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## IN MEMORY OF THE FATHERS

### Battle of Kings Mountain Commemorated With Grand Monument—Day of Speech-Making and Patriotic Pride.

King's Mountain Battle Ground, Special.—Thousands of people journeyed Thursday on a patriotic pilgrimage. The battleground of King's Mountain was the shrine of their seeking. Here in the presence of the official heads of North and South Carolina two United States Senators and two Representatives in Congress—besides others prominent in the officialdom of two States, official dedication was accorded the King's Mountain monument—a signal recognition by the Congress of the United States of the valorous part played in the war of independence by the soldiers of the south.

It was a day of many features. Presided over by Gov. Marin F. Ansel of South Carolina, the exercises of the morning which were prolonged into the afternoon were entirely interesting. Undoubtedly they were to the audience gathered from a vast expanse of many counties in two or more Commonwealths. For never before did such an audience, of whom the majority stood the entire time, listen for three hours and a half to constant making of speeches without the slightest exhibition of restlessness.

Never had lonesome Kings Mountain been host to such a concourse. For a day or two in advance stragglers had been coming in wagons, harbingers of the hosts to follow. From Gaston, from Cleveland, from York, from Chester, from Spartanburg, from Mecklenburg, from McDowell, from Cabarrus, from Lancaster, from Union, even from Buncome they had come, the earliest arrivals pitching camp by the roadside and in the woods in true pioneer fashion.

Before dawn an endless stream of carriages and buggies and wagons were rattling and rumbling along the winding ways. Three roads, that from Kings Mountain, that from Grover and that from Yorkville had been put in excellent condition by public appropriations and private subscriptions inspired by civic pride. Contributing most brightly to the animation of the occasion was the delegation of Daughters of the American Revolution from Charlotte, from Yorkville and other places. The Charlotte delegation, of course, included the delegates who were there attending the North Carolina Congress of that organization. It is doubtful if ever before so many representatives of feminine culture, refinement and loyal patriotism climbed breathlessly the cliff which the plateau overtops.

Seven companies of the national guard of North and South Carolina were present. Friday they reproduced the battle of Kings Mountain with the deathless cartridges. One of these companies is from North Carolina, the Dallas company, under the command of Capt. A. L. Bullwinkle. The others are respectively from Rock Hill, Fort Mill, Columbia, Cornwall, Yorkville and Spartanburg. In command of these provisional troops

was Col. W. W. Lewis of the First Infantry. In general charge of the whole exercises was Col. J. C. Boyd of Columbia, S. C., Adjutant General. The monument is the third erected in honor of the heroes of this turning point of the revolutionary struggle. Col. Asbury Coward, chairman of the executive committee, in presenting Gov. Ansel to preside over the meeting said:

"This beautiful day ushers in a day rendered glorious by the deed accomplished on October 8, 1780. It is the most notable that can be found in all our annals. It is peculiarly a matter of compelling pride because the result of the battle was due to the spontaneous initiative of the plain people of that whole section and others contributing of their men to the American forces on that occasion. It was here on this lonely spot that the representative of a foreign power was overthrown and a triumph achieved which laid the foundation for the realization of the Declaration of Independence and the existence of the constitution of the United States—the repository of all our liberties."

"The dead were left unburied after the battle and the place was avoided as haunted territory. Then, about 30 years later, the neighbors came again, buried them at the foot of a stone which recorded their deeds in simple language. In 1855 the counties recognized the significance of what had happened and gathered to give expression to appreciation. Men like John S. Preston and the great historian Bancroft, spoke with eloquence of the part played by the men at Kings Mountain. Later came the other monument. And so the recognition has spread. First the neighbors then the counties, then the State and now the United States has placed its seal of approval and appreciation."

The monument first erected is a simple soapstone slab. The second is much more pretentious in monumental form, and is quite creditable. The third for which Congress appropriated \$30,000, is a granite shaft 83-1/2 feet high, with inscriptions as follows:

On the north and front face:  
Erected by the Government of the United States of America,  
to the establishment of which the heroism and patriotism of those who participated in this battle so largely contributed.

