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COMMONWEALTH OF OLD NORTH STATE

NORTH CAROLINA LARGER THAN ENGLAND—HAS 52,250 SQUARE MILES.

500 MILES EAST TO WEST

One Hundred Counties, the Largest in Square Miles Being Robeson, Smallest New Hanover—Produces Greater Variety of Products Than Any State.

Raleigh.—North Carolina is a great state, a great state in territory as well as in a great many other things. The Sanford Express says:

"Few of us realize what a wide-spreading domain North Carolina is. It is larger than England. It has 52,250 square miles of territory. Its length from Currituck county in the east to Cherokee county in the west is 503 miles. If a Tar Heel citizen will put a string down on the sands of the sea at the eastern end of the former county and stretch it across the mountains in the western end of the latter, and, hitching one end of the string to Currituck, carry the other end due north it will land him in the middle of Lake Champlain in New York state, crossing Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and more than half of the Empire state. North Carolina is longer than from Asheville to Chicago or from Sanford to Buffalo. Its breadth is 183 miles at the widest point. It has 100 counties, the largest in square miles being Robeson with about 1,000, and the smallest, New Hanover, with less than 150. It produces a greater variety of products than any of the sisterhood of states. The first declaration of independence was proclaimed on its soil and it has led in many other things, always doing its duty alike in peace and in war. Just now the outside world is beginning to take note of the marvelous resources of North Carolina and everything indicates a marvelous industrial growth and expansion here within the next few years."

Another Competitive Rifle Shoot.

General order No. 6, by Adjutant General R. L. Leinster of the North Carolina National Guard directs the holding of a rifle practice and competitive shoot on the range at Raleigh June 5 to 7 by the three teams that made the highest scores in the three regimental competitive shoots recently held at Raleigh, Goldsboro and Gastonia. They are Company K, First Infantry, Asheville; Company L, Second Infantry, Lumber Bridge, and Company B, Third Infantry, Raleigh. The order details the regulations for the shoot. The expenses and the pay of the men are to be provided by the government. There will be still further competitive rifle ranges practice at Camp Glenn, Morehead, during the regimental encampment later in the summer. Then in August there will be the selection of the North Carolina team to represent the North Carolina national guard in the competitive rifle practice at Camp Perry under the direction of the War department and including teams from all the national guard.

Mr. Aycock is a Candidate.

Former Governor Charles B. Aycock gives confirmation to the report that he has determined to get into the race for the United States senate with Senator Simmons, Governor Kitchin and Chief Justice Walter Clark.

Engineers Will Help on Roads.

In response to requests from Dr. J. Hyde Pratt and other trustees of the Central Highway association, Senator Simmons called on the director of good roads and secured from him the promise to send an engineer to the state to aid in the location and construction of roads with the assurance that in a short time one or two additional engineers would be detailed for the same work.

Interesting History Exhibit.

There has been installed in the hall of history a notable exhibit from Salem that is attracting a very great deal of attention. It came as a loan from the Wachovia Historical society of Salem and consists of about 200 articles illustrating Moravian life and industry from 1756 down to the close of the civil war. There is a section of pipe that was used in providing a system of water supply for the old town of Salem from 1791, when Washington was a visitor in same, down to 1860.

ELKIN & ALLEGHANY UNSOLD

Further investigation as to the Possibility of Financing the Enterprise. Good Prospects.

Raleigh.—There was another conference of Governor Kitchin and the Councils of state with officers of the Elkin & Alleghany Railroad company and President John A. Mills of the Raleigh & Southport relative to the proposed sale of the Elkin & Alleghany to Mr. Mills under a proposition from him to take over the right of way Elkin to Sparta and the 12 miles of grading that has been done with convict labor by the state and complete the grading and equip the road, and most probably extend it 20 miles further to Jefferson, making a road more than 60 miles in length. The proposition made by Mr. Mills was not exactly satisfactory to the council of state with the approval of the state board of internal improvements. This has necessitated further investigation as to the possibility of financing the enterprise under the proposed new conditions by Mr. Mills. He and President Hugh G. Chatham of the Elkin & Alleghany will go at once to New York to finally adjust matters to conform to the conditions stipulated by the council of state.

