

The Roanoke Beacon.

50.00 a Year, in Advance.

"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

Single Copy 5 Cents.

VOL. XXII

PLYMOUTH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1911

NO. 2.

DR. H. Q. ALEXANDER MAKES A SPEECH

ADDRESS BODY OF UNION MEN
FROM ALL PARTS OF
COUNTRY.

PRINCIPLES ARE OUTLINED

Gives Brief Sketch of the Plans
of the Union—In Conclusion He
Touched on a Subject That Had
Caused Much Talk.

Lexington.—Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, president of the North Carolina Division of the Farmers' Education and Co-operative Union of America, made a notable speech in the county court house, addressing a body of union men assembled from all parts of the county. The attendance, considering the busy season, was unusually large, and Dr. Alexander made a fine impression.

Dr. Alexander outlined the principles of the union in a masterly way. He called special attention to the fact that the union stresses the educational feature and stands for better rural schools, more efficient courses of instruction in the schools, better teachers and the enforcement of the state law relative to the teaching of agriculture in the schools. He told the farmers assembled that the union had been directly responsible for the farm life school plan. He showed that agricultural training that would reach the children is necessary because 82 per cent of our population is rural and 95 per cent of our boys and girls never go higher than the fifth grade. If agriculture is not taught in the elementary schools it will not be taught at all. He said that the union favors liberal appropriations for the A. & M. College and the State University, but it also favors larger appropriations for the elementary schools.

He then sketched briefly the high aims and purposes of the union, telling something of its plans and of the dreams of the leaders. The union hopes to see the day when the farmers of the land will be self-supporting and President Alexander says the time is coming.

In conclusion he touched on a subject that has caused no little talk and some resentment among the merchants of Lexington. The union in this county has been considering the question of establishing a store for the better handling of merchandise of various kinds, and this has not "set well" with the local merchants. President Alexander said that no member of the union had any desire for the union to "turn merchant" or to engage in the distribution of manufactured products. He said that the union saw the absolute necessity of a less expensive system of distribution, and instead of going into competition with the merchant the union appealed to the merchant to help in cutting off the numerous non-producing middle men, who are responsible for high prices. The union objected, not to the merchants and their reasonable profits, but to the middle man. Mr. Alexander gave figures showing that sixty cents out of every dollar goes, not to the merchant and manufacturer, but to the middle man.

St. John's Day at Oxford Orphanage.

The celebration at the asylum was a big success. From early dawn the crowd commenced to pour in from everywhere. The four large excursion trains from Weldon, Raleigh, Dunn and Durham, brought immense crowds. In all the attendance was estimated at ten thousand. The program was perfectly carried out. The address of welcome by Mr. B. K. Lassiter was very greatly appreciated and gracefully spoken. Responded by Dr. W. C. Wicker, of Elon College.

The address of Gen. B. S. Royster was remarkably good and delivered in forcible and attractive style the subject being on character building. The large audience listened with great pleasure to the splendid speech.

Convention Holds Session.

At Central Methodist church, at Mt. Airy the Surry county laymen's missionary convention held its first session, with one hundred and fifty delegates from the various churches of the county present. This convention is the result of a month's effort. It is the first county convention to be held in the world under the direction of the World's Laymen's Movement and lays a foundation for the evangelization of the globe, for this is the purpose of this great movement.

THE CONFEDERATE REUNION

A General Order is Issued From
Headquarters of North Carolina
Division of U. C. V.'s.

Durham.—Paragraph 1. The commander of the North Carolina Division of the United Confederate Veterans has the pleasure of announcing that the next annual reunion of this division will be held in the city of Wilmington on the 2nd and 3rd day of August, 1911, in accordance with the invitation extended and accepted at our last reunion. Our comrades and other public spirited and hospitable citizens of our "City by the Sea," are determined to make this reunion one of the pleasantest ever held in this state, and they will give a warm and hearty welcome to all veterans who may attend.

Par. 2. Wilmington has long been famous for its generous and refined hospitality, and that one city in the South is the memory of the Confederate soldier more tenderly and fondly cherished. An interesting programme is being prepared for the occasion and everything possible will be done for the comfort and pleasure of all veterans who attend, veterans who are unable to pay for their meals and lodging will be cared for free, if they will, no later than two weeks before the reunion, notify Adjutant L. Leon at Wilmington, so that accommodations may be provided for them. This is important and must not be neglected by any veteran who wishes free accommodations.

