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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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NORTH CAROLINA LAWS

PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES AT RALEIGH AT WORK ON IMPORTANT MEASURES

MAKING DIVORCE EASIER

More Clerks For Governor—Torrens Land Title Bill Makes Some Progress—Bill to Abolish Social Clubs.—Near-Beer to Be Abolished.

Raleigh.—A bill passed to transfer the powers of the state board of education in the development of Mattamuskeet Lake drainage scheme to the Southern Land & Reclamation Co., that has purchased the state's interest.

Representative Marshall introduced a bill to pension all Confederate soldiers and their widows at \$5 a month.

A bill by Carr of Duplin would establish uniform hours of labor.

In the senate Sykes of Wake introduced a bill to increase the county tax for schools the state over from 18 to 25 cents on the \$100 valuation, estimated to increase the school fund under present valuation over \$400,000.

The senate made the Boyden bill for a million dollar fire-proof administration building a special order. The house and senate both passed under suspended rules a joint resolution protesting against the proposed closing of the United States mint at Charlotte.

Senator Pharr introduced a bill to allow mutual fire insurance companies to be formed by parties engaged in the same kind of business with twenty-five risks, also a bill to incorporate the Industrial Reform and Manual Training School for Colored Youths, a negro reformatory, carrying a \$5,000 appropriation.

The senate committee on salaries and fees voted to increase the salary of the adjutant-general from \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year. Governor Kitchin, in a message, had recommended an increase in the salary of the adjutant-general.

Senator Hobgood's bill and the bills of Representatives Turlington and McGill relative to the salaries of judges were discussed at a joint meeting of the senate and house committees on salaries and fees this week.

A substantial raise in salary was urged by C. W. Tillett, of Charlotte; Ex-Governor T. J. Jarvis, ex-Judge R. W. Winston, ex-Judge O. H. Guion, J. W. Bailey, Attorney General T. W. Bickett and Senator Hobgood and Johnson.

The senate committee took no action, but the house committee decided on substitute to pay the supreme court justices \$4,500 per year and superior court judges \$3,250 salary and allowance of \$1,000 expense.

Senator Cotten's bill to provide the Torrens land title system was reported favorably by the committee on agriculture and sent to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Martin of Washington introduced a bill to establish a State fisheries commission and protect the fisheries of the state, being a duplicate of commission bill pending in the house.

Senator Gardner introduced a bill to provide medals after fifteen years' service in state militia and exempting military men from civil or criminal liability for acts committed under orders.

Senator Boyden introduced a bill to provide for medical inspection of school children in towns having a population of 4,000 or over.

A joint resolution was passed asking congressmen to support a parcels post bill.

The senate and house finance committees are devoting much time to hearings on various corporate interests on questions of taxation.

The Dillard bill to create a state game commission to succeed the state Audubon society is having a hard road to travel. The house committee on game, after a hearing lasting several hours, decided to report it favorably with eight members of the committee exempting their counties. Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson of the Audubon society advocated the bill before the committee. It provides

three game and fresh water fish commissioners and retains the \$10 non-resident license.

After a spirited discussion, the bill to create Piedmont county out of portions of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson, with High Point as county seat, was defeated in the house by a vote of 54 to 42.

Among the bills introduced was one by Sikes to provide additional clerical help for the Governor.

General Carr's bill to appropriate \$10,000 towards a monument to Women of the Southern Confederacy came from pensions committee with a favorable report. General Carr made an eloquent address that stirred the representatives greatly and at his request the bill then went to the committee on appropriations.

In the senate Hobgood of Guilford introduced a bill providing an annual appropriation of \$100,000 for the maintenance of the State Normal and Industrial College, \$100,000 to enlarge the dormitory capacity and for other permanent improvements, and \$150,000 for a fireproof building a state building commission and museum, hall of history and state records.

At his request this was referred to the committee on appropriations to be considered in connection with the Boyden bill appointing a state building commission and authorizing a million dollar bond issue for a state administration building.

The senate committee on education reported favorably the bill to establish farm-life schools by providing \$2,500 state aid to every county raising a like amount for building and equipment and providing for maintenance.

The house passed the joint resolution for the ratification of the amendment to the Federal constitution for the income tax by a large majority.

The Ross bill to require insurers in unlicensed companies to pay the five per cent state tax on premiums was passed on final reading after long argument, but it was found that the amendment had not been put to vote and the whole matter had to be reopened with the result that the house adjourned before the final vote was taken.

In the house Alsbaugh introduced a bill to charter the Forsyth & Yadkin Railroad Company to traverse Forsyth, Yadkin, Davidson, Guilford and other counties, tapping the proposed Elkin & Alleghany road.

