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NO. 24.

THE SUGAR FRAUDS AIRING.

Resignations being Accepted and Arrests Being Made--Company Helps to Ferret the Guilty.

New York, Special.—Evidence, which is confidently expected to reveal the "man higher up" in the sugar weighing frauds unearthed during the term of Henry L. Stimson as United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York, was placed in possession of the government, it was authoritatively stated Thursday and is being used as the basis of a Federal indictment soon to be filed against one of the officials of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Since surrendering the duties of United States District Attorney Mr. Stimson, acting as a special United States attorney general has had in hand the work of building up the government's case against the custom house weighers and the employees of the American Sugar Refining Company who are charged with having conspired together to defraud the United States of \$2,000,000 of sugar duties.

Mr. Stimson himself refused to discuss the nature of the new evidence but it is learned that the evidence, furnished by one of the implicated

government weighers was regarded as conclusive enough to make practically certain the indictment of a high official of the American Sugar Refining Company.

W. M. Thomas, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, speaking of the government investigation said:

"Our company is just as anxious as the government to bring out the facts in the sugar frauds. We are doing everything in our power to aid Mr. Stimson in his investigation."

Resignations of James F. Bender-nagel, the superintendent of the Williamsburg plant and several other department heads in the plant were accepted Thursday, it is said, and other changes are contemplated in the house cleaning that the company has started. Bender-nagel has been arrested.

Henry L. Stimson, special counsel for the government in the sugar fraud cases, denied a statement published here that the true losses to the Federal treasury by short weighing of imported raw sugar would total \$30,000,000.

Earnings would not total more than 50 cents, but every penny was hoarded, and at last she had enough money to enter the hospital and the time for the operation arrived.

When this was completed she was led to a window and given her first sight of the world. It was no more than a glimpse before the bandages will be forced to wear for several weeks were applied, but that glimpse amply repaid her for the years of darkness and suffering.

Her joy is almost boundless, not alone because she is now able to see, but that that fact enables her to work and provide money for a like course of treatment for a little brother who has also been blind from birth.

Because of her affliction she has been able to perform only the roughest and crudest kind of labor, and for many years, day after day, she has scrubbed floors and done other household work. At times her week's

A GIRL BORN BLIND MADE TO SEE AT 23 YEARS.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Special.—Born blind, Miss Lottie Sheldon of Mount Pleasant, Mich., 23 years of age, has been made to see. This is the result of months of treatment and a delicate operation which was performed at the Homeopathic Hospital here.

When she was a baby the physicians told the girl's parents that she was suffering from congenital cataracts and that she would never be able to see.

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MOB THIRSTING FOR MORE BLOOD KILLS ANOTHER.

Cario, Ill., Special.—Henry Salzner, white, a photographer who killed his wife last July with an axe, was taken from jail at 11:49 o'clock Thursday night by a mob and hanged to a telegraph pole and his body riddled with bullets. This lynching followed closely on the lynching of Will James, a negro, who earlier in the evening had been hanged for the murder of Miss Annie Pelley.

The mob found some difficulty in breaking the cage, as it was an entirely steel structure, but after a half hour of telling blows upon the door, it gave way and Salzner was secured. The mob rushed him out of the back door of the jail, which is in the basement of the court house, around the building, through the yard and out into Washington avenue.

PRESIDENT TAFT GOES EAST AND IS MADE AN LL. D.

Hartford, Conn., Special.—President Taft added New England to his long Western and Southern trip Friday by visits to Middletown and Hartford, attending in the former city Friday morning the installation of Dr. William A. Shanklin as president of Wesleyan University and participating in this city Friday night in the dedication of the magnificent new State arsenal and armory. The President left Friday night for Washington, going direct to his train from a State ball in the armory.

The President's reception in Mid-

dleton Friday and in Hartford at night was in keeping with the enthusiasm that has been displayed elsewhere on his journey.

As a part of the installation exercises at Wesleyan University, degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon President Taft, Vice President Sherman, Senator Root and others.

Arriving in Hartford in the afternoon, the President went direct from his train to the new armory where he was presented by Governor Weeks. Several other speakers had attempted in vain to hold the attention of the big crowd which was constantly on tiptoe, endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the President.

THE LATE STORM HITS JAMAICA HARD AND IS STILL ON.

Kingston, By Cable, Via Holland Bay, Jamaica.—From the fragmentary reports that are arriving here from the country-side, the damage resulting from the storms and floods which have raged throughout the island since last Friday is enormous. The greater portion of the railway and the coast line on the north side of the island have been seriously damaged. Landslides are numerous

ANOTHER WOMAN TO TELL OF WARRINER'S FRAUDS.