Par. 3. Application has been made to the railroads for the usual low rate of one-cent a mile, and the exact fare from any station may be learned by inquiring of the local agent.

Par. 4. The annual election of the division and brigade commanders will be held on the first day of the reunion, as heretofore, and only those camps will be allowed to vote which have been reported by Gen. Mickle as having paid their dues.

By order of
MAJOR GENERAL J. S. CARR,
H. A. LONDON,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Savings Bank Opens at Rocky Mount.

There will be opened at the local postoffice a postal savings bank and in accordance with the ruling of the authorities at Washington Rocky Mount will be added to the several such stations that are now being conducted as an experiment all over the nation. Postmaster Robbins has just returned from Salisbury, where he was ordered by the department to receive instructions as to the operating of such a depository and he states that in addition to the instructions he received that at the starting of the service in this city Mr. E. L. Osborne of Goldsboro, an expert in this work, will be sent at an early date to get things in readiness for the opening and that he will remain until the bank's opening. Literature descriptive of the operating of a postal savings bank has been received at the local office and has been distributed. With the excellent banking facilities, and the strong institutions that this city enjoys, the measure of success that may be secured by this institution of the government will be watched with interest.

Hendersonville Well Advertised.

One of the best advertised towns in the state is Hendersonville. The stories of strange and uncanny happenings from the fall of Caesar's Head to the startling discovery of a subterranean river, have gone the rounds and have found their way into newspapers in all sections of the country.

And it happened thusly. In a moment of inspiration a number of Hendersonville's enterprising business men conceived the idea of establishing a press bureau. While the idea was not exactly a new one, it was certainly a novel move for North Carolina cities to have a regularly established and paid press bureau. Several cities had talked about having such an institution, but the movements generally ended there. But Hendersonville went to work. The bureau was established, in charge of a trained newspaper man, Mr. T. R. Harrows, and soon the good people of the South sat up and "took notice." They were daily impressed with the fact that Hendersonville was on the map, and that there were several live wires sojourning there.

County Superintendent Elected.

Rocky Mount.—Monday, July 3, the county board of education for Nash county meets in Nashville for the purpose of electing a county superintendent of schools, and while as yet there is only one candidate for the position, Mr. Robert E. Ranson, the incumbent, it is understood that there is some opposition, due in all probability to some personal dislikes to Mr. Ranson. However, there has never been a person who has worked more assiduously or done greater things for the cause of education

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY SHORT

INTERESTING FACTS SHOWN IN
THE REPORT OF THE CEN-
SUS BUREAU.

NINE BILLION POUNDS IN 1910

World's Production of Cotton in 1910
Was Worth a Billion and a
Quarter Dollars.

Washington.—According to the census bureau's forthcoming bulletin, 111, on cotton production for 1910, the world's crop last year was short of the quantity needed for the annual consumption.

The area of the world in which cotton can be successfully grown is vast, but, owing to the varying conditions in the sections where it will grow, its production is found unprofitable except in well-defined areas. Because of the insufficiency of the supply of this fiber to meet fully the demands of the trade and because of the desire of European manufacturers to be independent of the influences due to the preponderance of the American crop, many efforts have been made in recent years to extend the cultivation of cotton to new fields. While failure has often resulted, success has attended these efforts in a number of countries, among which may be mentioned Russian Turkestan, Peru, British India and Persia. In these countries, especially the first two, its extension has been taken up in a more serious manner—irrigation works have been built and improved machinery installed for treating the fiber. Efforts have been made to foster the cultivation of cotton in a number of other countries, but the United States still produces about two-thirds of the entire world supply of the world. British India, Egypt, Russia and China follow.

The world's production in 1910 amounted to 9,535,500,000 pounds, with an estimated value of about \$1,250,000,000.

In 1910 the United States contributed 59.9 per cent of the total quantity of commercial cotton; British India 18.3 per cent; Egypt 8 per cent, and Russia 4.7 per cent. Of the countries that were prominent in the production of cotton in 1910 Brazil and Asiatic Turkey alone have retained any importance.