It can be said that the gentlemen interested in the enterprise are confident that the conditions will be met and the transfer of the property made, assuring the immediate completion and operation of the road from Elkin to Sparta and Jefferson, with early extension far into the western section, thus opening up a new and direct short line from the west into the central Carolina territory.

Favorable Report on Cotton.

From all parts of this section of the North Carolina cotton belt there come reports that the best stands of cotton that the farmers have had in many years are developing. The germination of the seed was considerably delayed by the cool spring conditions and by some lack of rain, but under the present warm and very satisfactorily moist conditions the seed and little plants are responding finely and the development is very satisfactory indeed.

Senator Simmons Very Busy.

Senator Simmons has recently received quite a number of invitations to deliver addresses at school commencements and other public and patriotic occasions in North Carolina. He is a member of the finance committee of the senate, which is considering the reciprocity treaty and other tariff matters, and he feels that his duty requires his attendance at the meetings of the committee and of the senate.

Question of Near-Beer License.

Because of the expiration of county licenses for the sale of near beer on June the first and that the act prohibiting its sale becomes effective on the first day of July, there has been a question raised as to the issuing of license for one month.

In regard to this State Treasurer Lucy has sent out to the sheriffs of the various counties the following letter:

"By the advice of the attorney general, I have decided to rule that the sheriffs will issue near beer license for the month of June and collect for only one month. I do this on account of the conflict in the law, but it must not be understood, except when the law conflicts, that I will agree to pro rate a license."

The matter of licenses by towns and cities remains as heretofore in the hands of their governing bodies.

Very Valuable Farm Bulletin.

A very valuable bulletin is just issued by the state department of agriculture setting out the more general work and results on the Buncombe and Transylvania county state test farms, covering the clearing and improvement of the lands, rotation of crops and yields, buildings and equipment of the farms. It is by Dr. B. W. Kilgore, director, and R. W. Collett, superintendent of the farms. These farms were established in 1908. Cattle and sheep, corn, oats, rye and wheat, also hogs, are the principal products with which experimentation is carried on along with demonstration work for the surrounding country.

Enjoyed Liberty Twelve Years.

After 12 years Henry Ross has been arrested on the charge of running away with the proceeds of two bales of cotton in Wake county, at the instance of Dr. L. P. Sorrell, who sent Ross to the Durham market with cotton to be sold for him.

Large Number Insurance Companies.

There are a total number of 143 fire insurance companies licensed to do business in North Carolina, about half of them being in the Southeastern Tariff association.

GOVERNMENT PROBE FOR LUMBER TRUST

CHARGES OF GIGANTIC CONSPIRACY MADE BY ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM.

ORGANIZATIONS ARE NAMED

Sensational Charges Against the Eastern States Lumber Dealers' Association.

New York.—In the first Federal anti-trust proceedings brought under the Sherman anti-trust law as interpreted by the Standard Oil decision, the department of justice filed suit in the Federal court here against various constituent organizations of what is properly known as the "lumber trust" alleging the existence of a widespread conspiracy, "unreasonably," to restrain the lumber trade in this country.

It is said the suit may be the first of a series planned by Attorney General Wickersham looking to the breaking up of alleged agreements among the retailers of many of the commodities of life to maintain high prices, to force all ultimate consumers to buy from retailers and to blacklist wholesalers who sell to others than members of the retail organizations.

Ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants in the suit. It alleges violations of the Sherman anti-trust law and seeks a permanent injunction restraining the defendants from continuing the conspiracy charged.

The elaborate system of blacklisting attributed to the alleged conspirators, copies of circulars sent out by the various organizations classifying consumers as "proper" and "improper" trade, extracts from reports threatening "short shrift" to dealers daring to violate the rules of the organizations and branding such offenders as "poachers," "scalpers," "mavericks" and "illegitimates," are fully set forth in the government's petition.

FARMERS ARE PROGRESSIVE

Rapid Spread of Telephones in Rural Districts Indicate Prosperity.

Atlanta.—The continued progress of the farmers of Georgia and Alabama is indicated by the records of the Southern Bell Telephone company for the month of April.

