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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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NORTH CAROLINA BANK RESOURCES

INCREASE DURING THE CURRENT YEAR IS GIVEN AT \$6,856,930.15
—GOOD BANK SHOWING.

TRUST DEPOSITS ARE LESS

The Corporation Commission Gave Out a Report Several Days Ago—Only State, Private and Savings Banks Included.

Raleigh.—The Corporation Commission's report issued concerning the condition of state, private and savings banks in North Carolina on June 7, shows total resources on that date of \$63,210,803.32. The increase of resources in the period elapsing between June 30, 1910, and June 7, 1911, is \$6,856,930.15. This of course, does not include the National banks in North Carolina, as these are under National supervision.

Some features of the report are an increase in loans and discounts amounting to \$4,974,033.72; an increase in the item "due from banks and bankers" amounting to \$1,104,614.06; and a decrease by \$1,358,776.22 in trust deposits. The banks had on June 7, this year, less gold coin by \$78,355.77 than on June 30, 1910, but \$52,201.75 more in silver coin and all minor coin currency.

Believed Travis Will be Appointed.

A development in the contest for the appointment at the hands of Governor Kitchin to the Corporation Commission to succeed the lamented H. C. Brown is the announcement by President Edgar E. Broughton of the North Carolina Retail Merchants' Association that the officers and directors of the association have pledged their support to E. L. Harris, secretary of the state association, Raleigh, and that the local associations in every part of the state will be urged to take action in the interest of Mr. Harris on the ground that he will represent the shipping interests of the merchants and is well qualified for the place. He was notified that the Salisbury association endorsed Mr. Harris. With the backing of the Retail Merchants' association, Mr. Harris will be a formidable candidate.

Many believe that the Governor will appoint his life-long friend, E. L. Travis of Halifax, who is known to be an active candidate. Mr. Travis has been in Raleigh at frequent intervals for several weeks past and seems to be steadily recuperating from the wound he received in Scotland Neck when he and Governor Kitchin's brother and the chief of police were shot down by an insane man. At the Governor's office the only response to inquiries as to candidates is that there are "many."

Reward of \$500 For Murderer.

As the result of a gunshot wound sustained Monday morning at the hands of a negro known as John Huff, whom the officer had under arrest and while returning to the city in an automobile, Patrolman E. O. McConnel, one of the most daring and efficient officers of the Asheville police force died. Connell was conscious up to the last and made a brave fight for life, but the odds were greatly against him and he met the grim reaper as fearlessly as he had met his duty. At the regular weekly session of the city council and as the result of strong pleas for rewards, tempting enough to bring the murderer to justice, the board of aldermen decided to offer a reward of \$500. Many private citizens have attested their willingness to raise the reward to a still larger amount and it is believed it will soon be raised to \$1,000.

Commissioner Causes Arrest.

Insurance Commissioner James R. Young said that he had procured the arrest of E. E. Whitehead at High Point, who was representing without license the Standard Home Company, of Birmingham, Alabama, an investment company somewhat like the building and loan associations in this state. A license, required by section 4505 of the State Insurance Laws, had been refused and the agent got what he might have expected. Whitehead was tried and bound over to the Superior Court.

A SELECTION OF OFFICERS

Sanitary Inspector Allowed Two Assistants—Other Matters of Importance Also Came Up.

Raleigh.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen the city officers recently nominated at a caucus were formally elected, these being: City electrician W. J. Carter; chief sanitary inspector, T. W. Davis; assistant, Wiley J. Peebles; city veterinarian, W. C. McMackin; weighmistress, Mrs. M. P. Betts; city engineer and street commissioner, R. B. Seawell; city attorney, W. H. Pace; keeper of the town clock, T. W. Blake; keeper of the market, J. N. McRary; keeper of the city cemetery, M. H. Riggan; city physician, Dr. T. M. Jordan; street foreman, J. M. Teachey; keeper of Mt. Hope cemetery, J. D. Fowler; city treasurer, B. S. Jedman; member of the Board of Audit and Finance, J. G. Ball; school committeemen, G. Rosenthal and E. L. Harris. Drs. J. W. McGee and Wm. Moncre were named as members of the Board of Health.

The expenses of Dr. T. M. Jordan, who attended the meeting of the health officers in Charlotte were ordered paid.

It was decided to let the market hours remain just as they were recently fixed, but to allow the stall-keepers to have an hour each day to fill orders.

It was ordered that the sanitary inspector be allowed two assistants during the months of July, August, September and October at a salary of \$70 per month each.

The matter of paying acting police justice W. C. Harris was referred to the Finance Committee and the mayor to report to the next meeting of the Board.

Finest Crop in Twenty Years.