West face:  
To commemorate the victory of King's Mountain, October 7, 1780. On the east face the names of the killed, the mortally wounded and the less seriously wounded are inscribed. President Snyder of Wofford College was the orator of the day. He was measurably brief but eloquent and historic to the delight of the vast assembly.

Senator Overman and Gov. Kitchin of North Carolina, Senator Smith and Congressman D. E. Finley of South Carolina each addressed the enthusiastic audience. Congressman Webb was detained at home by sickness of his son and his address was read by Congressman Page, his colleague in Congress.

The whole occasion was the execution of a program most inspiring to young patriots and pride inspiring to the descendants of the heroes whose noble deeds the handsome shaft stands as a perpetual memorial.

## DRIFTED BY THE STORM THEY WERE PERISHING

Port Arthur, Tex., Special.—Waterlogged, dismantled and with the decks barely above the water, as she was being towed by the Guffey Company steamer Winifred, the Kate Flore, Capt. Whitney, from Mobile to Cuban ports, limped into port Friday with what was left of the crew in the throes of starvation. Of the crew of seven which sailed from Mobile, Friday night five are in the hospital

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY IS STILL DUBIOUS

Washington, Special.—The following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the board of managers of the National Geographical Society held at Hubbard Memorial Hall as an introduction to the reports of Dr. F. A. Cook and Commander R. E. Peary, to be printed in the magazine of the society:

"We print herewith the reports of Dr. F. A. Cook and Commander R. E. Peary announcing the discovery of the North Pole April 21, 1908, and April 6, 1909. Before the society can, however, accept the conclusions of either Commander Peary or Dr. Cook that the North Pole has been attained it will be necessary that the scientific records and data of each explorer be carefully examined by its committee on research or by somebody or commission acceptable to the board."

"The society takes this position, not from any distrust of the personal integrity of either explorer, but because of the many calculations that enter into the determination of the pole."

## COTTON CROP NOT SO GOOD

Most Unfavorable Report Issued by the Department of Agriculture at This Season of the Year in Many Years.

Washington, Special.—The most unfavorable report on the condition of the cotton crop issued by the Department of Agriculture at this season of the year for many years has just been made public. Financial and weather conditions combined to make the report unfavorable.

The official report indicates that on September 25 the condition of the cotton crop was only 58.5 per cent. of normal, as compared with 63.7 per cent. on August 25, 1909; 69.7 on September 25, 1908, 67.7 on September 25, 1907, and 67 per cent. on that average for ten years on August 25, 1909.

After the announcement by the Department of Agriculture of the figures recording the average for this month, Dr. S. A. Knapp, chief of the co-operative demonstration work for the Department of Agriculture in the south, after the conference with Secretary Wilson, said that the serious falling off in the figures, especially for Louisiana and Mississippi, were due to two conditions. One was the excessive rainfall in the early part of the cotton crop season, followed by a serious drought and the second was the failure of cotton planters to obtain advances on their crops from bankers. The latter reason forced the planters to dismiss a considerable part of their labor at a time when the boll weevil was a most serious pest.

Dr. Knapp Gives Reasons.

Dr. Knapp stated that another reason which induced a falling off in the general average of Louisiana, was that there was practically 30 per cent. less of acreage in cotton than in previous years.

The boll weevil did serious damage during the past year in the southwestern quarter of Mississippi.

"In my judgment," said Knapp, "the really serious trouble, which applies to all of the cotton States, was brought about by the excessive rainfall in the early part of the season and the excessive drought in the latter part. In some of the States planters scarcely could obtain water enough for their live stock. This was particularly true of Texas and Oklahoma. What is known as the New Orleans storm, which passed up through portions of Louisiana and western Mississippi, blew out immense quantities of cotton and served seriously to detract from the excellence of the crop."