The greatest cotton growing section in the world, both in area and production, is located in the southeastern part of the United States. It includes small portions of Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and New Mexico, as well as the states lying to the southward. This cotton-producing area is about fifteen hundred miles long from east to west and about five hundred miles in width. Within the past few years the cultivation of cotton has been undertaken in Arizona and California, and considerable success has attended its growth in the latter state. The total area of the countries in which cotton was gined from the crop of 1910 is approximately 25,000 square miles, or about 400,000,000 acres. Of this, only about one acre in every thirteen was devoted to cotton.

A GREAT WAVE OF ECONOMY

Americans Are Not Spending Money
Too Lavishly.

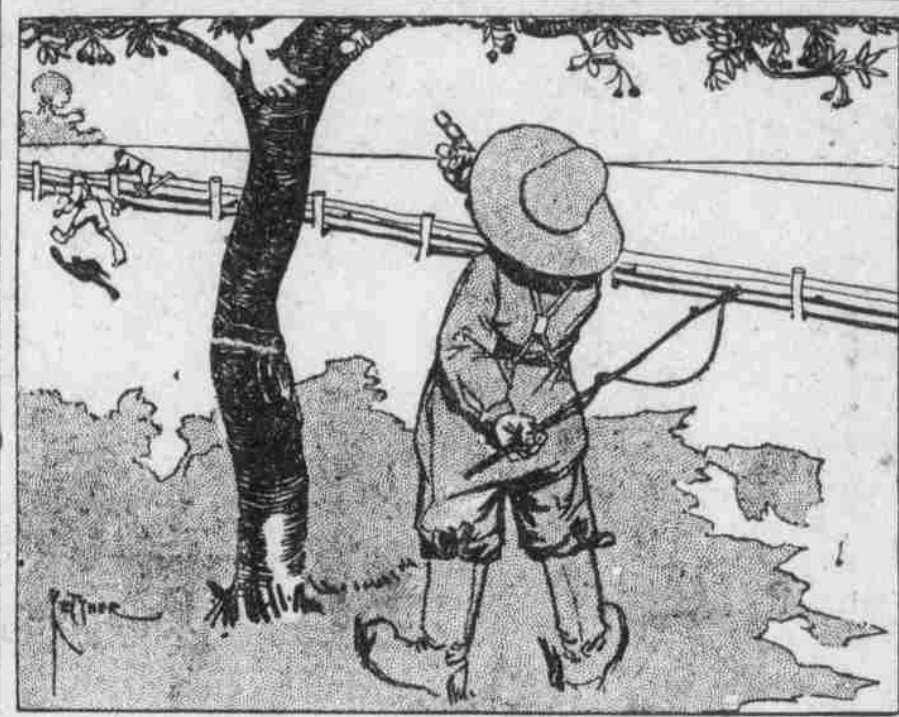
Washington.—A wave of economy is sweeping the country, according to figures of the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, which disclose the fact that the Americans cut their imported champagne bill in two and adorned themselves with \$7,000,000 worth of diamonds fewer during the last eleven months than in the same period last year. At the same time the United States managed to increase its imports over the corresponding period of 1910 by more than \$145,000,000.

Diamonds valued at \$37,250,000 were brought into the country during the eleven months ending with May, 1910, while the total for the similar period just ended was only \$30,500,000. Champagne dropped from \$6,000,000 to \$3,500,000; silk laces from \$5,000,000 to \$3,500,000, and dressed furs from \$10,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Works of art were the only articles under this class showing an increase, the total advancing from \$20,333,333 to \$21,500,000.

Secret of Maine Remains Hidden.

Tampa, Fla.—"The secret of the destruction of the battleship Maine will never be known," said Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers in charge of the work of raising the Maine on his arrival here. The destruction of the vessel was such, say General Bixby, and the deterioration has been so great that it will be impossible to tell whether the ship was blown up from a force from the outside or inside. The greatest force, however, was from the inside, indicating that the forward magazine had exploded.

CHERRIES ARE RIPE



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GUARDING COTTON BILLS

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON
INTERESTS MEET IN NEW
YORK CITY.