Dr. Kent's house bill to prohibit the sale of near-beer, beerine or other like drinks in North Carolina received favorable report from the senate committee on propositions and grievances with an amendment defining more clearly the character of preparations druggists will be permitted to sell.

Senator Brown's bill prohibiting the handling of liquors by clubs has been considered and awaits a vote by the committee, which seems likely to report it favorably. This is the bill resigned to abolish the club locker system.

There was unfavorable report from the committee on public service corporations for the bill to limit passenger fares to two cents on railroads where the companies refuse to allow mileage to be pulled on trains. Al so for the bill by Ewart to reduce the charges for sleeping car service. Mr. Ewart gave notice for a minority report to be filed on his bill.

There also came from the committee on counties, cities and towns favorable report on the bill to empower cities and towns to own and operate their water works, light and gas plants and other public utilities without special legislative enactment.

The Doughton bill authorizing an issue of \$550,000 to take care of state bonds falling due in 1913 and for the \$350,000 deficit in the State Treasury came up and was passed on second reading by roll-call the vote being 82 for and one against the bill. The opposition was Crumpler of Sampson.

An hour was spent arguing the bill to amend the revised act to divorce so as to allow divorce after five years separation instead of ten years, where there are no children. It passed second reading 47 to 27 and went back to the calendar on successful objection to final reading.

Raleigh.—The county business agent of the Farmers' union from every organized county in the state were here and held a meeting, the purpose of which was to make a general contract for fertilizers for the members all over the state. A number of representatives of fertilizer concerns were here endeavoring to land this big order.

Lewis West Makes Confession.

In a confession made to the officers, only a part of which they will make public, Lewis West admits that he was in the house and taking part in the resistance to the Wilson officers that resulted in the death of Mr. Mumford, and serious shooting of Chief Glover.

He says there were five other negroes in the house shooting, any one of whom may have done the killing.

He says he is a member of an organized band for thieving and general lawlessness.

ALABAMA HOUSE PASSES BILL FOR LOCAL OPTION

LEGISLATURE TURNS FROM THE STATE-WIDE LAW AND VOTES TO RETURN THE SALOONS.

PROHIBITIONISTS DEFEATED

House Passes Parks Bill and Senate and Governor are Strong for Measure.

Montgomery, Ala.—The Parks local option bill, which virtually ends prohibition in this state, passed the lower house of the Alabama legislature by a vote of 58 to 45. The fight on the bill marked one of the most spectacular struggles that has ever been witnessed at the state capitol, continuing uninterruptedly for more than five hours.

The bill provides that on application of 45 per cent. of the qualified voters in any county in the state an election may be held for the purpose of determining whether or not liquor may be sold and under what conditions.

The fight against the bill was led by Speaker Almon, who introduced his dispensary bill as a substitute to the Parks measure, and H. P. Merritt of Macon county, one of the leaders in the recent amendment fight to incorporate the prohibition laws in the state constitution.

The bill, as passed, carries with it no regulation. Bills providing for regulation are in the hands of the temperance committee and will be reported within a few days.

HIGHER MAGAZINE POSTAGE.

Four Cents a Pound for Advertising in Periodicals.

Washington.—Magazine publishers will have to pay a rate of 4 cents a pound on the advertising sections of periodicals carried as second class mail if an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill adopted by the senate committee on postoffice and post roads is accepted by both of the branches of congress.

The action of the committee was not accomplished without a spirited contest, although the amendment was adopted by a vote of 8 to 2.

The increase in the rate for carrying the advertising sections of magazines will apply only to the large publications, as an exception is provided for such periodicals of less than 4,000 pounds weight per issue. The privilege of carrying advertising matter will be accorded by the amendment to fraternal, patriotic, scientific and educational publications, which privilege heretofore has been denied to such publications when entered as second class matter.

It is estimated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, who framed the amendment as it was adopted, that its operation would reduce the annual postoffice deficit \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

433 CONGRESSMEN.

House Passes the Crumpacker Reapportionment Bill.

Washington.—The Democrats of the house combined with the Republican representatives from those states whose representatives in congress would have been reduced by holding the house to its present membership and passed the Crumpacker reapportionment bill providing for a house membership of 433.

If Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted to statehood they will be given one representative each, bringing the total to 435.

This action of the house must be ratified by the senate. The house leaders believe the senate will follow the wishes of the lower branch.