Secretary Wilson declined to make any statement regarding the figures given out by his department. He said that he could talk about the wheat crop, about the condition of cattle in the west and about almost anything else but cotton. He said that Dr. Knapp knew more about the cotton crop from practical observation of conditions in the south than any other man in the department, and he had nothing to add to the statement made by him.

Comparisons of conditions by States on September 25 and the 10-year average follow:

	10-yr.	1909	1908	Av.
Virginia	71	78	75	
North Carolina	70	69	70	
South Carolina	70	68	69	
Georgia	71	68	69	
Florida	67	72	71	
Alabama	62	70	67	
Mississippi	53	70	68	
Louisiana	39	55	67	
Texas	52	71	63	
Arkansas	54	70	67	
Tennessee	68	78	72	
Missouri	72	70	74	
Oklahoma	55	70	69	
United States	58.5	69.7	67	

## Curtiss Makes a Flight

St. Louis, Mo., Special.—Under adverse conditions, Glenn H. Curtiss, by a flight in his bi-plane late Friday afternoon in Forest park, received the applause and cheers of the many thousands of persons who had waited for hours for the wind to slacken. George Francis Ozmont and Hugh Robinson of St. Louis attempted to make their machine fly but failed. Ozmont, after Curtiss had made his successful flight, tried a second time and his machine was damaged by striking the ground, but he was uninjured.

## Four Persons Burn to Death

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—Fire broke out here Friday morning while occupants of the house were asleep, over a store. Four of the fire companies arrived on the scene, but in spite of heroic efforts to enter their apartment in the face of flames bursting from the windows, every member of the Fishman family but one perished. Miss Rachel Markeson, the other victim, lived in same apartment.

## GULF COAST STORM

### Key West is Caught and Suffers Severely.

### FATALITY NOT GREAT HOWEVER

Estimated Damage \$2,000,000—Wood and Brick Buildings Tumble Alike—Storm Takes to the Ocean and Relief is Felt.

Key West, Fla., Special.—As a result of the hurricane which struck the Southern coast of Florida Monday morning, Key West Monday night is a mass wreckage and the damage to property is estimated at \$2,000,000. Martial law was proclaimed by the mayor at 6 o'clock and the Key West guards are patrolling the city.

The United States government was asked to dispatch troops here without delay, to assist in patrolling the storm-swept area.

Chaos reigned on every hand and few people remained in their homes, hundreds of which were either totally wrecked or damaged.

It is known that many persons have received more or less serious injury and reports are current that several lives were lost.

The storm reached its height at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind reached an estimated velocity of 100 miles an hour. There was a hard, steady blow from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m., when the wind began to die down and by 4 o'clock the center of the hurricane had passed this point.

The hurricane is the worst that Key West has ever experienced. Of one hundred local vessels in the harbor Monday but five remained at anchor, the others having either gone to sea or been washed upon the beaches. The streets along the water front were a mass of wreckage.

Brick as well as frame dwellings throughout the city suffered alike from the fury of the heavy wind and many miraculous escapes from death or serious injury have been reported.

Besides the several score of residences either totally wrecked or blown from their pillars, nine factories were partially destroyed, including the Havana-American, Martinez, Nicolls, Roy Lopez, Manuel Lopez, Flotas Torres, Cortez and Wolf cigar manufactories.

No. 1 and No. 2 engine houses of the city fire department were destroyed, the firemen narrowly escaping, but several of the horses being killed. The top of the First National Bank was blown off, the postoffice damaged and two running gears of the government coal station were wrecked.

Every telephone and electric light pole on Duval street, the principal thoroughfare of the city, were blown down.

Great fears were suffered for three hours along the coast, but at 9:30 Tuesday night the weather bureau relieved further fears with the following dispatch:

"Down hurricane warning 10 p. m., Mobile, Pensacola, Panama City, Appalachicola, Carrabelle, Cedar Key, Rockwell, Tampa, Punta Gorda, Punta Rassa, Key West. Storm centers southeast Florida moving northeast. Apparently no further danger on the Gulf coast."

