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NO. 4.

THE "LAME LION OF LYNCHBURG" PASSES AWAY PEACEFULLY.

Senator Daniel Succumbs to Cerebral Hemorrhage.

ONE OF SOUTH'S BRAVEST SONS.

Illness Began Last October in Philadelphia—Recent Paralysis Weakened His Condition—His Death a National Loss.

Lynchburg, Special.—John W. Daniel, senior Senator from Virginia and for more than 30 years Virginia's favorite son, died here Wednesday night, his death being due to a recurrence of paralysis. The immediate cause of his death was a cerebral hemorrhage which occurred at noon Wednesday in the right portion of his brain, involving right side. This was in addition to the paralysis of the left side, which was sustained last winter, while in Florida for his health.

The statesman's illness began with a slight attack of apoplexy in Philadelphia last October, this keeping him from being in his seat at the opening of Congress last December. Only once since that time had he appeared before an audience and that was for an informal talk in January.

John Warwick Daniel.

John Warwick Daniel was the only son of William Daniel, Jr., and Sarah

per's Weekly wrote of him, "He is rich in influence in the Senate but poor in purse," and a few years ago Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia, referred to him as "That Spartan man of integrity."

He was a member of the House of Delegates from 1869 to 1872. He was in the State Senate from 1875 to 1881, being a member of the State Senate when he was nominated for Governor upon the Democratic ticket in 1881. He was defeated by William E. Cameron. In 1884 he was elected to the House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress. Before expiration of this term he defeated the late John S. Barbour for the seat in the Federal Senate, to succeed Gen. William Mahone upon the term beginning March 5, 1887. In December, 1891, he was unanimously elected to succeed himself. Six years later for the third term he had no opposition and in January there was no opposition in his party for his reelection, for the term which would have begun March 4, 1911, had he lived.

Major Daniel was a Democratic elector at large in 1876 and delegate at large to Democratic national convention of 1880, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900 and 1908.

There is one interesting chapter in the life of Senator Daniel with which the public was never familiar. His father, a man of prominence and wealth, although his fortune considerably impaired by war, still had a good practice. He was one of those who foresaw the great commercial development of the country and he interested himself in numerous speculative enterprises. He was sanguine to the point of visionary. Everything seemed to

MELVILLE W. FULLER

Chief Justice Supreme Court Succumbs to Heart Failure.

APPOINTED BY CLEVELAND 1881.

He Was Born in Maine—Came to the Highest Tribunal in the Land as Unknown Lawyer—He Has Served Faithfully and With Distinction

Bar Harbor, Me., Special.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, died of heart failure at his summer home in Sorrento Monday morning.

To Chief Justice Fuller fell the honor of third rank for length of service as presiding justice in the highest tribunal of the American government. For twenty-two years he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States but Chief Justice Marshall presided over the court for thirty-four years and Chief Justice Taney for twenty-eight years. Before Grover Cleveland sent Mr. Fuller's name to the Senate on April 30, 1881, for confirmation as Chief Justice, he was practically unknown except to members of the legal profession. In Maine, where he was born on Feb. 11, 1833, he had been known as a well-behaved scholarly lad. He had gone to Bowdoin College and while there won most of the prizes for elocution. He had gone down to Harvard law school for one year.

Finally he blossomed forth as a full fledged lawyer and politician of a high-minded sort in his native city of Augusta. He became an associate editor on a Democratic newspaper called The Age, and about the same time was elected president of the city council and then city solicitor. Soon thereafter he left Maine for the greater opportunities in Chicago.

From 1856 to 1888 he lived in Chicago, but attracted little attention outside his immediate circle of friends at the bar until he undertook the defense of Bishop Cheney, on a charge of heresy. His knowledge on ecclesiastical history and procedure astonished those who conducted the case and his argument of the cause of the bishop before the Supreme Court of Illinois is referred to still as a forensic effort seldom if ever surpassed in that court.