Cincinnati, O., Special.—The mystery which envelops the relations of Charles L. Warriner, the defaulting focal treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, with the two women and a man whom he asserts have systematically blackmailed him for several years, was deepened late Thursday when it was learned from one of the railway officials that another woman, whose name has not been previously mentioned, was involved.

This official, who has been special-

ly detailed to investigate the \$643,000 shortage, confessed to by Warriner, stated that the woman who enters as a new factor into the case, had, as far as he knew, no criminal connection with the embezzlement, but could give important information in regard to the disposal of the stolen money. Her name has been given to Prosecutor Hunt.

The reports of Mr. Warriner's breakdown in health were reiterated and it was generally conceded the accused man is in a very feeble if not precarious condition.

WASHINGTON NOTES

In an opinion by Justice Holmes the Supreme Court of the United States decided against the complainants the case of the 13,000 Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians who asked for redress for being excluded from the citizenship rolls of those nations when they were prepared by Secretary Hitchcock, of the Interior Department, on March 4, 1907.

Since the German naval strength in the last year has jumped over that of France in tonnage afloat and over the United States in tonnage afloat and under construction the question as to whether the United States should increase her building program will be taken under consideration at once by the General Board, with Captain Andrews, naval adviser to the Secretary of the Navy, participating.

Capt. William A. Marshall, who has commanded the armored cruiser North Carolina since that vessel was placed in commission two years ago, has been selected by Rear-Admiral W. P. Potter, Chief of Navigation, as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. It is expected that the selection will be approved by Secretary Meyer and orders issued this week.

The production of 78.8 per cent of a full crop of peanuts for 1909 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture in a crop report issued Monday. This is a decrease of 4.2 per cent. from last year's crop.

Among the first questions which will be presented for the consideration of Congress when it convenes will be the change of the date of inauguration Day. Commissioner Henry B. F. MacFarland, chairman of the national committee, announced. Backed up by the Governors of 48 States, by strong popular support of the movement and a batch of photographs which would give any Senator past the age of 40, a pulmonary shiver, Mr. MacFarland will begin the assault with heavy ammunition. The committee will also present statistics showing the death toll from pneumonia contracted by visitors and the soldiery last inauguration. The local members feel that their efforts will meet with success.

The recommendation of the joint army and navy board that Pearl Harbor, in the Hawaiian islands, be made the great naval station in the Pacific was approved Thursday by President Taft. In doing this it was decided that a temporary naval station only would be constructed at Olongapo and that the proposed improvement of Manila harbor be abandoned. This will leave the protection of the Philippine islands to the army.

British capital practically has captured the South American commercial field and American business men will have to exert the most strenuous efforts to overcome the lead the Englishmen have acquired in that section of the world. This is the warning issued by Alfred A. Winslow, United States Consul at Valparaiso, Chile. He reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor that the amount of money invested by Britons in South American industries has reached the enormous sum of \$3,290,023,300, which is divided among investments in Government and municipal bonds, railroads, commercial interests and banks. The prospects for business there are unlimited, but American manufacturers and business men must seek it earnestly and furnish better goods than their European competitors to capture it.

Engineering problems as presented in the construction of the Union Station and the Connecticut avenue bridge here were studied Saturday by the members of the Appalachian Engineering Association in a day of sightseeing about the city, spent in examining engineering works and discussing topics of interest with members of the Forestry Bureau, Geological Survey and other Government establishments.

Leading officers of the naval militia of various States discussed at a conference here Saturday a plan of campaign to induce Congress to extend to the naval militia of the country the provisions of the Dick National Guard law. Those attending were: Capt. Warren F. Parry, Illinois; Commander Joseph M. Mitcheson, Pennsylvania; Capt. James P. Parker, Massachusetts; Cap. Edward M. Peters, New Jersey; Capt. S. W. Stratton, District of Columbia, and Commander Charles C. Marsh, of the Navy Department.

Imprisoned Miners Dead. Cherry, Ill., Special.—The three hundred or more miners who were entombed in the St. Paul coal mine by last Saturday's fire are dead. Some of the bodies lie buried beneath thousands of tons of earth which caved in upon them, and it is doubtful whether many of the bodies can ever be recovered. This was the opinion expressed Monday night when rescue work was temporarily abandoned. Fires in the mine, which broke out with renewed fierceness early Monday made further descents by rescuers impossible.

Hurricane in Jamaica. Colon, By Cable.—Communication between this place and the Ball bay cable station, Jamaica, was re-established for a short time Monday afternoon, but was lost again and there has been no word from that point since. The sea here is very high and another storm from the north seems to threaten. It was reported here Wednesday night that Porto Rico and some of the other West Indian Islands besides Jamaica had been cut off, which would seem to indicate that perhaps another earthquake had occurred at Jamaica.

