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## THE TIE THAT BINDS

### Two Methodist Bodies Agree to Come Together.

## CHATTAHOOGA CHURCHES JOIN

Two Members of The Committee on Organic Union Participated in the Discussion—To Concoct and Build One Great Church.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A long step was taken here in the organic union of Methodism in America when Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church, (Northern branch) agreed to consolidate and build one great church and be one people.

A meeting of interest to American Methodism as a whole was held in this city. Twenty-five representatives of each branch of the Church discussed the future of Methodism in a frank, fraternal way. Members of these two Churches, which separated in 1845 on account of political and ecclesiastical differences, declared themselves one in spirit and while recognizing loyalty to their respective denominations, every speaker showed himself in favor of a reunion of the Methodist family in America. John A. Patten and Bishop William M. Andrews, both members of the commission on organic union, participated in the discussion. President John F. Rice of the Chattanooga University made a strong appeal for union.

## COLORADO SENATOR PASSES.

Charles J. Hughes Died After an Illness of Nearly a Year.

Denver, Colo.—Charles James Hughes, Jr., junior United States Senator from Colorado, died at his home here after an illness of nearly a year.

Charles James Hughes, Jr., was born in Kingston, Missouri, February 16, 1853, his father being an attorney and the family prominent in Missouri politics. He began the practice of the law in 1877, coming in that year to Colorado. Here he became one of the most noted mining lawyers in the country.

He was inducted in 1908 by the Democrats for United States Senator and elected to that office by the next



**CHARLES J. HUGHES.**  
United States Senator from Colorado. Legislature. He married Miss Lucy Menefee of a Virginia family in Richmond, Mo., September 1, 1874.

**Ticket Collectors Permanent System.**  
Washington—The management of the Southern Railway Company has not had under consideration any change of policy with regard to the employment of ticket collectors on its passenger trains. On the other hand, the results that have been obtained are such as fully to warrant the continuation of the system.

## Sold His Wife for \$8.00.

Beverly, N. J.—Some weeks ago Cornelius Pace, of Beverly, decided that he was tired of his wife and, after some negotiations, sold the woman to Joseph Flowers for \$8.00. Mrs. Pace, apparently satisfied, became Flowers' housekeeper. Three days later Pace became tired of being his own cook and endeavored to cancel the trade. He sent the woman back. Pace now proposes to pay \$40 toward a divorce, so his wife might marry Flowers.

**Population Figures for Georgia.**  
Washington—Georgia's municipalities showing a population in excess of 5,000 made an average increase of over 48 per cent. during the last ten years. Statistics of the thirteenth census indicate that they contributed 39 per cent. of the State's total increase in population of 392,790. This leaves 61 per cent. as the part of the increase contributed by the rural districts.

The number of cities in 1900 having more than 5,000 was 13, while 1910 shows 23, an increase of 10.

## NECESSITIES TAKE DROP.

### Prices on Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Cheese Come Tumbling Down—In Cold Storage For Years.

Chicago.—Millions of pounds of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry held in cold storage warehouses here will be thrown on the market before May 1 and a general tumbling of food prices is expected at once, according to commission merchants.

Numerous Chicago commission men are said to be facing failure as a result of their efforts to maintain an artificial price on the necessities of life. The inability further to uphold the price is said to be due to a combination of circumstances, chief of which are the open winter of 1911 and the banner crops of 1910.

Three commission men failed in the last week as a result, it is said, of holding great quantities of butter, which they purchased at an average price of 31 cents a pound and now are unable to market for more than 27 or 28 cents a pound.

While the wholesale prices of butter and eggs have dropped within the last few weeks, there has as yet been no decline in the retail prices.

Some of the produce which now is to be unloaded on a falling market has been in warehouses for as long as five years. By means of the cold storage houses, commission men have been able to maintain an artificial price not only to consumer, but to the producer, it is said.

Thirty-two warehouses are said to have forty-four million pounds of butter, eggs and poultry.

The increased sale of oleomargarine is given as an added cause of the situation that the commission men now find themselves facing. Thousands of consumers, unable to pay the price at which butter has been held, have become users of oleomargarine, according to information gathered here by dealers.

Butter is six cents a pound lower wholesale than it was a year ago and is selling to grocers at the lowest figure in five years.

New York.—Commission men in New York announce the same conditions in the trade as outlined in the Chicago dispatches. The wholesalers were emphatic in their statements that substantial reductions would be made and they wanted the news made public in order that the consumer might demand corresponding cuts from his dealer. In other words, they feared that the retail men, although buying from jobber at cheaper rates, would maintain their prices to customers.

