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INTEREST SHOWN IN THE TEXT-BOOKS

MUCH ANXIETY AS TO INFORMATION REGARDING THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A SNEAK BLOW IN HISTORIES

In a Set of Geographies That May be Adopted There is a Series of 350 Pictures and Not One Credited in North Carolina.

Raleigh.—The keenest sort of interest is developing on the part of parents as well as educators in the impending adoption of the text-books that are to be required to be used in the public schools of the state during the next five years, the examination of books for adoption being now in progress by the state-textbook commission with the actual work of adoption less than two weeks off. Possibly the greatest anxiety is being manifested as to the share of prominence that will be given to North Carolina in the readers, the histories and kindred books that are finally adopted by the commission. This state has suffered so much from lack of representation and from misleading information that there is a deep-seated anxiety in this regard.

In a notable and animated discussion of this question it was asserted that there is being exploited in North Carolina a set of geographies that may be involved in the work of adoption that have in the elementary volume over three hundred and fifty pictures without a single one of them being credited in North Carolina, while the advanced book has nearly six hundred illustrations and only one of these bearing a North Carolina name.

It is also declared that in historic treatment of the United States in the formation of the Union it contains a sneak blow at North Carolina and the south that would have the ultimate effect of imbruing the children with the idea that their fathers who fought in the Confederate army were rebels.

To Take up the Work of Inspection.

Insurance Commissioner James R. Young says that the special agents of the fire insurance companies—to whom he made an address in Asheville—have agreed to take up the work of inspection and make recommendations to the various cities and towns in the state. The plan is for a committee of the special agents to visit a town, go over the risks in force, and inform policy-holders how they can reduce their rates and protect property against fire. This inspection work will supplement that which is being done by the State Insurance Department and by town or city officers.

Normal Institute Work Ended.

The three-day normal institute at the High School Building, held for the benefit of the North Carolina institute workers, concluded. The attendance remained almost perfect, and a great deal of work was done.

Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, of Purdue University, who conducted the women's meetings, expressed herself as delighted with the institute workers who were here. Mrs. Calvin said that she was not accustomed to throw bouquets, but that she could not refrain from expressing her admiration for the women who are to take part in the North Carolina women's institutes. Speaking of her own state, Indiana, Mrs. Calvin said that institute work in North Carolina, in spite of a late start, had forged its way right up with that in Indiana. Mrs. Calvin said that Indiana would be tempted to come and steal some of the North Carolina workers. The conductor of the men's meetings, Prof. S. B. Heiges, of Virginia, said that while he had attended conventions in Pennsylvania, had held institutes in New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, and had spent a month in North Carolina two years ago, he considered this meeting one of the best.

Teachers Institute Hold Meeting.

At the session of the teachers' institute, which is being conducted for the benefit of the education of Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, Prof. J. A. Bivins, the former headmaster of Trinity Park School at Durham, now head of the teacher's training department of the state, lectured upon the "True Character of Teaching." The address was strong and eloquent and the difference between hearing lessons and the true meaning of teaching was brought out.

GOOD WORK AT SANITORIUM

Has Only Been in Operation Two Years—Below Are Some Tuberculosis Patients Treated.

Raleigh.—The State Sanatorium for the Treatment of Tuberculosis might be termed in its infancy. It has been in operation only two years and in that short time has been the means of restoring many to their normal health.

The sanatorium is situated on the picturesque sand hills of Hoke county—what used to be a part of Cumberland—on the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad, midway between Hope Mills and Aberdeen. It is naturally one of the most healthy locations in the state; the beautiful and enchanting scenery is a great diversion for the patients and the whispering "Long Leaf Pines" call them to sleep. It is surprising to some North Carolinians that there are such high hills in this low section of the state, but there is positive evidence of these having been built up ages ago by volcanic action. The natural drainage is so nearly perfect that in a few minutes after a hard shower all of the water either runs off or soaks into the earth. This causes the air to be very dry and all the more apt to the tubercular treatment.

Naturally so young an institution would not have reached perfection but there are ten complete, up-to-date buildings. Now we want to note how these buildings are constructed to meet the special needs of the tubercular patient. Each building has a large interior room in which the patients keep their trunks and make their toilet. Large porches extend entirely around this room. There is a solid window inclosure of the porches, these windows being kept raised all of the time except during terrific storms, thus the patients are kept in the open air all of the time while resting and sleeping.