Under the new reapportionment plan, no state loses a member. The following states gain the number indicated:

Alabama 1, California 3, Colorado 1, Florida 1, Georgia 1, Idaho 1, Illinois 1, Louisiana 1, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 1, Minnesota 1, Montana 1, New Jersey 2, New York 6, North Dakota 1, Ohio 1, Oklahoma 3, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 4, Rhode Island 1, South Dakota 1, Texas 2, Utah 1, Washington 2, West Virginia 1.

Half Billion Cotton Exports.

Washington.—Cotton exports reached high-water mark last year. While the number of bales exported was not so high as in some past years, the returns were very much more satisfying, \$531,000,000 being the value of the raw product sent to foreign lands. This was \$62,000,000 better than the total price received in 1909. Our best customer for cotton is the United Kingdom, which took \$243,000,000, and next comes Germany whose purchases aggregated \$140,000,000; Japan took \$9,500,000.

ESPYING A COURTSHIP



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TAFT URGES RECIPROCITY.

President Shows the Farmer He Has Naught to Fear and Much to Gain.

Columbus, Ohio.—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue. He asserted that the impression which had gone abroad that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was entirely without foundation, and by statistics and argument he sought to lend actual proof to his assertions.

Mr. Taft said without reservation that the reciprocity agreement with Canada would be a benefit rather than a detriment to the agricultural interests of this country. He said he stated this in answer to criticism which had been directed against the measure presumably on the part of the farmer.

The president said the greatest reason for the adoption of the agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people, and lying together across a wide continent, in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both.

"Such a result," added the president, "does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of a pecuniary profit to each."

Mr. Taft's address was delivered at the National Corn exposition in the auditorium at the state fair grounds.

BITTER SECTIONAL DEBATE.

Disfranchisement Laws of South Attacked by Senator Root.

Washington.—A bitter sectional debate occurred in the senate between Senator Root of New York and Senator Bacon of Georgia, growing out of the popular election of senators' resolution, in which Mr. Root attacked the South for its disfranchisement laws and crimes of lawlessness, peonage and lynching that have occurred within its borders and threatened that should the time come when the negro needed protection the Federal government would intervene to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

Senator Bacon came to the defense of the South in a spirit of passionate loyalty.

Senators crowded into the chamber and spectators in the gallery leaned forward in tense expectancy.

The charges of the senator from New York were met with the countercharge by the senator from Georgia that more lawlessness and crime was committed in New York's east side than in the entire South and that one of the most horrible lynchings that ever occurred was perpetrated in the state of New York.

The specific case which became the casus belli between the two distinguished representatives of New York and Georgia was the Sutherland amendment, which gives to congress control over the time, place and manner of choosing United States senators.

To Reorganize Consular Service.

Washington.—The senate bill providing for the reorganization of the consular service was passed by the senate. The bill creates ten consular offices and abolishes eighteen.

Women Oust Seattle Mayor.

Seattle, Wash.—Hiram C. Gill, elected mayor of Seattle a year ago, was ousted from office by the voters participating in the recall election, and George W. Dilling, Public Welfare league candidate, was chosen by a plurality of 6,000 votes, to serve as mayor during the remainder of the term of Mayor Gill. Eight months after he was elected the women of the state were enfranchised, and to this fact is due the decisive victory. Gill was charged with protecting immorality.

WORKING FOR GOOD ROADS

CAMPAIGN FOR SYSTEMATIC IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS HAS STARTED.

"Good Roads and More of Them" Slogan of New National Association.

Washington.—Good roads and more of them. That is the slogan of the new national association to further the cause of highway improvement, which was organized recently in Washington and has begun work in a systematic way to correlate and coordinate the efforts of all existing agencies for highway improvement.

With the view to giving the widest publicity to the extensive work now being undertaken by various good roads' agencies, the national association, recently organized in Washington, has opened permanent headquarters in this city.

The plans and purposes of the new national organization may be briefly set forth:

To correlate and harmonize the efforts of all other bodies working for road improvement.

To strive for wise, uniform and equitable road legislation in every state.

To prevent loss through incorrect and inadequate methods of construction, maintenance and administration of good roads.

To aid in bringing about skilled supervision of road work in each state, and the elimination of politics in the management of public roads to the end of bringing about the most efficient road administration.

To secure the adoption of such a uniform plan of road construction that the important roads of each county shall connect with those of adjoining counties and those of each state with the roads of adjoining states.

ENGLISH PARLIAMENT OPENS

King George Had Little to Say About Great Issues.

London, England.—The formal opening of the new parliament was marked by gorgeous ceremony, and was attended by King George and Queen Mary and their suites.