According to the jobbers, the finest fresh eggs should sell here at from 23 to 35 cents a dozen as against from 50 to 55 cents last week. The finest grades of butter, they said, should bring from 33 to 35 cents a pound, as compared with 50 to 52 cents last week.

Kansas City.—"There has been no decrease in prices of meats or provisions so far as I know, and the price of meat promises to increase soon," said a leading packer, when asked regarding a reported change in food prices. He also said that none of the packing companies had any surplus of live stock and the prices which were strong last week would probably be higher during the coming weeks.

## Fined \$1,750 For Selling Liquor.

Valdosta, Ga.—John A. Mansor, a wealthy fruit dealer here, plead guilty to three counts of selling liquor, and was fined a total of \$1,750 with an alternative of two years on the chain-gang. He paid the fine, which sets a new record for heavy penalties for liquor selling.

## King George's Coronation.

London.—The executive committee having in charge the plans relative to the coronation of King George met and completed tentative arrangements which will if anything, be on a more extensive plan than at the time of King Edward's coronation. The royal progress through the capital after the ceremony, which was postponed in Edward's time owing to the King's delicate health, will take place on June 23. It will be one of the greatest celebrations ever held.

**Great Battleship Launched.**  
Philadelphia.—Amid the tooting of whistles, the ringing of bells and the cheers of thousands of spectators, the battleship, Arkansas, the largest fighting ship ever constructed in this country was launched from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J. Miss Mary Macon, daughter of Congressman Robert B. Macon, of Arkansas, was the sponsor and smashed a bottle of champagne against the great prow of the ship as it slid away from her.

## BAD MANAGEMENT.

### Brandeis Reason Why Rates Should Not Advance.

## HOW TO REDUCE THE EXPENSE.

Scientific Management Would Bring Proper Results—Would Save Three Per Cent. of Aggregate Cost—Steel Rails Cost too Much.

Washington.—"We contend that rates are ample but that the expense of operation is excessive; that wages are not too high, but that, as the management is unscientific, labor, material, equipment and plant fail to give adequate results. We plead for the introduction of scientific management, under which the railroads shall get 100 cents for every dollar expended."

In opening his argument for the shippers of the Atlantic seaboard before the interstate commerce commission, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, thus presented the fundamental reason, in his mind, why freight rates should not be advanced as proposed by the railroads.

Co-operation also, in Mr. Brandeis' opinion, would secure reductions in the cost of steel rails, in the price of which, he believes, an enormous saving could be made. He suggested, however, that no effort was being made by the railroads to obtain a reduction in the price of steel rails because of the financial connections of railroad officials with the four great steel companies.

"The economies which would result if all the railroads in the United States introduced scientific management have been estimated at a million dollars a day," said Mr. Brandeis. "This would result in reducing the present operating cost of the railroads an average of 20 per cent."

Mr. Brandeis concluded his argument with the declaration that the railroads of the country were confronted with the greatest opportunity of their existence to increase the efficiency of their labor, equipment and plants. If they should embrace the opportunity they would make for themselves and for the shipping interests of the country and of the world. If they should not the result would be, in response to an irresistible popular clamor and demand, the government ownership of railroads of the United States.



**BEURL E. CARROLL.**  
Governor of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa.—In his message to the legislature, Governor B. F. Garroll recommends concurrence in the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution, an arbitration board for labor disputes and a non-partisan public utilities commission.

## Alabama Increases Governor's Salary.

Montgomery, Ala.—By a vote of 23 to 9 the Senate passed the bill increasing the salary of the incoming Governor to \$7,500. It is understood that Governor Comer will sign the measure.

By unanimous vote the House adopted a resolution aimed to keep Brooks Lawrence, the prohibition agitator, out of the halls of the General Assembly. It directs the Governor to take legal steps to enforce the resolution.

## White Men Attack Negro Minstrels.

Benton, Ark.—One negro man was killed, and one negro man and two negro women were injured in a race riot here following a performance by negro minstrels from New Orleans. The performers en route to their boarding house were attacked by a party of 15 or 20 unidentified white men. Mayor M. H. Holloman has called on all law-abiding citizens to assist in running down the perpetrators of what he terms "a crime that has disgraced the community."

## REPRESENTATION FIXED.

### Census Committee Reports Favorably Bill Fixing Membership at 433—Measure to be Considered Soon.

Washington.—The Crumpacker, congressional reapportionment bill, fixing the House membership at 433, exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico, has been favorably reported to the House by the census committee on motion of Representative Burleigh of Maine. The bill will be brought up in the House at the earliest opportunity.

