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NO. 8.

## WATER COMPANY APPEALS TO CITY

### ALDERMEN MEET AND APPOINT COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE IN THE MATTER.

### THE SITUATION IS BETTER

#### Recent Rains Increase Capacity of Water Plant—Aldermen Pass Resolution Giving Water Committee and Mayor Power to Act for Relief.

Raleigh.—The Raleigh Board of Aldermen took preliminary steps toward action in regard to the water question, when, at a called meeting, it authorized the water committee and the Mayor to take the proper steps, acting in co-operation with the water company officials toward relieving the present situation. The water committee is composed of Alderman Webb, chairman, and Alderman C. A. Johnson and Joseph G. Brown.

The meeting was called upon the request of the water company officials. When the object of the meeting had been stated, Alderman George M. Harden introduced a resolution which was seconded by Alderman Brown.

The water company was represented by Attorney Ernest Haywood, who stated the object of the meeting and asked the city's co-operation in meeting the situation in time of emergency. Those of the board of directors of the water company present were Messrs. Julius Lewis, F. H. Briggs, Grimes Cowper and William Boylan. Superintendent Bain was also present.

Mr. James H. Pou was also present and stated that, as a citizen of Raleigh he wanted to see relief from the present situation and thought that action should be taken.

Superintendent Bain stated that he had been reliably informed that there were 9,000,000 gallons of water passing the Durham intake daily and that there were available 15 tank cars with a capacity of 8,000 gallons each, which might be used in case of an emergency.

The Wake Water Company will continue its investigation of leakages and every effort will be made to prevent the waste of water. Although the rains relieved the situation to some extent, the plant did not catch up and it is still necessary to use precaution.

The citizens of Raleigh will all cooperate cordially with the Wake Water Company and the Board of Aldermen in their efforts to avert a water famine. It is tough to have to do it; it would be tougher to have a water famine. Let us all help by economizing all we can now in a critical emergency, and when the crisis is over we can then all work together.

### More Suits Against Seaboard.

Six more suits against the Seaboard, the complainants being Robert Page, Zelma Webb, Tom Bailey, Lonnie Bailey, Percy Gunter and Irene Bailey. The aggregate of these thirty-eight will run near as many thousand if not more. The injuries cover a wide range of application of the rule of damages. The law firm of Manning and Everett received these last six and the thirty-eight are generously scattered over the city. It was this firm that first suggested investigating the Hamlet wreck with a view to prosecuting the road criminally.

### Governor Revokes the Pardon.

The pardon of Wylie P. Black, the notorious and wealthy Asheville man, which has stirred such a sensation and criticism in the Asheville section for some weeks, is revoked by Governor Kitchin and Black was taken into custody in Asheville, preparatory for commitment to service on the roads. He had served 7 months of a 22-month sentence when he was pardoned. Governor Kitchin calls attention to the fact that in granting the conditional pardon in January, 1910, now revoked, he was constrained to do so by almost unanimous request of the people of the section.

### Officers Destroy Illicit Still.

Deputy Collector Merritt and Deputy Marshal Jordan succeeded in destroying an illicit still near Youngsville, Franklin county, and in capturing the operators, Wade Barnette and Sid Driver, both of whom they brought to Raleigh. Barnette and Driver were committed to jail to await a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner John Nichols during this week. The still was a small one, compared with some that have been captured by the revenue officers.

## NORTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS

### Commissioner of Labor and Printing Has Gleaned From Latest Census Returns of Government.

Raleigh.—In accordance with his policy of keeping as closely in touch as possible with facts relative to the progress of North Carolina in order that inquiries to his department may be answered promptly and the most accurately possible, Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman has gleaned from the latest census returns of the government statistics as to North Carolina progress that are most creditable and interesting.

He finds that Charlotte leads in the number of manufacturing enterprises, having 108, and being followed by Wilmington with 64; Greensboro, 61; Raleigh, 55; Asheville, 55; Winston, 52.

In general growth Raleigh leads with a percentage of 120.23; Charlotte is second with 85 per cent; Asheville, 63.23; Winston, 41; Greensboro, 22; Wilmington, 16.

In the value of finished products Winston leads with \$16,778,000; Charlotte shows \$10,460,000; Asheville, \$3,250,000; Wilmington, \$3,005,000; Raleigh, \$2,376,000 and Greensboro, \$2,032,000.