Many do not know of the simple treatment of tuberculosis, which consists of nourishing food, fresh air and absolute rest. This can be had at the State Sanatorium. Do not be deceived one moment though by thinking that a tubercular patient at any and all stages can come to the sanatorium and be cured. It is a disease that can be successfully treated in the early stage only. The institution proposes to take patients in the first stage and it has cured many of that type even in this short time. So many people make this mistake of coming to the institution expecting to be cured in a few days. This cannot be done.

Assessments in Franklin County.

The real estate assessment for Louisburg township for 1911 is approximately \$98,000 and the personal property assessment is approximately \$453,000. The figures have not yet been totaled for the county and it is therefore impossible as yet to obtain any accurate information as to the increase, but the county tax assessor states that the average increase in the county as compared with last year will be about 20 per cent. The percentage in this township is not as large as that. The above figures do not include that portion of the Seaboard Air Line railway which lies in this township.

Doing Good Work at Camp Glenn.

The dress parades of the Second Regiment attracted big crowds from Morehead City and the Atlantic Hotel, and the sight is one well worth seeing, the companies making a most creditable appearance in regimental formation. It is an inspiring occasion, when, as part of the spectacular event, the band renders "The Star Spangled Banner," the sunset gun is fired and the great flag of the Union is lowered from its lofty place on the flag pole.

These have been days of work for the boys in khaki, and they have gone at it with a will, there being drill work and rifle practice that keep the boys moving. There is rest time, however, with plenty of opportunity for swimming in Bogue Sound and fishing, and then at night there are the visits to the Atlantic Hotel, where there is the dancing that always delights, while out on the waters of Bogue Sound there is sailing and singing and happiness.

Assessors Have Completed Work.

The tax assessors for this county have just completed their work and the total valuation of taxable property real and personal, in Caldwell county, has been assessed at \$3,858,918, an increase over the assessment for 1910 of 18 per cent. With the increased assessment, it is hoped by the county commissioners that the tax levy for the county can be reduced this year. The county is about out of debt, as there is an indebtedness of about \$6,000 outstanding at present.

DEMOCRATIC AID PASSED THE BILL

PRESIDENT TAFT THANKFUL TO DEMOCRATS FOR NECESSARY HELP TO RECIPROCITY.

A HIGH STAND WAS TAKEN

Admits That But for the High Stand Taken by the Democrats, Bill Would Have Failed.

Beverly, Mass.—In the first statement he has made since the passage of the reciprocity bill by the senate President Taft at the summer white house freely acknowledged that his long, hard campaign in behalf of that measure would have proved unavailing if the Democrats had not helped him. Without such aid, the president declared, reciprocity would have been "impossible."

"The Democrats did not 'play politics' in the colloquial sense in which these words are used," said the president, "but they followed the dictates of a higher policy." For Secretary Knox and his assistants in the state department, who conducted the negotiations and framed the act, the president said more than a word of praise. "Those Republicans," he said, "who fought for reciprocity, and some of those votes were necessary to the passage of the bill, may properly enjoy mutual felicitations on a work well done."

In his own judgment, the president declared, the agreement would mark an epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and those who opposed the bill in congress would find their prophecies disproved and their fears allayed by its actual operation.

Its passage by the Canadian parliament, the last step before it becomes a bond between the two countries, he hopes and believes, would be forthcoming.

"The satisfaction that actual experience in its working will give," he said, "we confidently hope will secure its permanence. In a decade its benefits will contribute much to a greater United States and a greater Canada."

"That I am very much pleased with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through both houses of congress goes without saying. I believe and hope it will be followed by similar action by the Dominion parliament. In my judgment the going into effect of the agreement will mark a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and it will tend to a marked increase in the trade between the two countries which will be in every way beneficial to both."

TEXAS IS FOR PROHIBITION

Lone Star State Enters the Dry Column.

Dallas, Texas.—All returns from the state-wide prohibition election in Texas received by the Galveston-Dallas News thus far, after being subjected to the most careful revision, give: For prohibition, 225,533; against prohibition 228,933. Anti majority, 3,400.

No returns have been received from five counties, but these perhaps have cast no more than 1,000 votes. Forty-seven counties have made only partial returns, but in most of these only a few small boxes are missing.

The total unexcused vote probably will not exceed 22,000, it being indicated that the total vote polled was about 475,000, which is the largest vote ever polled in Texas, except in 1896, when 554,000 votes were cast.

A survey of the territory not yet reported, which is well scattered over the state, indicates that the returns yet to come hold about as much promise for one side as the other, and the result may be put down as doubtful, but slightly more in favor of the anti than the pro.