The bill was amended in committee so as to provide that the reapportionment should not be made by the Legislatures of the States, a provision usually made in the reapportionment bills, but omitted from this one because of conflicting legislation in several States covering the matter.

The measure will provoke a lively discussion when it comes up on the floor of the House, for there are many differing views as to the reapportionment. The 433 was fixed by the committee as the lowest number which would avoid reducing the numerical representation of States.

## SENATOR NOT ENTITLED SEAT.

### Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin Elected by Questionable Methods.

Madison, Wis.—"The nomination in the primary and the election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Isaac Stephenson are null and void, on account of attempted bribery and corrupt practice by



**ISAAC STEPHENSON.**  
United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Calhoun, his campaign leaders, as bribing voters, and of violations of Wisconsin defining and punishing offenses against the elective franchise."

This is the gist of the findings of a special senatorial investigating committee in its report submitted to Governor Francis E. McGovern. The report is signed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris and Senator Spencer W. Marsh (Republicans) and Senator Paul Hastings (Democrat).

Early in the legislative session of 1909, resolutions were introduced in both houses calling for an investigation of the senatorial primary election. The resolutions were particularly pointed at United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, who, according to his own report, filed with the Secretary of State, expended \$107,000 during the campaign.

## Son Succeeds Father.

Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. Glasscock has appointed Davis Elkins to succeed the late Senator Elkins, his father.

He is the eldest son of the late West Virginia statesman.

Mr. Elkins is now in Washington at the home of his mother.

## Youngest Grandfather in World.

Spencer, N. C.—Mr. V. H. Bryson of Spencer, it is believed, holds the record as the youngest grandfather in the world, his age being 33. He was married when 14 years of age, his wife being only thirteen and one half. His oldest son was married at the age of 17 and who at the age of 18 years presented to the elder Bryson a grandson, the grandfather being less than 33 years of age. Early marriage appears to run in the family.

## To Probe Naval Hoodoo.

Washington.—Officers of the chief engineer's office of the Navy Department are preparing to make an investigation of the unprecedented series of accidents which have occurred to naval vessels the past week, crippling four vessels. The battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan; the USS Oregon and the USS Albatross were damaged in Washington, while the gunboat Duquesne, ordered to duty in Caribbean waters, is also to be laid up.

## N. C. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### The Tar Heel representatives in the legislature are meeting the demands made upon them in a complete and satisfactory manner.

Representative Dillard of Cherokee introduced in the House a bill for the protection of inland fisheries and game in the State that, if enacted, will place this work in the hands of a game commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, taking the place of the State Audubon Society. It is understood that the Audubon Society officials will not oppose it. The commissioners are to be paid \$4 a day while actually in session and they are given enlarged powers governing fishing and hunting.

Petitions were presented by Representative Grier of Mecklenburg from the ministers of Charlotte against the desecration of the Sabbath and in regard to the sale of liquor by clubs.

## Bills Passed Final Reading.

Regulate service of summons, requiring sheriff to leave copy in all cases.

Joint resolution inviting Logan W. Eage to address Legislature on roads January 26.

Senate bills passed final readings in the House:

Senate resolution endorsing New Orleans as the site for the Panama exposition ratified.

## Some New Bills.

Reinhardt of Lincoln: Prescribing punishment for making false statements to obtain credit.

Ewart also introduced a bill to reduce sleeping car berths in this State to \$1.25 for lower and \$1 for upper.

Battle of Wake offered a bill to authorize the State Fair Association to own property to the value of \$150,000 instead of \$50,000 as now limited.

An investigation of the affairs of the Mattamuskeet Railway, in which the State owns much stock for convict labor, is provided in a joint resolution by Ewart.

The House committee on roads and turnpikes has decided to report favorably the bill to establish the Lenoir-Blowing Rock turnpike with the use of State convict labor, the State to receive stock in the road.

A bill just introduced in the Senate by Hawkins of Warren would limit fidelity and surety companies so that they cannot assume risks of more than ten per cent of their capital and surplus.

Armstrong of Montgomery: Authorizing the clerk of the superior court to pay out sums of money to indigent children; also providing for filing a bond or deposit to secure costs and fees in reference cases.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported without prejudice the bill to conserve the cattle supply of the State, recommending that it be referred to the committee on judiciary, which was done.

A favorable report was made on the bill requesting the State's Representatives and Senators in Congress to vote for New Orleans as the logical place for holding the World's Fair, but Senator Graffam objected to the word "logical" in the bill and offered a substitute, which passed its readings and was ordered engrossed and sent to the House.