In the percentage of increase in volume of products manufactured Raleigh leads with 119 per cent; Charlotte, 116; per cent; Asheville, 69 per cent; Winston, 48 per cent; Greensboro, 17 per cent and Wilmington 3 per cent.

In capital invested Winston leads with \$12,856,000; Charlotte, \$9,451,000; Asheville, \$2,827,000; Raleigh, \$2,027,000; Wilmington, \$2,022,000; Greensboro, \$1,697,000.

These figures are made up by Commissioner Shipman from the 1909 census figures and are compared with deductions from 1904.

### Equilization Board Reports.

The Board of Equalization met in the county courthouse and adopted the report of the committee appointed at its last meeting to equalize tax values. The assessment of property in Barton's Creek, Cedar Fork, St. Mary's, Wake Forest and White Oak was raised ten per cent. The other townships were left as reported by the assistant assessors and then later all were reduced ten per cent.

There were many property owners present to make complaints about the valuation of their property and most of the time was consumed in argument. Commissioner Brewer objected to the committee's report but County Attorney Beckwith told him that what was being done was to lift the burden from the shoulders of the poor man and make the rich man bear his share.

The valuation of much property was changed.

### Report of State Board of Health.

The Bulletin of the North Carolina Board of Health for June has been issued. It contains the annual report of the Secretary of the Board for 1910-1911; the report of the assistant secretary for tuberculosis; the report of the State Secretary of Hygiene for 1910-1911—the annual report of the assistant secretary for eradication of hook-worm disease, and an article on quarantine by Dr. Chas. O'H. Laughlinhouse. The various reports from a most interesting review of the work done by the officers of the State Board of Health during the past year, the officials going into details in specifying what has been accomplished, and in indicating work for the future. The issue is a readable one, and going to 20,000 homes in North Carolina, the people will learn of the value of the work done.

### First Regiment at Camp Glenn.

The first and second sections of the special train of troops from Western North Carolina arrived here, comprising the First Regiment, North Carolina National Guard, at Camp Glenn, near Morehead. On board the first section were 307 passengers, they being from Shelby, Charlotte, Concord, Gastonia, Mount Airy and Winston-Salem. There were 358 passengers on the second section from Asheville, Hickory two companies from High Point, one being the hospital corps, and Statesville. A new company in camp is that from Goldsboro, known as the American Boy Scouts.

### Bertie People Have Reunion.

The great annual reunion of all the people of Bertie county took place here. Three thousand people from this and the adjacent counties assembled for a day of unusual pleasure. It is their annual custom. The occasion which brought them together was the annual meeting of the Bertie County Confederate Veterans' Association. This occasion is held in joyful anticipation for weeks. Other invitations are passed aside because they might conflict with "old soldiers' day" at Windsor.

## ARKANSAS' CHOICE FOR PRESIDENCY

### PRIMARY ELECTION WILL BE HELD TO DETERMINE STATE'S PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE.

### LIVELY CAMPAIGN PROMISED

#### Unique Plan of Arkansas Democrats Meeting With Approval of the Candidates.

Little Rock, Ark.—In all probability the Democrats of Arkansas will determine the state's choice for the presidential nomination at a primary election. This unique plan, originating with the Woodrow Wilson club, has been endorsed by the supporters of others mentioned in connection with the nomination, and members of the state executive committee have expressed themselves as favorable to the proposal. If the plan works out, Arkansas will be the first state to adopt the method. Heretofore, as in other states, the state convention has made the selection.

Although party primaries will not be held until March 4 of next year, factional leaders are organizing their forces and a spirited campaign is in prospect.

The Woodrow Wilson club has been in existence for several weeks, and now those who espouse the cause of Governor Harmon of Ohio announce their organization ready to be launched. From Governor Wilson a message has been received stating that the endorsement of Arkansas would be gratifying.

Guy B. Tucker, Democratic national committeeman, however, does not sanction the presidential primary.

## COL. ROOSEVELT TESTIFIES

### Former President Says He Permitted Steel Trust Merger.

New York.—Theodore Roosevelt stalked boldly before the house of representatives committee of inquiry into the United States Steel corporation here and voluntarily told how his action in consenting to the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company by the Steel corporation in 1907 averted a disastrous panic.

The former chief executive's action in submitting to a congressional review of acts of his own administration was almost unprecedented in the history of the United States and was thoroughly Rooseveltian. He arrived unheralded at the city hall, vigorously shook hands with members of the committee, declared himself delighted to see everybody and got down to business.

