The list of decreases in this schedule was much longer, the principal items being as follows:

Boracic acid from 5 to 2 cents per pound.

Chromic acid and lactic acid from 3 to 2 cents per pound.

Salicylic acid from 10 to 5 cents per pound.

Tannic acid or tannin from 50 to 35 cents per pound.

Sulphate of ammonia from 3-10 cent per pound to the free list.

Borax from 5 to 2 cents per pound.

Borate of lime and other borate material from 4 to 2 cents per pound.

Chloroform from 20 to 10 cents per pound.

Coppers from 1-4 cent to 15-100 of 1 cent per pound.

Iodoform from \$1 to 75 cents per pound.

Licorice from 4-12 to 2-12 cents per pound.

Cottonseed oil and cotton oil from the dutiable to the free list.

Flaxseed, linseed and poppyseed oil from 20 to 15 cents per gallon.

Peppermint oil from 50 to 25 cents per gallon.

Ocher and ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths, if ground in oil, or water, from 1-2 to 1 cent per pound.

Varnishes from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Methylated and spirit varnishes from \$1.32 per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem to 35 cents per gallon and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

G. A. Kimball Short \$15,000.

Southern Pines, Special.—Saturday morning the officers of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company posted the following notice on the front of the bank building, and soon after the doors opened to receive depositors who brought their pass books for settlement:

"There appears to be a shortage of about \$15,000 in the accounts of George A. Kimball, cashier, and the bank examiners are here. We cannot give accurate information or details until a complete auditing of the books is made."

Two Towns Were Destroyed.

Mexico City, Special.—The recent series of earthquakes in the valley of Mexico and along the Pacific coast were the worst experienced in many years. It is now certain that the towns of Acapulco and Chilpancingo have been practically destroyed. What the earthquake of Friday failed to do was accomplished by the stronger one of Saturday, which either leveled or rendered uninhabitable every building in these places. In addition to the rain caused by the earthquake, Acapulco faces famine.

House of Commons Bull.

The House of Commons, as might have been expected, has contributed a fair share to a very amusing collection of "bulls." It was in one of the debates of that body that the late Col. Sanderson described eastern Roumelia as "man enough to take her stand" in defence of a certain threatened right.

An Irish M. P. once declared that of the outrages reported from Ireland three-quarters were exaggerated and half had no foundation in fact—a statistical computation that remind one of another Irish M. P., who declared excitedly to a group of fellow members: "I want to convince you that there isn't any truth in half the lies they are telling about Ireland."

The biography of Dean Hook recalls a certain minor canon, who used to preach at the Cathedral when Hook was a boy at Winchester school. In one of his sermons there occurred the striking reflection that "what is impossible can never be and very seldom comes to pass."

Another discourse was long remembered for its pathetic lamentation on the degeneracy of the age: "O tempora! O mores! What times we live in! Little boys and girls run about the streets cursing and swearing before they can either walk or talk!" But the Church of England has no monopoly of these violent contrasts, for it was at a City Temple meeting not many years ago that a speaker exclaimed: "I find my time is already gone. Therefore I will keep within it."—Windsor Magazine.

About 60 per cent of the gold product of the world is handled by Great Britain.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

The railroad commissioners of Kansas are notifying the railroads that they must enforce the anti-drinking act of the legislature, making it unlawful to drink on trains.

Lewis Einback, at Newport News, set his grappone to going last Sunday morning while his wife was anxious to sleep some more. When he refused to stop it she shot him with a number 22 rifle through the arm. He repeated his crime in the afternoon and she sent a pistol ball into his leg.

Just as John P. Rodel, 67 years old, had put a noose over his neck to hang himself at Philadelphia last Sunday he fell dead.

A club of eight girls in Cleveland, Ohio, have formed a compact, it seems, to commit suicide. One 17-year-old, Rebecca Bonshak, has kept the compact and Esther Stromberg, who revealed the fact strongly intimates that she will be the next. Reading abnormal literature is at the bottom of it.

Jeremiah Hunter and Solomon Lancaster, of Cumberland, Md., recently saved the life of a cow by amputating her injured leg and made her a wooden leg on which she gets about measurably well.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, feeling himself insulted by a negro waiter on the train, struck him. Magistrate Grannon, in Baltimore, exonerated him from blame when he heard the evidence Wednesday and dismissed the case.

At Atlanta, Ga., a dog is kept in prison as an important witness to form a link in the chain of identity of its owner, charged with grave crime. It seems the identity of the dog is unquestionable while that of its owner has an element of doubt.

Women missionaries find it not practical to do missionary work in Chinatown, New York, the wrought-up condition probably being the outgrowth of the Elsie Sigel tragedy.

Expert alienists pronounce Harry Thaw sane.

In the late Gulf storm a fishing vessel was caught. An enormous wave swept five men off but another wave landed two back on deck, leaving three to drown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, the third daughter of President Zachary Taylor, and sister of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, died at her home at Winchester, Va., last Sunday.

Washington News.

The statues of Robert E. Lee and George Washington, to be presented by Virginia, have arrived at the Capitol.

The Senate and House conferees are said to have reached a practical agreement on all the points at issue.

Orville Wright, with Lieutenant Lahm as a passenger, broke the world's two-man record for aeroplanes, at Fort Myer, Va., flying at 40 miles an hour for 1 hour 12 minutes 40 seconds Tuesday.

Secretary MacVeagh has begun the work of cleaning out the "dead wood" in the force of the Treasury Department.

The special naval board meeting at Boston is to suggest reforms in firearms and navy yards.

About 15,000 children were given an ice cream treat in Carroll Park by Mr. A. Stanley Brager Tuesday.

President Taft has fixed October 18 as the date of his meeting with President Diaz at El Paso.

Parcels from naval vessels are hereafter to be carefully examined so as to prevent smuggling of dutiable articles.

A joint monument is to be erected at Washington to commemorate peace after the Civil War by sons veterans, U. S. A. and United Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Foreign Affairs.

Forty thousand workers in paper, woolen, cotton and allied industries in Stockholm, Monday quit their jobs and went on strike.

The British government has decided to build four more battleships this year of a type called paper-Dreadnaughts.

Louis Bieriot, who astonished the world by flying across the English channel in his mono-plane now finds the hero worship a worse problem than his plucky but dangerous feat.

The Bolivian archives at Buenos Ayres will be turned over to the American minister.