Bankers Want More Light on Liver-
pool Central Office Plan—Issue
Statement.

New York.—Bankers from the South and Southwest and representatives of other cotton interests decided at a conference here that further elucidation of doubtful points in the Liverpool "central office" plan for verification of cotton bills of lading is necessary before the plan can be given prompt consideration.

Definite approval was given the methods of safeguarding bills of lading embodied in the agreement now being signed by the railroads.

The consensus of opinion of those at the conference was expressed in the following resolution, embodied in a statement given out at the close of the session:

"The conference thoroughly discussed the plan submitted for verification through a central office proposed to be established by the Liverpool cotton conference committee of 1907 and concluded that the method carried with it certain vague responsibilities, which are likely to lead to litigation and contention in the future, and that these elements of doubt must be cleared up by the Liverpool committee to the entire satisfaction of the American committee before it can be considered."

The statement continues:
"The committee, however, agreed that greater safeguards should be required of transportation companies in the issuance of negotiable bills of lading for merchandise of all kinds and it approves the methods of safeguarding the issuance of bills of lading proposed in the agreement being signed by railroads, and will assist and cooperate with all the various interests in the passage and enforcement of Federal and state laws and railway commission regulations leading to greater safety in the handling of negotiable documents for all parties concerned."

OUTLAW MURDERS FIVE MEN

Hugh Whitney Snoots Five Men in
Making His Escape.

Pocatello, Idaho.—William R. Kidd, railroad conductor, dead.

Samuel Melton, deputy sheriff, seriously wounded.

The bandit's trail of blood extends half-way across eastern Idaho. A whole region has been terrified by his deed. Poses are out from every town, and the governor of the state is considering a plan for calling out a portion of the Idaho National Guard.

Bloodhounds have taken up his trail at times, but a more formidable pursuit is that begun by a band of the Blackfeet Indians, who unite with the instinct of the hounds the sagacity of the scout.

Powder Trust Is Illegal.

Wilmington, Del.—The United States circuit court for the district of Delaware handed down a decision declaring that the alleged powder trust which is dominated by the E. I. du Pont-de Nemours company, is a combination in restraint of interstate commerce in powder and other explosives in violation of Section No. 1 of the Sherman anti-trust law; that it attempted to monopolize and has monopolized a part of such commerce and decreeing that the combination shall be dissolved.

WOOL BILL CAUSES SPLIT

Insurgent Republican Senators Come
to the Aid of the Regular
Democrats.

Washington.—A new majority is in control of the senate, composed of regular Democrats and Progressive Republicans, and a comprehensive scheme of tariff revision will now be put through congress if it takes all summer and fall.

The truth of this prediction made several days ago was proven beyond further doubt or question when the senate adopted a resolution offered by Senator Gore of Oklahoma, directing the finance committee to report the Underwood woolen bill to the senate not later than July 10. The vote on the resolution was 39 to 18.

Though the date for the report is delayed three weeks, the action practically amounts to a motion to discharge the committee and bring in the bill for consideration in the open senate.

There is no predicting at this time what the wool bill will be like when the Democrats and Progressive finish. Notable speeches on reciprocity were made in both branches of congress. Senator Root, announcing that he favored the agreement, advocated and explained his amendment to the wool pulp and paper provision of the bill, around which amendment the reciprocity fight has centered, and which amendment President Taft opposes on the ground that it might jeopardize the whole agreement. Republican Leader Mann, in the house, attacked the Root amendment as a violation of the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

The fight began the instant that the wool revision bill appeared from the house. Senator Gore apparently with the approval of Democratic leaders moved that the finance committee be instructed to report the bill back to the senate on or before July 10. The admitted purpose of the motion was to prevent the finance committee from holding the bill indefinitely.

The result of the Gore motion was to disrupt so completely the lines that have formed in the senate that it cannot be foretold now when a vote can be reached on the reciprocity bill.

TAFT SENDS A MESSAGE

President Scores Manufacturers of
Fake Medicines.

Washington.—In a message prepared in New York and transmitted through the white house to congress, President Taft scathingly arraigned the manufacturers of what he denounced as "dangerous drug frauds" and urged congress to amend at this session the pure food and drug law to strengthen recently pointed out by decisions of the United States Supreme court.