He was a delegate to the national conventions of the Democratic party in 1884, 1872 and 1880.

The Maine boy who had "gone West," accomplished much, notwithstanding his quiet life. He had laid the foundation for a deep understanding of the commercial laws of the country and along this line he had performed services for his clients which were estimated to have netted him an annual income of \$30,000. These accomplishments led the Republican Senators from Illinois to urge upon the Democratic President the appointment of Mr. Fuller as the successor of Chief Justice White.

Death Unexpected.
The death of the Chief Justice was entirely unexpected, as he had apparently been in good health lately, and there had been no premonitory symptoms of any kind of trouble.

The funeral service will be held at Sorrento and the interment will be at Chicago.

Throughout his service Chief Justice Fuller was noted for the dignity with which he filled the position. He preserved that manner whether on the bench or off of it. Although of small stature, not more than five feet seven inches, his wealth of silver hair and classic features made him a commanding figure wherever he appeared.

Mark Twain's Joke.

Probably Mark Twain resembled the Chief Justice in physical appearance more than any other man of prominence in recent years. Frequently the humorist was mistaken for the jurist. One day, a young lady accosted Mark Twain on the street, and with an apology that she had never seen the Chief Justice before, asked for his autograph. The author wrote:

"It is delicious to be full, 'But it is heavenly to be Fuller.'"

"I am cordially yours"

"Melville W. Fuller."

His death Monday recalls his own words on such events, expressed at the centenary of the court twenty years ago.

"Judges will be appointed," said he, "and will pass. One generation rapidly succeeds another. But, whoever comes and whoever goes, the court remains, keeping alive, through many centuries we shall not see, the light that burns with a constant radiance upon the high altar of American constitutional justice."

Chief Justice Fuller leaves an indelible stamp on the laws of the country. Among his most famous opinions are the following:

"The income tax decision, in which the income tax-law was held to

be unconstitutional.

The Danbury hat case, in which labor unions were held to be amenable to the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in which the State was denied the right to tax telegraph messages, except when intrastate.

The bank of Washington vs. Hume, in which the insurable interest of the wife's children on the life of the husband and father was recognized as distinguished from the claim of creditors.

Inman vs. South Carolina Railway Company, in which the railroad was denied the power to exempt itself from liability for its negligence in Moore vs. Crawford, in which married women were made to bear liabilities, such as those growing out of the fraudulent sale of land as well as the legal rights.

Leisy vs. Hadding, in which the State was denied rights over original packages of liquors in inter-State commerce, an opinion which led to the passage of the Wilson liquor law.

Why Did Price Escape?

New York, Special.—On motion of United States District Attorney Wise, under instructions of Attorney General Wickersham, indictments found in 1908 against Theodore H. Price, the cotton operator, Moses Haas, Frederick A. Peckham and Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., for conspiracy in connection with the cotton report leak were quashed by Judge Hand in the United States circuit court.

Holmes, Haas and Beckham pleaded guilty to similar indictments in Washington last week and Holmes and Peckham paid fines of \$5,000 each and Haas one of \$6,000.

Col. Watterston's Son in Trouble.

Kingston, N. Y., Special.—Ewing Watterston, the son of Col. Henry Watterston, the well known Louisville, Ky., editor, was arraigned Saturday at Saugerties on a charge of assault, first degree. It is charged that Watterston, who is forty years old, shot and wounded Michael Martin, a saloon keeper at Saugerties. An application for bail was refused by Police Justice Rowe and the prisoner was committed to the Kingston jail for further examination next Thursday.

Anxious For Postal Banks.

Washington, Special.—Because Congress at the session just closed passed the bill providing for postal savings banks people are already writing Senators and Representatives to know when and where the depositories will be established. Many of the inquiries seem to indicate that the writers of the letters have an idea they can right off put their money in the keeping of Uncle Sam. It will be some time before any depositories will be established, as there is a vast amount of preparatory work

Two Unfortunate Boys.