At anti-prohibition headquarters a majority of 8,000 is claimed. The prohibition leaders are quite a sympathetic in asserting that they have gained a victory in the election, and moreover they assert that frauds have been committed.

Increase for Postal Clerks.

Washington.—Postmaster General Hitchcock ordered promotions for post-office clerks and city letter carriers, which carry increase in salaries approximating \$2,000,000 a year. Orders also were issued for promotions in the railroad mail service, which will total \$115,000 a year. These increases are in addition to the increase for rural mail carriers, totaling \$4,000,000 a year, which became effective July 1. Total increases of \$600,000 for fiscal year.

"THE VILLAIN STILL PURSUES HER"



HEYBURN ATTACKS SOUTH

IDAHO SENATOR IS SCORED BY HIS COLLEAGUES IN THE SENATE.

Heyburn Objects to Memorial to Confederate Heroes in Vicksburg.

Washington.—The civil war is receiving almost as much attention in the senate these days as though it was a present live political issue. The senate again turned its attention to that historic struggle and afforded Mr. Heyburn another opportunity to vent his spleen on the South, its heroes and its memories. The latter varied his usual speech by roundly abusing the newspapers of the country.

The discussion was precipitated by a bill of Senator Williams of Mississippi, to appropriate \$50,000 from the Federal treasury toward the erection of a monument costing \$125,000 to the men constituting the naval forces of the Confederacy, who fought on the Mississippi river.

The Vicksburg Park commission and the senate committee on military affairs having approved the measure, Mr. Williams said it was desired to have the monument completed for the semi-centennial "Blue and Gray" reunion at Vicksburg in 1913.

Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Works of California urged its passage as proper recognition of men who exhibited great bravery in a cause they believed right.

FIGHTING THE PINE BEETLE

Southern Railway is Showing Timber Owner Necessity of Action.

Spartanburg, S. C.—To fight the threatened outbreak of the Southern pine beetle, a bark boring insect which caused enormous damage to healthy living timber in the Virginias in the early nineties, and which has recently been reported in different sections of the South, a forest insect field station has been established here by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture.

It is feared that unless measures are taken for the control of this insect it will cause the loss of millions of dollars' worth of pine, and the station has been established here for the purpose of securing first hand information and for giving direct free instructions to timber owners on the most economical and effectual methods of controlling the beetle. The bureau's experts have discovered the methods by which the beetle can be controlled in some cases by the profitable utilization of the infected timber and in all cases at a moderate direct expense. Timber owners should communicate either with the station here or the bureau at Washington.

Recognizing the importance of concerted action and that the danger is common to all timber owners, the Southern railway is endeavoring to call the attention of timber owners throughout the South to the activity of the bureau in this matter, in the belief that its interests are identical with theirs.

Bullet Balks Train Robber.

Belleplaine, Iowa.—A lone bandit who attempted to hold up the occupants of a Pullman on eastbound Northwestern passenger train No. 8 lies in a local hospital; with a bullet wound in his side. He gave his name to the police as William Morris of Plainfield, N. J. While the surprised passengers were hurrying to comply with the train robber's orders to surrender their valuables, Arthur Morris, the brakeman, slipped into the car and got the drop on him.

10 CENT COTTON PREDICTED

Bulls Are Hoping Weevil or Drought Will Cause Partial Failure of Cotton Crop.

New York.—A renewal of the heavy selling movement in the cotton market seemed calculated to remove whatever doubt may have existed following the big decline that at last leading bull interests, including Eugene Scales, Colonel Thompson, the New Orleans operators, and others who have figured so prominently in the market reports of the last two years as having taken fortunes out of cotton, had largely thrown over their holdings. Various estimates were ventured as to the probable losses of the bulls and their friends.

The impression appears to be that the bulls, emboldened by the successes of the last two years, have maintained their position in the market, owing to the strong statistical position of the old crop, and an expectation that drought in the Southwest or the boll weevil in the central belt would cause another partial failure of the crop. With trade reports unfavorable, the drought in Texas relieved, new crop cotton already beginning to move and promising an unusually heavy addition to old crop supplies during the summer, it is supposed the bulls found themselves practically the only support of the market.

In spite of a feeling that rallies were to be expected after such drastic liquidation as that of several days past, local sentiment still seemed of a very bearish average after the close of business here, and there was talk in some quarters of 11 and even 10 cents cotton.

