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NORTH CAROLINA FARM PRODUCTS

VALUE HAS ADVANCED 129 PER CENT IN TEN YEARS—A REMARKABLE SHOWING.

REPORT OF COM. GRAHAM

Products Valued at \$122,000,000 in 1910
—Farmers' Institutes Increased—
Receipts From Fertilizer Tag Tax—
Receipts From Oil Division.

Raleigh.—That within the past ten years North Carolina has advanced 129 per cent in the value of farm products is a significant feature of the annual report of Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham made to the state board of agriculture. The increase has been from \$53,000,000 farm product value in 1900 to \$122,000,000 in 1910. With this statement he also points out that in 1909 there were held in the state under the auspices of the agricultural department only 20 farmers' institutes, whereas there were held during 1910 over 400 the increase having been gradual through the decade. He congratulated the board on discontinuing expensive and unprofitable exhibits at great expositions and expending revenues in direct effort with the farmers to improve their methods.

The commissioner reports receipts of the department from the 20 cent tonnage tax on fertilizer tags and other sources for the six months ending June 1 to be \$170,194, with a balance in the treasury of \$58,040. The sale of fertilizer tags represents a total tonnage of 683,247 tons sold in the state for the six months. The receipts from the oil division, which go into the general fund of the state treasury, are not included in the department receipts. This division brought in \$26,163 for the six months. The expense of the division was \$12,216, leaving a balance net profit to the state of \$14,000.

In reviewing the work of the several divisions of the department, the commissioner declares that there is gratifying progress in all, these including the test farms, the state museum, division of animal industry, entomology, horticulture, demonstration, botany, agronomy, pure food work, and the oil division.

Convicts Will Help Build Roads.
The squad of 50 convicts promised by Governor Kitchin and the council of state for construction work on the Transcontinental railroad will be sent to the Rutherfordton section of the road this week.

This is the road proposed to be constructed from Knoxville, Tenn., through North Carolina, to Southport, and in which \$11,000,000 of French capital has recently been interested for the creation of a great transcontinental line of railroad and steamboat connections to make it an international factor.

National Guard Officers to Texas.
Adjutant General Leinster of the North Carolina National Guard announces another detachment of officers of the guard to go to the San Antonio, Texas, camp of Federal troops for a two-weeks training in camp life. They are to report at San Antonio June 12, and to do this will have to start on the trip June 8. The officers designated for this detachment follow:

Lieut. Col. Van B. Metts, Second Infantry, Wilmington; Maj. Lawrence W. Young, First Infantry, Asheville; Capt. Thaddeus Stem, Third Infantry, Reidsville; Capt. H. H. Murray, Adjutant, Second Infantry, Wilson; Capt. E. P. Carpenter, First Infantry, High Point; First Lieut. W. R. Miller, Third Infantry, Raleigh.

This is the fifth detachment that has been assigned from North Carolina to San Antonio.

Winston-Salem.—Former Governor Robert B. Glenn has just refused a flattering offer to take the editorship of a newspaper which is being established in Waco, Tex., with a \$200,000 capital stock.

Soil Survey Work Advancing.
State Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham reports that the soil survey work in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture is being pushed steadily in this state and that the field workers are now well advanced with their examinations in Randolph and Johnston counties. Co-operation is also working well in the seed investigation, which is proving especially valuable in enabling them to master the art of judging seed for planting.

WORK OF TICK ERADICATION

Franklin, Wake, Randolph, Stanly, Chatham and Anson Counties Relieved From Quarantine.

Raleigh.—In the campaign for the eradication of the cattle tick through co-operation of the state and the national departments much progress is being made, with the counties of Franklin, Wake, Randolph, Stanly, Chatham and Anson as the latest to be relieved from quarantine and with seven field workers engaged in the counties to the east of these. Tobacco tests and demonstrations are also a valuable field for co-operation between the state and the national divisions. Stations for experiments and demonstration through such co-operation are located in Pitt, Granville, and Rockingham counties.