Washington, Special.—Ely E. Runyon, of Richmond, Va., and Julian D. Whichard, of Atlanta, were each held in \$1,500 bail in police court Saturday on a charge of housebreaking. Bail was not furnished. Mrs. Emily E. C. Runyon, physician and suffragist, of Richmond, came to see her son, who was held for housebreaking. Mrs. Runyon says the boy's brain is abnormal and that he steals because of an affliction.

Direct Primary Bill Defeated.

Albany, N. Y., Special.—The combined influence of President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Hughes failed to save the Cobb direct nominations bill from defeat in the Assembly. The House voted 80 to 62 to endorse the action of the Assembly judiciary committee, which reported the measure adversely.

Living with Arabs.

"By living with the Arabs, doing as they did, and moving with them in their migrations," writes Douglas Caruthers in the Geographical Journal, "I obtained an insight into their mode of life and customs. I learned how to drink coffee a la Arab, and, most difficult of all, how to sit still all day long doing nothing. I found his last most trying more especially because it was cold. A Bedouin tent is a drafty place at best, but in mid-winter it is almost unbearable. On two occasions there was snow on the desert. We used to feed out of a huge round dish, ten of us at a time. The fare was camels' milk and bread in the morning, and in the evening we generally had meat and rice, cooked with an enormous amount of fat. During the day we appeased our hunger by sipping strong black coffee. At night there was always a large group of men in the tent of the sheik and talk was carried far into the night.

The first school for the blind was established in 1721 in Liverpool.

JACK JOHNSON WINS

Colored Man Champion Pugilist of The World.

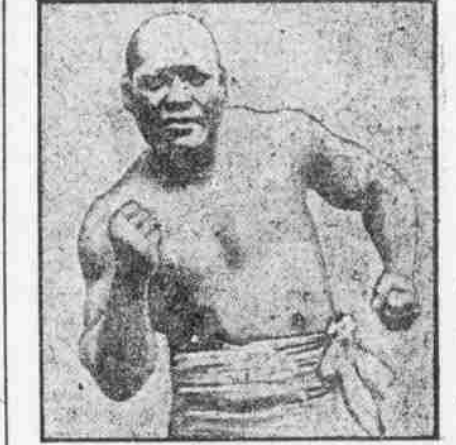
VICTORY IN FIFTEEN ROUNDS.

Jeffries Could Not "Come Back"

After Years of Retirement He Unwillingly Responds to Public Demand to Win the Title From the Black Man, Only to Meet a Complete Beating—Negro's Youth and Cleverness Secures the Championship.

Reno, Nev., Special.—John Arthur Johnson, a Texas negro, son of an American slave is the first and undisputed heavyweight champion pugilist of the world.

James J. Jeffries, of California, winner of twenty-two championship fights, the man who never was brought to his knees before by a blow, has passed into history as a



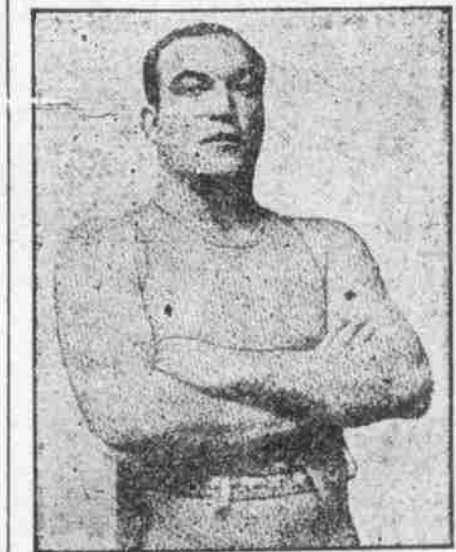
JACK JOHNSON.

broken idol. He met utter defeat at the hands of the black champion in the fifteenth round.