Three Die in a Fire. Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Three unidentified men, all foreigners, are dead; five others are seriously injured, and twelve men and women are suffering from bruises and shock, the result of an early morning fire in a Polish lodging house on the river front Sunday. When the fire broke out at 4 o'clock, about thirty persons were asleep in the building. Fireman aroused the occupants of the place and carried the women and children to safety.

SENTENCED TO JAIL.

Sheriff Shipp et al. to Serve Term.

END OF FAMOUS CONTEMPT CASE

As the Result of the Lynching at Chattanooga, Tenn., of a Negro Who Had Been Convicted of Assaulting a White Woman and Sentenced to Hang, Former Sheriff Shipp, His Jailor and Four Others Must Serve Terms for Contempt.

Washington, Special.—For the first time in American history, six men are in prison for contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States. For the first time, too, the Federal government has placed men behind the bars as an outcome of the lynching of a negro.

At the United States jail in this city, Captain F. Shipp, former sheriff at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jeremiah Gibson, his jailor, and Luther Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett and William Mayes of the same city, Monday afternoon began serving terms of imprisonment imposed a few hours before by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Shipp and Gibson had been found guilty of failure to protect from a mob Ed Johnson, whose legal execution for rape had been stayed by the Supreme Court until it could review the case. The others had been found guilty of participation in the lynching of a Federal prisoner. Shipp, Williams and Nolan were given sentences of 90 days' imprisonment each, while Gibson (Padgett and Mayes each received 60 days.

As the big barred doors of the jail swung open to receive the prisoners Monday afternoon immediately after sentence had been imposed, Warden McKee stood before them.

"At least we are in the hand of a soldier," exclaimed Captain Shipp, as he espied a G. A. R. button in the lapel of Warden McKee's coat. Then turning to his five fellow prisoners he said:

"Boys, it will be all right." Warden McKee has inaugurated methods of punishment at the jail as humanitarian as the various classes of prisoners will allow, and he was prepared for the reception of the six men from Tennessee.

About a year ago, during the imprisonment of an unusually large number of women, the warden had fitted up a store room on the fourth floor of the jail as quarters for female prisoners. It was in this large room perhaps twenty by thirty-five feet that he locked the six prisoners.

Origin of Case.

The case originated in the court's decision in March, 1906, to consider the appeal of Johnson, from a verdict of the Tennessee courts holding him guilty and sentencing him to be hanged on a charge of assault. The night after the determination of the Supreme Court to review the proceedings was wired to Chattanooga, a mob stormed the jail, took the prisoner out, and lynched him.

The court was much incensed by the lynching, and at its instance the Attorney General instituted proceedings against Sheriff Shipp, Jailor Gibson and twenty-five others supposed to have been implicated in the lynching, charging them with contempt. Many of the accused were exonerated, and in the end only six were found guilty.

The Lynching.

In investigating the case, the Supreme Court found that Johnson was removed from Chattanooga to Nashville before his trial, because of fear that he would be lynched. He was brought back for the legal execution. When the Supreme Court stayed the execution, the court has held, Shipp made no effort and gave no orders to have the deputies or others guard the jail, but left the night jailor, Gibson, there alone. That evening a white male prisoner was removed from the upper floor of the jail, leaving only Johnson and a white woman on that floor. The court pointed out that this same man had been removed in the same way at the time of the first attempt to lynch Johnson, which had been frustrated by the removal of the negro.

Boiler Explosion Kills Two.

Palatka, Fla., Special.—A boiler at the plant of the Palatka Gas, Light and Fuel Company exploded Tuesday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, killing two negro firemen, almost completely demolishing the plant and causing the city to be in darkness Tuesday night. Houses for blocks around were shaken almost off their foundations, and window panes nearby were broken.

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PRESIDENT TAFT AT HOME

Ends Great Tour With a Day of Enjoyment in Richmond—Visits Places of Historic Interest and Outlines Some of His Coming Message to Congress.

Richmond, Va., Special.—"During my sixty days of travel there has been a moment or two of deliberation and during that time I have been studying what is the duty of an executive to recommend to an incoming Congress in respect to future legislation and when I think of the number of things that Congress ought to do, I am staggered lest it may not find time to do them."

In the final speech of his 13,000-mile trip through the West and South before an immense audience Wednesday afternoon, President Taft thus prefaced a preliminary statement of some of the recommendations of his first annual message to Congress would contain.

He declared himself in favor of the reclamation of arid lands in the West, and of the issuing of bonds for the purpose and of some government control over waterpower sites and coal and phosphate lands, "so that they may not come into the hands of one controlling corporation, but may be retained by the government, with the power to restrict the prices at which coal, or at least at which the power is sold to prevent the absorption into one command of all the power on the continent."