Typhoid Vaccination for Soldiers.

Adjutant General Luinster of the North Carolina National Guard has ordered from the war department at Washington typhoid vaccination material for 1,000 men, with a view to vaccinating any men of the North Carolina Guard who desire to have this new preventative treatment against this terrible disease. This vaccination treatment has become quite general in the army and has proven its efficiency. A considerable part of this vaccination among the North Carolina Guardsmen will be done during the encampments this summer. However, material will be consigned to the various companies calling for it before the encampments.

To Reorganize Medical Corps.

Capt. H. D. Thomason, of the United States Army Medical Corps, has been detailed to Raleigh to discuss the reorganization of the Medical Corps of the North Carolina National Guard. Here to consult with him is Surgeon General S. Westray Battle, of Asheville.

Board of Election Reorganizes.

The board of elections, composed of Wilson G. Lamb, of Williamston; J. G. Clifford, of Dunn; J. D. Elliott, of Hickory; Clarence Call, of Wilkesboro, and W. J. Davis, of Hendersonville, which was recently reappointed by Governor Kitchin, has reorganized. Mr. Lamb was re-elected chairman and Mr. Clifford secretary. A county board was appointed for Avery consisting of one Republican and two Democrats.

Federal Court Collects \$4,500.

During the criminal term of court at Raleigh there were seven prisoners sentenced to terms in the Atlanta prison, four to the county jails and one to the reformatory. During the term the fines and forfeitures collected aggregated \$4,500, this term being regarded as unusual in the matter of the large amount collected during the term in actual money.

Central Highway a Certainty.

The advance scouts of the automobile party declare that in every section through which they have passed the greatest enthusiasm prevails and that the success of the highway project is assured.

The proposed central highway will run from Beaufort to the Tennessee line, a distance of 430 miles.

Unlawful to Buy Blind Tiger.

George Potter, W. H. Bailey and G. C. Strickland made the unique defense in the Federal court that they were not guilty of furnishing liquor to a blind tiger but that they did buy whiskey from the tiger, who was J. E. Young, at Princeton, Johnston county. And on the strength of this admission Judge Connor directed the jury to return a verdict of guilty of buying the whiskey, which under the law, he pointed out is as much a crime as the selling of the liquor.

Over 200,000 Acres in Tobacco.

It is estimated that there are 250,000 acres of land planted in tobacco this season in North Carolina. The planting has been belated by the lack of proper seasons for transplanting, but this was carried on by watering until the later rains provided for a general rounding up of the work of transplanting. The young transplanted plants are reported to be developing nicely.

Winston-Salem.—The board of trade will ask the Confederate veterans to meet here in annual reunion in 1912.

Annual Meeting Veterinary Surgeons.

The North Carolina board of veterinary examiners will hold their annual examination in Greensboro on June 27th.

On June 28th the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association will hold its annual meeting.

All candidates for license will be given the examination on June 27th.

Revenue Collections in Raleigh.

The internal revenue collections in this district last month amounted to \$225,573.71.

RAIN IS NEEDED IN COTTON BELT

CROP IS FAST GETTING INTO A CRITICAL CONDITION ACCORDING TO REPORTS.

WEATHER AFFECTS MARKET

If the Dry and Hot Weather Continues a Sensational Advance in Prices is Likely.

New Orleans, La.—This week in the cotton market nearly everything but the weather will be lost sight of. It is generally acknowledged that the crop is fast getting into a critical condition as the result of protracted draught and high temperatures. At the end of last week there was no relief in sight on the weather map, and if the week opens with a dry and hot map the chances are that a sensational rise in prices will take place, and that new high levels for the season will be established on the new crop months.

It is seldom that, at this time of the year, the cotton belt has suffered such uniformly bad weather. According to both private and official reports every state in the cotton belt needs good rains. The high temperatures would not be a drawback in most localities if sufficient moisture were falling to keep the plant growing. Warm nights right now are an advantage that the crop seldom has. Without rain, however, the high temperatures are adding to the injury being worked.