Wilson.—Mr. John W. Blount, assistant clerk of Nash Superior Court, was in Wilson, and when questioned as to the condition of the crops and the outlook for the farmers in "Good Old Nash," his reply was: "The crops are the finest I have seen for twenty years and the outlook for a heavy harvest looks good to me; that is, of cotton and corn; and if there is no setback the farmers truly have something to be thankful for. Tobacco seems to be a failure, and my predictions are that the warehouses in Rocky Mount and Wilson, combined, will not see more than ten million pounds this season."

Mr. Blount also says, "The election of Mr. S. E. Austin as superintendent of public instruction of Nash county by the board of education which met last Monday in Nashville, was a wise one. Mr. Austin succeeds Mr. R. E. Ransom, who held the office for two years."

Arrested on Charge of Liquor Selling.

Durham.—Ike Bass, black, and George Johnston, white, were given a preliminary hearing before Justice R. A. Harris on a charge of retailing liquor. Both were bound over to court. They were brought here from Rougemont where Bass ran a pressing club. Johnston had operated a near-beer saloon and had been accused of one sale. Their bonds were fixed at \$200 and Johnson gave his, Jim Johnson and Jim McNeill, Fayetteville negroes, were sent to the roads on a charge of larceny. They came here on the excursion from Fayetteville and while one of them called for shoe-strings the other stole Hunt Coleman's coat and flew.

Hosiery Mill Voluntary Bankrupt.

Judge Boyd had three adjudications in bankruptcy, as follows: L. W. Huffman of Marion, a plumber, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, indebtedness \$1,000; assets nominal. W. H. Hurd, a merchant of Leaksville, indebtedness \$20,000, assets \$1,500. W. H. Leak, trading as the Victory Hosiery Mills of Kernersville, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, assets \$14,000, liabilities \$18,000.

Tar Heel Letter Carriers Meet.

At the annual meeting of the North Carolina Letter Carriers' Association and the Postoffice Clerks' Association held in Salisbury the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—B. J. Summerow, of Charlotte. Secretary and Treasurer—Paul A. Burns, of Greensboro.

No Soft Drinks on Sunday.

It was only Mayor Dalton's vote that kept Winston dry so far as soft drinks are concerned on Sunday, for the mayor was confronted with a tie vote at a meeting of the Winston board of aldermen, three aldermen being on each side of the question, and the mayor cast his vote with those who voted to preserve the law against the selling of soft drinks by drug stores. Mr. Dalton explained that his conviction was that if the drug stores were allowed the privilege, other places should be.

CLEARING THE WAY FOR RECIPROCITY

THE SENATE WILL PROCEED TO VOTE DOWN ALL AMENDMENTS TO BILL.

WILL ATTEMPT TO BLOCK

The Bugaboo of a Filibuster Has Been Raised, But Measure Will Pass Unamended.

Washington.—A lively clearing of the ways for the eventual passing of the unamended Canadian reciprocity bill by the voting down of the Cummings and Simmons amendments to that measure and continued discussion and action on other provisions in connection with the bill will keep the senate busy all this week, while the house, which met Wednesday and quickly adjourned until Saturday, will be active through its committees.

The amendments proposed by Senator Cummings of Iowa, insurgent Republican, which would add steel, iron, coal, lumber, wool, cotton and various Canadian products to the free list from Canada and the amendments proposed by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Democrat, are somewhat similar in nature.

These are expected to be bowled over. After the voting on these amendments the senate will proceed with the consideration of the reciprocity bill and amendments by Senator LaFollette and others will be acted upon.

The proceedings will begin with a set speech by Senator Simmons in support of his own and Senator Cummings amendments, followed by roll calls on the amendments. The bugaboo of a filibuster practically has been raised, and friends of reciprocity will watch for attempts to intersperse the voting with speech-making, which they will interpret as the institution of a filibuster.

Dilatory tactics will be met with such acts of coercion as the majority might decide would expedite business. Mr. Cummings has indicated that he will ask for separate votes on all his amendments, and has said that he would demand at least a dozen roll calls. Mr. Simmons will not be so insistent.

Senator LaFollette said that he would probably present his amendment early in the week, and he probably will speak for the greater part of several days in explanation and advocacy of them. His speech is regarded as the most formidable obstacle in the way of a vote on the bill, and senators generally say that with it out of the way, predictions regarding a final vote will be more reliable. In addition to Mr. LaFollette and Mr. Simmons, Senators Bailey, Stone, Jones, Clapp and others are still to be heard.