President Taft believes that unless the law is amended forthwith the country will again be flooded by "injurious nostrums and cure-alls," which were common before the pure food law was first enacted.

The message was transmitted both to the senate and house and it was said that the latter body probably would take up the matter at an early date. Representative Sherley of Kentucky already had introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

Underwood Wool Schedule Adopted.

Washington.—Upon the passage by the house of the Underwood bill for the revision of the woolen schedule by a vote of 221 to 190, Mr. Underwood of Alabama, the Democratic leader, received a tremendous ovation and the Democratic side was very jubilant over the occurrence. After voting down all amendments the Democrats adopted the bill with only one dissenting voice. Thus the prediction of Mr. Underwood was verified, and the recommendation of Mr. Bryan flatly ignored.

PROHIBITION STATES DRINK MUCH LIQUOR

REPORT OF INTERSTATE COM-
MERCE COMMISSION SHOWS
UP STARTLING FACTS.

20,000,000 GALLONS A YEAR

Influence of Liquor on Negroes of
South Discussed by Interstate
Commission.

Washington.—Approximately twenty million gallons of liquors annually are shipped by express, principally from mail order houses, direct to consumers in prohibition states.

This startling fact was developed in an inquiry conducted by the interstate commerce commission into the proposed changes in express classifications, which resulted in an advance of rates on packages containing liquors.

The commission held that the express requirement that liquor containers should be packed in corrugated paper cartons was reasonable; but that the charge for transportation based upon arbitrary weights—eighteen pounds for a gallon of whisky packed—was unreasonable and that the discrimination against stone jugs also was unreasonable.

Commissioner McChord, who conducted the inquiry and prepared the opinion of the commission, points out that the industry directly concerned is that of the mail order liquor houses.

"It was the spread of the prohibition movement," the opinion says, "that gave vitality to this character of traffic in liquor. With state-wide prohibition came the interstate traffic in liquor. The decision of the Supreme court that this traffic was interstate and, therefore, superior to interference by the state government gave to the industry a tremendous impetus, and established the express companies as the carriers of practically the whole of this traffic."

Jacksonville, Fla., probably the largest shipping point for liquor in the South, sends out between three and four thousand packages of one or two gallons daily, or a total of about one and one-half million gallons a year. Chattanooga ships about 786,000 gallons; Richmond, 546,720 gallons; Petersburg, 263,128; Pensacola, 267,790; New Orleans, 255,556; Augusta, 215,150; and Norfolk, Va., Cairo, Ill., Emporia, Va., Louisville, Ky., Portsmouth, Va., Roanoke, Va., and Savannah, Ga., each ship more than one hundred thousand gallons each annually.

"The movement is much more active in the South than in other sections of the country, partly because of the extent of the prohibition territory in that section, partly because of the large quantities of very cheap whisky manufactured and shipped there for the consumption of the negro population."

The opinion concludes with the statement that although it is not the function of the commission to dwell on the moral aspect of the question, it is considered that the traffic has an evil effect and is one of the important factors in the race problem of the South.

The influence of large shipments of cheap liquor to the negro population of the South is adverted to in an interesting way.

GOVERNMENT FARM TRAIN

Congress to Run Farm Train Through
16 States of South.

Washington.—Plans have been formulated to conduct an agricultural train through the sixteen states comprised in the territory of the Southern Commercial Congress, according to an announcement made by Dr. Clarence J. Owens, commissioner of the bureau of agriculture of the congress.

The railroads of the South and the United States department of agriculture will co-operate in the effort.

It is sought by this enterprise to interpret the agricultural resources of the Southern states through papers prepared by experts and to exploit the pre-eminence of the section.

Commissioner McChord, in rendering the opinion of the commission, discusses the tremendous increase

French Cabinet Resigns.

Paris.—The French cabinet has decided to resign. The deputies voted against the government 238 to 224, and the cabinet presented their resignations to President Fallieres. The adverse vote of the chamber was due to the admission by General Guisan, minister of war, in the senate that the present organization of the army does not provide for a commander-in-chief in the time of war, the direction of operations in the case of war being in the hands of a council of war.