At the end of last week the worst complaints were coming from the Carolinas, parts of Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. All other states, however, needed rain, but not as badly as the ones mentioned. It was claimed that in parts of Mississippi cotton was failing to germinate because of the excessive dryness of the soil.

Should these conditions be relieved this week the trade will again take another look at the bureau reports of last week.

CONFESSION STYLED A FAKE

Story of McNamara's Accuser Is Given No Credence.

Muskogee, Okla.—John Delaney, quoted in a confession, as having said he was employed by John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, as spy upon non-union work, and that he located the places where the dynamite was to be placed, talked with visitors. He still maintained he was paid by John J. McNamara to spy upon non-union work. The statement which was made to a detective from Oklahoma City, is locked in the vault of a local bank.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—John Delaney, who was reported as having confessed in Muskogee, Okla., that he had been employed by John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Iron Workers of America, to inspect non-union structures and supply information as to where dynamite could be most easily and effectively placed, served a short term in jail here for complicity in the dynamiting of the Hotel Utah. The steel work of the hotel was slightly damaged by a dynamite explosion December 29, 1909, as stated by Delaney. According to Sheriff Sharp, Delaney, during his term in jail, told many contradictory stories concerning his connection with alleged crimes of the iron workers, and that little credence was placed in his tales.

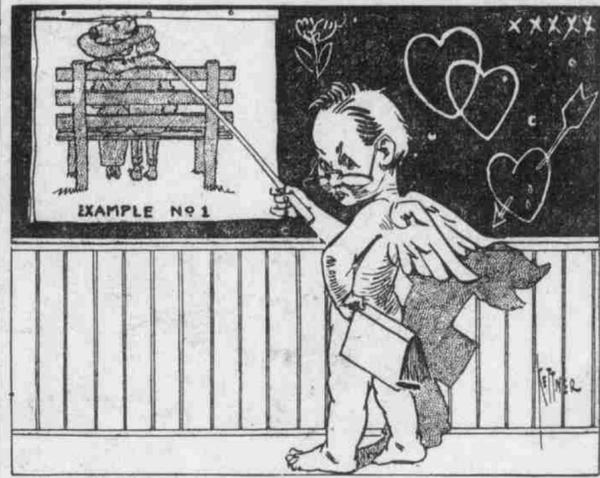
Cincinnati.—The confession of John Delaney, as far as it relates to Cincinnati, is flatly contradicted by labor leaders, contractors and by the police records of this city. No explosion occurred in any Vine street building in January, 1907, as reported in Delaney's statement.

Chicago.—Chicago police discredit the purported confession of John Delaney in Muskogee, Okla., in which he said he had selected buildings in different cities for destruction by dynamite, among them being a viaduct in Chicago, which was, he said, blown up in February, 1907. Examination of police records disclosed no record of such an explosion in that year.

Publicity for Campaign Funds.

Washington.—There is a prospect that the senate committee on privileges and elections will report a bill amending the law providing for publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures, and that the measure, when reported, will be much more drastic than the house bill. The amendments will extend the law to primary elections. Since the primary elections in the South are decisive, it was considered advisable to make the provisions of the bill apply to these also.

THE NEW PROFESSOR



(Copyright, 1911.)
A College Professor Now Suggests Scientific Instruction in "the Art of Spooning."

PRISON PROMISED MAGNATES

ATTORNEY GENERAL WICKERSHAM SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL PROSECUTE.

Congressmen Want to Know Why Men Cornered Cotton Were Not Prosecuted.

Washington.—The recent decisions of the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases will result in a sweeping attempt to secure criminal conviction of violators of the anti-trust law, according to Attorney General Wickersham, who appeared before the house committee on expenditures in the department of justice.

Mr. Wickersham was asked why the government has far failed to lodge any "trust magnates" in prison. "There has been an unwillingness on the part of the juries and courts to sentence men to prison under the anti-trust law," he replied.