WEATHER REPORTS BYPHONE

U. S. Weather Bureau and Southern Bell Telephone Co. Co-Operate.

Atlanta.—Through an arrangement perfected between the United States weather bureau and the Southern Bell Telephone company, more than 25,000 Southern farmers began receiving the daily weather reports by telephone on July 1.

The daily reports are furnished the telephone company by the weather bureau, and the report is read to the farmers by telephone operators. At a given hour each day a general alarm is sounded, calling every farmer to the telephone. When they are all assembled the report will be read. Any farmer who is not able to answer the signal and hear the report has the privilege of calling the operator and securing the information.

This is the first comprehensive and systematic effort to furnish this information without cost to the farmers of the South. The spread of the telephone in the rural districts in the past few years has made it possible to reach such a large number of farmers through the Bell system, and the dissemination of weather news by the telephone is one of the many practical uses for the telephone on the farm.

The territory of the Southern Bell company covers the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Virginia and the southern half of West Virginia.

Fighting Watermelon Rates.

Washington.—Complaints against existing freight rates on watermelons and cantaloupes shipped from Southern points to Northern and Eastern destinations were made to the interstate commerce commission by more than one hundred commission merchants of New York. Recently the railroads made slight reductions in the rates on melons, but refused to deliver them in New York City, the deliveries, according to the tariffs, being made in Jersey City.

BLUE AND GRAY VETERANS MEET

HEROES OF SOUTH AND NORTH CLASP HANDS ON HISTORIC BULL RUN BATTLEFIELD.

TAFT PREDICTS WORLD PEACE

In Address to Veterans President Taft Talked of New Arbitration Treaty.

Manassas, Va.—Mud-bespattered after a strenuous trip from Washington by automobile over flooded roads and swollen creeks, President Taft faced an audience made up in part of veterans who wore the blue and the gray within a few miles of the scene of the first great conflict of the Civil war, and was applauded and cheered when he made a plea for international peace.

The president declared a general arbitration treaty both with Great Britain and with France probably would be signed within the next ten days. He added that he hoped within the next few days to announce that the three other great powers would enter into similar agreements with the United States. He did not go so far as to indicate the nations he had in mind, but it is generally believed that he referred to Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. Japan ultimately may come into the far-reaching pact, but the negotiations with that empire as yet are said to be merely tentative.

President Taft reached Manassas after a tempestuous trip. It was so strenuous that the presidential party abandoned their motors here and returned to the capital by train. Mr. Taft laughingly likened his troubles in getting to Bull Run to those that some folks fifty years ago had in getting away.

"I brought some senators and representatives down with me from Washington," he said, "and because of the exigencies of the road and the storm and strife of the elements, we came far more slowly than some senators and representatives who came down here half a century ago went back."

Thin lines of veterans of the blue and the gray, with halting steps, slowly advanced toward each other and, meeting, clasped hands in fraternal greeting on the historic battlefield, where, fifty years ago, they were engaged in the battle of Bull Run, the first great conflict of the Civil war.

This, one of the crowning events of the Manassas peace jubilee, was witnessed by 6,000 people, including many prominent persons.

It was on July 21, 1861, just fifty years ago, that Bull Run, or the first battle of Manassas, was fought. The Confederates, under Johnston, were accredited with a decisive victory over the Union forces, under McDowell, the retreat of the Federals leaving practically a clear road to Washington for the Confederates, it is said, had they chosen to continue their advance on the capital. This was the first real battle of the war, and its result awakened the North, for the first time, to a realization of what the secession of the Southern states meant. It was here that "Stonewall" Jackson gained the name which will be associated with his memory for all time.

In August, 1862, Manassas was again the scene of a bloody battle. Lee and Longstreet and Sykes, Reno and Reynolds fought to a draw, the battle lines being exactly the reverse of what they were the year before.

The jubilee reunion was planned by committees of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

De La Barra May Resign.

Mexico City.—Reports were persistently in circulation in official circles that President De La Barra is preparing to tender his resignation to the government and retire. He is said to have been moved to this determination by the lawlessness prevailing throughout the republic and by the failure of Francisco I. Madero to quell the disorders. It is hinted the impeachment charges filed against De La Barra by Senator Gombour have been a factor in causing the executive to desire to quit.

Smith Attacks Crop Reports.

Washington.—Charging an illegal action against the crop reporting bureau of the department of agriculture, in that they had made a prediction on July 3, as to what would be the size of the cotton crop for the season of 1911-1912, Senator Smith of South Carolina warmly protested against such action in a speech in the senate, and said the effect had been to injuriously affect the cotton market. Senator Smith claimed the estimate was a mere guess.