First and foremost he placed upon himself responsibility for approving the absorption to save a perilous financial disaster in Wall street and condemned any man who would be so weak as not to act as he did in that crisis. Not to have done as he did, he said, would have been criminal.

Probably nothing in the vigorous life history of Theodore Roosevelt was more dramatic than his public appearance at the crisis of the investigation of the transaction which has been recorded in a hundred pages of congressional inquiry.

The chapter he contributed not only dealt with his part in the momentous events of that threatening time, but he gave the committee some interesting opinions on the trust question that loomed up in their import even more than his recital of facts in the Tennessee Coal and Iron transaction. After declaring that his object in approving the sale of the Tennessee company was to restore confidence, the former president, in response to inquiries by Representative Littleton, relating to the case as presented to him by Judge Gary and H. C. Frick at the memorable white house conference in November, 1907, said:

"The situation was so critical that it was liable to break at any moment until the action was taken and the instant it was taken an enormous improvement occurred and as said in the poem of Mr. Emerson, with which you are all so well acquainted: "If the red slayer thinks he slays, Or if the slain think he is slain it matters not."

### Peace Treaties Given Publicity.

Washington.—The senate adopted the rather unusual, but not unprecedented, course of making public the text of four treaties which have not yet received action at its hands. These were the Anglo-American and the Franco-American general arbitration treaties and the treaties providing for the adjustment of the finances and customs of Honduras and Nicaragua. Publicity was given to these important conventions at the request of the administration.

## THE CITY COUSIN



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## FREE LIST BILL PASSED

### House Measure Beaten by Tie Vote, and Compromise Is Put Through.

Washington.—The farmers' free list bill as it came from the Democratic house of representatives failed of passage in the senate by a tie vote of 39 to 39. Senator Bailey of Texas was the only Democrat who voted against it. Had another Democrat been present and voted the house bill would have carried and been sent to President Taft. It will now go to conference.

In order to secure enough insurgent Republican votes to pass the bill the Democrats were forced to support an amendment which in effect strikes from the house bill meats of all kinds, lard, flour, cereals, breakfast foods and sweet cakes. As thus amended, the measure was passed by a vote of 48 to 30. In addition to the solid insurgent vote with the single exception of Senator Bourne of Oregon, the bill as amended was supported by Senators Nelson of Minnesota and McCumber of North Dakota.

## WARDAMAN BEATS PERCY

### James K. Vardaman Will Be Next Senator From Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss.—That former Gov. James K. Vardaman has been chosen the Democratic nominee for United States senator—equivalent to election—is conceded by both of his opponents in primary, United States Senator Leroy Percy and C. H. Alexander. In the race for lieutenant governor, the returns indicate that State Senator Theodore Bilbo has polled equal-

## DEFEATED BY WARDAMAN.



LEROY PERCY United States Senator From Mississippi.

As large vote as Mr. Vardaman and his nomination without the necessity of a second primary is regarded as assured.

At Vardaman's headquarters it is estimated that he will have in excess of ten thousand votes over the combined vote of his two opponents. Mr. Bilbo makes claim to an even greater majority. The returns revised give Alexander a slight lead over Senator Percy.

### Dorothy Arnold Not Dead.

New York.—"Dorothy Arnold is not dead. She is abroad and her parents have gone there to look for her. That is all that can be said now." Miss Griffith, companion to Mrs. Rufus W. Peckham, Dorothy's aunt, is quoted to this effect in a dispatch to the World from Biddeford Pool, Maine. "Miss Arnold was heard from some weeks ago—yes, months ago—in an indirect, I might say, in a very indirect manner, but she is safe and will return to her parents."

## COTTON CONDITION 89.1

### COMPARED WITH 88.2 LAST MONTH, 75.5 LAST YEAR AND 79.4 10-YEAR AVERAGE.

#### The Condition of Cotton Crop in July Is the Best in Years.

Washington.—The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 89.1 per cent of a normal, compared with 88.2 per cent, on June 25, 1911; 75.5 per cent, on July 25, last year; 71.9 per cent, in 1909 and 79.4 per cent, the average of the past ten years on July 25, according to the reports of the United States department of agriculture's agents to the crop reporting board.