## Cuba in Storm.

Havana, By Cable.—The most serious cyclone since the big blow of October 17, 1906, struck Cuba early Monday morning, causing extensive devastation through the whole western portion of the island. In the city of Havana many minor buildings were blown down or unroofed, almost all the trees were uprooted and five persons were killed one by an electric wire and the others by falling buildings. About twenty-five persons were injured.

## S. A. L. Makes Progressive Step.

Richmond, Va., Special.—John Skelton Williams is back from the meeting of the reorganization committee and the board of directors of the Seaboard Air Line system in New York. He speaks encouragingly of the system and the harmony and co-operation hoped for among interested parties. The system has recently absorbed five smaller systems in the far South aggregating nearly 400 miles.

## Seems a Horrible Murder.

Tiverton, R. I., Special.—The finding of the severed legs of a woman in a dress suit case among some bushes in an outlying section of this town Monday brought to light what the authorities are convinced is a case of murder. The discovery of a New Bedford newspaper of Sunday's date with the portions of the limbs is regarded as the most important clue thus far obtained, indicating possibly the place of the murder, if murder there was. The authorities were of the opinion that the woman was murdered in New Bedford.

## PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOUR

### Enthusiastic Thousands Greet Him On His Western Trip.

As he was crossing from the Oakland to San Francisco the army transport Thomas was setting sail for the Philippines and by the President's request the revenue cutter Golden Gate, on which he was a passenger, was drawn up alongside the big vessel, the sides of which were lined with soldiers and the families of officers.

On the bridge of the transport the Philippine constabulary band was drawn up and was playing, "Hail to the Chief" as the President shouted across the water to khaki-clad soldiers:

"Good-bye, boys; I wish you a pleasant voyage."

Answering cheers came back to the President.

"Does it make you feel homesick, Mr. President?" asked a member of the President's party.

"Indeed, it does," replied Mr. Taft, "and I would give anything if I were going with them."

One of the most pathetic incidents of the President's trip marked his stay in Berkeley. He passed in review of the pupils of an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind. The tribute of flags waved with unseeing eyes, of silent nods of the dumb, and cheers from the blind deeply impressed the President.

An all-day stage ride over thirty-four miles of mountain road brought President Taft Thursday night to this little sierra retreat, eight miles from the entrance to the Mariposa grove of big trees, whither the Chief Executive started at sunrise Friday.

News that mountain lions were in the park held out hope of adventure for a time, but not even the tracks of one were seen on the road. The President declared that Thursday was one of the most enjoyable days of his life. It was the first glimpse of the Yosemite and the impressive surroundings, the bracing mountain air, the freedom from speech-making all contributed to the pleasure of the first day of roughing it in the Sierras.

His constant coach companion was John Muir, the noted naturalist and explorer.

He alighted from the stage during a portion of the trip and walked a mile or more up the mountain road. It gave him a splendid appetite for the picnic luncheon of fried chicken, potatoes, fruit and jelly served in the Grouse creek pine forest.

The President arrived at Glacier Point Friday evening. The drive from Wawona, where he spent the forenoon visiting the Mariposa big tree groves, was over twenty miles of mountain road and the President was ready for bed immediately after dinner. He arose before dawn and started for the sequoia trees in a dense fog, which quickly cleared, however. He was deeply impressed with the immense trees, especially in the upper groves. He was photographed at the base of the "Grizzly Grant," the biggest and oldest tree in the world; and he was snapped in the stage as it passed through the trunk of the Wawona, one of the largest of the forest monarchs.

The President's speech at Fresno, Ca., Sunday was in reality another Sunday sermon, the third he has preached since his trip began.

His text, quoted from memory, was "He Who Conquereth Himself is Greater Than He Who Taketh a City," and from it the President drew the lesson that popular government must always be a failure unless it is based upon sound common sense and the self-restraint that goes to make the good loser. He drew an analogy between the American people in this respect and those people who in their attempts at self-government follow an election with a revolution.

On his way here President Taft attended morning service at the Presbyterian church at Merced.

A feature of the President's visit to Fresno was the presentation of good will from the Japanese residents.