When Jeffries was not actually counted out he was saved only from this crowning shame by his friends pleading with Johnson not to hit the fallen man again, and the towel was brought into the ring from his corner. At the end of the fifteenth round, Referee Tex Rickard raised the black arm and the great crowd filed out, glum and silent.

Jeffries was dragged to his corner, bleeding from nose and mouth and a dozen cuts on the face. He had a black, closed eye and swollen features and he held his head in his hands, dazed.

Round One.—Jeffries walked in and



JAMES J. JEFFRIES.

fainted, both smiled and Johnson gave ground. Johnson led a straight left and landed lightly on Jeffries' face. They were cautioned and clinched. Johnson shoved Jeffries away. Jeffries hooked a left to the neck and in the clinch sent a right to the body.

Johnson responded with a light left and they stood breast to breast trying for blows. As they broke Jeffries sent a left to Johnson's neck.

Johnson responded with a left and continued to stand breast to breast trying for short inside blows. As they broke Jeffries sent a left to Johnson's neck and the negro stepped in but missed.

The gong rang when they clinched. The fighting was tame and they returned to their corners, Jeffries smiling.

Rounds Two and to Thirteen are not important. Johnson kept up his continual hammering of the white man's head and face.

Round Fourteen.—Jeffries walked straight into a left and they lunged on to each other. Jack tapped the big fellow on the face with left twice and blocked Jeffries' attempt at close fighting. Shambling forward Jeffries took three straight lefts to the face and got in a left to the face lightly. Jeffries left were simply picked out of the air by the clever negro before they could get within six inches of his face. "How you feel, Jim?"

said Jack as they clinched. "How do you like 'em?"

Jeffries was sober and made no response. He walked into three lefts in quick succession.

"They don't hurt," said Jeffries.

"I'll give you some of 'em now," said Jack, and he proceeded to send two lefts to the face.

Round Fifteen.—It was a clinch to start with following Jeffries' attempt to land on the body. Jack forced the pace and sent Jeffries down with left and right to the jaw.

Jeffries got up but was sent down again for the count of nine.

The crowd yelled, "stop it, don't let him knock him out."

As Jeffries got up the second time he staggered for Johnson, the latter sprang at him like a tiger and with a succession of left swings to the jaw sent him through the lower rope on the east side of the ring where he lay coated out.

Johnson went at his man savagely. He sent Jeffries down the first time with a rain of lefts and rights to the jaw and Jeffries took the count of eight twice.

BIG RAISE FOR R. R. MEN.

Through Mediators All Employees Granted Increases in Wages.

Washington, Special.—Official announcement was made by the mediators Saturday that an amicable adjustment of the controversy between the railroads in the South-eastern territory and their conductors and trainmen had been reached. The agreement signed provides for a substantial increase in wages of the employes and improved conditions and hours of labor. The adjustment also will avert a threatened strike of 10,000 men, which would have involved approximately 40,000 others. The settlement reached is regarded as a distinct victory for the employes, although concessions were made by both sides.

The men have been granted an increase of wages ranging from 10 per cent to 40 per cent.

Some of the men receive a per diem wage, others receive pay in accordance with the number of miles they cover each day and yet others are paid according to the distance they travel and the speed made by their trains.

When the controversy was submitted to the mediators, Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, 20 days ago, 13 separate demands were made upon the railroads by their employes. Of these 13 demands, the representatives of the employes have secured a victory on practically all.

Meeting Southern Textile Association.