The anti-trust law, he declared, needs enforcing, and the interstate commerce law an amendment "in order to give the interstate commerce tribunal more power to prevent the delays which are now incident to appeals to the courts."

He voiced his favor of a postal savings bank and declared that "we must improve our legal procedure so as to make it both in criminal and civil cases more simple, more rapid and less expensive, and I mean to recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to take up that subject."

Mr. Taft said he believed the time had come for the organization of a Federal health bureau.

During the morning he visited Old St. John church, where Patrick Henry made his famous "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech, and went from there to St. Paul's church, where Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, received the message from General Lee, saying that the Confederate forces must evacuate Petersburg and leave Richmond unprotected. He also visited the Confederate museum. He made the comment there that the picture of Jefferson Davis which belonged to the museum did not compare in excellence with the one in the War Department at Washington. The museum officials said they probably would apply to the Secretary of War for permission to have a copy made of the painting at Washington.

The President's talk to the negro delegation was devoted mostly to the subject of education. He said he would attend a meeting of the board of trustees at Hampton Institute on November 20 and felt a very deep interest in the work of that institution as well as the Booker Washington school at Tuskegee, Ala. The influence of those two schools in the importance they were giving to industrial and agricultural education the President said, was beginning at last to be felt throughout the South.

The President lunched at the Jefferson hotel, delivered his principal address at the city auditorium, and left at 5:15 p. m. for Washington.

A Washington dispatch says that after an absence of more than three months during which he made a 13,000 mile trip through the West and South, President Taft slept Wednesday night in the White House.

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Pittsburg, Pa., Special.—Three unidentified men, all foreigners, are dead; five others are seriously injured, and twelve men and women are suffering from bruises and shock, the result of an early morning fire in a Polish lodging house on the river front Sunday. When the fire broke out at 4 o'clock, about thirty persons were asleep in the building. Fireman aroused the occupants of the place and carried the women and children to safety.

400 MINERS PERISH

Terrible Disaster in Illinois Coal Mine.

A SMALL FIRE IS THE CAUSE.

Explosion in the St. Paul Coal Company's Mine May Prove One of the Greatest Tragedies in the List of Mine Horrors.

Cherry, Ill., Special.—Many officials of the St. Paul Coal Company mine where an explosion occurred Saturday say that four hundred men are dead in the mine. Twelve bodies have been taken out. Six of these were heroes not employed in the mine, who gave their lives in a futile effort to save the imprisoned workers.

Mine Superintendent James Steele stated five hours after the explosion that it was almost impossible that any of the miners still imprisoned could escape death.

The mine had a day shift of 484 men. Of these fifty left the mine at noon. Twenty-five or more escaped after the fire broke out. The others are believed to be dead.

The entrance to the mine has been sealed up in the hope of checking the flames. The building above the pit entrance was blown up to permit this. Despite the frantic efforts of the officials and the scores of volunteer assistants in the little town of Cherry it seemed assured at 6 o'clock that only bodies of the dead would be taken from the mine. Until Sunday morning when the covering will be removed and rescuers endeavor to penetrate the smoke and gas choked shaft and veins the fate of the inmates cannot be learned.

The fire causing the explosion which may prove one of the greatest tragedies in the list of mine horrors, had an origin almost trivial. A pile of hay allowed to smoulder too long and before the workers realized their danger the mine was filled with smoke, gases and flames and all exit was impossible.

Heroism such as is rarely exhibited was shown by officials of the mine and residents of the town of Cherry. These men, who were outside the mine when the fire originated, contributed five to the list of twelve known dead.

TERRIBLE OCEAN CALAMITY.

Boats Aflame and 100 Go Down—61 Rescued With Great Peril.

Singapore, By Cable.—The mail steamer La Seyne of the Messageries maritime service, running between Java and Singapore, and on her way to this port, was in collision early Sunday morning, with the steamer Onda of the British-India line, and sank within two minutes. Seven European passengers, including Baron and Baroness Beniczky, the captain of La Seyne, five European officers and 88 others comprising native passengers and members of the crew, were drowned.

The rescue of 61 persons, practically from the jaws of sharks, formed a thrilling incident of the wreck.

The accident occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning in a thick haze. The vessels were steaming at good speed and the La Seyne was cut almost in half. The majority of those in board were caught in their berths and carried down with the vessel.

The force of the collision brought the Onda to almost a dead stop and her engines were at once stopped and boats lowered. The rescue work proved thrilling, for not only were the rescuing parties impeded by the dark, but schools of sharks were already attacking those clinging to pieces of wreckage in the water. Sixty-one persons from the ill-fated steamer were finally dragged into the boats and brought by the Onda to this port. Many of them had been bitten by sharks and several are severely injured.

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