The speech from the throne was brief and formal and made small reference to the great issues that underlie the assembling of the members for the present session.

Both Lord Lansdowne, in the house of lords, and A. J. Balfour, in the house of commons, the respective leaders of the opposition, took occasion to denounce the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

Tents for the Veterans.

Washington.—A resolution granting the use of tents to the Confederate Veterans' reunion to be held in Little Rock, Ark., next May was adopted by the senate. The resolution was introduced by Senator Clarke, and was unopposed except by the vote of Senator Heyburn.

Reciprocity or Extra Session.

Washington.—President Taft has decided to call an extra session in the event action is not secured at the present session on the administration measures which he is urging upon congress, chiefly the bill for a permanent tariff board and the Canadian reciprocity pact. The president feels that he has struck a popular chord in the Canadian agreement, and since popular hits have been rare during the present administration, he proposes to make the most of it. Most members oppose an extra session.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

CLAIMS FOR \$10,000,000 FOR PROPERTY CAPTURED DURING THE CIVIL WAR MAY BE PAID.

WORD "REBELLION" STRICKEN

Cotton Tax of \$68,000,000 Collected During War May Be Repaid.

Washington.—The house adopted an amendment to the codification bill, which, if ratified by the senate, and approved by the president, will extend the provisions of the captured and abandoned property act of March 12, 1863, and permit claims to be brought for some \$10,000,000 collected under that act which still remains in the Federal treasury.

Not only are the provisions of the act of 1863, formerly limited in its operations to two years, made to apply to suits which may hereafter be brought in the court of claims, but the former requirement that the claimant must prove "loyalty" is stricken. Representative Bartlett in his statement to the house said that proceeds from the sale of captured cotton, amounting to \$4,695,000 and from other property to the value of \$5,000,000 converted into the treasury under this act, remain on deposit. He argued that this money should be disbursed to the original claimants or their descendants.

Under the act of 1863, known as the "capture" abandoned property act and one of the amendatory thereof, the secretary of the treasury was authorized to appoint special agents to collect captured and abandoned property in the Southern states. The proceeds from the sale of this property, amounting to some \$30,000,000, was turned into the treasury and treated as a trust fund. Subsequently there was paid into the treasury under a joint resolution of similar import approved March 30, 1868, the sum of \$20,971.90. There have been paid out of this latter sum \$10,943,439, leaving still in the treasury and undisposed of \$10,028,351.

Congress has never authorized payment for any property destroyed during the Civil War. The act in question provided for the collection of property that had been abandoned by its owners who were loyal to the government or captured by Federal soldiers.

During the consideration of this gested that the Democrats of the house might just as well bring in an amendment, Mr. Mann of Illinois suggested that the Democrat of the house might just as well bring in an amendment to the amendment providing for the repayment of the cotton tax, amounting to something like \$68,000,000. Mr. Clark of Florida declared he proposed to offer such an amendment at the proper time.

Having succeeded last week in striking the words, "war of the rebellion," from one section of the Mann bill for the codification of laws relating to the judiciary and substituting the word, "Civil war," Southern members of the house of representatives amplified that work by striking out the objectionable word, "rebellion," in several other chapters, and changing the language either to "Civil war" or "to the forces and government of the Confederate states," as proper reading of the measure required.

WILL HOUSE DIPLOMATS.

In the Future U. S. Government Will Buy Homes for Diplomats.

Washington.—After a ten-year struggle, the house passed a bill providing for the purchase and construction of American embassies, legations and consular buildings abroad. The measure was put through under a suspension of the rules by a standing vote of 141 to 39, the announcement of the result by the speaker being greeted with applause.

The bill limits the cost of buildings to \$150,000.

"Daylight" Saloon Law.

Pierre, S. D.—Governor Vessey signed the daylight saloon bill, which fixes the closing hour at 9 p. m. The bill goes into effect at once.

Two French Aviators Killed.

Douai, France.—Two more names were added to the death roll of the aeroplane. The aviators Noel and Deletorre were killed while conducting a trial of a military aeroplane before the experts from the war department, previous to its delivery to the army. Noel was the pilot and Deletorre a passenger. The aviators were plunging down from a height of about 250 feet when suddenly the wings folded up and the machine fell headlong to the earth. Two men were taken out dead.

February 22 "Bill Nye Day."

The letter of Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, officially designating Wednesday, February 22, as "Bill Nye Day" in the public schools and instructing the county and city superintendents of the state to set aside an hour on that day for the program arranged by the Bill Nye memorial committee, is an eloquent appeal for the worthy object for which the committee is striving—a handsome memorial building at the Stonewall Jackson Training school.