During the month of April 668 farmers—296 in Georgia and 372 in Alabama—installed telephones in their homes and connected lines with the Bell system. Since January 1,283 farmers in Georgia and Alabama have taken telephone service. Of these 1,035 are in Georgia and 1,148 in Alabama.

The rapid spread of the telephone in the rural districts is also regarded as an indication of the prosperity of the farmer, because in each case the farmers own the telephone line and their telephone instruments. Through a co-operative plan they build their lines and connect with the Bell system, each farmer often receiving service as low as 50 cents per month.

While the Southern Bell company operates in seven states and has 25,050 farmers connected with it, more than half of these—13,208—are in Georgia and Alabama.

NEW ARBITRATION TREATY

Secretary Knox Submits New Treaty to England and France.

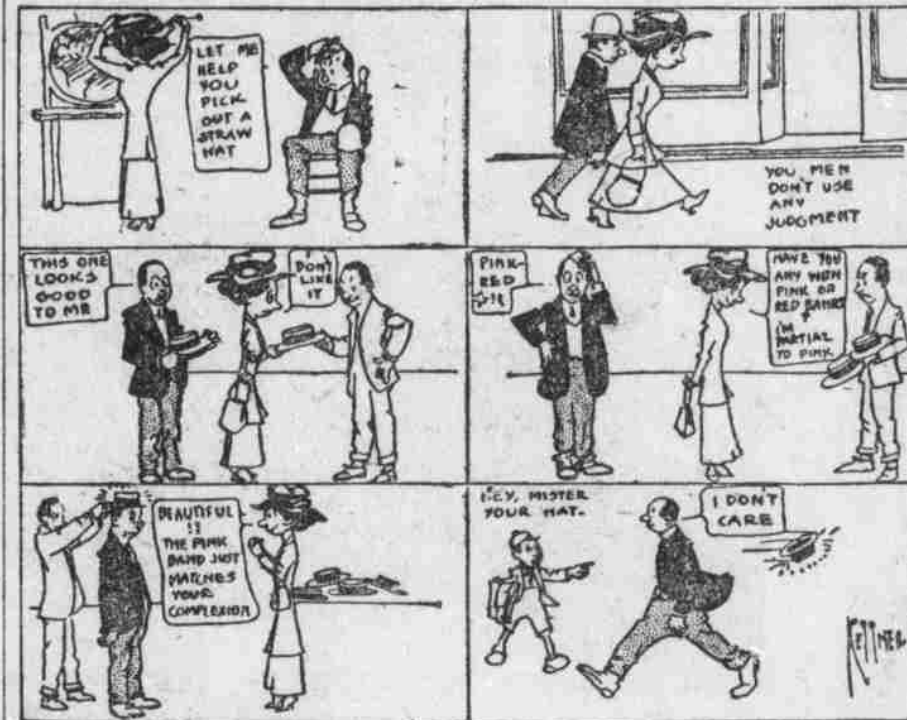
Washington.—The principle of arbitration on practically all disputes between nations, including even questions of vital interest and national honor, assumed vitality when Secretary of State Knox submitted to the British and French ambassadors at Washington the draft of a convention to serve as a basis of negotiations.

Secretary Knox has evolved a document which has received the approval of the president and other members of his cabinet providing that all difference which are internationally justifiable shall be submitted to arbitration. It expands the scope of the existing arbitration treaties by eliminating the exceptions referring to "questions of vital interest and national honor." This elimination is the real accomplishment of the proposed treaty.

Doctor Dargan Heads Baptists.

Jacksonville, Fla.—A complete surprise was sprung at the convention of the Southern Baptist convention, when Dr. E. C. Dargan, pastor of the First Baptist church of Macon, Ga., was placed in nomination for president against Joshua Levering, who had been proposed for re-election to that office. When the votes were counted it was found that Doctor Dargan had been elected. When the convention was called to order, 1,200 delegates were assembled in the hall of the new Shriners' Temple.

THAT NEW STRAW HAT



(Copyright, 1911.) Moral—Don't Blame Your Wife.

DECISION DISAPPOINTS TAFT

STANDARD OIL RULING IS IN DIRECT OPPOSITION TO VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Opinion Seems to Be That the Court Reversed Itself in the Standard Oil Decision.