Augusta, Ga., Special.—The Southern Textile association just before adjourning Saturday elected the following officers: President, W. P. Hamrick, superintendent Olympia mills, Columbia, S. C.; first vice president, Arthur T. Smith, superintendent Langley Manufacturing company, Langley, S. C.; second vice president, E. E. Brown, overseer, Great Falls Manufacturing company, Rockingham, N. C.; third vice president, F. N. McIntyre, superintendent Loray mill, Gastonia, N. C.; fourth vice president, M. E. Stevens, superintendent Columbus Manufacturing company, Columbus, Ga.; chairman board of governors, M. G. Stone, general superintendent Paeoiet Manufacturing company, Spartanburg, S. C.; members of board, S. B. Rhea, master mechanic Monaghan mills, Greenville, S. C.; G. T. Lynch, superintendent Enterprise mill, Augusta, Ga.; W. P. Hardeman, overseer weaving, Newberry cotton mills, Newberry, S. C.; secretary, G. S. Escott, editor Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.; treasurer, David Clarke, editor Textile Manufacturer, Charlotte, N. C.

On motion of G. S. Escott, it was decided that in future there shall be only two instead of three meetings of the association each year to be held on the Saturday after Thanksgiving day and the nearest Saturday to the Fourth of July.

On invitation of the Greater Charlotte club, it was decided that the next meeting will be held at Charlotte, N. C.

Three Killed at Bull Fight.

Pueblo, Mex., Special.—Miss Louise Duran, Louis Ruiz and Louis Florez were killed during a bull fight in the San Antonio Tezozoy-Hachenda Sunday. Ruiz was manager of the Hacienda and Florez was a cowboy. The fight was an amateur affair, participated in by people on the Hacienda. Miss Duran was in imminent peril during one stage of the fight and Ruiz and Florez rushed to her aid. The infuriated bull gored the woman and the two men.



JOHN WARWICK DANIEL.

Ann Warwick Daniel. He was born in Lynchburg on September 5, 1842, and was, therefore, in his 68th year when death ensued. His only sister is Mrs. Don P. Halsey of Washington, D. C. He was married November 23, 1869, to Julia Elizabeth Murrell, daughter of Dr. Edward H. Murrell, of Lynchburg.

Major Daniel was from a long line of lawyers, for his father was a noted jurist, having been a member of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals from 1846 to 1865, and his paternal grandfather, William Daniel, Sr., was the second judge of the superior court of chancery of Lynchburg.

When the war between the States broke out Major Daniel entered the army of the Confederacy as a second lieutenant in company A of the 11th Virginia Infantry. He was soon made first lieutenant and then adjutant of his regiment and still later was called to the rank of major and chief of the staff of General Jubal A. Early. He was four times wounded, the last wound in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864 incapacitating him for further service. This wound came near causing death for several arteries were severed, but his comrades carried him to safety. It is claimed that Major Daniel received his wound after having rescued General Lee from a serious condition. This wound shattered his left thigh, necessitating the use of crutches until death. He was mentioned officially upon numerous times for gallantry and daring bravery. Gen. John B. Gordon spoke of him as "the brave and brilliant Daniel." Later Har-

him to be promising and he subscribed liberally to stock in concerns, the future of which seemed to be bright. In 1873, when death came, it was discovered his estate was insolvent. There were claims over and above the assets which amounted to more than \$100,000. These claims were assumed by Major Daniel. He had been with his father in the practice of law but there was no legal or moral obligation upon him to settle these accounts. He could have left them unpaid, but that was not John Warwick Daniel. He chose otherwise and his decision was to pay. To him it seemed the only honorable course, even if it took a lifetime. Accordingly he notified the creditors and he began upon the task of paying principal as well as interest. That was thirty-five years ago. During these thirty-five years he lived upon the smaller portion of his income, the major portion of it going to the creditors of his father and at the age of 65 years he had the satisfaction of discharging the last of his father's old obligations in full.

Major Daniel was a loyal advocate of the "Lost Cause" and his last public talk, for it was a talk and not an address, was on the anniversary of the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee, whose life he saved in 1864, this year, when it was observed by Garland-Rodes Camp. Living in Campbell county, Major Daniel was a member of Dearing Camp, of Rustburg, having been the first and only commander of this camp. None felt that he was too humble to be noticed by the man who had been honored by a nation and it was never hard to get his attention.