The prevailing opinion still is that of the reciprocity bill out of the way final adjournment will soon follow. The Democrats generally will demand votes on one or two of their tariff bills, but will not debate them at length. The insurgent Republicans are divided on this item of policy, but most of them are inclined to demand further time for legislation, and they may take such a course as will delay getting away. The general sentiment, however, is that the extra session of congress will end early in August.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house will resume the work of framing revision of the cotton schedule early in the week. The leaders contemplate a reduction in cotton duties of from 30 to 50 per cent, all duties to be ad valorem, as in the wool bill. Chairman Underwood and his colleagues believe that the bill drawn on a revenue basis can be so framed as to cause no reduction in the revenues. The cotton revenue now is about \$38,000,000. By lowering the duties, they have statistics to indicate that the amount of goods to come into this country will equal, if not exceed, the old revenue.

Laces are not included in the revised schedule.

Will Meet at St. Louis.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting the managers of the International Missionary convention of the Christian church selected Louisville for the convention to be held in 1912. Addresses included an arraignment of Mormonism by President H. D. Smith, and an address by R. N. McCash, in which he declared that New York City is the "Sodom of modern times," and Wall street a "school where men are taught to steal," among other menaces to our country's morals.

BLACKBERRY TIME



(Copyright, 1911.)

POPE PIUS PRAISES TAFT ADVOCATES "SANE" FOURTH

FOR HIS GREAT EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF WOLLD'S PEACE MOVEMENT.

"To Our Venerable Brother, Dionysius, Titular Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate to the United States of America—Venerable Brother: Health and apostolic benediction. We are happy to learn from you that in the United States of America under the leadership of men enjoying the highest authority with the people, the more judicious members of the community are fervently desirous of maintaining the advantages of international peace. To compose differences, to restrain the outbreak of hostilities, to prevent the dangers of war, to remove even the anxieties of so-called armed peace, is indeed most praiseworthy and any effort in this cause, even although it may not immediately or wholly accomplish its purpose, manifests, nevertheless, a zeal which cannot but redound to the credit of its authors and be of benefit to the state. This is especially true at the present day when vast armies, instrumentalities most destructive to human life, and the advanced state of military science portend wars which must be a source of fear even to the most powerful rulers.

"Wherefore, we most heartily commend the work already begun which should be approved by all good men and especially by us holding, as we do, the supreme pontificate of the church, and representing him who is both the God and the Prince of Peace.

"For we do not doubt that the same distinguished men who possess so much ability and such wisdom in affairs of state will construct in behalf of a struggling age a royal road for nations leading to peace and conciliation in accordance with the laws of justice and charity, which should sacredly be observed by all.

"For inasmuch as peace consists in order, who will vainly think that it can be established unless he strives with all the force within him that due respect be everywhere given to those virtues which are the principles of order and its firmest foundation?

"As for the remaining aspects of the matter, we recall to mind the example of so many of our illustrious predecessors who, when the condition of the times permitted, rendered, in this very matter also, the most signal service to the cause of humanity and to the stability of governments; but since the present age allows us to aid in this cause only by pious prayers to God, we, therefore, most earnestly pray God, who knows the hearts of men and inclines them as he wills, that he may grant to the nations which, with united purpose, are laboring to this end, that the destruction of war and its disasters being averted, they may at length find repose in the beauty of peace.

"As a pledge of divine favor and a proof of our benevolence, we must lovingly grant you, venerable brother, the apostolic benediction."
(Signed) "PIUS X."

Direct Vote for Senators.

Washington.—The house sent to conference the resolution providing for the direct election of United States senators. The speaker named Representative Rucker of Missouri; Representative Conroy of New York, and Representative Olmstead of Pennsylvania, as house conferees. The senate conferees are Clark of Wyoming, Nelson of Minnesota and Bacon of Georgia. The dispute is over the senate amendment for Federal control of the elections.

President Assents That Both Blaine and McKinley Advocated Reciprocity.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President Taft put the parting touch on his part in the celebration of this city's "safe and sane" fourth in a speech on Canadian reciprocity at the Marion club banquet. The president made his answer to the argument of other Republicans that reciprocity, as he has proposed it, is not good Republican doctrine, but Democratic doctrine.

He showed that reciprocity, as presented to congress by him differed, if at all, only slightly from reciprocity as advocated by James G. Blaine and former President McKinley. He declared that the contention of the opponents of his reciprocity plan that the doctrine is un-Republican because it affects articles that are competitive and not merely non-competitive articles as not sound.

"The sound Republican doctrine," said the president, "has become the imposition of duties only where the conditions are naturally unequal, and where duties are necessary in order to enable our manufacturers and other producers to meet on a level the competition of foreign producers. The Canadian reciprocity agreement which has been made, squares exactly with this doctrine."