"Juries are becoming more willing now, however, to convict and judges who have been reluctant to impose prison penalties now have the supreme court decisions to sustain them." Mr. Wickersham said he believed prison sentences would be the most effective means of enforcing respect for the anti-trust law. Criminal prosecutions against the meat packers, milk dealers, grocers, the naval stores and window glass combination and alleged violators of the anti-trust law, he said, would be augmented by other prosecutions. On this subject the government had definite plans.

The attorney general was closely questioned by Mr. Beall as to the cotton cases in New York. Asked why actions were brought against those seeking to elevate the price of raw cotton other than against the spinners and "bears" who were trying to depress it.

Taft Withholds Secret Records.

Washington.—A lively controversy over the executive's right to withhold confidential papers from a congressional probing committee was precipitated by a flat refusal of Secretary of State Knox on the instruction of President Taft to lay before the house committee on expenditures in the state department books showing the record of the payment for the portrait of ex-Secretary of State Day. The committee is seeking to discover what became of the \$1,600 balance of the \$2,450 voucher. Artist Rosenthal received only \$850 for his work.

Bryan Scores Democratic Caucus.

St. Paul, Minn.—When shown the report of the action of the Democratic caucus on the wool schedule, William J. Bryan gave out the following statement: "The Democrats in congress are responsible to the country and to their constituents, and it remains to be seen whether this action will be endorsed. The brief report I have seen shows that the matter was fought upon a false basis, and I shall be mistaken if the public is deceived by the pretense that it was levied for revenue."

No Lynching Message From Taft.

Washington.—A delegation representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People called on President Taft and urged him to send a special message to congress on the subject of lynchings. The president heard them patiently, but replied that punishment for violence of this kind lay with the states where the crimes were committed and that while they had his sympathy in their desire to see the law enforced, their petitions should be addressed to the state governments.

WILL NOT CHANGE THE LAW

It is Evident That No Attempt Will Be Made to Amend Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Washington.—That the government means to formulate its anti-trust policies in accord with the "rule of reason" as laid down by the Supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust decisions, notwithstanding the vigorous dissents of Associate Justice Harlan, and the large number of bills introduced in the senate to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, was made evident.

Administration officials, after a day of consideration and study of the Tobacco decision and a thorough comparison with the Standard Oil decision were agreed that the "rule of reason" is no new feature of the Supreme court's interpretation of law, and one member of the cabinet, whose views have always been regarded as reflecting those of the administration, made a comprehensive statement to that effect.

A resolution calling upon the attorney general to inform the house whether he has undertaken criminal prosecution of the American Tobacco company and its officers, was introduced by Representative Byrne. In the opinion of friends of the administration the decision indicates that there will be no attempt at present made to amend the Sherman anti-trust law, or to press for the enactment of other trust legislation.

TROUBLE FOR THE SOUTHERN

Engineers Are Now Demanding an Increase in Wages.

Washington.—A new wage demand is to be made upon the Southern railway. With that of the 2,000 or more firemen yet before the system's officials and their action in doubt, a committee of twenty representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived here to push a claim of the engine drivers on the Southern for an increase of approximately 25 per cent over their present pay.

Some time ago a slight increase was allowed the engineers. They now believe that was inadequate.

Democrats Adopt Wool Bill.

Washington.—The proposed Democratic revision of the wool tariff, the Underwood bill, was unanimously approved by a full Democratic caucus after it had been made public by the ways and means committee. Through a resolution which leaves the Democratic party open in the future to renew its advocacy of free trade in raw wool, but which commits all Democrats to the support of the present bill as a revenue measure, the divergent interests were brought together, and reached an agreement.

Florida Prohibits Convict Contracts.