"We hail you, sir, as the honored Chief of a great nation which we are glad is on the friendliest terms with ours," they said, "and we also rejoice that our beloved country, Japan, has the honor and great privilege of reciprocating such fraternal regard."

After an all-day stay at El Paso Sunday he President starts on another long jump, San Antonio being his next stop, and there he is to accept on behalf of the United States army a magnificent chapel and library building, the gift of San Antonians, as an appreciation of the American soldier.

## SNAPPY

### Items Gathered and Told You Hold Your Breath

### SOME EVERY DAY HAPPEN

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

Dr. Cook says he will acquiesce in a request by the American Geographical societies in requesting the Copenhagen University to waive its claim to prior examination of his records. In doing so it was to meet the demand in America for a scientific test of the claims both of Cook and Peary. Copenhagen does not take well to it but Dr. Cook hopes to make it right and let the examination go on.

Samuel E. Herman fell overboard a gun boat and was drowned and H. Daniels and E. Hermaine were asphyxiated with gas in a room as naval casualties last week amid the great Hudson-Fulton celebration.

Sheriff H. J. Pope, of Taylor county, Ga., was terribly if not fatally wounded, being shot three times by J. R. Brown, whom he was attempting to arrest Saturday night.

President Taft was moved to tears Saturday at Portland, Oregon, by school children in drill, they spelled Taft by rising with flags in form to make each letter and then in one burst pronounced the word.

Two men were killed and a number of other street car passengers in Pittsburg, Pa., were injured Sunday by the breaking of an axle which caused the car to tumble over.

Arthur Wright was arrested Saturday at Portland, Oregon, as he pressed too hard to get near President Taft with a camera. He was found to have a revolver of heavy calibre with a pocket full of cartridges. Upon further examination it is now believed that he really had no bad intentions toward the President.

Albert Pulitzer, brother of Joseph Pulitzer, the phenomenal genius of the New York World, committed suicide at Vienna Sunday evening. He had been a great sufferer from nervous breakdown.

The difficulties of Spain, with the Moors in Africa, in which Morocco is about to be involved, is assuming the attitude of a holy war and the tribes seem frantic.

Charles A. Gordon, who, by confession of the woman was criminally intimate with Mrs. Wm. N. Faulkner and killed him on account of these conditions, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Walthourville, Ga., last week, and Mrs. Faulkner was banished from the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, of Duncannon, Pa., have a living child weighing less than two pounds and that could be put into a quart cup.

In France recently a man was tried for killing his wife. He explained, that he did it as an act of mercy at the request of his wife, who was a prolonged and intense sufferer. The jury pronounced him not guilty.

St. Louis, Mo., is celebrating the city's centennial in a jubilee of a week. It began on Sunday by 15,000 children in exercises.

A farmer named Vostburg, near Lake Champlain, N. Y., recently plowed up some gold coins. He went to digging out till he had more of the coins than he could carry, probably \$50,000. It is believed that the money was put there by some thief in the Burgoyne campaign, who never lived to make use of it.

James E. Martin, Jr., is a baby living on Long Island, N. Y., and is heir to \$500,000. His widowed mother asked the court for an annual allowance for his rearing and here are the items as allowed: For a home, \$4,000; for maintaining same, \$7,500; for an automobile and its keep, \$3,000; for entertaining, recreations, and exercise, \$1,300; for medical attention and medicines, \$200; for clothing, \$750; total, \$15,750.

Captain C. E. Borchgrevink, the antarctic explorer, opposes the proposed submission of Dr. Cook's records to the university at Copenhagen and to the committee of the American Geographical Society. He declares that this would not prove satisfactory, both bodies being, he thinks, prejudiced in favor of Dr. Cook. Captain Borchgrevink suggests that the Geographical Society of Genoa, as an unprejudiced body, should be asked to settle the matter.

The little son of Congressman E. Y. Webb, being critically ill, Mr. Webb could not attend the King's Mountain celebration on Thursday and Friday.