Replying to the contention that reciprocity would be made wholly at the expense of the farmer and in the interest of the wage-earner of the large cities, Mr. Taft declared that in his judgment "the reciprocity agreement will not greatly reduce the cost of living, if at all. It will," continued the president, "steady prices by enlarging the reservoir of supplies for those things that are raised in both countries, and it will make more remote the possibility of cornering commodities, and extorting excessive prices for them from the public.

The complaint that the farmers would suffer by the agreement, the president said, when analyzed, would be found to be an argument that the admission of Canadian wheat free of duty would lower the price of wheat raised in the United States 10 cents a bushel.

"The answer to this argument," the president said, "is that this cannot be, for the present price of wheat in the United States and Canada both is ultimately fixed by the price of wheat in the world, and the world's price is adjusted and made at Liverpool by the relation of the supply and demand of the exported wheat to the demand for it by countries which do not raise enough to supply their demand."

Although the sun was not consulted by those in charge of the celebration of the fourth, and hovered up around 110 on the streets most of the day, the president enjoyed his part in it just the same, in spite of the crowded program and the fact that his collars would not stand for more than ten minutes at a time.

The president was the guest here of former Vice President Fairbanks. He had breakfast at the Fairbanks home and later reviewed a parade of floats from a stand at the base of the Indiana soldiers and sailors' monument.

Clever Ruse Used.

Norcross, Ga.—A lynching was narrowly averted here when Harry Rogers, the negro slayer of Cleve Wofford, a white farmer, was rushed from this place to Atlanta for safekeeping. A big touring car containing the negro covered up and lying down in the tonneau, drove swiftly through a mob of 100 incensed citizens of Norcross and the surrounding vicinity, who were never aware that their intended victim was being carried away. When it was authentically learned that the black was 19 miles from Norcross

TARIFF REVISION WITHOUT DELAY

ONLY FIVE PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN VOTES NEEDED—PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

PROSPECTS OF AGREEING

Democrats Determined to Complete Their Tariff Record Before Going Home.

Washington.—Prospects of an agreement in the senate over general tariff revision continually brightens. Only five progressive Republican votes are needed, and practically that many senators have pledged themselves to assist in securing thorough-going revision.

Senator Gronna of South Dakota, in the course of a speech in opposition to reciprocity, declared for full revision. Senator Cummins of Iowa has expressed himself in similar terms, as have Senators Bristow of Kansas, Dixon of Montana, Poindeexter of Washington, Works of California and Clapp of Minnesota.

The Democratic members of the ways and means committee of the house are strongly of the opinion that the whole range of tariff schedules should be covered in house bills, and these measures sent to the senate. Representative Brantley of Georgia, in an interview given to the New York World and published, says:

"The Democrats should stay here until they have completed their tariff record for this congress. They should report bills revising the tariff affecting every one of the well known trusts of the country. This would include steel, sugar, rubber, chemicals and other schedules.

"We ought, if possible, secure some positive legislation. All tariff laws represent compromises. I imagine that the house, in order to secure the passage of bills by the senate, would not have to make any more concessions to the insurgent senators than the average house and senate makes to each other with the same party in control of both.

"If we delay tariff revision until next session, the result will be, with the appropriation and other bills that stand-pat Republicans can delay actual consideration of tariff measures until the campaign of 1912 is in progress, and it is too late to accomplish anything."

The house will probably continue to grind away until reductions in rates in every schedule are agreed upon in that body. Then in the senate does not show a disposition to act, and either pass the house bills or make such minor changes as will be acceptable to the Democratic senators and put the measure up to the president, the house will be ready to quit and go home.

BILL TO AID THE HIGHWAYS

Senator Swanson Advocates Highway Appropriation.

Washington.—The annual appropriation of \$20,000,000 for five years to improve the post road and rural delivery routes of the government was urged in the senate by Mr. Swanson of Virginia. He contended that despite the amazing achievements in many directions by this country, it is notorious that the United States has the poorest public roads and highways of any civilized nation.

Mr. Swanson explained that his plan would open more than 1,000,000 miles of roads to government aid; that the states and local authorities would furnish an amount equal to that appropriated by the Federal government and that the total would be divided among the states, according to population. The bill would create a road department consisting of engineers and capable officials, to carry out the project. The measure, he explained, was modeled somewhat after the Virginia state law.

Japs Want Share of Cotton.

Houston, Texas.—What is regarded here as the most aggressive move yet made by Orientals to obtain a share in the South's cotton business was put into full swing by the chartering at Austin of a \$100,000 company by K. Fukushima, a Japanese. He is manager for the Mitao banking house of Japan and has opened offices here.

The purpose is to export cotton to Asiatic countries through agents to be established throughout the