Tallahassee, Fla.—A bill was passed in the house and a resolution in the senate prohibiting the board of state institutions from entering into a new contract for the lease of state convicts before the meeting and adjournment of the next legislature, which will be in 1913. This is done, it is said, in order that an anti-lease bill may pass the next legislature, with the objectionable features cited by Governor Gilchrist eliminated.

Harroun Wins 500-Mile Race.

Motor Speedway, Indianapolis, Ind.—For fame, fortune and the glory of the automobile one life was sacrificed and several men were injured in the first 500-mile race on a speedway, the greatest test of skill and endurance in the history of the sport of motor racing, won by Ray Harroun car, in the time of six hours 41 minutes and 8 seconds. Closely pressing Harroun for the victory were Ralph Mulford, who finished second, and David Bruce-Brown, a close third.

35,004,000 ACRES PLANTED IN COTTON

THIS IS ABOUT 4.7 PER CENT. GREATER AREA THAN LAST YEAR.

CROP 87.8 P. C. NORMAL

Better Growing Record Than the Average for Past Ten Years.

Washington.—The area of the cotton crop planted this year, 1911, in the United States, including that already planted and expected to be planted, is about 104.7 per cent. of the area planted last year, equivalent to about 35,004,000 acres, as compared with 33,418,000 acres, an increase of about 1,586,000 acres, or 4.7 per cent., according to a report issued by the department of agriculture.

The condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 87.8 per cent. of a normal condition, as compared with 80.2 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1910 and 80.9 per cent., the average condition for the past ten years on May 25.

Considered by states, the crop is fairly even in condition, except in South Carolina, where continued drought reduced percentage condition to 74. The outlook for Georgia is very bright where the condition is 88.3. Dry weather has been the chief cause of complaint, checking germination of the late planting. Owing chiefly to this cause, the crop in many sections is late, while in localities where cotton got a good start, it is early. For this reason the crop is very irregular and it is difficult to approximate its backwardness; but on the average it must be quite one week to ten days late.

Stands, where obtained, are generally very good; fields are well prepared and cultivated, and the special report of this paper one month ago showed a large increase in the use of fertilizers. Rain is badly needed in many sections.

Nearly all fields are free from insects and labor has been generally plentiful.

PRESS FAVOR RECIPROCITY

Poll of 10,000 Newspapers Shows Three to One for Agreement.

Chicago.—The Tribune published results of a poll of newspapers in 22 states of the central, western, southwestern, northwestern and Pacific divisions on the question of approving the reciprocity agreement negotiated with Canada by President Taft.

To more than 10,000 newspapers, representing every shade of political opinion, The Tribune submitted this question:

"Are you in favor of the approval by congress of the reciprocity agreement with Canada negotiated by President Taft?"

The replies numbered 4,303, of which 4,240 were definite, even if qualified, expressions of opinion.

Of these 2,113 were in favor of the agreement and 1,127 against it—nearly a three to one vote for the policy advocated by President Taft, shattering the dreams of the foes of reciprocity.

The conclusion is plain, if not irresistible, that the country, at least the part of it included within the 22 states thus polled, welcomes the removal of the tariff wall between the United States and the Dominion.

DIAZ LEAVES NATIVE LAND

Former President, in Tears, Bids Farewell to Mexico.

Vera Cruz.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz sailed from this port on the steamer Ypiranga for Havre, France. The steamer goes by way of Havana and General Diaz' ultimate destination is Spain. His ship was only a little way out when the searchlight of the fortress guarding the port was turned on it. With glasses in hand, among a small party in the stern, Diaz was standing somewhat apart, close to the rail. He was plainly discernible, taking his last farewell look at his native land.

The last words of the ex-president spoken to those he had left on shore were: "I shall die in Mexico."

Southern Raises Wages.

Washington.—An amicable adjustment has been reached between the representatives of the carmen, boiler-makers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers of the Southern railway and allied lines, according to a statement issued by the American Federation of Labor. This settlement affects about 8,000 men, and it is said the advanced scale will apply as heretofore to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio, with 9,000 additional men.