Washington.—Governmental Washington in all its branch—legislative, executive and judicial—gave over the greater part of a day to a discussion of the Supreme court's disposition of the Standard Oil case.

While there was much gratification in administration circles over the order for the dissolution of the giant corporation, which had been declared "an unreasonable combination and monopoly in restraint of trade, there unquestionably was also some misgiving as to the interpretation of the anti-trust law giving to courts the right to determine whether or not a monopoly was "reasonable" and declaring a "reasonable" monopoly not to be in contravention of the statute.

President Taft, who a little more than a year ago, in a special message to congress declared that under Supreme court precedents there could be no such things as "reasonable" and "unreasonable" restraints of trade, or in other words "good trusts" and "bad trusts," was said to have been rather keenly disappointed that the court should have seen fit to reverse itself in this important matter.

Justice Harlan held that his brother judges had no right to usurp the function of the legislative branch of the government by writing into the statute a differentiation between "reasonable" and "unreasonable." He declared that congress had resisted all appeals to so amend the act, and that there was every reason to believe that such an amendment never could be put through the legislative branch.

Justice Harlan declined to be a party to such a reversal and hence his dissenting opinion. He denounced as "the most alarming tendency of the day" the tendency to judicial legislation. Men of power, he said, always were trying to get the court to do what congress would not.

A \$50,000,000 BOND ISSUE

For Expenditures on Account of the Panama Canal.

Washington.—Secretary MacVeagh invited popular subscription to a \$50,000,000 issue of government bonds to reimburse the treasury general fund for expenditure on account of the Panama canal.

Treasury officials expect the loan will be largely oversubscribed, and in distributing the new securities, the government's announced intention is to give preference to smaller bidders. The new securities will be at 3 per cent interest, payable quarterly; will be free from all national, state or municipal taxation, and will be in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will be dated June 1, 1911, and will be payable in fifty years.

Solons Sought Bribes.

Columbus, Ohio.—Senator Edgar T. Crawford and Representative A. Clark Lowry, Republicans, and Representative Owen J. Evans, Democrat, were indicted by the grand jury for bribe soliciting. Crawford is alleged to have asked \$200 from W. H. Cook, secretary of the Ohio Butchers and Grocers' association, in connection with trading stamp legislation. Evans is alleged to have solicited a bribe of \$650 from the Stark-Tuscarawas brewers for his vote on one of the city local option bills.

STANDARD OIL A MONOPOLY

Dissolution of the Great Combination Is Ordered Within Six Months.

THE OIL DECISION IN A NUTSHELL.

The Supreme court holds: That the Standard Oil company is a monopoly in restraint of trade. That this giant corporation must be dissolved within six months. Corporations whose contracts are "not unreasonably restrictive" of competition are not affected. Other great corporations whose acts may be called into question will be dealt with according to the merits of their particular cases. The court was unanimous as to the main features of the decision, Justice Harlan dissenting only as to a limitation of the application of the Sherman anti-trust law. President Taft and cabinet will consider immediately the entire trust situation and the advisability of pressing for a Federal incorporation act. A decision in the Tobacco Trust case, which was expected simultaneously, was not announced, and may be handed down on May 29.

Washington.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its nineteen subsidiary corporations were declared by the Supreme court of the United States to be a conspiracy and combination in restraint of trade. It was also held to be monopolizing interstate commerce in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The dissolution of the combination was ordered to take place within six months.

Thus ended the tremendous struggle on the part of the government to put down, by authority of law, a combination which it claimed was a menace to the industrial and economic advancement of the entire country.

The opinion of the court was announced by Chief Justice White. In printed form it contained more than twenty thousand words.

LABOR LEADERS ESCAPE JAIL

Supreme Court Sets Aside Sentences of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell.

Washington.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, president, vice president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, respectively, stepped from without the shadow of the jail when the Supreme court of the United States set aside their sentences of imprisonment for contempt growing out of the litigation between the Bucks Stove and Range company and the Federation. The highest tribunal in the land has left with the lower court, however, the right to reopen the contempt proceedings. This grant or power probably will not be accepted and the case practically is ended with the decision.