The committee on propositions and grievances reported favorably on the House bill prohibiting the sale of near-beer, beerine or other drinks containing alcohol, in Macon county, tagging on an amendment providing that the bill should not interfere with the sale of soda fountain drinks. Senator Bassett's motion to postpone action was lost and during the lengthy discussion a number of Senators took occasion to express their views on prohibition in no uncertain terms. The feeling seemed to prevail that a State-wide anti-near-beer bill covering this matter would soon come up.

After a spirited discussion of Senator Barham's bill relative to the speed of automobiles and penalty for violation it was re-referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. His bill provides a change so as to leave the speed limit to be determined by boards of aldermen in cities and towns and giving justices of the peace jurisdiction in dealing with violators.

Strope of Gaston: Resolution from ministers of Gaston urging State-wide legislation against near-beer.

Mease of Haywood: For the relief of free negroes who were Confederate soldiers.

Carr of Durham: Regulate fees of officers in counties which have no auditors.

Caviness of Wilkes: Provide free school books for indigent school children.

## Favors Income Tax.

The Senate committee on constitutional amendments decides to report favorably the joint resolution to ratify the amendment to the Federal constitution for an income tax.

## THE LAW AND MAN

### Alabama Governor's Message to The General Assembly.

## VIRTUE MUST BE BORN IN MEN

Says Prohibition is Failure in Alabama—Favors Strong Local Option Law—Wants Excise Commission—Rotten Beverages Ruin.

Montgomery, Ala.—In his inaugural address, Governor Emmet O'Neal pronounced Alabama's drastic prohibition laws an invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees and declared the attempt to insert a prohibition clause in the State constitution the offspring of intolerance and bigotry. He proclaimed prohibition a failure in Alabama and recommended a general local option law.

He advocated a divorce between liquor interests and politics to be accomplished by the creating of an excise commission vested with the power to control the liquor traffic. He declared that virtue could not be legislated into men's lives and that the solution of the problem was the proper regulation of the liquor traffic mainly along the lines of prohibiting the sale of anything except pure liquors.

Referring to the prohibition laws enacted in 1907 and 1909, he said:

"I have reserved a review of those statutes for my regular message, but it may not be improper to state that certain provisions of those laws, more radical, extreme and arbitrary than any before enacted in the Southern States, created public alarm and provoked general apprehension by their invasion of individual rights and constitutional guarantees."

He characterized the prohibition amendment as both unwise and unnecessary and the offspring of that fatal union of intolerance and bigotry which has filled the pages of history with the darkest chapters of human folly and tyranny.

"We, who are commissioned to execute and make the laws for the people of Alabama," he said, "are not children, but grown-up men. We are not idealists or theorists seeking some impossible Utopia. We are practical men of affairs acquainted with the world and some experience of its condition. We take poor, weak human nature as it is, for we know that the millennium has not yet arrived. We advocate temperance. We uphold the highest standard of Christian character. We need the healing voice of Christian charity, but we know that we cannot legislate virtue into men's lives. We recognize that in all liquor legislation there must be two policies. We must aim either at the abolition or the regulation of the traffic."

"In my opinion prohibition should be the established policy of the State with a general local option law to take effect at the next general elections. The people want no more elections than are necessary to ascertain the public will. Such elections disturb the public peace and renew the evils of bitter agitation and political turmoil. Local option means the right of the unit affected to control the liquor traffic."

In recommending an excise commission he said:

"In my mind nearly all the evils of modern intemperance have come from drinking cheap, debased and adulterated articles of alcoholic beverages. We should, therefore, by proper provisions, limit the sale of those distilled and fermented beverages which are recognized by leading chemists and experts as least injurious to the public health."

## Letter That Was Delayed.

New York—Uncle Sam set a new record in rapid postal service when at Yonkers a letter was delivered sent from Geneva, N. Y., on April 29, 1838. Yonkers is 335 miles from Geneva. It took the letter 72 years to travel the distance an average of five miles a year.

Both the sender of the letter and the man to whom it was addressed are dead, the latter 40 years ago. Mrs. Walter Paddock, of the old Paddock family, of Yonkers, received it.

## Colored People Dying Rapidly.

New York—When the death statistics of the Health Department for 1910 are tabulated in the near future San Juan Hill, inhabited principally by negroes, will show the highest death rate for any one section of the city, it was learned. According to department figures 300 negro children out of every 1,000 born do not live. The average death rate among negroes of all ages, as compared with whites in this city, is just double. They live so crowded.