Comparison of conditions by states follows:

States.	1911	1910	Ten-Year Av.
Virginia	.102	.80	.81
North Carolina	.87	.71	.79
South Carolina	.86	.70	.78
Georgia	.95	.70	.80
Florida	.95	.70	.82
Alabama	.94	.71	.79
Mississippi	.86	.71	.79
Louisiana	.84	.69	.78
Texas	.86	.82	.79
Arkansas	.94	.73	.79
Tennessee	.92	.76	.82
Missouri	.96	.72	.83
Oklahoma	.88	.87	.81
California	.90	.98	..

## UNDERWOOD SCORES BRYAN

### Democratic Leader Denounces Bryan on Floor of House.

Washington.—Standing upon chairs, waving handkerchiefs and yelling at the tops of their voices, Democratic representatives acclaimed Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Democratic leader of the house, when he fired a verbal broadside at William Jennings Bryan for criticising his position on extension of the tariff revision program. It was the most remarkable scene in the house since the beginning of the extra session of congress.

Excoriating the three-times candidate of the Democratic party for presidential honors, Leader Underwood denounced Mr. Bryan's statements as false, defended his (Underwood's) attitude as to revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules and said Bryan had placed upon every Democratic member implications unfounded in fact. He called on his Democratic colleagues of the ways and means committee for corroboration of his attitude in committee and in caucus.

Chicago.—Voluntarily assuming full responsibility for the editorial recently published in his weekly paper, which caused Congressman Underwood of Alabama to brand him as "fraudster" on the floor of congress, William Jennings Bryan replied to the attack and declared that he intended to give the Democratic leader of the house a nearly opportunity to discuss some other things.

Washington.—Supported by all the Democrats and by thirty insurgent Republicans, the Democratic cotton tariff bill, the third of the big tariff revision measures brought forward by the Democratic house of representatives, passed that body by 202 to 91. The bill cuts the average tariff on cotton manufactured goods from 48 to 27 per cent ad valorem, a 21 per cent reduction in duty that the Democratic leaders estimated to reduce revenues by about \$3,000,000.

Not an amendment was offered to the bill, although the Republicans attacked it vigorously on account of alleged increases in certain items over the rates of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Grand Canal, La.—Reports of the ravages of the cotton caterpillar in this section continue to come in, the farmers resorting to the use of Paris green for relief. Planters say that continued rains are also making the boll weevil worse.

## COTTON TARIFF IS REDUCED

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### Tobacco Trust Must Dissolve.

New York City.—The United States circuit court under whose direction the American Tobacco company will work out its dissolution, handed down on the mandate of the United States Supreme court, an order outlining the conditions under which the company may perfect plans for dissolving. A clause in the order enjoins the defendants from doing any act which may further enlarge and extend the power of the combination prior to its disintegration.

## HOUSE MEMBERS TO BE INCREASED

### REAPPORTIONMENT BILL PASSES SENATE WITH TWO AMENDMENTS.

### GEORGIA GAINS A MEMBER

#### The Measure Add Forty-Two Members to the House and No States Lose.

Washington.—Bearing an initiative and referendum feature to safeguard against gerrymandering in a number of states, the congressional reapportionment bill passed the senate. It fixes the future house membership at 433—with two more when Arizona and New Mexico attain statehood—instead of the present 391. There was not even the formality of a roll call on the final vote.

Two amendments, both offered by Senator Burton of Ohio were attached to the house measure and on these a conference with the house will be held—all that stands in the way of President Taft's approval of the bill, which is to take effect March 4, 1913.

The increase in the membership of the house will mean an added expense to the country of approximately \$400,000 a year. The salaries of the 42 new members will aggregate \$315,000. Each member will have at least one clerk at \$1,500, which will add \$63,000 to the total. Mileage and other incidental expenses will still further increase the sum, bringing it to the amount first named.

The reapportionment bill is so drawn that no state will lose in representation, but in some cases there will be a decided increase.

New York heads the list with an increase of six members, Pennsylvania four, California and Oklahoma three each, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas and Washington two each, and Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia one each.

The average congressional district will contain over 17,000 greater population than at present, the average district comprising 211,877 under the new plan.

The initiative and referendum provision was tacked on the bill just before its passage. It was one of the Burton amendments. It provided that in case of an increase in the representation of any state, the redistricting, instead of being done by the state legislature, as provided by the house, should be "in the manner provided by the laws" of the state.

The other amendment adopted prescribed that "candidates for representative or representatives-at-large shall be nominated in the same manner as candidates for governor unless otherwise provided by the laws of such state."

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