The basis of the court's decision was that the proceedings brought against the labor officers was for civil contempt, which could be punished only by the imposition of a fine. The sentence of the lower court to imprisonment was the penalty for criminal contempt and in the premises it was therefore not a legal punishment. The case, which grew out of the so-called boycott of the stove corporation by the American Federation of Labor, three years ago, is one of the greatest importance alike to union labor and to the employers of union labor.

DIAZ ANNOUNCES HIS RESIGNATION

EVERY DEMAND OF MADERO IS GRANTED—SURRENDER OF DIAZ COMPLETE.

VICTORY FOR THE REBELS

Agreement for Cessation of Hostilities Signed by Madero and Agent of the Mexican President.

City of Mexico, Mexico.—President Diaz and Vice President Corral will resign before June 1. Minister of Foreign Relations de la Barra will become president ad interim.

Francisco I. Madero, the Revolutionary leader, will be called to the City of Mexico to act as de la Barra's chief adviser and as the greatest guarantee possible that every pledge made by the government will be carried out. As viewed by the public it will be virtually a joint presidency, pending the calling of a new presidential election.

The cabinet will be reorganized. The minister of war will be named by de la Barra. The foreign office will be in charge of a sub-secretary named by de la Barra. Other cabinet members will be chosen by de la Barra and Madero acting jointly.

A new election will be called within six months. Political amnesty will be recommended to the chamber of deputies. These are the conditions upon which President Diaz will compromise. Virtually they are admitted in high quarters to be a complete surrender to the Revolutionists.

The resignation of Diaz and the "joint regency" of del la Barra and Madero are said to constitute a guarantee so complete that the original insurrecto demand for fourteen governors no longer needs to be considered. The cabinet was in almost continuous session for two days, despite the severe illness of President Diaz. The president's entire face is infected from an ulcerated tooth. His upper lip is swollen far beyond its normal size, and his face is inflamed. He showed fever, but this symptom was eliminated later. He speaks with the greatest difficulty, but while he is in severe pain, his condition is not regarded as calling for alarm at this time, despite his advanced age.

Juarez, Mexico.—Judge Carbajal, representing the Mexican Federal government, and Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Jose Pino Suarez and Francisco I. Madero, Sr., representing the provision government, agreed to declare a five-day armistice throughout Mexico.

Judge Carbajal received instructions from Mexico City to sign the general armistice which Provisional President Madero already had signed earlier. A general armistice of five days is now in effect throughout Mexico.

It is stated on authority that President Diaz has no wish nor intention of leaving Mexico following his resignation. He is an old man and new scenes and faces have no attraction. He has no fear of remaining among his countrymen.

VETERANS SELECT MACON

Gen. George W. Gordon Once More is Chosen Commander-in-Chief.

Little Rock, Ark.—Macon, Ga., was chosen by the United Confederate Veterans as the next reunion city at the annual encampment of the old soldiers. The following officers were re-elected: Commander-in-Chief, Gen. George W. Gordon, Memphis, Tenn.

Department Commanders—Army of Northern Virginia, Lieut. Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S. C.; Army of Tennessee, Lieut. Gen. Bennett H. Young, Louisville, Ky.; Trans-Mississippi Department, Lieut. Gen. K. M. Van Zandt, Fort Worth, Texas.

Seven cities sought the reunion next year. Adj. Gen. William E. Mickle read invitations from Macon, Houston, Jacksonville, Louisville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fresno, Cal., and Atlantic City, N. J. When the vote was announced Macon had a long lead, with Houston second. The count showed, however, that Macon had only a plurality of the votes cast. General Van Zandt ruled that a majority vote was necessary, and on the second ballot Macon won.

Georgia Mob Lynchs Negro.

Swainsboro, Ga.—Twenty minutes after Deputy Wood, his victim, died, John McLeod, a negro, was dragged from Emanuel county jail and hanged by a body of men, orderly but determined. The body was suspended from a tree and riddled with bullets. There was no excitement to speak of. Hidden keys to the jail were found, and the victim quickly strung up. Following the lynching, all parties disappeared. The coroner's inquest found death caused by "unknown parties."